This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Webster, Noah,
Webster's academic dictionary : a dictio
Stanford University Libraries
3 6105 04919 6921

WEBST

A NEW BOO

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
LIBRARY

TEXTBOOK COLLECTION
GIFT OF
THE PUBLISHERS

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES

The Authentic
of 1864, 1879, and
Thoroughly Revise
D.D., LL.D., of Y
name of

Web

Editorial work
Ten Years.
Not less than
upon it.
Over $300,000 e
Critical compar

The Various Bindi
☞ Illustrated Pampl

The retail price of this book is $ .....

Published by
G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Also Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary, 600 Engravings.

[*728]

WEBSTER'S
SCHOOL DICTIONARIES

New Editions

Webster's Primary School Dictionary. Cloth, 4¾ x 6¼ in. 336 pp., $0.48
Webster's Common School Dictionary. Cloth, 5¼ x 6½ in. 432 pp., .72
Webster's High School Dictionary. Cloth, 5½ x 7½ in. 560 pp., . . .98
Webster's Academic Dictionary. Cloth, 6½ x 8¼ in. 736 pp., . . . 1.50

Webster's School Dictionaries in their revised form constitute a progressive series, carefully graded and specially adapted for Primary Schools, Common Schools, High Schools, Academies, etc. They have all been thoroughly revised, entirely reset, and made to conform in all essential points to the great standard authority—**Webster's International Dictionary.**

The American Standard.—From the earliest days of the Republic, Webster's Dictionary has been the universal and acknowledged standard in American education. From its first publication all the leading American school-books have conformed in spelling, pronunciation and definition to Webster.

Officially Recommended.—Webster's Dictionaries have been indorsed and recommended by the official or educational authorities of nearly every state in the Union. Nearly every purchase of dictionaries made by National or State authority has been of Webster.

Highest Indorsements.—Webster's Dictionaries have been indorsed by nearly all the college presidents and leading educators and literary men of the United States and Canada.

A Text-Book in Schools.—In view of these facts, School Officers and Teachers should make the use of Webster's School Dictionaries as general in their schools as any other text-book.

Copies of Webster's School Dictionaries will be sent, prepaid, to any address on receipt of the price by the Publishers:

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

NEW YORK • CINCINNATI • CHICAGO

EDUCATION
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

Noah

Webster's Academic Dictionary

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

GIVING THE DERIVATIONS, PRONUNCIATIONS, DEFINITIONS AND SYNONYMS OF A LARGE VOCABULARY OF THE WORDS IN COMMON USE

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING VARIOUS USEFUL TABLES

ABRIDGED FROM

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

OVER 800 ILLUSTRATIONS

NEW YORK ·:· CINCINNATI ·:· CHICAGO
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.: G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

594359

(C)

Copyright, 1895,
By G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.

[*All rights reserved.*]

W. P. 15

PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH this edition of Webster's Academic Dictionary is an entirely new book abridged directly from Webster's International Dictionary, care has been taken to preserve in it the essential features of the former Webster's Academic Dictionary (originally prepared by Mr. William G. Webster and later revised by Mr. William A. Wheeler) which have made it a favorite as a comprehensive dictionary of small size and cost. The alterations consist chiefly in the increase of the amount of matter, the improvements in typography, the method of indicating pronunciation, the use of new and better illustrations (the number has been increased from 350 to over 800), and other changes intended either to improve the appearance of the work, or to make it more serviceable, accurate, and complete.

The excellent typography of the International has been entirely adopted, and the page has been printed with two instead of three columns, which not only improves the appearance and promotes the facility of reference, but also gives room for the insertion of larger illustrations.

The enlargement of the vocabulary, made possible by the addition of more than 150 pages and by the omission of the definitions of some self-explaining derivatives, has permitted the introduction not only of new definitions and literary words, but also of the many modern scientific terms which have found their way into common use.

The pronunciation is clearly shown by respelling the words with diacritically marked letters whose sounds are explained in the key lines at the bottom of the pages, and more fully in the Guide to Pronunciation. Even the sounds of vowels in unaccented syllables have been indicated.

In definition great care has been taken to follow the excellent Websterian tradition of giving a clear descriptive definition of the word, avoiding as far as possible definition by synonyms alone. At the same time greater fullness has been given to the lists of synonyms following the descriptive definitions, and to discriminations between synonyms.

The etymologies are concise, as necessitated by the scope of the work, but are believed to be in accordance with the most advanced scholarship. It will be noted that words spelled alike but derived from different sources, have been given under different vocabulary entrances, as in the case of *cock*, *soil*, *sound*, etc.

The list of prefixes and suffixes has been enlarged and the etymology of each indicated, and typical examples, carefully selected, have been given for each meaning. It may be used by teacher and scholar as a safe guide to the study of the formation of derivative words, and as a key to the meaning of many derivatives which are out of place in a vocabulary of this size.

In the appendix it will be observed that much space has been saved by consolidating into one the various pronouncing vocabularies of proper names. Especial attention has been devoted to amplifying and perfecting the lists of abbreviations, foreign quotations, and mythological personages.

It has been the special purpose in the present revision to meet the demand made by teachers and by the students at colleges, academies, and high schools for a reliable dictionary of ready reference, giving etymologies, pronunciations, definitions and synonyms, comprehensive and authoritative yet concise, and at the same time to adapt the book to the needs of the office and countingroom. The work is submitted to the public with the belief that this end has been attained.

CONTENTS.

	Page
PREFACE	iii
GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION	v–xix
Key to the Symbols	v
The Vowels of the Alphabet in Detail	vii
Diagram of the Simple Vowel Sounds	xii
The Consonants of the Alphabet (with the Consonant Digraphs) in Detail	xii
Table of Consonant Elements	xviii
Assimilation of Sounds	xviii
Duplication of Consonants	xviii
Accent	xviii
PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES	xx–xxvii
RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS	xxviii–xxxi
ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS	xxxii
A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE	1–645
PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF PROPER NAMES	646–672
CLASSIFICATION OF LANGUAGES	673, 674
QUOTATIONS, WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, ETC., FROM THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES	675–684
ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING	685–692
A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE CHIEF DEITIES, HEROES, ETC., IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY	693–701
ARBITRARY SIGNS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING	702–704

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

KEY TO THE SYMBOLS.

In the RESPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION in the Dictionary, there is employed — as shown in the Table — a symbol for every clear vowel or diphthongal sound in the language; with, in four instances, a pair of equivalents for the same sound as occurring in different situations, viz.: ṷ = o͞o; ụ = o͝o; ô = ạ; and ў (final) = ĭ; besides *a* and *e*, italicized, as these vowels are in certain cases obscured and turned toward the neutral form; also, apostrophe for the voice-glide; and N to indicate foreign nasalized vowels; — some of the sounds occurring only in accented and others only in unaccented syllables, and some others, with but slight difference of quality, in both. The â, ê, and ô are used to represent the similar sounds in foreign words, but not limited as they are in English to unaccented syllables. The ụ is employed, as the nearest English vowel we have, inexact as it is, to replace u French and ü German; and in like manner the ẽ for the eu French and ö German.

The consonant letters b, d, f, h, j, k, l, m, p, r, t, v, w, and y, and the digraphs sh and ng, are used with their ordinary normal value; g, s, z, and ch are each limited to a single sound; n and th are marked for one sound of each and used unmarked for the other. No use is made of c, q, x, or the digraphs ph, gh, dg, and wh. The principal substitutions of the consonant symbols used in the respelling are noted in the Table.

ā, as in . . . āle, fāte, lā'bor, chā'os, chām'ber, pā'tri-ar'chal.
â, „ „ . . . sen'âte, pref'âce, del'i-câte, â-e'ri-al, châ-ot'ic, sal'u-tâ-ry.
â, „ „ . . . câre, shâre, pâr'ent, com-pâre', plow'shâre', beâr, âir.
ă, „ „ . . . ăm, ădd, făt, răn'dom, ăt-tăck', ăc-cept', re'ăd-mit'.
ä, „ „ . . . ärm, fär, fä'ther, mär'tyr, äh, älms, ärt, pälm.
å, „ „ . . . åsk, gråss, dånce, å-bate', Å-mer'i-cå, so'få, bot'å-ny.
a, „ „ . . . fi'n*a*l, in'f*a*nt, guid'*a*nce, val'i*a*nt, hus'b*a*nd, mad'*a*m.
ạ, „ „ . . . ạll, ạwe, swạrm, tạlk, drạw.
ē, „ „ . . . ēve, mēte, se-rēne', hē'li-om'e-ter.
ê, „ „ . . . ê-vent', dê-pend', crê-ate', so-ci'ê-ty, dê-lin'ê-ate, sê-rene'.
ĕ, „ „ . . . ĕnd, mĕt, ĕx-cuse', ĕf-face', car'pĕt, con'dĕm-na'tion.
ẽ, „ „ . . . fẽrn, hẽr, ẽr'mine, pẽr-vẽrt', ev'ẽr, in'fẽr-ence.
e, „ „ . . . re'*ce*nt, de'*ce*n-cy, pru-d*e*nce, pen'i-t*e*nt, nov'*e*l.
ī, „ „ . . . īce, tīme, sīght, bīnd, in-spīre', jus'ti-fī'a-ble.
î, „ „ . . . î-de'a, trî-bu'nal, dî-am'e-ter, bî-ol'o-gy.
ĭ, „ „ . . . ĭll, pĭn, pĭt'y, ad'mĭt', hab'ĭt, dĭ-vide', ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tĭve.
ō, „ „ . . . ōld, nōte, rōw, bōld, ō'ver, pro-pōse', lō'co-mō'tive.
ô, „ „ . . . ô-bey', tô-bac'cô, sor'rôw, a-nat'ô-my, prô-pose'.
ô, „ „ . . . ôrb, lôrd, ôr'der, land'lôrd', ab-hôr', ab-hôr'ring.
ŏ, „ „ . . . ŏdd, nŏt, tŏr'rid, fŏr'est, ŏc-cur', in'cŏr-rect'.
ū, „ „ . . . ūse, pūre, mūte, tūne, dū'ty, hū'man, as-sūme'.
û, „ „ . . . û-nite', ac'tû-ate, ed-û-ca'tion, hû-mane'.
ṷ, „ „ . . . rṷde, rṷ'mor, in-trṷde'.
ụ, „ „ . . . fụll, pụt, pụsh, fụl-fill', joy'fụl, in'strụ-ment.
ŭ, „ „ . . . ŭp, tŭb, stŭd'y, ŭn'der, sŭb-mit', in'dŭs-try.
û, „ „ . . . ûrn, fûrl, con-cûr', bûrn.
ў, „ „ . . . pit'ў, in'ju-rў, di-vin'i-tў.
o͞o, „ „ . . . fo͞od, mo͞on, fo͞ol, no͞on, wo͞o'ing.
o͝o, „ „ . . . fo͝ot, wo͝ol, bo͝ok, go͝od, cro͝ok'ed.
ou, „ „ . . . out, thou, de-vour'.
oi, „ „ . . . oil, nois'y, a-void', re-joice', em-broid'er-y, goi'ter.

N, representing simply the nasal tone (as in French or Portuguese) of the preceding vowel; as in **ensemble** (ăN'săN'b'l), **intrigante** (ăN'trê'găNt').

' (for voice-glide), as in **pardon** (pär'd'n), **eaten** (ēt''n), **evil** (ē'v'l).

g (hard): as in **go, begin, great, anger**; for **gu**, as in **guard**; for **gue**, as in **plague**; for **gh**, as in **ghost.**
s (surd, or sharp): as in **so, this, haste**; for **c**, as in **cell, vice**; for **sc**, as in **scene, science**; for **ss**, as in **hiss.**
z (like **s** sonant): as in **zone, haze**; for **s**, as in **is, lives, wise, music, ears, figs**; for **x**, as in **Xenophon, xylography.**
ch (= **tsh**): as in **chair, much**; for **tch**, as in **match, etching.**
sh: for **ch**, as in **machine, chaise, chandelier**; for **ce**, as in **ocean**; for **ci**, as in **social**; for **sci**, as in **conscious**; for **s**, as in **sure**; for **se**, as in **nauseous**; for **si**, as in **pension**; for **ss**, as in **issue**; for **ssi**, as in **passion**; for **ti**, as in **nation.**
zh (= **sh** made sonant): for **z**, as in **azure**; for **zi**, as in **glazier, brazier**; for **s**, as in **pleasure, usual**; for **si**, as in **vision**; for **ssi**, as in **abscission**; for **g**, as in **rouge, cortége.**
j (= **dzh**): for **g**, as in **gem, giant, engine**; for **gi** and **ge**, as in **religion, pigeon**; for **di**, as in **soldier**; for **dg**, as in **edge, knowledge.**
k: for **ch**, as in **chorus, epoch, anarchy**; for **c**, as in **cat, cube**; for **ck**, as in **pack, duck**; for **qu**, as in **conquer, coquette**; for **que**, as in **pique, oblique.**
kw: for **qu**, as in **queen, quit, quality.**
ks (surd): for **x**, as in **vex, exit, perplex, dextrous.**
gz (sonant): for **x**, as in **exist, exact, example.**
f: for **ph**, as in **philosophy, triumph**; for **gh**, as in **laugh, rough.**
hw: for **wh**, as in **what, why, where.**
t: for **ed**, as in **baked, crossed, capped**; for **th**, as in **thyme, Thomas.**
n (the ordinary sound): as in **no, none, man, many.**
ng: as in **long, singer**; for **ngue**, as in **tongue.**
n̨ (like **ng**): for **n** before the sound of **k** or hard **g**, as in **bank, junction, linger, single.**
th (surd): as in **thin, through, wealth, worth, breath, width.**
th (sonant): for **th**, as in **then, though, this, smooth, breathe.**

NOTE. Foreign consonant sounds are represented by the nearest English equivalents.

ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (′), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (′), at the end of the syllable. Syllabic division is otherwise indicated by a light hyphen; a heavier hyphen joins the members of compound words.

The Table here appended, together with the preceding Table, furnishes a method of INDICATING PRONUNCIATION WITHOUT RESPELLING. It is, in its main features, the same as that employed in previous editions of the Dictionary, and will serve except in the case of a comparatively few words, which must be respelled. Use is made of it in this GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

To each of the symbols here given, the equivalent is added that takes its place in the respelling (thus: **ạ** = ă, etc.; **whạt** = **whŏt**, etc.; **c** = **k**, etc.). The unmarked letter in a digraph is to be taken as if silent; as in **brēāk, brĕad, hāil, yīēld, vọil**, etc. Silent **e** at the end of syllables, as in **fate**, etc., or in the **-ed** of preterits and participles, as in **baked, burned**, etc., need not be marked.

The method has diacritical marks applied to such consonant letters and digraphs as offer especial and frequent occasion for their use. Certain syllables, as **tion, sion, tial, cial**, etc., which would naturally be correctly pronounced, need not be marked or respelled. The sounds, as described, of **x, ph, qu**, and **wh**, unmarked, are what these characters will usually, but not invariably, represent.

ạ (= ă), ... as in **Whạt, Wạs, Quality, In′stạl-la′tion.**
Ẹ, ẹ (= ā), ... „ „ **Ẹight, Prẹy, Vẹin, O-bẹy′, Un-fẹign′ed-ly.**
Ê, ê (= â), ... „ „ **Thêre, Whêre, Hêir, Whêre-in′.**
Ew, ew (= ū), . . „ „ **Ewe, Dew, Hewn**, etc.; or (= u̯), as in **Brew.**
Ee, ee (= ē), . . . „ „ **Eel, Feet, Fee′ble, Un-seem′, See′ing.**
Ï (= ē), ... „ „ **Pïque, Ma-chïne′, Po-lïce′.**
Î, î (= ĕ), ... „ „ **Îrk′some, Fîr, Bîrd, Vîr′tue, Vîr-gin′i-ty, E-lix′îr.**
Ọ, ọ (= o͝o), . . . „ „ **Ọoze, Dọ, Whọ, Tọmb, Re-mọv′al.**
ọ (= o͝o or u̯), „ „ **Wọlf, Wọm′an, Wọl′ver-ine′, Bọs′om.**
Ô, ô (= ŭ), ... „ „ **Ôth′er, Sôn, Wel′côme, Wis′dôm, Can′nôn.**
Ow, ow (= ou), . . „ „ **Owl, Cow′ard, Vow′el, Al-low′, Bow′wow′.**
Oy. oy (= oi), . . „ „ **Oys′ter, Boy, Roy′al, En-joy′, An-noy′ance.**
ȳ (= ī), ... „ „ **Flȳ, Skȳ, Stȳle, De-fȳ′, Dȳ′ing.**
Ÿ, ÿ (= ĭ), ... „ „ **Ÿt′tri-a, Hÿmn, Lÿr′ic, Mÿ-thol′o-gÿ.**
ỹ (= ē), ... „ „ **Mỹrrh, Mỹr′tle, Sa′tỹr, Mar′tỹr-dom.**

Ċ, ċ (= k), ... as in **Ċat, Ċoneur.**
Ç, ç (= s), ... „ „ **Çell, Viçe.**
Ch, ch (= k), . . „ „ **Chorus, Epoch.**
Çh, çh (= sh), . „ „ **Çhaise, Maçhine.**
Ġ, ġ (= g), ... „ „ **Ġet, Beġin, Anġer.**
Ǧ, ǧ (= j), ... „ „ **Ǧem, Engine.**
dǧ (= j), ... as in **Edǧe, Badǧer.**
ẓ (= z), ... „ „ **Is, Has, Wiṣdom.**
x (= gz), ... „ „ **Exist. Example.**
x (= ks), ... „ „ **Vex. Exit.**
Ph, ph (= f), . . . „ „ **Phantom, Sylph.**
Qu, qu (= kw), . „ „ **Queen, Conquest.**
Wh, wh (= hw), „ „ **When, What.**

THE VOWELS OF THE ALPHABET IN DETAIL.

A.

§ 1. **Ā, ā**: as in **āle, fāte, māk'er, pro-fāne'.** The sound is otherwise represented, as in **pain, day, gaol, gauge, break, veil, whey,** also **aye** (ever); and is the name sound of the letter. The vowel is called "long a."

A is diphthongal, its initial element being nearly **ĕ** in **ĕnd,** and its vanish **ĭ** in **ĭll** or **ē** in **ēve.**

The vanish is heard most distinctly when the sound ends a word or an accented syllable, and it varies according to the nature of the consonant by which it is stopped.

The radical or initial element, somewhat widened, is the exceptional sound of **a** in **many, any, Thames;** and of **ai** in **said, again, against.** See § 13.

§ 2. **Â, â**: a modification of the preceding vowel in syllables without accent; ranging between **ā** (**āle**) and **ĕ** (**ĕnd**); and never taking the vanish. It occurs in the endings **-ace, -age**; as, **pref'âce, sol'âce, rav'âge, ad'âge,** etc. The ending **-ate,** in the case of verbs, takes **ā** (**āle**), with accent, primary or secondary (though with the secondary accent not marked in the Dictionary); as, **re-lāte', ad'vo-cāte** (*v.*), **em'u-lāte, com'ju-gāte** (*v.*), **ag'gre-gāte** (*v.*), etc.; while, in the case of nouns and adjectives, **â** without the accent is commonly used; as, **sem'âte, prel'âte, ad'vo-câte** (*n.*), **ag'gre-gâte** (*n.*), **con'ju-gâte** (*a.*) Also, **â** often occurs as preceding another vowel — usually accented — in the following syllable; as, **â-e'ri-al, châ-ot'ic, Ju'dâ-ism.** In words like **mis'cel-lâ-ny, sal'u-tâ-ry, sump'tu-â-ry,** the **a,** before **ny** or **ry** final, and with the preceding syllable unaccented, has properly this sound; but if the preceding syllable be accented, as in **bot'a-ny, di'a-ry, sal'a-ry, pri'ma-ry, boun'da-ry,** the **ā** sound (**so'fā**), is usually preferred; yet in **con'tra-ry** and **li'bra-ry** the **â** is the easier to give, and in these and some others of the class is common and allowable. In final syllables, the tendency of the sound is to pass through **ĕ** to **ĭ,** as in **vil'lâge, sur'face,** etc., in which the **â** is followed by a **j** or an **s** sound. The **ai** in **moun'tain, cap'tain,** etc., in the same way becomes **ĭ** (**ĭll**).

§ 3. **Å, å**: only in syllables closed by the sound of **r** and more or less strongly accented; as in **cåre, shåre, com-påre', pår'ent, plow'shåre'.** The sound is also represented by **ē** (**thēre**); and otherwise as in **air, bear, heir, prayer.**

The **a** before **r** does not ordinarily take this sound when the **r** precedes a vowel or another **r** in the following syllable of the word; as in **păr'i-ty, păr'ry, com-păr'i-son, chăr'i-ty,** etc. But the sound remains without change by an added verb inflection or the suffix **-er**; as in **com-pâr'ing, shâr'er**; and appears exceptionally in **pâr'ent, pâr'ent-age, gâr'ish.**

The sound is the narrow correlate of the wide **ä** (**ärm**). It is not simply a prolongation of that sound; though, if we attempt such prolongation, the organs naturally glide into a position which gives the sound in question.

The difference between this sound and that of **ä** may be readily distinguished by sounding the first syllable of **chărity** and the word **chair.**

Some orthoëpists, as Walker, Smart, Stormonth, Ellis, identify this sound with **ā,** or with **ĕ** prolonged, but this sound is not now commonly given in the United States.

§ 4. **Ä, ä**: as in **ärm, ädd, fät, răn'dom, häve, păr'i-ty**; also in **plaid, guar'an-ty,** etc.; the regular "short a." It is usually followed by a closing consonant sound, whether accented or unaccented.

As UNACCENTED, it is more commonly found in initial closed syllables: as in **ä-lude', ät-tack', än-nul'.**

§ 5. **Ȧ, ȧ**: as in **ȧrm, fȧr, fȧther, ȧh, ȧlms, pȧlm,** etc.; having equivalents as in **hearth, aunt, guard,** etc.; called the "Italian a."

This is the most open of all the vowel sounds. In its formation the mouth and throat are opened widely, and the tongue is left in its natural position of rest.

§ 6. **Å, å.** This is the sound to be preferred in certain words or syllables ending in **ak, ff, ft, th, ss, sp, st, nce, nt, nd**; **as, åsk, ståff, gråft, påth, påss, gråsp, låst, dånce, chånt, com-månd′**; and in some other cases; besides its frequent use in unaccented syllables, — for one class of which it will in this Dictionary be indicated by *a*, the Italic form of the letter. See § 7.

In organic position, **å** lies between **ä** in **ärm**, and **ă** in **ărm**. The main part of the tongue is raised higher than in **ärm**, and the mouth is not so widely opened.

In UNACCENTED SYLLABLES this sound (**å**) is of frequent occurrence, though in rapid speech more or less obscured and often falling into the neutral form.

In open syllables unaccented, as in **å-rise′, di′å-dem, cå-lor′ic, mu′tå-ble, bot′å-ny, sal′å-ry, vil′lå, so′få**, etc., the sound may be regarded as a brief and obscure form of **ä**.

§ 7. In final or medial syllables, unaccented, and closed by **n, l, nt, nce, nd, s, ss, st, p** or **ph** or **ff, m**, or **d**, as in **syl′van, va′can-cy, mor′tal, loy′al, va′cant, val′iant, guid′ance, hus′band, bl′as, com′pass, bal′last, break′fast, jal′ap, ser′aph, mad′am, myr′i-ad**, etc., the ITALIC *a* is used in the spelling for pronunciation. See § 6.

§ 8. **Ą, ą**: as in **ąll, tąlk, swąrm, wą′ter, ap-pąll′**; otherwise represented in **haul, draw, awe**; also in **ôrb, bôrn, bought**, etc.

This is called the "broad sound" of **a**, and is formed by a depression of the larynx and a consequent retraction of the tongue which enlarges the cavity of the mouth posteriorly.

In the words **salt, malt, quarrel**, etc., as commonly heard, the sound of **a** falls between **ŏ** in **not** and **ą** in **all** (or is **ą** somewhat shortened).

§ 9. **Ạ, ạ**: as in **wạs, whạt, wạn′der, wạl′low, quạl′i-ty**, etc. The sound is identical with that of **ŏ** (**ŏdd, nŏt**), and **ow** in **knowl′edge**, etc. In the respelling for pronunciation, it will be represented by **ŏ**.

E.

§ 10. **Ē, ē**: as in **ēve, mēte, con′crēte′**, etc.; the name sound, having equivalents as in **feet, beam, de-ceive′, peo′ple, key, Cæ′sar, ma-chine′, field, quay, Phœ′bus, Por′tu-guese′**, etc. The vowel is called "long **e**." In the formation of this element, the tongue is raised convexly within the dome of the palate, pressing against its sides, and leaving the smallest possible passage through which a vowel sound is uttered.

§ 11. **Ê, ê**: in unaccented syllables, as **ê-vent′, ê-pit′o-mê, crê-ate′, dê-lin′ê-ate′, so-ci′ê-ty**; shorter than accented **ē** (**ēve**), verging towards, or sometimes even reaching, **I** (**Ill**).

§ 12. **Ę, ę**. This, in genuine English words, occurs only with **i** or **y** added, so as to make a digraph; as in **ęight, pręy, vęin**, etc. The sound is identical with **ā** in **āle**, and will be indicated by **ā** in the respelling.

In naturalized and half-naturalized foreign words, as **forte, finale, abbé, ballet, consommé, adobe, auto-da-fé, José**, and in the interjection **eh** and in a few other instances, we have this sound of **e** without the vanish. In such cases, in the respelling, it is indicated by the symbol **ā**.

§ 13. **Ĕ, ĕ**: as in **ĕnd, pĕt, tĕn, ĕr′ror**, etc.; otherwise as in **feath′er, heif′er, leop′ard, friend, di-sęr′e-sis, æ/a-fœt′i-da, bur′y, guess, a′ny, said**, etc.; called "short **e**." The syllable is usually closed by a consonant sound.

This is not the short sound of **ē** in **ēve**, but the initial or radical sound, somewhat widened, of the diphthongal **ā**. It is made by arching up the tongue under the hard palate, as in **ē**, but its place of formation is farther back.

UNACCENTED it occurs, as in **ĕx-cuse′, ĕn-large′, ĕf-face′, ĕs-tate′, ĕr-ro′ne-ous, lev′ĕl, in′tĕl-lect′, car′pĕt**; and sometimes it verges to or towards **I**, as in **ro′sĕs, hors′ĕs, fair′ĕst, wis′ĕst, riv′ĕt, end′ĕd, wick′ĕd, wool′ĕn, kitch′ĕn**.

§ 14. **Ê, ê**: as in **thêre, whêre**; also in **heir**, etc.; only before **r**; — identical in sound with **â** (**câre**).

§ 15. **Ĕ, ĕ**: as in **fĕrn, ĕrr, hĕr, ĕr′mine, vĕrge, in-fĕr′, per-vĕrt′**; otherwise as in **ăir, bĭrd, earn, mĭrth, mўr′tle, guer′don**, etc. It occurs when immediately followed by **r** in a monosyllable or in the same accented syllable; but not when the **r** precedes a vowel or another **r** in the following syllable, as in **vĕr′y, pĕr′il, mĕr′ry, ĕr′ror, hē′ro, pē′ri-od**, etc., except that verbs having this sound of the letter almost always retain it when inflected or suffixed; as in **con-fĕr′ring, de-tĕr′ring, con-fĕr′rer, re-fĕr′ri-ble**.

This sound is formed by placing the organs in a position intermediate between that requisite for sounding û (ûrn), and that for sounding ĕ, thus making (as Smart observes) a compromise between the two. A majority of English-speaking people, however, make no distinction between ĕ in her, and û in urn; but as many orthoëpists do make a slight difference, the two markings have been retained in this Dictionary.

§ 16. UNACCENTED ĕ (before r), — as in ev'ĕr, read'ĕr, lov'ĕr, sev'ĕr, sev'ĕr-al, pĕr-form', rev'ĕr-ent, in'fĕr-ence, cav'ĕrn, etc., with equivalents in e-lix'ir, zeph'ŷr, ac'tŏr, li'ăr, etc., — is nearly identical with the accented ĕ (fĕrm).

§ 17. The e before n in unaccented syllables, — as in pru'dent, rai'ment, con-ven'ient, cre'dence, de'cen-cy, etc., — takes a sound of obscure quality in ordinary speech. The e before n in wool'en, kitch'en, etc., takes properly the ĕ (ĕnd) sound, which in rapid speech tends toward I (III). In words like com'ment, con'vent, — correct with ĕ (ĕnd), — we have the final syllable actually under a secondary accent. Before l, the unaccented e is, in some cases, like that above before n; as in nov'el, in'fi-del; while in shriv'el and some others it takes the form explained below (see § 18); — but, in many cases, it is commonly and properly given as ĕ (ĕnd); thus in jew'ĕl, cru'ĕl, cam'ĕl, gos'pĕl, fun'nĕl, an'gĕl, chan'nĕl. In some of these, and in other words of the kind, there is considerable diversity of usage as between these sounds.

In the case of words like pru'dent, nov'el (see above in this paragraph), the vowel will be indicated by a bare ITALIC e in the spelling for pronunciation.

§ 18. The unaccented vowel of obscure quality before n or l, is sometimes reduced to the attenuated form called the *voice-glide*, — as in cat'en, heav'en, o'pen, shriv'el, a'ble, gen'tle, par'ti-cle, ba'sin, cous'in, par'don, sea'son, etc.

Syllables are also made by m with the voice-glide; as in schism (sĭz'm), chasm (kăz'm), mi'cro-cosm (-kŏz'm), etc. Substituting the vowel ŭ for the voice-glide is not sanctioned.

In this Dictionary, an APOSTROPHE (') is used in the respelling for pronunciation to indicate the vowel elision or the voice-glide; as, par'd'n, a'b'l, etc.

§ 19. The letter e *silent*. As annexed to a consonant at the end of a syllable, this letter has no sound; but serves commonly, in accented syllables, to indicate the preceding vowel as long; as in cāme, tōne. It also marks the preceding consonant c or g as soft; as in ser'vice, rav'age, vice, o-blige'.

§ 20. The letter e, *with consonant value*. Like the short I, when e unaccented is closely followed by another vowel, it naturally falls into more or less of a consonant y sound, and the e thus makes with the following vowel an imperfect, or consonantal, diphthong. After t, or d, or ç, or s, this y sound often coalesces with the consonant and changes its sound; as in right'eous (rī'chŭs); gran'deur (grăn'dûr *or* gran'jŭr), mi-ca'ceous (-shŭs), o'ceam (ō'shan), and nau'seous (nâ'shŭs). Even after the sound of the e has changed the preceding consonant, it may still appear, especially when the accent falls upon the following vowel; as in o'ce-an'ic (ō'shē-ăn'ĭk), nau'se-ate (nâ'shē-āt).

I.

§ 21. Ī, ī: as in īce, tīme, sīght, chīld, blīnd, gī'ant: the name sound of the letter. It is called "long I." Equivalents are vie, guile, height, aisle, thy, buy, choir, rye, eye, ay or aye (yes) as sometimes heard.

The sound is diphthongal. The main part is the glide between its initial (ä in ärm) and its terminal (I in III).

§ 22. Î, î: unaccented: as in î-de'a, bî-ol'o-gy, trî-bu'nal, bî-car'bo-nate, dî-am'e-ter. The quality of the sound is subject to variation; the diphthong (I in īce) being more curtailed as the syllable takes less stress and shorter quantity.

§ 23. Ĭ, ĭ: as in pĭque, ma-chĭne', in-trĭgue', etc. The sound is the same as that of ĕ (ĕve), by which it is represented in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 24. Ĭ, ĭ: as in Ill, pĭt, pĭt'y, ĭs'sue, ad-mĭt', un-tĭl', etc. Equivalents are hўmn, guin'ea, sieve, breech'es, been, Eng'lish, bus'y, wom'en. This is not the short sound of I in īce, but the short correlative of ē in ēve. It is called "short i."

UNACCENTED SYLLABLES with this vowel are, in the greater number of cases, closed by a consonant, as in cab'ĭn, ĭl-lume', ĭn-hab'ĭt. But there are many words in which I ends an unaccented syllable or forms a syllable by itself, as dĭ-vide', vĭs'ĭ-ble, vĭs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-ty.

§ 25. **Ĭ, ĭ**, before **r**: as in **fĭr, bĭrd, vĭr'tue, vĭr'gin, ĭrk'some**, etc.: the precise equivalent of **ĕ** (**fĕrn**). In some words the sound, before **l** or **n**, is reduced to the voice-glide; as in **e'vil** (e'v'l), **ba'sin** (ba's'n), etc. See § 18.

§ 26. The letter **i**, *with consonant value*. A short **i**, closely followed by another vowel, often falls into a **y** sound, and thus produces an impure diphthong, and makes one syllable out of two; as in **fil'ial, min'ion, gen'ius**, etc. A preceding **s** surd, **c** soft, or **sc**, by fusion with the **y**, takes an **sh** sound; as in **man'sion, con'scious, vi'cious**; and an **s** sonant or a **z** takes a **zh** sound; as in **vi'sion, gla'zier**, — the **i** sound being wholly lost. A preceding **t** does the same, as in **na'tion, par'tial**, etc.; with the exception that when preceded by a syllable ending in **s** or **x**, the **ti** takes a **ch** (**tsh**) sound; as in **ques'tion, mix'tion, Chris'tian**, etc. After **g**, the **i** falls out, leaving the **g** soft; as in **re'gion**. When **d** precedes the **i**, the **di** in some words becomes, or tends to become, a **j** (**dzh**); as **cor'dial, In'dian**, etc., are sometimes, and **sol'dier** is always, pronounced.

O.

§ 27. **Ō, ō**: as in **ōld, nōte, bōne, ō'ver, pro-pōse', lō'co-mō'tive**, etc.; with equivalents as in **roam, foe, shoul'der, grow, owe, sew, yeo'man, beau, haut'boy, door**. It is the "regular long" sound, and the name sound of the letter.

This vowel takes a distinctly perceptible vanish in **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**), or sometimes in **o͞o** (**fo͞od**), and is thus diphthongal. In the formation of the radical part, the lips are contracted to a circular opening; and the jaw is less depressed than for **ǫ**, and more than for **o͞o** (**fo͞od**). As in the similar case of **ā** (**āle**) the vanish is not universal, yielding more or less to counteracting influences.

Before **r** in accented syllables, the long **o** naturally and more properly takes a vanish in **û** (**fûrn**) instead of **o͝o**; as in **glō'ry, ōre, door, four**.

§ 28. **Ô, ô**. In unaccented and usually open syllables, in English; as in **ô-bey', tô-bac'cō, bil'lôw, bil'-lôws, Sō-crat'ic, pō-et'ic, eu'lō-gy, a-nat'ô-my, trans'i-tō-ry**. This sound differs from the **ō** (**ōld**), not only by absence of the vanish, but by taking a somewhat wider form.

§ 29. **Ô, ô**: only before **r**; as in **ôrb, lôrd, ôr'der, ab-hôr', ex-hôrt'**, etc.; with equivalents, as in **extraordinary, georgic**, etc.

The most generally approved pronunciation here represented by this symbol is identical with that of **ǫ** (**ǫll**).

The **ô** is limited to accented syllables with the **r** not followed by a vowel or another **r** in the following syllable of the same word (the case of inflected verbs, as **ab-hôr'ring**, and the cognate nouns in **-er**, as, **ab-hôr'rer**, excepted); while otherwise the vowel is **ō**, as in **fōr'eign, tōr'rid**, or **ō**, as in **mōre, ō'ral**.

There are some words in which **o** before consonants other than **r** takes usually and properly a medial sound between **ǫ** (**ǫll**) and **ŏ**; as **song, long, soft, cross, gone, off, trough, oft, of'ten, cost, broth, cloth**, etc. In the respelling for pronunciation in the Dictionary, this medial sound is indicated by **ŏ** (**ŏdd**).

In UNACCENTED SYLLABLES, we sometimes have the **ô** (**ôrb**); as in **môr-tal'i-ty, fôr-get', ôr-dain'**, etc., and in **fôr, nôr, ôr**, unaccented as well as accented.

§ 30. **Ŏ, ŏ**: as in **nŏt, ŏdd**, etc.; called "short **o**;" having **ǫ** (in **wǫs**, etc.) as an equivalent, and also **ow** in **knowl'edge** and **ou** in **hough, lough**. It is the short correlate of **ǫ** (**ǫll**).

UNACCENTED SYLLABLES with **ŏ** are naturally closed by a consonant; as in **cŏn-clude', ŏc-cur', ŏp-press', dis'cŏn-tent', rec'ŏl-lect', re'cŏm-mit'**; falling into the neutral sound in very rapid speech. They are rarely final syllables, the **ô** (**sôn**) sound being commonly given in final syllables.

§ 31. **Ǫ, ǫ**: as in **dǫ, prǫve, tǫmb**, etc.; the same as **o͞o**, and represented by **o͞o** in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 32. **Ọ, ọ**: as in **wọlf, wọ'man, bọ'som**, etc.; with sound of **o͝o**, and represented by **o͝o** in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 33. **Ô, ô**: as in **sôn, dône, ôth'er**, etc.; doubled in **flood, blood**, etc.; — the same as **ŭ** (**ŭp**), or before **r** as **û** (**fûrn**), and in the respelling for pronunciation represented by these symbols in accented syllables.

In UNACCENTED SYLLABLES the **ô** occurs frequently; as in **ac'tôr, at'ôm, wel'cône, fel'ôn, bish'ôp, big'ôt**, etc., with sound either as **ŭ** (**ŭp**) or as **ĕ** (**ev'ĕr**). In the respelling for pronunciation, it will appear before **r** as **ĕ**, and in most other cases as **ŭ**; but sometimes before **n** it represents merely a voice-glide; as **beck'on**, (**bĕk'ᵊn**), **rea'son** (**rē'zᵊn**).

Oo.

§ 34. The double letter **oo** has two sounds, marked o͝o and o͞o; besides the **oo** in **door**, and in **flood**, etc. In uttering these sounds the labial opening is still more contracted than for o͞o.

§ 35. o͞o, o͝o: as in m*o͝o*n, f*o͝o*d, f*o͝o*l, b*o͝o*t, etc.; with equivalents in d*o*, canoe, group, r*o*de, rue, recruit, rheum, drew, manœuvre.

§ 36. o͝o, o͞o: as in f*o͝o*t, w*o͝o*l, g*o͝o*d, cr*o͝o*k'ed, etc. Equivalents are o (w*o*lf) and u (f*u*ll). It is the wide or short correspondent of the long **oo**.

Oi and Oy.

§ 37. The diphthong **oi** and **oy** is made by the rapid change or glide of the organs in passing from o to ĭ, as in **oil, boy**, etc.

Ou and Ow.

§ 38. The diphthong **ou** and **ow** is formed by a rapid passage of the organs from ä to o͝o, as in **outrun, owl, outlive**, etc. Making the first element ä is a local peculiarity, and is very objectionable.

As digraphs, these combinations of letters take several other sounds; as in **soup, route, Zouave** (zwäv *or* sōō-äv′), **soul, cou'ple, griev'ous, know, bil'low, knowl'edge, cham'ois, av'oir-du-pois′, choir, tor'toise**, etc.

U.

§ 39. ū, ŭ: as in **ūse, a-būse′, fū'sion, pūre, mūte, cūbe, tūne, dū'ty, lūte, jū'ry**, etc.; called "long u;" having equivalents as in **beauty, feodal, feud, pew, ewe, lieu, view, cue, suit, yule, yew, you**.

The general type of the sound is that of a diphthong, which has o͞o (f*o͞o*d) for the terminal and main part, and for the initial a very brief and evanescent element, nearly related to ĭ (Ill) or to ē (ēve); but in the greater number of cases there comes in, as a glide, a more or less full sound of consonant **y**, which displaces the initial vowel element. When preceded by certain consonants, the **y** glide has a tendency to be fused with the consonant, thus taking the shape of a sibilant, **sh** or **zh**, glide (see below). This tendency, in accented syllables, — to which the ū is limited, — should be severely restricted. Also, in no case whatever should the **y** sound be forced in when it will not come in smoothly as a glide.

At the beginning of a syllable, as in ūse, ū'nit, etc., the initial vowel element becomes **y**, — the ū here sounding the same as **you** in the words **you, youth**, etc. Next to this, the **y** sound comes in the most clearly after **p, b, m, v, f, c**, and **g** hard; as in **pūre, bū'reau, beau'ty, mūte, view, fū'tile, cūbe, gūle**. After **m**, it is less prominent; as in **new**. After **s, th, l**, and **j**, the **y** sound comes in with difficulty, and need not be attempted; as in **sūit, as-sūme′, thew, en-thū'si-asm, lūte, jū'ry**. After **t** or **d**, the ū may better be given without the **y**; as in **tūne, tū'tor, due, dūke, dū'ty**. In all these cases of **y** omitted, the initial vowel element (a brief form of ĭ) is retained: it would be quite wrong to give an ordinary o͞o for the entire sound in such words. The **y**, if attempted after **t** or **d**, is apt to degenerate into a sibilant, and produce, with the consonant, a decided **tsh** or **dzh** sound, thus making **tune choon**, and **due** the same as **Jew**. The **y** sound after **d** or **n** is common in England, as in **due, new**, etc., but not in America. As exceptional, the **s** in **sure, sug'ar**, and their derivatives, is entirely displaced by the **sh** developed from the **y** sound, and the vowel is reduced to a simple o͞o (f*o͞o*d) or o͝o (f*o͝o*t) sound.

§ 40. ů, ū: representing a modification of the sound of ū (ūse), in unaccented syllables; as in ū-nite′, grad'-ū-ate, ac'tū-ate, em'ū-late, tū-mul'tū-ous, jū-di'cial, ad'jū-tant, con'jū-gate, sū-preme′, in'sū-lar, lū-cid'i-ty, in-dis'so-lū-ble, val'ū-a-ble, vir'tūe, na'tūre, ver'dūre, cen'sūre, sen'sū-al, is'sū-ing, meas'ūre, etc. The sound differs from that of ū by taking for the final element the wide o͝o (f*o͝o*t); and, after **t**, by a partial or entire change of the **y** into a more or less clear **sh**, and usually after **d** into a **zh** glide; as in na'tūre, ver'dūre, etc. A preceding **s**, in a syllable not initial (as in cen'sūre, sen'sū-al, etc.), takes more commonly an **sh** sound, and a **z** or an **s** sonant (as in az'ūre, sei'zūre, lei'sūre, cas'ū-al, etc.) takes a **zh** sound, and the vowel becomes nearly, if not quite, the same in sound as u (joy'fụl). But the preceding **s** remains unchanged in initial, and sometimes also in medial syllables; as in sū-preme′, con'sū-lar, in'sū-lar, etc. After **j** or **l** in the same syllable, the vowel has nearly or exactly the sound of u (joy'fụl): as in jū-di'cial, ad'jū-tant, lū-cid'i-ty, in-dis'so-lū-ble. Before **r**, the sound often inclines towards ē (ev'ēr); as in na'tūre, cen'sūre, meas'ūre, etc.

§ 41. **ụ, ụ** : only after **r**; as in **rụde, rụ'mor, rụ'ral.** The sound does not differ essentially from that of **o͝o** (**fo͝od**). The sound occurs after **s**, as exceptional, in **sure** and its derivatives, the **s** being heard as **sh.**

§ 42. **Ụ, ụ** : as in **bụll, fụll, pụt, pụsh, pụll,** etc.; with sound the same as **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**), heard also in **sụg'ar** after **s** as **sh.**

Unaccented the **u** occurs in the syllable **ful**; as in **joy'fụl, joy'fụl-ness, fụl-fill',** etc.; also, after **r**, in **frụ-gal'i-ty** and a few other words.

§ 43. **Û, û** : as in **ûrn, ûrge, bûrn, hûrl,** etc.; with equivalents as in **worm, journal,** etc., before **r** only. The sound, as more commonly heard, is the narrow form of the vowel, corresponding to the wide **ŭ** (**ŭp**).

§ 44. **Ŭ, ŭ** : as in **ŭp, bŭd, tŭb, ŭs, ŭsh'er, ŭn'der,** etc.; the "short **u**;" with equivalents as in **sŏn, does, blood, touch,** etc.

In unaccented syllables the vowel occurs in **cir'cŭs, sŭb-mit',** etc., and falls readily into the "neutral vowel." The **ou** in **pl'ous,** etc., **oi** in **por'poise, eo** in **dun'geon,** etc., usually the **ow** in **bel'lows,** etc., and the final element of the **eou** in **right'eous,** etc., and of **iou** in **gra'cious,** etc., and the **o** in **at'om, irk'some, na'tion,** etc., have the same sound.

§ 45. **U**, *with consonant value*, having the sound of **w**, before another vowel in the same syllable: after **q** or **g**; as in **qual'ity, quite, ques'tion, gua'no, lan'guage,** etc.; also after **s**, as in **persuade', suite,** etc.

§ 46. The **neutral vowel**, sometimes called the "natural vowel," is the vocal sound made with the least articulative effort, or with no effort to shape the sound, and heard, except as a glide, only in unaccented syllables. It may be described as an obscure sound approaching that of **ŭ** (**up**) or **û** (**urn**).

Y.

§ 47. This letter, as a vowel, has four sounds: **ȳ = ī**; as in **de-fȳ', stȳle, flȳ**; — **ẏ**, the equivalent of **ī** (**ideа**); as in **hẏ-e'na, mẏ-ol'o-gy**; — **y̆ = ĭ**; as in **nẏmph, lẏr'ic,** and (unaccented) **pit'y̆, hap'py̆**; — **ẏ = ĕ** or **ī**; as in **mẏrrh, mẏr'tle** and (unaccented) **zeph'y̆r.**

DIAGRAM OF THE SIMPLE VOWEL SOUNDS.

ä;	. . . as in	. . .	**ärm**;
å;	. . . " "	. . .	**åsk**;
â, ă;	**ŏ, ǫ**; . . " "	.	**câre, ădd**; **ŏdd, ąll**;
ā, ĕ;	**ō, o͝**; " "		**āle, ĕnd**; **ōbey, o͝ld**;
[**ē, ĕ**;	[**ŭ, û**; " "		[**fērn, evĕr**; [**ŭp, ûrn**;
ē, ī;	**o͝o, o͞o**; " "		**o͝ve, ĭll**; **fo͝ot, fo͞od.**

DIPHTHONGS.

The compound **ou** is a glide from **ä** to **o͝o.**
The compound **ī** is a glide from **å** to **ī.**
The compound **ū** is composed of **y** or **ī** and **o͞o.**
The sound of **ā** has a vanish in **ī** or **ē.**
The sound of **ō** has a vanish in **o͝o** or **o͞o.**

THE CONSONANTS OF THE ALPHABET (WITH THE CONSONANT DIGRAPHS) IN DETAIL.

B.

§ 48. This is a labial sonant, correlative of **p**, as in **boy, cab, ebb, beau'ty, bring, blow, a'ble, herb, bulb, robbed** (rŏbd), etc. It is usually silent after **m** in the same syllable; as in **bomb, climb, tomb**; also before **t**; as in **debt, doubt, sub'tle**; also in **bdel'lium.**

C.

§ 48. The "soft c" has a sibilant sound of three varieties: — One like s sharp, marked Ç, ç, and represented by s in the respelling for pronunciation. C has this sound before e, i, or y; as in **cede, civil, cypress, acid, glance, force, vice,** etc. — In a few words the letter has the z sound; as in **sacrifice, suffice, discern.** — When ce or ci is followed by another vowel in the same syllable, the sh sound is taken, either by the c alone, as in **oceanic, viciosity,** or by the ce or ci together, as in **ocean, vicious,** etc.

§ 50. The "hard c," marked Ć, ć, has the sound of k, and is represented by k in the respelling. The letter has this sound before a, o, or u, or a consonant, and at the end of a syllable if not followed by i or e; as in **call, cold, picture, act, ethics**; and before e in **sceptic,** and i in **scirrous,** etc.

§ 51. C is silent in **czar, victuals, indict,** and in **muscle, corpuscle,** etc.

CH.

§ 52. The digraph ch (unmarked) has nearly the sound of tsh; as in **chin, church.** It is the surd correlative of j.

The sound is also represented by ti in **bastion, question, Christian,** etc., by te in **righteous,** and by t with the initial part of u in **texture, nature,** etc.

§ 53. The digraph marked Çh, çh, has the sound of sh, in words from the French which have retained this sound; as in **chaise, chivalry, chagrin, machine, mustache.**

§ 54. Ch hard, marked Ćh, ćh; with sound like k, which is used to represent it in the respelling. It has this sound in words derived from the Greek, and through the Latin in all but quite modern words; as in **chorus, epoch, echo, chlorine, chrism, character**; or from the Hebrew; as in **Nebuchadnezzar, Enoch,** etc.; exceptions are **church, chart, Rachel, cherub,** and the prefix **arch-** in **archbishop, archdeacon, archduke,** etc.; but the k sound remains in **archangel,** and in **architect, architrave,** etc.

§ 55. Ch is silent in **drachm, schism, yacht**; also in **fuchsia.**

D.

§ 56. This is a dental sonant, correlative of the surd t; as in **day, dry, bed, aimed, idle.** It sounds as t when preceded by a surd in the same syllable; as in **hissed, looked, arched** (hĭst, lo͝okt, ärcht). It is silent in the first syllable of **Wednesday** and in **handkerchief, handsome,** and **windrow.**

F.

§ 57. This is a labiodental, the surd correlative of the sonant v; as in **fame, fly, few, staff, oft,** etc. It has gh and ph for equivalents; as in **laugh, photograph,** etc. It takes the sound of v in the word **of,** and usually in the compounds, **hereof, thereof, whereof.**

G.

§ 58. The "hard g" is marked Ğ, ğ; but in the respelling for pronunciation is represented by g unmarked. It is a guttural sonant, the correlative of k, used before a, o, u, or l, r, s, in the same syllable; as in **gay, go, gun, glad, grow, lingual, argue, bags, haggle**; — sometimes, though not usually, before e, i, or y; as in **get, give, gig, muggy.** The letter g is always hard at the end of a word; as in **hug, berg**; also in the derivatives of such words, even when the doubled g is followed by e, i, or y; as in **cragged, druggist, foggy.**

The interposition of a slight sound of ŭ (ŭve) or ĭ (ĭll) between g hard and a following ă or ĕ sound, in **garden, guard, guide, guile,** etc., and in like manner after a k or hard c, in **card, kind,** etc., — upheld by the authority of Walker, — is not approved.

§ 59. The "soft g," marked Ġ, ġ, has the sound of j, and is represented by j in the respelling for pronunciation; as in **gem, engine, rage, caged,** etc. It is found usually before e, i, or y.

§ 60. In a few words from the French, the letter **g** retains the sound like that of **z** in **azure**; as in **rouge, mirage, cortége**, etc.

§ 61. The letter **g** is silent before **m** or **n** final, and when initial before **n**; as in **phlegm, sign, gnat, gnostic**, etc. No **g** sound is heard in the digraph **ng**; as in **sing, long**, etc.; nor in **seraglio**, nor in **bagnio**.

GH.

§ 62. At the beginning of a word, this digraph is sounded like hard **g**; as in **ghastly, ghost**, etc. It is silent after **i**; as in **high, sigh, weigh, straight, eight, right**, etc.; also before **t** in the same or a following syllable; as in **bought, brought, thought, wrought, caught, taught, fraught, daughter, drought**, etc.; but has the sound of **f** in the word **draught**; the sound of **f** also commonly after **au** or **ou** at the end of a syllable; as in **laugh, cough, rough, enough**; that of **k** in **hough, lough, ahough**; and is often silent after **au** or **ou** in the same syllable; as in **overslaugh, dough, doughy, though, bough, through**.

H.

§ 63. This is a pure breath sound, representing no fixed configuration of the vocal organs, and is often called the *aspirate*. It occurs at the beginning of words or syllables, as in **hate, here, hire, house, home, hard, hit, hoop, hoot**, etc. The sound may be produced before any of the vowel sounds and before the semivowel sounds **y** and **w**. It is represented by **wh** in **who, whose, whom**. **H** is silent in **heir, herb** (usually), **honest, honor, hour**, and their derivatives.

J.

§ 64. This, with the equivalents **g** soft and **dg**, is compounded of **d** and **zh**. We have it in **jar, jam, jest, jut, jury, join**, etc. It is the sonant correlative of the surd **ch**. In some proper names of foreign origin, and in other foreign words, **j** or **dj** occurs at the end of a syllable; as in **Aj'a-lon, hadj, hadj'i, Mij'a-min, Raj, Raj'poor'**.

The sound is represented by **ge** in **surgeon, outrageous**, etc.; by **gi** in **region, religious**, etc.; by **di** in **soldier**, etc.; by **de** in **grandeur**, etc.; and by **d** with a part of **u** in **verdure**.

K.

§ 65. This is a guttural surd mute, the correlative of sonant **g** (hard); as in **kite, kill, skill, ask, ark, elk, ilk, mink, oak**, etc. It has hard **c**, hard **ch, gh, cu, qu, que, oque**, and **q** for equivalents; as in **call, chorus, hough, biscuit** (-kĭt), **coquet, antique, saque, queen**. The sound is the first component of the ordinary **x**; as in **box**, etc. Before **n**, in the same syllable, **k** is silent; as in **knot, knee**, etc.; **ck** has the sound of **k** alone; as in **back**; as does **lk** after **a** (**a**ll) or **o** (**o**ld); as in **walk, folk**, etc.

L.

§ 66. This is a palatal sonant made by contact of the point of the tongue with the palate, as for **t, d, n**; but with the sides of the tongue in this case left free for the passage of the breath. It is one of the liquids. We have it in **lie, all, sole**. The **l** in an unaccented following an accented syllable fulfills the office of a vowel; as in **battle, bustle, bridle, couple, pickle**, etc., and in some other cases, as in **evil, easel**, etc. The **l** is silent in **would, could, should, alms, balm, malmsey, calm, palm, palmer, psalm, salmon, almond, half, behalf, calf, halve, salve, calves, balk, chalk, calk, talk, stalk, walk, folk, yolk** (often), with like words and their derivatives.

M.

§ 67. **M** has but one sound, produced by closing the lips, as for **b** and **p**, and letting the vocalised breath into the nasal passage; as in **me, tame, times**. At the beginning of a word, **m** before **n** is silent; as in **mnemonics**.

N.

§ 68. **N**, as in **none, inn, one, ten, fern, sown, tent, annul, change, ingress, congressive**, etc., is the dentonasal consonant; the oral passage being closed by contact of the point and the sides of the tongue with the palate, just as it is for **t** and **d**, — **n** being continuous and nasal, while **t** and **d** are momentary and oral.

§ 69. When **n** is final after **m** it is silent; as in **hymn, condemn, solemn**, etc.; but when to such words is added a suffix or an inflection beginning with a vowel, the **n** is generally sounded; as in **condemnation, condemnatory, solemnize, solemnity, hymnology, hymnist, limner, autumnal**, etc. **N** is silent in **kiln, limekiln**, etc. In the participles **damned, damning, condemning, contemning, hymning, limning**, etc., and also in the cognate nouns **condemner** and **contemner**, usage is divided. Initial **kn, pn, mn**, are sounded as **n**; as in **know, pneumatics, mnemonics**, etc.

§ 70. **N** at the close of an accented syllable, with **g, c**, or **ch**, hard, or **k** or **qu**, commencing a following syllable, commonly takes the **ng** sound, and is marked **n̲**; as in **an̲'ger, un̲'cle, din̲'gle, an̲'chor, con̲'gress, con̲'gre-ga'tion, can̲'ker, con̲'quest, con̲'quer**, etc.; but not generally if the accent falls on the latter syllable; as in **con-gres'sive, con-cor'dant**, etc.; nor in the prefixes **in-, en-, on-, un-, non-**; as, **in'come, un'con-cern', non'com-mit'tal**; nor in **quin'cunx**, and the derivatives and compounds of **quin'que**, nor in **pen'guin** and a few other words. In **e'lon̲-ga'tion, pro'lon̲-ga'tion, san̲-guif'er-ous**, etc., and often in **con-gres'sion-al, con̲-gru'i-ty**, and like words, the **n**, though unaccented, retains the sound of **ng**, which is given it by rule in the words from which these are derived, as **e-lon̲'gate**, etc. It takes the **ng** sound also before **k**, or **ch** hard, or **x**, at the end of a syllable; as in **ink, think, thank, monk, conch, anxious**, etc.

NG.

§ 71. The digraph **ng** is the equivalent of **n̲**. This sound is formed with the organs in the same position as **g̈** (hard), except that the nasal passage through which the sound passes is left open. The digraph occurs only at the end of syllables; as in **long, wing, hang, sing, song'stress**; or with **ue** added at the end; as in **tongue**; except that in the comparatives and superlatives of **long, strong, young**, the **g** goes with a proper hard **g** sound to the inflection, while the **n** takes to itself the **n̲** sound; as, **lon̲'ger, lon̲'gest**. In **diphthong** and **triphthong** the **g** goes, in a like way, to the suffix **-al**.

P.

§ 72. This is the surd correlative of **b**; as in **pea, cup, pray, play, harp, spy, spread, oppress**, etc. It is silent as initial before **n, s, sh**, and **t**; as in **pneumatics, psalm, pshaw**; also in **raspberry, receipt, sempstress, accompt, corps**, and their derivatives.

PH.

§ 73. This digraph occurs chiefly in words of Greek derivation, and has usually the sound of **f**; as in **phantom, sylph, philosophy**, etc. It has the sound of **v** in **Stephen**; and, according to most orthoëpists, in **nephew**, though in America it has commonly its regular sound of **f** in the latter word. In **diphthong, triphthong, ophthalmy, naphtha**, and other allied words, and their derivatives, the **ph** is sometimes sounded as **p**.

Q.

§ 74. **Q** is in all cases followed by **u**, and the two together have commonly the sound of **kw**; as in **queen, conquest**, etc.; but they have that of **k** in a few words from the French, as in **coquette**, etc.; as has also the ending **-que** in **antique, burlesque**, etc.

R.

§ 75. The sound of **r**, as in **rip, trip, carol, far, form**, etc., is produced by the passage of the voice over the tongue, the end of which is raised, but does not touch the roof of the mouth, while its sides close the passages through which the sound of **l** passes.

There are two leading varieties of the consonant **r**. One, the dental **r**, is made between the point of the tongue and hard palate not far back of the teeth; used before a vowel, as in **rise, try, oral, array**. This, as requiring a more forcible expulsion of the breath, is commonly called "rough" **r**. The other, the palatal **r**, is made between the tongue and the palate, somewhat farther back, with less friction of breath than the dental, and hence is commonly called "smooth" **r**. It occurs at the end of a syllable or before a consonant, as in **far, arm, orbit**.

The "rough" **r** is by some speakers more or less trilled, but this practice is not common in the United States.

A prevailing fault in New England is (like that which Walker says prevailed in England, especially in London) not sounding the **r** at the end of words and before a consonant; thus, **cä** (with the vowel somewhat prolonged) for **car, fäm** for **farm**, etc. It still prevails in the south of England. In the United States, the fault is not uncommon in New England. But among educated people the **r** takes generally in the United States a more or less clear sound as a consonant in all situations.

The letter **r** never takes the regular short sound of a vowel before it, except when in primitives and their derivatives it ends a syllable, and is followed by a syllable beginning with a vowel sound; as in **marry, very, spirit, mirror, florid, morrow, hurry, myriads.** The doubling of the **r** does not affect this statement, since but one **r** is sounded.

When primitives end in **r** their derivatives do not take the regular short sound of a vowel similarly situated; as in **bar, barring; infer, inferring; err, erring; stir, stirring; abhor, abhorring; occur, occurring.**

S.

§ 73. The proper sound of **s** as a surd is made by breath forced through a contracted channel between the tongue and the hard palate near the front teeth, and impinging upon the edges of the upper or the lower teeth; as in **see, so, hiss, yes, scorn, sky, sly, smile, snow, spy, square, stay, swim, cuffs, picks, cups, cuts, sense, curse, best, message, display, lisp, gypsy, absurd,** etc. Equivalents are: **c** soft, as in **cell, civil, vice**; **sc**, as in **scene, science,** etc.; **sch** as in **schism.**

§ 77. The sonant **s** (marked **ẓ**), corresponding to the surd, as above, is made with the same articulative position, except that the tongue is pressed somewhat closer to the palate. The sound is precisely like that of **z**; as in **iẓ, haẓ,** etc. The **s** is sonant as the final sound of some verbs and surd as the final sound of the cognate nouns or adjectives; as **use, abuse, diffuse, house,** etc. Notice **close,** with **s** as **z** in verb and noun, and **s** sharp in the adjective. Compare **advise** (*v.*), **advice** (*n.*), etc.

§ 78. **S** takes sometimes the sound of **sh**, by fusion with a following **y** sound, with consequent vowel change; as in **version, mansion, convulsion, censure, sensual, sure, sugar,** etc.; in the case of **s** doubled, the first is assimilated to the second; as in **passion** (pȧsh′ŭn), **issue** (ĭsh′ū or ĭsh′ụ). In a few words **s** takes the **sh** sound while leaving the following vowel unchanged; as in **Asiatic, nausea,** etc. Compare § 49.

§ 79. **S** takes the sound (**zh**) of **z** in **azure** by fusion with a following **y** sound, when it is preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable; as in **viẓion, de-ciẓion, ad-heẓion, suaẓion, ex-ploẓion, con-fuẓion, pleaẓure, leiẓure, viẓu-al, uẓu-ry,** etc.; also in **sciẓion, ab-sciẓion, re-sciẓion.**

SH.

§ 80. This digraph, as in **sharp, shine, rash, usher,** represents a surd sibilant made between tongue and palate at a place farther back than the **s.** It is reckoned as a simple element, and is the correlate of the sonant sound represented by **zh.**

The sound is otherwise represented by **c** or **s** with or before **e** or **i**, and by **t** or **sc** with or before **i**; by **s**, sometimes, before **u**; as involved in the **x** in **anxious, luxury,** etc.; by **ch** in **chaise, machine,** etc.; by **chs** in **fuchsia**; and by **sch** in **schorl, schottische,** from the German.

T.

§ 81. This is the dental surd correlative of sonant **d**; as in **tie, it, note, try, tune, twine, stay, stray, art, last, apt, sent, aft, act, salt, next, attend,** etc.

TH.

§ 82. This digraph is used to represent two sounds, a surd and a sonant, both made with the same articulative position: the surd, as in **thin, thing, thrive, enthusiasm, breath, length, birth, width,** etc.; the sonant, marked **Th, th,** as in **the, this, thy, then, with, breathe, bathe, father, northern,** etc.

In the following nouns the **th** is surd in the singular and sonant in the plural: **bath, cloth, lath, mouth, oath, path, wreath, moth**; *pl.* **baths, cloths,** etc. Verb and noun forms differ: the verb sonant, the noun surd; as, **breathe, breath**; **wreathe, wreath**; **bathe, bath**; **mouth, mouth.**

§ 83. **Th** has the sound of **t** in **thyme, Thomas, Thames, Esther**; and in **phthisic, (ph** being silent). It is commonly silent in **isthmus** and **asthma.**

V.

§ 84. This is the sonant correlative of the surd **f**; as in **vain, vivid, ever, live, lived, move, moves, calves, wolves,** etc. The sound is taken by **f** in **of**; but in pronouncing its compounds, **hereof, thereof,** etc., usage is divided between **v** and **f.**

W.

§ 85. At the beginning of a word or of a syllable, as **wet, worse, inward**, this letter (which is unmarked) is a sonant, formed from, and nearly resembling, the vowel **oo**, but requiring for its utterance a closer position, or greater contraction, of the labial aperture; and this compression of the lips changes the quality of the sound, giving it a buzzing and articulative instead of a smooth and purely vocal character.

It is often represented by **u** occurring before another vowel in the same syllable, as in **quail, query, languid, assuage**, etc.

§ 86. After a vowel in the same syllable, **w** is generally silent; as in **glow, thrown**, etc., though sometimes significant, as in **flaw**. With **e** it unites to form a diphthong, which is generally sounded like long **u**, as in **dew, few, new**; but it is sounded like **oo**, or like **u** in **rude**, if the letter **r** stands before it, as in **crew, shrew**. It is often joined with a preceding **o** to represent the diphthongal sound otherwise expressed by **ou**, as in **brow, cow, town**.

§ 87. **W** is always silent before **r** in the same syllable, as in **wring, wrote, awry**; also in the words **answer, sword, toward, two**.

WH.

§ 88. The true sound of these letters is in the reverse order, namely, **hw**, as they were written in Anglo-Saxon; e. g., **when** is pronounced **hwen**; **wharf, hwarf**. The **h** is here a free emission of breath through the position taken by the lips in the formation of **w**. In **who, whole, whoop, whore**, and their derivatives, the **w** is silent.

X.

§ 89. The surd sound of **x**, as in **box, wax, execute, exit, exodus, exudation, exclaim, extreme, excel, excellent**, etc., is equivalent to that of **ks**. **X**, as preceding an accented syllable, is exceptionally surd (**ks**) in **ex-ar'chate, ex-er'cent, ex-ude', hex-am'e-ter, ox-al'ic**, and a few other words (see § 90). In words such as **anxious, noxious, luxury**, the **s** component of the **x** becomes **sh** by fusion with a following **y** sound.

§ 90. **X** is, with few exceptions, sonant (**gz**) when followed by an accented syllable that begins with a vowel, or by a silent **h** and a vowel under the accent; as in **exist, exalt, exaggerate, example, exempt, exert, exotic, exult, exhaust, exhibit, exhort, exhilarate**, etc. Some derivatives of such words often retain the sound with the **x** falling under the accent; as in **ex'em-pla-ry, ex'emp-ti'tious**.

§ 91. At the beginning of words, **x** has the sound of **z**; as in **xanthic, xebec, xylography**. It retains this sound in certain compounds, as in **par'a-xan'thin, met'a-xy'lene**, etc.

Y.

§ 92. **Y**, as a consonant, is a palatal sonant; as in **year, you, young, beyond, vineyard, halyard**, etc. It is classed with **w** as a semivowel. In certain cases the sound is represented by **I**; as in **poniard, onion, genial, familiar**, etc.; and in like manner by **e**, and it forms a part of the vowel **ĭ** (**fīse**). The place of articulation for this consonant extends farther back than the place of constriction for the vowel **ō** (**ōve**), involving the soft palate, as the place for **ō** does not.

Y, as a consonant, occurs only at the beginning of a syllable; at the end or in the middle, it is a vowel, as in **my, happy, eye**. It is used in this Dictionary in giving the pronunciation of some foreign words, as **fiord, lorgnette, camarilla**, etc.; and, in such case, is not restricted to the beginning of a syllable.

Z.

§ 93. The ordinary **z** is a sonant; as in **zeal, zone, maze, size, amazed, frozen, hazy, dizzy, sizar, buzz**, etc.; the sound is often represented by **s**; as in **easy, his, ears**, etc.; sometimes by **c**; as in **suffice**, etc. It is the correlative of the surd **s**.

§ 94. In some words, **z** takes a sound (**zh**) which is the sonant correlative of the surd **sh**; as in **azure, seizure, grazier**. The sound is represented by **si** in **fusion**, etc.; by **ti**, exceptionally, in **transition** (cf. **insition**); and by **g** in **rouge, manége, mirage**, and other words from the French.

TABLE OF CONSONANT ELEMENTS.

Place of Articulation.	Oral.				Nasal.
	Momentary.		Continuous.		Continuous.
	Surd.	Sonant.	Surd.	Sonant.	Sonant.
Lips	p	b	. .	w	m
Lip and teeth	. .	. .	f	v	
Tongue and teeth	. .	. .	th(in)	th(y)	
Tongue and hard palate (forward)	t	d	s	z; r	n
Tongue and hard palate (back)	ch	j	sh	zh; r	
Tongue, hard palate, and soft palate	. .	. .	. .	y; l	
Tongue and soft palate	k	g	. .	. .	ng
Various places	h				

ASSIMILATION OF SOUNDS.

When a surd and a sonant consonant come together in the same syllable, it is generally very difficult, in fluent pronunciation, to preserve each in its regular and appropriate sound. Hence it frequently becomes necessary to change the character of the one or of the other, in order to make the combination readily pronounceable. This is generally done, in English, by assimilating the sound of the second consonant, whether surd or sonant, to that of the first. Thus, in **chintz**, the vocal consonant **z** assumes the sound of its surd correspondent **s**, in order to unite with the surd **t**. On the other hand, the **s** in **winds** is vocalized, or assumes the sound of **z**, for the sake of corresponding with the sonant **d**. Sometimes, though rarely, the sound of the first consonant is assimilated to that of the second, as in **spasm** (spaz'm), **prism** (priz'm).

This affinity between these two classes of consonants is an important fact, and one which needs to be familiarly known. For there are four very common inflectional terminations which come under its influence, namely: 1. Possessive forms in **s**, as **maid's** (maidz); 2. Plurals in **s**, as **tubs** (tubz), **groves** (grōvz); 3. **S** in the third person singular of verbs, as **loads** (loadz), **smooths** (smoothz); 4. Preterits and participles in **d** preceded by **e** mute, as in **dashed** (dasht), **ingulfed** (ingulft).

DUPLICATION OF CONSONANTS.

In many words, a consonant is doubled between two vowels; yet, in such cases, no more than one articulation is used in speaking. In **banner**, for example, we close the organs but once between the first and second syllables; nor is it possible to use both of the letters **n** without pronouncing **ban**, then intermitting the voice entirely, opening the organs, and closing them a second time. Hence, in all cases, when the same consonant is written twice between vowels, as in **banner**, **robbing**, **madden**, **letter**, **horrid**, one of them only is represented by an articulation of the organs; and the only reason for repeating the consonant is to indicate the fact that the preceding vowel has its short sound.

But although only one articulation is ever used where a consonant is written twice, yet in some words the articulation is dwelt upon for an appreciable space of time, producing an *apparent* duplication of the *sound*. This effect takes place in many derived words, in which the primitive ends or begins with the same letter as that with which a superadded suffix and prefix of English origin respectively begins or ends, as in **soulless**, **foully**, **keenness**, **misstep**, **outtravel**, **unnatural**. The same effect takes place in most compound words, in which the second part begins with the same sound as that with which the first part ends, as in **post-town**, **headdress**, **half-filled**.

ACCENT.

Accent is a particular stress or effort of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others by a greater distinctness and loudness of pronunciation. Accent is of two kinds, *primary*, as in **in-tend'**, where the full force of the voice is on the last syllable, and *secondary*, as in **su'per-in-tend'**, where the first syllable is distinguished by a stress greater than that laid on the second and third syllables,

though less than that laid on the last. In some words there are two secondary or subordinate accents, as in **in-com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty.**

NOTE. — (1.) The general tendency of accent, whether primary or secondary, is to shorten all vowels but u, when further back than the penultimate syllable, as in **ten'ement, neç'essariness, an'atom'ical, person'ifica'tion,** etc. (though we say **lū'bricate,** and not **lŭb'ricate**; **tru'culency,** and not **trŭc'ulency**; **sū'perabun'dant,** and not **sŭp'erabun'dant,** etc.). This tendency generally fails, if the first of the two following syllables ends, and the second begins, with a vowel; as in **pe'ri-od, o'ri-en'tal, le-vi'a-than.**

(2) The primary and secondary accents are, in certain cases, so nearly equal that we interchange them freely, "making," as Walker remarks, "the secondary accent principal and the principal secondary." Examples are **ambuscade, cavalcade, caricature, etiquette, reverie, confidante, governante, parachute,** etc.

(3) Many in America give a marked secondary accent in certain words which properly have but one accent, and that on a pre-antepenultimate syllable, as in **ter'ri-tō'ry, dif'fi-cŭl'ty, cir'cum-stăn'ces, in'ter-ĕst'ing,** etc. This droning fault may be corrected by giving the accented syllable a sharp percussion, which carries the voice lightly through the rest of the word.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

PREFIXES.

A-. 1. [AS. *on.*] On; in; — forming adjectives denoting a state or adverbs of manner; as, *afoot*, *aasleep*, *aground*. 2. [AS. *of.*] Off; from; as, *adown*. 3. [AS. *â-*; akin to Goth. *us-*, *ur-*, G. *er-*.] Away; on; back; — often intensive; as, *arise*, *ago*, *abide*. 4. [OE. *y-* or *i-*, AS. *ge-*; akin to OHG. *ga-*, *gi-*.] A prefix making little change in the meaning, as in *aware*. 5. [F. *à*, fr. L. *ad* to.] A form of AD-; as, *abase*, *achieve*. 6. [L. *a*, *ab*, *abs.*] From; as, *avert*. 7. [Gr. *ἀ*, privative.] Without; not; — akin to E. UN-, not; as, *abyss*, *atheist*.

Ab-. [L. *ab*, same as E. *of*, *off.*] From; away; separation; departure; as, *abstract*, *abduct*.

Abs-. A form of AB-.

Ac-. A form of AD-.

Ad-. [L. *ad*, prep.] To; towards; at; near; — written *ac-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *at-*, the *d* being assimilated to the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed, but remaining unchanged before vowels, and before *d*, *h*, *m*, *v*; as, *adduce*, *accord*, *affect*, *aggregate*, *allude*, *annex*, *appear*, etc. It becomes *ac-* before *qu*, and *a-* in many words from OF.; as, *acquiesce*, *avow*.

Adeno-, Aden-. [Gr. *ἀδήν*, *ἀδένος*, gland.] Combining forms of the Greek word for *gland*; as, *adenology*.

Aëro-. [Gr. *ἀήρ*, *ἀέρος*, air.] Combining form of the Greek word for *air*; as, *aërolite*, *aërophyte*.

Afore-. [*a-* + *fore*; AS. *onforan* or *æforan.*] Before; previously; as, *aforesaid*.

Af-, Ag-. Forms of AD-.

Al-. 1. [AS. *eal.*] All; wholly; completely; as, *almighty*, *almost*. 2. A form of AD. 3. The Arabic definite article = E. *the*; as, *alchemy*, *alcoran*.

Ambi-, Amb-. [L., akin to Gr. *ἀμφί*, AS. *embe*, G. *um*, also to L. *ambo* both.] About; around; on both sides; as, *ambidexter*, *ambient*.

Amphi-, Amph-. [Gr. *ἀμφί.*] Both; of both kinds; on both sides; about; around; as, *amphibious*.

An-. [Gr. *ἀν-*; akin to E. *un-*.] Without; not; as, *anæsthesia*.

Ana-. [Gr. *ἀνά* on; in comp., on, up, upwards.] Up; upward; throughout; backward; back; again; anew; as, *anapest*, *anachronism*.

Angio-. [Gr. *ἀγγεῖον* vessel, receptacle.] Combining form indicating relation to seed or vessels of plants or to blood vessels, lymph vessels, etc., in animals; as, *angiosperm*.

Anglo-. [NL. *Anglus* Englishman.] English; English and; English conjoined with; as, *Anglo-Saxon*.

Ant-. A form of ANTI-.

Ante-. [L. *ante*; akin to Gr. *ἀντί*, AS. *and-*, *ond-*, G. *ant-*, *ent-*.] Before; fore; in front; as, *antecedent*.

Anti-, Ant-. [Gr. *ἀντί* against.] Against; opposite; opposed to; contrary; in place of; as, *antialavery*, *antithesis*, *antarctic*.

Apo-. [Gr. *ἀπό.*] From; away from; off; asunder; separate; as, *apocope*, *apostle*.

Arch-, Archi-. [L. *arch-*, *archi-*, Gr. *ἀρχι-*; fr. root of *ἄρχειν* to be first, begin, *ἀρχή* the first place, beginning.] Chief; head; primitive; original; as, *archdeacon*, *architect*.

As-. A form of AD-.

Astro-. [Gr. *ἄστρον* star.] Combining form from the Greek word for *star*; as, *astronomy*.

At-. A form of AD-.

Auto-. [Gr. *αὐτός* self.] Self; one's self; one's own; itself; its own; as, *autograph*.

Azo-. [Abbr. of *azote.*] Containing nitrogen variously combined; — a chemical term; as, *azobenzene* (a substance furnishing a dye).

Basi-. [Gr. *βάσις* step, base.] Combining form indicating the base, or position at or near the base, or forming a base, — used esp. in botanical and anatomical words; as, *basicranial* (situated at the base of the cranium).

Be-. [AS. *be-*, orig. same as *bi* by; akin to G. *be-*, *bei*, and perh. Gr. *ἀμφί* about.] Orig. same as *by*. Joined with verbs, it serves: (*a*) To intensify the meaning; as, *bespatter*, *bestir*. (*b*) To render an intransitive verb transitive; as, *befall*, *bespeak*. (*c*) To make the action of a verb particular or definite; as, *beget* (to get an offspring), to *beset* (to set around).

It is joined with some substantives, and a few adjectives, to form verbs; as, *bedew*, *befriend*, *belate*. It occurs with certain nouns, adverbs, and prepositions, with the force of *by* or *about*; as, *belief*, *behalf*, *beneath*, *beside*. In some words the original force of *be-* is obscured or lost; as, *become*, *begin*, *behave*.

Bi-. [L. *bi-*, *bis*, twice; akin to E. *two*; cf. DI-, DIS-.] 1. Two; twice; doubly; — esp. common in scientific words; as, *bicycle*, *bilateral*. 2. In chemical names, *bi-* denotes two atoms, parts, or equivalents of the constituent to whose name it is prefixed, to one of the other compound; or that such constituent is present in double the ordinary proportion; as, *bichromate* (a salt containing two equivalents of chromic acid). BI- and DI- are often used interchangeably.

Bin-. [L. *bini* two at a time.] Two; twice; bi-; as, *binaural* (relating to both ears).

Bis-. [L.] Same as BI-.

Cata-, Cat-, Cath-. [Gr. *κατά.*] Down; downward; under; against; contrary to; opposed to; wholly; completely; as, *catarrh*, *catoptrics*, *catholic*.

Cephalo-. [Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] Head; pertaining to, or connected with, the head; as, *cephalopoda*.

Chloro-, Chlor-. Containing *chlorine* as an ingredient; as, *chloroform*.

Chondro-, Chondr-. [Gr. *χόνδρος* grain of wheat, cartilage.] Like a grain; granular; cartilaginous; as, *chondrostei*.

Circum-. [L. *circum*; akin to *circus* circle.] Around; about; surrounding; as, *circumnavigate*.

Cis-. [L. *cis.*] On this side of; as, *cisalpine*.

Co-, Col-, Con-. Forms of COM-.

Com-. [L., same as *cum* with.] With; together; in conjunction; against; very. It is written *com-* before *b*, *m*, *p*, and sometimes *f*; *col-* usually before *l*; *cor-* before *r*; *co-* usually before a vowel or *h* or *w*; and

con- usually in other cases; as, *com*bine, *com*minute, *com*pare, *com*fort, *col*lect, *cor*rupt, *coact*, *co*habit, *co*worker, *co*efer.

Contra-. [L. *contra*.] Against; in opposition; counter to; across; as, *contra*dict.

Cor-. A form of Con-.

Counter-. [F. *contre;* fr. L. *contra*.] Against; opposite; answering to; contrary; as, *counter*mand.

Crypto-. [Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden.] Secret; invisible to the naked eye; indistinctly; as, *crypto*gram, *crypto*crystalline (indistinctly crystalline).

Cyclo-. [Gr. *κύκλος* circle, wheel.] Circular; of a circle or wheel; as, *cyclo*meter.

De-. [L. *de*, prep.] Down; from; away; — often with negative force, sometimes intensive; as, *de*fer, *de*prave. In words from the French it is often equivalent to L. Dis-; as, *de*range, *de*tach.

Deca-, Deka-. [Gr. *δέκα* ten.] Ten; in the Metric System, designating a weight or measure ten times the principal unit; as, *deca*logue, *deca*meter.

Deci-. [F. *déci-* tenth; fr. L. *decimus*.] One-tenth; in the Metric System, designating a weight or measure one-tenth of the principal unit; as, *deci*mate, *deci*liter.

Demi-. [F.; fr. L. *dimidius* half.] Half; as, *demi*moude.

Des-. [F.; fr. L. *dis-*.] Apart; away; not; — a form of Dis-; as, *des*habille.

Deuto-, Deut-. [Gr. *δεύτερος* second.] **1.** Second; as, *deuto*plasm (the second, i. e. albuminous, portion of eggs having both a yolk and albumen). **2.** In chemistry, formerly, second in a regular series of chemical compounds; now equivalent to Bi-, Di-.

Dextro-. [L. *dexter* right.] Pertaining to, or toward, the right; in chemistry and optics, turning the plane of polarized light to the *right;* as, *dextro*rotary, *dextro*se.

Di-. [Gr. *δι-, δίς*, twice; akin to *δύο* two, L. *bis* twice.] Twofold; double; twice; in chemistry, denoting two atoms, radicals, or equivalents; as, *di*chroism, *di*basic.

Dia-, Di-. [Gr. *διά* through.] Through; between; apart; asunder; across; as, *dia*meter, *dio*rama.

Dif-. A form of Dis-.

Dis-. **1.** [L.; fr. same root as *bis* twice, *duo* two, E. *two*.] Apart; asunder; in two; undoing; — often used as a privative and a negative, also as an intensive; as, *dis*rupt, *dis*connect, *dis*arm. **2.** [Gr. *δίς*.] Same as Di-, twofold.

Dys-. [Gr. *δυς-* hard, ill.] Ill; bad; difficult; as, *dys*entery, *dys*pepsia.

E-. [L. *e*.] A form of Ex-.

Ec-. [Gr. *ἐκ*.] A form equivalent to Ex-.

Ecto-. [Gr. *ἐκτός* outside.] Without; outside; external; as, *ecto*rganism (external parasitic organism).

Ef-. A form of Ex-.

Electro-. [L. *electrum* amber, Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*.] Pertaining to electricity; produced by, producing, or employing electricity; as, *electro*lysis, *electro*-magnet.

Em-. A form of En-.

En-. **1.** [F.; fr. L. *in*.] In; into; on; — sometimes also having a causal force, sometimes intensive; as, *en*amor. *En-* commonly becomes *em-* before *p, b,* and *m;* as, *em*ploy, *em*body, *em*mew. **2.** [Gr. *ἐν*, prep.] In; into; upon; as, *en*caustic.

Endo-, End-. [Gr. *ἔνδον* within, fr. *ἐν* in.] Within.

Ent-. Within; — a form of Ento-; as, *ent*optic (within the eye).

Enter-. [F. *entre* between; fr. L. *inter*.] Between; among; part; as, *enter*prise.

Ento-. [Gr. *ἐντός* within, fr. *ἐν* in.] Within; as, *ento*-

Epi-, Ep-, Eph-. [Gr. *ἐπί* on, upon, to.] Upon; beside; among; on the outside; above; over; after; as, *epi*taph, *epo*de, *eph*emera.

Equi-. [L. *aequus* even, equal.] Equally; as *equi*-

Es-. [OF.; fr. L. *ex*.] See Ex-.

Eu-. [Gr. *εὖ* well.] Well; good; advantageous; — opposite of Dys-; as, *eu*logy, *eu*phony.

Ex-, E-. [L. *ex, e*, or the kindred Gr. *ἐξ, ἐκ*, out of, out, proceeding from.] **1.** Out of; off; from; beyond; without; — sometimes also having a privative force, sometimes intensive; as, *ex*clude, *ex*cel, *ex*acerbate, *e*manate. *Ex-* becomes *ef-* before *f;* as, *ef*ferent, *ef*fulgent. **2.** Implying a former (indicated) office, station, or condition; as, *ex*governor, *ex*convict.

Exo-. [Gr. *ἔξω* out of, outside, fr. *ἐξ* out.] Out of; outside; as, *exo*tic, *exo*rhiza.

Extra-. [L.; fr. *exter*, compar. fr. *ex* out.] Beyond; outside of; besides; in addition to; as, *extra*ordinary.

Ferri-. [L. *ferrum* iron.] Containing ferric iron as an ingredient; as, *ferri*cyanide.

Ferro-, Ferroso-. Pertaining to iron; in chemistry, containing ferrous iron as an ingredient; as, *ferro*type, *ferro*cyanide.

Fluo-. Containing fluorine as an ingredient; — a chemical combining form; as, *fluo*phosphate.

For-. [AS.] A negative or privative prefix to verbs, often implying loss, detriment, or destruction; also used as an intensive prefix, meaning utterly; quite; thoroughly; as, *for*get, *for*bear, *for*lorn.

Fore-. [AS.] Beforehand; in advance; before in time or place; as, *fore*tell, *fore*father.

Fronto-. [L. *frons, frontis*, forehead.] Relating to the forehead or frontal bone; — an anatomical combining form; as, *fronto*nasal.

Gastro-, Gastr-. [Gr. *γαστήρ, γαστρός*, belly.] Relating to the stomach or digestive tract; as, *gastro*nome.

Geo-, Ge-. [Gr. *γέα, γῆ*, the earth.] Relating to the earth; as, *geo*graphy.

Hema-, Hemato-, Hemo-, *or* **Hema-, Hemato-, Hemo-**. [Gr. *αἷμα, αἵματος*, blood.] Relating to, or resembling, blood; associated with blood; as, *hemat*oid.

Helio-. [Gr. *ἥλιος* the sun.] Relating to the sun; as, *helio*type, *helio*trope.

Hemi-. [Gr. *ἡμι-*; akin to L. *semi-*.] Half; semi-; as, *hemi*sphere.

Hepta-. [Gr. *ἑπτά* seven.] Seven; sevenfold; as, *hepta*chord, *hepta*gon.

Hetero-. [Gr. *ἕτερος* other.] Other; other than usual; different; as, *hetero*dox.

Hex-, Hexa-. [Gr. *ἕξ* six.] Six; sixfold; as, *hexa*pod, *hexa*ngular.

Holo-. [Gr. *ὅλος* whole.] Whole; complete; entire; as, *holo*graph, *holo*blast.

Homo-. [Gr. *ὁμός* the same.] One and the same; common; joint; similar; like; as, *homo*geneous.

Hydro-, Hydr-. [Gr. *ὕδωρ* water; whence E. *hydro*in *hydrogen*.] **1.** Relating to water; as, *hydro*gen, *hydro*graphy. **2.** Obtained by hydrogen; having hydrogen as an ingredient; — a chemical combining form; as, *hydro*carbon.

Hydroxy-. Having *hydroxyl* as an ingredient; — a chemical combining form, also sometimes used adjectively; as, *hydroxy* compounds.

Hyo-. Relating to the hyoid bone or arch; — an anatomical prefix; as, *hyo*mandibular.

Hyper-. [Gr. *ὑπέρ* above; akin to L. *super*, E. *over*.] Over; above; too; excessive; as, *hyper*critical.

Hypo-. [Gr. *ὑπό* under; akin to L. *sub*.] **1.** In a lower or inferior position or state; as, *hypo*tenuse, *hypo*thesis. **2.** Having a low chemical valence; in a low state of oxidation; as, *hypo*phosphite, a phosphite containing phosphorus in a low state of oxidation.

Ideo-. [Gr. *ἰδέα* idea.] Relating to ideas, conceptions, representations, etc.; as, *ideo*graph.

Idio-. [Gr. *ἴδιος* proper, peculiar.] Private; personal; peculiar; distinct; as, *idio*syncrasy.

Il-. A form of In-.

Ilio-. Relating to, or connected with, the *ilium;* — an anatomical combining form; as, *ilio*lumbar.

Im-. A form of In-.

In-. 1. [E. *in*, prep. and adv., or L. *in;* both akin to Gr. *ἐν* in.] In; within; into; on; among; — sometimes used with simple intensive force. In words of Latin origin it regularly becomes *il-* before *l*, *ir-* before *r*, and *im-* before a labial, as *b*, *m*, *p;* as, *in*bred, *in*trude, *il*lude, *ir*ruption, *im*bue, *im*migrate, *im*part, *in*criminate. 2. [L. *in-;* akin to E. *un-*.] Not; contrary to; without; non-; un-; as, *in*adequate, *il*logical, *ir*responsible, *im*measurable, *im*provident; — this suffix changing like the preceding.

Indo-. Pertaining to East India; Indian; as, *Indo*-European.

Infra-. [L.; akin to E. *under*.] Below; beneath; under; after; as, *infra*maxillary.

Inter-. [L. *inter;* compar. of *in* in.] Among; between; amid; as, *inter*fere, *inter*polate.

Intra-. [L. *intra;* akin to *inter*.] Within; on the inside of; interior; as, *intra*marginal.

Intro-. [L. *intro;* akin to *inter*.] Within; into; in; inward; as, *intro*duce, *intro*spection.

Iodo-, Iod-. Having *iodine* as an ingredient; — a chemical combining form; as, *iod*ide.

Ir-. A form of In-.

Iso-, Is-. [Gr. *ἴσος* equal.] Identical; equal; of the same numerical value; as, *iso*metric.

Juxta-. [L.] Near; nigh; close; as, *juxta*position.

Leuco-, Leuc-. [Gr. λευκός white.] White; colorless; as, *leuco*phyllous (white-leaved).

Levo-, Lævo-. [L. *lævus* left.] Toward the left; in chemistry, referring to the plane of polarized light; as, *levo*rotary (turning this plane to the left).

Litho-. [Gr. λίθος stone.] Pertaining to stone; made of, or on, stone; stony; as, *litho*graph, *litho*logy.

Luteo-. [L. *luteus*.] Orange yellow; brownish yellow; buff; — a chemical combining form.

Macro-, Macr-. [Gr. μακρός.] Long; large; great; as, *macro*cosm.

Magneto-. Pertaining to, produced by, or connected with, *magnetism;* as, *magneto*electricity.

Mal-, Male-. [F. *mal*, or L. *male*, adv., fr. *malus* ill, bad.] Ill; evil; bad; badly; as, *mal*diction, *mal*content, *mal*administration.

Mega-, Megalo-, Meg-. [Gr. μέγας, gen. μεγάλου, great.] 1. Great; extended; powerful. 2. A million times; a million of; — combining forms in the Metric System, electric science, mechanics, etc.; as, *mega*therium, *mega*volt.

Meso-, Mes-. [Gr. μέσος in the middle.] In the middle; intermediate; as, *meso*carp, *mes*entery.

Meta-, Met-. [Gr. μετά between, with, after.] 1. Between; with; after; behind; over; about; reversely; as, *meta*meric, *meta*thesis, *met*empsychosis. 2. Other; duplicate; corresponding to; resembling; hence, metameric; — chemical prefix; as, *met*aldehyde (substance metameric with aldehyde).

Micro-, Micr-. [Gr. μικρός small.] 1. Small; little; trivial; slight; as, *micro*scope. 2. A millionth part of; — combining forms in the Metric System, electric science, mechanics, etc.; as, *micro*farad (one millionth of a farad).

Milli-. [F.; fr. L. *mille* a thousand.] A thousandth part of; — combining form in the Metric System, etc.; as, *milli*meter.

Mis-. [AS. *mis-;* akin to G. *miss-*, and fr. same root as G. *meiden* to shun. Also OF. *mes-*, fr. L. *minus* less. The prefix from the French has been supplanted by the AS. form, which is now the one in use.] Amiss; wrong; ill; unsuitable; unlike; as, *mis*take, *mis*lead, *mis*chief, *mis*creant.

Mono-, Mon-. [Gr. μόνος.] One; single; alone; sole; only; as, *mono*tony, *mon*oxide.

Multi-, Mult-. [L. *multus* much.] Much; many; several; more than one; as, *multi*form, *mult*angular.

Myo-. [Gr. μύς, μυός, a muscle.] Relating to muscles; — an anatomical combining form; as, *myo*graphy.

Myria-. [Gr. μυριάς myriad.] Ten thousand; ten thousand times; as, *myria*pod.

Naso-. [L. *nasus* nose.] Pertaining to, or connected with, the nose; — anatomical combining form; as, *naso*lachrymal.

Neo-. [Gr. νέος youthful.] New; recent; late; as, *neo*phyte.

Neuro-, Neur-. [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] Pertaining to a nerve or to the nervous system; as, *neuro*ptera.

Nitro-. Containing *niter* or compounds of *nitrogen;* as, *nitro*benzene.

Non-. [L., fr. OL. *necoenum* not one.] Not; un-; in-; as, *non*essential, *non*conformity.

Ob-. [L. *ob*.] To; toward; before; against; reversely; — also used intensively. *Ob-* is commonly assimilated before *c*, *f*, *g*, and *p* to *oc-*, *of-*, *og-*, and *op-* respectively; as, *ob*trude, *oc*cur, *of*fer, *op*pose, *ob*verse, *ob*secrate.

Oc-. A form of Ob-.

Octo-, Octa-. [L. *octo* eight, or the kindred Gr. ὀκτώ, with combining form ὀκτα-; akin to E. *eight*.] Eight; eighth; as, *octo*pod, *octa*gon.

Odonto-, Odont-. [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] Pertaining to a tooth or teeth; as, *odonto*logy, *odont*algia.

Of-, Og-. Forms of Ob-.

Oligo-. [Gr. ὀλίγος.] Few; little; as, *oligo*spermous (few-seeded).

Omni-. [L. *omnis*.] All; every; everywhere; as, *omni*present, *omni*potent.

Op-. A form of Ob-.

Organo-. [Gr. ὄργανον organ.] Relating to, or connected with, an organ or organs; as, *organo*graphy.

Ornitho-. [Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird.] Pertaining to birds; as, *ornitho*logy.

Ortho-. [Gr. ὀρθός straight.] Straight; right; upright; correct; regular; as, *ortho*graphy.

Osteo-. [Gr. ὀστέον a bone.] Pertaining to, or connected with, bones; as, *osteo*logy.

Oto-, Ot-. [Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] Pertaining to the ear; in or near the ear; as, *ot*algia.

Out-. [E. *out*, adv.; fr. AS. *ūt*.] From; beyond; more; not within; as, *out*do, *out*side.

Over-. [E. *over*, adv.; fr. AS. *ofer;* akin to L. *super*, Gr. ὑπέρ.] Above; beyond; in excess; too great; undue; needless; superfluous; as, *over*due, *over*lap.

Oxy-. Containing *oxygen;* hydroxy-; — a chemical combining form; as, *oxy*hydrogen (having or using oxygen and hydrogen).

Pachy-. [Gr. παχύς thick.] Thick; as, *pachy*dermata.

Pan-, Panta-, Panto-. [Gr. πᾶς, m., πᾶν, neut., gen. παντός, all.] All; every; as, *pan*theism, *panta*graph, *panto*mime.

Par-. [F.; fr. L. *per*.] By; with; through; as, *par*don, *par*terre, *par*amount.

Para-. [Gr. παρά beside.] Alongside of; beside; beyond; against; amiss; as, *para*dox, *para*site.

Pari-. [L. *par, paris*, equal.] Equal; even; as, *pari*pinnate.

Parieto-. Connected with, or related to, the *parietal* bones or *parietal* segment of the skull; — anatomical combining form; as, *parieto*mastoid.

Pedi-, Pedo-. [L. *pes, pedis*, foot; akin to E. *foot*.] Pertaining to the foot; pedal; as, *pedi*ment, *pedo*meter.

Penta-, Pent-. [Gr. πέντε, combining form of πέντε five; akin to E. *five*.] Five; fivefold; as, *penta*gon.

Per-. [L. *per*, prep.; sometimes through F. *par-*.] 1. Through; throughout; by; for; often used also intensively; as, *per*forate, *per*haps, *per*force, *per*spicuous, *per*form. 2. In chemistry, formerly, having the highest valence; now, having a higher valence than in some other compound; as, *per*oxide (an oxide in which oxygen has a valence higher than in some other).

Peri-. [Gr. *περί.*] Around; by; near; over; beyond; — also used intensively; as, *peri*meter, *peri*spherical (quite spherical).

Petro-, Petr-. [Gr. *πέτρα* a rock, *πέτρος* stone.] Pertaining to rocks, stone, etc.; as, *petro*leum.

Philo-, Phil-. [Gr. *φίλος* loving.] Fond of; attached to; as, *philo*logy, *phil*anthropy.

Phono-. [Gr. *φωνή* sound, tone.] Relating to sounds and speech; as, *phono*graphy.

Photo-. [Gr. *φως, φωτός*, light.] Relating to, or produced by, light; as, *photo*graphy.

Physico-. [Gr. *φυσικός* natural, fr. *φύσις* nature.] Relating to, or depending upon, natural causes or the science of physics; as, *physico*theology. [*phy*tology.]

Phyto-. [Gr. *φυτόν* a plant.] Relating to plants; as,

Piani-, Plano-. [L. *planus* level.] Flat; level; plane; as, *plani*meter, *plano*-concave.

Platy-. [Gr. *πλατύς* broad.] Broad; wide; flat; as, *platy*cephalous (wide-headed).

Pleuro-. [Gr. *πλευρά* a rib, the side.] Relating to a side; connected with the pleura; as, *pleuro*pneumonia.

Pluri-. [L. *plus, pluris*, more.] More; many.

Pneumato-. [Gr. *πνεῦμα, πνεύματος*, air, breath.] Pertaining to the properties of air and other elastic fluids, or to breath or respiration; as, *pneumato*logy.

Pneumo-. [Gr. *πνεύμων, πνεύμονος*, a lung.] Relating to the lungs; as, *pneumo*gastric (relating to the lungs and stomach).

Podo-. [Gr. *ποῦς, ποδός*, a foot.] Relating to a foot, or the feet; as, *podo*phyllous (having leaflike organs of locomotion).

Poly-. [Gr. *πολύς* much; akin to E. *full.*] Many; repeated; as, *poly*gon. [*posti*x, *posti*obit.]

Post-. [L. *post* after.] Behind; back; after; later; as,

Postero-. [L. *posterus* coming after; fr. *post* after.] Posterior; back; later; hinder; as, *postero*-inferior.

Pre-, Preter-. Forms of Pre-, Preter-.

Pre-. [L. *prae* before; akin to L. *pro* and E. *for*, prep.] Before; forward; forth; prior in time, place, or rank; used also intensively; as, *pre*fix, *pre*cede, *pre*eminent.

Preter-. [L. *praeter* past, beyond, a compar. of *prae* before.] Past; by; beyond; more than; as, *preter*natural.

Pro-. [L. *pro*, or the kindred Gr. *πρό*; akin to E. *for*, prep.] Before; in front; forth; in behalf of; in place of; according to; as, *pro*ject, *pro*logue, *pro*vide, *pro*noun.

Pros-. [Gr. *πρός.*] Towards; at; by; beside; forth; as, *pros*ody.

Proto-, Prot-. [Gr. *πρῶτος* first, superl. of *πρό* before.] 1. First; primary; primordial; as, *proto*plasm. 2. As a chemical combining form: (*a*) First or lowest in a series; having the smallest amount of the element named; as, *proto*silicate (silicate with least silicic acid). (*b*) Sometimes equivalent to Mono-.

Pseudo-, Pseud-. [Gr. *ψευδής* lying, false.] False; counterfeit; pretended; spurious; — also used adjectively; as, *pseudo*nym, *pseudo* religion.

Psycho-. [Gr. *ψυχή* the soul.] Relating to the soul, mind, or understanding; as, *psycho*logy.

Pur-. [OF. *por, pur, pour*; fr. L. *pro.*] Forward; before; as, *pur*chase. See Pro-.

Pyro-, Pyr-. [Gr. *πῦρ, πυρός*, fire.] Causing, or caused by, fire or heat; as, *pyro*logy.

Quadri-. [L., fr. *quattuor* four.] Four; four times; fourfold; as, *quadri*lateral.

Quinque-. [L. *quinque* five.] Five; five times; fivefold; as, *quinque*foliate.

Re-, Red-. [L.; sometimes through F.] Back; against; again; anew; as, *re*cline, recall, *re*join, *re*iterate, *re*assure. [lineal.]

Recti-. [L. *rectus* straight.] Straight; right; as, *recti*-

Retro-. [L. *retro* backward.] Back; backward; as, *retro*act.

Rhino-. [Gr. *ῥίς, ῥινός*, the nose.] Relating to the nose; nasal; as, *rhino*plasty.

Schizo-. [Gr. *σχίζειν* to split, cleave.] Dividing; cleaving; as, *schizo*carp (a dry fruit that splits at maturity).

Semi-. [L.; akin to Gr. *ἡμι-* half.] Half; hemi-; partly; imperfectly; as, *semi*circle, *semi*fluid.

Septi-, Sept-. [L. *septem* seven; akin to E. *seven.*] Seven; seven times; sevenfold; as, *septi*angle, *septi*follous (seven-leaved).

Sesqui-. [L., one half more, one and a half.] 1. One and a half; as, *sesqui*pedal. 2. Containing three atoms (of the substance named) combined with two atoms (of another element); — chemical combining form; as, *sesqui*oxide. [nial.]

Sex-. [L. *sex* six.] Six; six times; sixfold; as, *sexen*-

Stanno-. [L. *stannum* tin.] Pertaining to, or containing, tin; — also used adjectively; as, *stanno*fluoride, *stanno* compounds.

Step-. [AS. *steóp-*; akin to G. *stief-*, and to AS. *āstēapran* to deprive, bereave (children of parents).] Having (a specified relationship) through a parent's marriage; as, *step*son, *step*father. [*stereo*graphy.]

Stereo-. [Gr. *στερεός* solid.] Solid; hard; firm; as,

Sub-. [L. *sub* under; akin to Gr. *ὑπό.*] 1. Under; beneath; below; in an inferior position or degree; in an imperfect or partial state; as, *sub*scribe, *sub*serve, *sub*orn, *sub*acid. In words from Latin it is regularly *suc-* before *c*, *suf-* before *f*, *sug-* before *g*, and *sup-* before *p*; *sum-* before *m*, and *sur-* before *r* occur in a few instances; as, *success*, *suffer*, *suggest*, *summon*, *surrender*. See also Sus-. 2. Containing a small proportion or less than the normal amount of (the substance to the name of which it is prefixed); — an obsolescent chemical use; as, *sub*oxide (an oxide with less than the normal amount of oxygen).

Subter-. [L. *subter*, a comparative form of *sub* under.] Under; beneath; as, *subter*fuge.

Suc-, Suf-, Sug-, Sum-, Sup-. Forms of Sub-.

Super-. [L. *super* over, above; akin to Gr. *ὑπέρ*, E. *over.*] Above; over; more than; in a superior position; in addition; in excess; exceedingly; as, *super*impose, *super*cede, *super*natural, *super*abundant.

Supra-. [L. *supra*; akin to *super* over.] Over; above; before; beyond; besides; as, *supra*mundane.

Sur-. 1. [F., over, above; fr. L. *super, supra.*] Over; above; beyond; upon; as, *sur*base, *sur*charge. 2. A form of Sub-.

Sus-. [L., for *subs*, fr. *sub* under; sometimes through OF. fr. L. *subtus* below, fr. *sub.*] Equivalent to Sub-.

Syl-, Sym-. Forms of Syn-.

Syn-. [Gr. *σύν* with.] With; along with; together; at the same time; as, *syn*onym. *Syn-* becomes *syl-* before *l*, and *sym-* before *p, b*, and *m*; as, *syl*lable, *sym*bol.

Tempero-. Connected with the *temple* or *temporal* bone; — an anatomical term; as, *tempero*-auricular (pertaining to the temple and the ear).

Ter-. [L. *ter* thrice.] Three; thrice; tri-; as, *ter*centenary (relating to an interval of 300 years).

Tetra-, Tetr-. [Gr. *τέτρα-*, fr. *τέσσαρες, τέτταρες*, four.] Four; fourfold; as, *tetra*hedron.

Thermo-. [Gr. *θέρμη* heat, *θερμός* hot, warm.] Relating to, causing, or caused by, heat: as, *thermo*meter.

Trans-. [L. *trans* across.] Over; beyond; through; through and through; on the other side; as, *trans*alpine, *trans*form, *trans*migrate.

Tri-. [Gr. *τρι-*, or L. *tri-*; akin to L. *tres*, E. *three.*] 1. Three; thrice; threefold; as, *tri*angle, *tri*colored. 2. Containing three proportional or combining parts of the substance named, or being of its third degree; — a chemical combining form; as, *tri*sulphide (a sulphide containing three atoms of sulphur).

Ultra-. [L. *ultra* beyond.] Beyond; on the other side; excessively; inordinately; as, *ultra*marine, *ultra*montane, *ultra*mundane.

Un-. [AS. *un-, on-*; akin to G. *ent-*, Goth. *and-*, L. *ante* before, Gr. *ἀντί* against.] Undoing; reversing; — pre-

fixed: (*a*) to verbs to express the contrary, not the simple negative, of the action of the verb modified; as, *unbend*, *undo*, *unfold*; (*b*) to nouns, forming verbs expressing privation of the quality expressed by the noun, or separation from it; as, *unchurch*, *unsex*. It is sometimes used merely as an intensive; as, *unloose*.

Un-. [AS. *un-*; akin to L. *in-*, Gr. ἀ-, ἀ-, not, without.] Not; in-; non-; — prefixed to adjectives, participles, and adverbs, sometimes to nouns, forming words expressing the negative of the meaning of the original word; as, *unable*.

Under-. [E. *under*, prep. and adv.; fr. AS. *under*; akin to G. *unter*, L. *infra* below, *inferior* lower.] Below; beneath; inferior; as, *under*mine.

Uni-. [L. *unus* one.] One; single; once.

Up-. [E. *up*, prep. and adv.; fr. AS. *up*, *upp*, *ūp*; akin to G. *auf*, and to E. *over*.] Upwards; over; above; as, *up*hold.

Uranoso-. Containing *uranium*; — a chemical combining form.

Vice-. [L. *vice*, abl. of *vicis* change, turn.] In the place of; instead of; representing; next in rank to, and (on occasion) assuming the duties of a superior in office; — also used adjectively; as, *vice*gerent, *vice*roy, *vice* admiral.

With-. [E. *with*, in its old sense of against; fr. AS. *wiδ*; akin to G. *wider*.] Against; back; in opposition; from; away; by; as, *with*stand, *with*draw.

Xylo-, Xyl-. [Gr. ξύλον wood.] Derived from wood; as, *xylo*phone, *xylo*gen.

Zoö-. [Gr. ζῷον an animal.] Relating to animals; as, *zoö*logy, *zoö*tomy.

SUFFIXES.

NOTE. — In the following list of suffixes there are included many which are now used and considered as such in English, but which historically are the result of older endings not always strictly suffixes, but often containing a part of the stem of a primitive word, and also, sometimes, more than one original suffix.

Some very rare or much altered suffixes and a number of compound suffixes, the meanings of which are readily gathered from the elements of which they are made up, are omitted.

-able, -ible. [F. *-able*, or L. *-abilis*; F. *-ible*, or L. *-ibilis*.] Capable of being or doing; fit to be; causing; — usually in a passive sense; as, cap*able*, pass*able*, amen*able*, suit*able*.

☞ Generally the form *-able* is affixed to uncorrupted infinitival stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation (verbs ending in *-are*), to verbs from the Anglo-Saxon, and to all nouns whatsoever their source; in other cases *-ible* is used.

-ably, -ibly. Adverbial forms corresponding to -ABLE, -IBLE.

-ac. [Gr. *-ακός*; often through F. *-aque*, or L. *-acus*.] Of or pertaining to; partaking of; one who; as, cardi*ac*, demoni*ac*, elegi*ac*, zodi*ac*.

-aceous. [L. *-aceus*.] Having; pertaining to; resembling; full of; as, cet*aceous*, herb*aceous*, sapon*aceous*, ros*aceous*.

-acious. [L. *-ax*, gen. *-acis*.] Characterized by; showing; indicating; as, mend*acious*, aud*acious*, cap*acious*.

-acity. [L. *-acitas*; sometimes through F. *-acité*.] A suffix corresponding to -ACIOUS, and forming abstract nouns; as, aud*acity*.

-acy. [OF. *-acie*, or LL. *-atia*.] State or quality of being; office of; -cy; as, abb*acy*, prim*acy*, diplom*acy*, advo*cacy*.

-ad. [Gr. *-άδ-* (nom. *-άς*).] **1**. Thing that is (single, double, etc.); mon*ad*, dy*ad*. **2**. Patronymic form equivalent to -ID; as, dry*ad*, Ili*ad*, dunci*ad*.

-age. [F.; fr. L. *-aticum*.] Collection of; state of being; act of; allowance for; as, sav*age*, umbr*age*, foli*age*, hom*age*, dam*age*, break*age*.

-al. [F. *-al*, *-el*, or L. *-alis*; sometimes (forming nouns) fr. F. *-aille*, fr. L. neut. pl. *-alia*.] Of; pertaining to; befitting; becoming; act of; as, mort*al*, bas*al*, cordi*al*, annu*al*, etern*al*, riv*al*, anim*al*, annu*al*.

-an, -ian. [F. *-an*, *-ain*, *-ien*, or L. *-anus*, *-ianus*.] Pertaining to (office, profession, character, etc.); one who; as, urb*an*, Luther*an*, mammal*ian*, Christ*ian*.

-ana. [Neuter pl. ending of L. adjectives in *-anus*.] Things pertaining to (persons or places named); — used of collections of anecdotes, sayings, etc.; as, Virgili*ana*, Shakespeare*ana*.

-ance, -ancy. [F. *-ance*, or L. *-antia*, *-entia*.] Condition; quality; state; act of; as, assist*ance*, complais*ance*, complais*ancy*, relev*ancy*, eleg*ance*.

-androus. [Gr. *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, a man.] Having stamens; staminate; as, an*androus*, poly*androus* (with many stamens), gyn*androus* (with stamens inserted on the pistil).

-aneous. [L. *-aneus*.] Being; existing; as, contempor*aneous*, simult*aneous*.

-ant. [F. *-ant*, or L. *-ans*, *-antis*, *-ens*, *-entis*.] One who; that which; doing; -ent; as, ascend*ant*, depend*ant*, pli*ant*, serv*ant*.

-ar. **1**. [L. *-aris*.] Of; pertaining to; -al; as, lun*ar*, stell*ar*, regul*ar*. **2**. [L. *-arius*; sometimes through French.] One who; that which; -er; as, vic*ar*, pill*ar*.

-arch. [Gr. *ἀρχός* chief, commander.] Ruler; leader; as, mon*arch*, synopsi*arch*.

-archy. [Gr. *-αρχία*, fr. *ἀρχός* chief.] A rule; ruling; authority; as, mon*archy*, olig*archy*.

-ard, -art. [F.; of G. origin.] Of (such a) disposition or character; one who; liable or addicted to; — an intensive form; as, bas*tard*, wiz*ard*, drunk*ard*, brag*gart*.

-ary. [L. *-arius*.] Of or pertaining to: doer of (something specified); place where; as, arbitr*ary*, volunt*ary*, adversary, granary, diary.

-ate. [L. *-atus*, termin. of past participles.] **1**. -ed: — participial and adj. suffix; as, situ*ate*, desol*ate*, caud*ate*, obl*ate*. **2**. To make, cause, or act; — verbal suffix; as, separ*ate*, aggrav*ate*, fascin*ate*. **3**. Denoting salts formed from acids whose names end in -IC; — chemical suffix; as, chlor*ate*, nitr*ate*, sulphat*e*. **4**. [L. *-atus*.] Agent; office; — a noun suffix; as, cur*ate*, sen*ate*, mand*ate*.

-blast. [Gr. βλαστός sprout, shoot.] Growth; formation; — suffix used chiefly in biological terms; as, mero*blast*, holo*blast*.

-ble. [L. *-bilis*.] See -ABLE, -IBLE.

-cal. [L. *-calis*.] See -ICAL, -IC.

-carpous. [Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] Bearing fruit (of a kind, or in a manner, indicated); as, monoc*arpous* (bearing fruit but once); anthroc*arpous* (having some part of the floral envelope developed into fruit).

-cephalous. [Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] Having a head or heads; as, hydroc*ephalous*, brachyc*ephalous* (having a short head).

-cle, -cule, -culus, -culum. [L. *-culus*, *-cula*, *-culum*.] A small, diminutive, or little thing (of a kind indicated); as, foll*icle*, auric*le*, corpus*cle*, animal*cule*, calc*ulus*, curr*iculum*.

-craft. [E. *craft*, n.] Art; skill; trade; as, witch*craft*, wood*craft*.

-cy. [F. *-ce*, *-tie*, or L. *-tia*.] Condition; state of being; as, infan*cy*, agen*cy*, captain*cy*, bankrupt*cy*.

-d. A form of **-ED**; as, laid, paid, read.

-derm. [Gr. *δέρμα* skin.] Skin; integument; covering; — an anatomical and biological suffix; as, pachy*derm*, endo*derm*.

-dom. [AS. *dom* authority, judgment; same as E. *doom*.] Jurisdiction; dominion; state or quality of being; -ric; as, king*dom*, christen*dom*, earl*dom*, free*dom*, wis*dom*.

-ed. 1. [AS. *-ed, -od.*] Having; having been; — termination of the past participles of regular verbs; also of analogous adjectives formed from nouns; as, heat*ed*, work*ed*, talent*ed*, minded. 2. [AS. *-ede, -de, -ode.*] Termination of the past tense, — as of any regular verb.

-ee. [F. *-é*, past participle ending.] Recipient of; one on, or to whom, something is done; — correlative to **-OR**, the agent or doer; as, donee, grant*ee*.

-eer, -ier. [F. *-ier*, or *-aire*, L. *-arius.*] Engaged in; employed at; residing in; one who; as, cannon*eer*, cannon*ier*, musket*eer*, volunteer, engin*eer*, brigad*ier*, grenad*ier*, cavalier.

-en. 1. [AS. *-an*, plural ending.] Two or more; as, ox*en*, children, brethr*en*. 2. [Of AS. origin.] To make, render, or cause; — a suffix forming verbs from nouns and adjectives; as, strengthen, quicken, frighten. 3. [AS. *-en*; akin to L. *-inus*, Gr. *-ινος.*] Made of; pertaining to; — adjective suffix; as, golden, leaden, wooden. 4. [AS. *-en.*] Termination of the past participle of many strong verbs; as, broken, beholden, gotten, spoken.

-ence, -ency. [F. *-ence*, or L. *-entia.*] Action; state; quality; also that which relates to the action or state; -ance; -ancy; as, emergence, emergency, diffidence, diligence, influence, difference, excellence, excellency, efficiency.

-ent. [F. *-ent*, or L. *-ens, -entis.*] A suffix signifying (as forming adjectives) action or being; and (as forming nouns) one who or that which is or does; -ant; as, corrod*ent*, excellent, emergent, continent, quiescent.

-er. [AS. *-ere*; akin to L. *-arius.*] 1. One who does; agent; inhabitant of a (specified) place; as, hat*er*, farm*er*, grat*er*, Londoner. 2. [AS. *-ra* (for adverbs *-or*); akin to G. *-er*, L. *-ior*, Gr. *-ιων.*] More; — comparative suffix of adjectives; as, warm*er*, lat(e)*er*, thick*er*, earl*ier* (i = y).

-ern. [L. *-ernus.*] In; belonging to; as, northern, subaltern, western.

-ery. [F. *-erie*, LL. *-eria, -aria.*] Act; behavior; occupation; art; place where something is done or kept; collection; as, robb*ery*, fool*ery*, join*ery*, surg*ery*, found*ery*, refin*ery*, groc*ery*, finery, nunnery.

-es. Plural termination. See **-S**.

-esce. [L. *-escere.*] To begin to; to be in a (specified) condition: as, acquiesce, coalesce, effervesce.

-escent. [L. *-escens, -escentis*, ending of present participle of inchoative verbs.] Beginning: as, adolescent, obsolescent, senescent, incandescent.

-ese. [OF. *-eis*, or It. *-ese*, or Sp. *-es*, or Pg. *-ez*; all fr. L. *-ensis.*] 1. Belonging to a (specified) place or country; as, Chinese, Maltese, Portuguese. 2. The language of a (specified) place or people; as, Chinese, Japanese, etc.

-esque. [F. *-esque*, or It. *-esco.*] In the manner or style of; like; -ish; as burlesque, moresque, picturesque.

-ess. [OF. *-esse*, LL. *-issa*, Gr. *-ισσα.*] Suffix forming feminine nouns; -ix; as, author*ess*, lion*ess*, negr*ess*, shepherd*ess*, sorcer*ess*, giant*ess*, hunt*ress*, counte*ss*, priest*ess*, host*ess*, poet*ess*, tailor*ess*.

-est. [AS. *-ost, -est*; akin to G. *-est.*] Most; — superlative suffix of adverbs and adjectives; as, high*est*, noble*st*, lat(e)*est*, thick*est*, earl*iest* (i = y).

-et, -ette. [F. *-et*, masc., *-ette*, fem.] Diminutive suffix of nouns; -let; as, quart*et*, quart*ette*, minu*et*, baron*et*, pock*et*, fac*et*, flower*et*, latch*et*, brun*ette*.

-eth. [AS. *-eð, -að, -ð.*] Obsolete termination of the 3d person sing. of the pres. indic. of verbs: as, will*eth*, hope*th*.

-fold. [AS. *-feald*; akin to *fealdan* to fold.] Repeated (so many) times; -ple; as, four*fold*, man*fold*, seven*fold*.

-form. [L. *forma* form.] In the form or shape of; like; resembling; having (such) a form or (so many) forms; as, fili*form*, calci*form*, de*form*, multi*form*.

-ful. [AS. *ful* full; akin to L. *plenus*, Gr. *πλήρης.*] Full of; abounding with; causing; as, hope*ful*, cheer*ful*, aw*ful*, care*ful*, peace*ful*, power*ful*, fanci*ful*, doubt*ful*.

-fy. [F. *-fier*, L. *-ficare*; akin to *facere* to do.] To make, render, or become; as, glori*fy*, paci*fy*, ampli*fy*, liquef*y*, rati*fy*, puri*fy*, testi*fy*, signi*fy*, aceti*fy*, quali*fy*, recti*fy*.

-gen. [Gr. *γενής* born; sometimes through F. *-gène.*] Thing growing or increasing (in a way indicated); thing producing or generating; as, oxy*gen*, hydro*gen*, cyano*gen*, endo*gen*, exo*gen*.

-geneous, -genous. [*-gen* (or Gr. *-γενής* born) + *-ous*; sometimes fr. kindred L. *-genus.*] Producing; yielding; growing; increasing; as, homo*geneous*, exo*genous*, endo*genous*, alkali*genous* (producing alkalis), indi*genous*.

-gerous. [L. *-ger* (fr. *gerere* to bear, carry) + *-ous.*] Bearing; producing; as, denti*gerous* (bearing or having teeth); calci*gerous* (containing lime).

-gram. [Gr. *γράμμα* thing drawn or written, fr. *γράφειν* to write.] Thing drawn or written; as, mono*gram*, tele*gram*, chrono*gram*, crypto*gram*.

-graph. [Gr. *-γράφος* describing; akin to Gr. *γράφειν* to write.] Thing drawn or written; also, a writer; as, auto*graph*, crypto*graph*, tele*graph*, phono*graph*, chrono*graph*, panto*graph*.

-graphy. [Gr. *-γραφία*, fr. *γράφειν* to write.] Art of writing; description; a treatise; as, stereo*graphy*, bi*ography*, geo*graphy*, myo*graphy*, phono*graphy*.

-grave. [G. *graf* earl, count.] A ruler; — termination of titles; as, mar*grave*, land*grave*.

-hood, -head. [AS. *hād.*] State; condition; quality; totality; -ship; as, man*hood*, child*hood*, knight*hood*, brother*hood*, priest*hood*, neighbor*hood*, widow*hood*, god*head*.

-ible. A form equivalent in meaning to **-ABLE**.

-ic, -ical. [L. *-icus*, or Gr. *-ικός*; sometimes through F. *-ique.*] 1. Relating to; characteristic of, or characterized by; as, historic, historical, hygienic, telegraphic, sodic, politic, political, calcic, magnetic, cubic, cubical, periodic, periodical. 2. Pertaining to; having its highest, or a relatively higher, valence in a compound; — a chemical use of -ic; as, nitric (acid), sulphuric (acid).

-ice. [F. *-ice*, or (its commonest source) L. *-itia*, or (less commonly) *-icius.*] Act; quality; condition; as, mal*ice*, pum*ice*, nov*ice*, not*ice*, just*ice*.

-ics. [*-ic* + *-s*, pl. sign.] Science or art of (the subject specified in the stem word); theory or study of; as, mathemat*ics*, stat*ics*, opt*ics*, eth*ics*, dynam*ics*, rubr*ics*.

☞ Words ending in *-ics* are plural in form, and previous to the nineteenth century were construed as plural; but they are now generally treated as singular.

-id. [F. *-ide*, or L. *-idus.*] Having a (specified) quality; as, rab*id*, morb*id*, acr*id*, liquo*id*, rig*id*, hum*id*, tim*id*.

-ide. [L. *-idus*, Gr. *-ιδης.*] Usually, the nonmetallic, or negative, element in a binary compound; — a chemical suffix; as, ox*ide*, sulph*ide*, chlor*ide*. [brownie.

-ie. Little; -y; -kin; — a diminutive suffix; as, lass*ie*,

-ier. See **-EER**.

-ile. [L. *-ilis.*] Of; pertaining to; like; as, mob*ile*, agile, doc*ile*, mercant*ile*, versat*ile*, puer*ile*, volat*ile*.

-in. See **-INE**.

-ine. [L. *inus, -ina*, or Gr. *-ινος.*] 1. Like; of; pertaining to; as, masculine, femin*ine*, can*ine*, adaman*tine*, pristine, equ*ine*, genuine, aquil*ine*. 2. (*a*) A suffix forming names of substances; as, vasel*ine*, glycer*ine* (commercial usage), iod*ine*, brom*ine*. (*b*) Basic and alkaloidal substance; — a chemical suffix used in forming names of organic bases and basic substances,

esp. nitrogenous substances; as, quin*ine*, morph*ine*. In the present system of chemical terminology *-in* is distinguished from *-ine*, and is used in naming indifferent and neutral substances; as, gelat*in*, fibr*in*. **3.** [F. ; fr. L. *-ina*, Gr. *-ινη* ; sometimes G. *-in*.] Suffix forming feminine nouns; as, heroine, landgravine, margravine.

-ing. **1.** [Substituted for AS. *-ende*, akin to L. *-ant-*, *-ent-*, Gr. *-οντ-*.] Ending of present participles; as, giv*ing*, ennobl*ing*, soothi*ng*, etc. **2.** [AS. *-ing*, *-ung*.] Act of; result; also (secondary sense) collection; the entire body of; as, ridi*ng*, dyi*ng*, feeli*ng*, winni*ng*, shippi*ng*, boardi*ng*, clothi*ng*; — a suffix for forming nouns, originally from verbs.

-ion. [F. *-ion*, or L. *-io*, *-ionis*.] Act; process; result of a process; state; condition; -tion; as, dominion, contagion. See -TION.

-ique. [French form equiv. to E. *-ic*.] Having; involving; -ic; -ical; as, unique, antique, critique, pratique.

-ise. A form of -IZE.

-ish. **1.** [AS. *-isc*; akin to G. *-isch*, Gr. *-ισκος*.] Pertaining to; like; somewhat; in some degree; as, lavish, selfish, boyish, brutish, dandyish. **2.** [F. *-is-*, LL. *-isc-*, inchoative.] A verb suffix of French origin, usually having a causative sense; as, abolish, cherish, finish, furnish, garnish, impoverish.

-ism. [F. *-isme*, or L. *-ismus*, or (their source), Gr. *-ισμός*.] Act, process, or result; characteristic; doctrine; as, baptism, galvanism, organism, hypnotism, socialism, sensualism, Anglicanism, Mohammedanism.

-ist. [F. *-iste*, or Gr. *-ιστής*.] Agent; doer; practicer of; believer in; as, theorist, socialist, druggist, optimist, anarchist.

-ite. [Gr. *-ίτης*, or *-ίτις*.] **1.** One of; a follower of, or believer in; as, preadamite, Jacobite, bedlamite. **2.** A suffix used in naming minerals; as, barite, meteorite, graphite, pyrite. **3.** Ending of names of salts formed from acids terminating in *-ous*; — a chemical suffix; as, nitrite, phosphite.

-itis. [Gr. *-ιτις*.] Inflammation of (the part specified); — a medical suffix; as, adenitis, bronchitis, arthritis.

-ity. [F. *-ité*, or L. *-itas*.] A suffix equivalent to *-TY*; as, equity, veracity, spontaneity.

-ive. [L. *-ivus*.] Relating or belonging to; of the nature of; tending to; as, affirmative, active, conclusive, diminutive, derisive, conducive, irritative.

-ize, -ise. [F. *-iser*, L. *-izare*, or (their source), Gr. *-ιζειν*.] To make; to do; to practice; to become; as, memorize, economize, equalise, criticise, exercise.

-ism. A form of -ISM.

-kin. [Akin to LG. *-ken*, G. *-chen*.] Small; pretty; -y; -ie; -let; -ling; as, catkin, lambkin, bodkin, napkin, pipkin.

-le. **1.** [AS. *-ol*, *-ul*, *-el*; or F. *-el*, fr. L. *-ellus*.] Used for; — often a diminutive suffix of nouns and adjectives; as, bundle, girdle, throttle, bridle. **2.** A diminutive and frequentative suffix of verbs; as, sparkle, speckle, joggle, darkle, crumble.

-less. [AS. *leás* loose, false; akin to G. *-los*.] Without; free from; lacking; destitute of; as, childless, witless, homeless, breathless, senseless.

-let. [F. *-el* (= L. *-ellus*) + *-et*.] Used for; little; small; -le; -kin; as, rivulet, streamlet, armlet, bracelet.

-like. [E. *like*, adj.; fr. AS. *gelic* like, fr. pref. *ge-* + *lic* body, shape.] Resembling; -ly; as, homelike, childlike, warlike.

-ling. **1.** [AS.] Small thing; — a diminutive or depreciatory suffix forming nouns; as, foundling, duckling, gosling, hireling, underling, stripling. **2.** [AS. *-linga*, *-lunga*.] In a (specified) condition or direction; -long; — adverbial suffix; as, darkling, flatling (flatwise).

-lith, -lite. [Gr. *λίθος* a stone.] Pertaining to stone; — endings of names of minerals; as, monolith, aërolith, aërolite, meteorolite.

-logy. [Gr. *-λογία*, fr. *λόγος* discourse, fr. *λέγειν* to speak.] A discourse, treatise, doctrine, theory, science, etc., concerning; as, biology, etymology, entomology, morphology, histology.

-long. [AS. *-lunga*.] In a (specified) condition or direction; -ling; — adverbial suffix; as, headlong, sidelong.

-ly. [AS. *-lic*, orig. same as E. *like*; or sometimes from a kindred Icel. ending.] Like; resembling; — a suffix forming adjectives and adverbs; as, homely, ugly, fearfully, plainly, nobly, costly.

-mancy. [Gr. *μαντεία* divination.] Divination (by a specified means or method); as, necromancy, chiromancy.

-ment. [F. *-ment*, or (its source) L. *-mentum*.] Act, state, or condition of being; process; result of; that which; as, contentment, management, impediment, infringement, compliment.

-mere. [Gr. *μέρος* part.] Part; portion; — a combining form in biology, etc.; as, blastomere.

-meter. [L. *metrum*, or Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A thing used for measuring; as, hydrometer, barometer, chronometer, dynamometer.

-metry. Art, process, or science of measuring; as, chronometry, geometry.

-mony. [F. *-monie*, or (its source) L. *-monia*, or *-monium*.] Action; result of an action; faculty; state of being; abstract condition; as, matrimony, testimony, alimony, parsimony, sanctimony, ceremony, patrimony.

-morphous. [Gr. *μορφή* form.] Having (a specified) form, shape, or condition; as, amorphous, isomorphous.

-most. [AS. *-mest*; confused with E. *most*, fr. AS. *mǣst*.] In the highest degree; *-est*; — superlative suffix; as, topmost, lowermost, uppermost.

-n. A form of -EN.

-ness. [AS.; akin to G. *-nis*, *-nus*.] Quality or state of being; condition; — suffix forming abstract nouns; as, goodness, likeness, holiness, emptiness.

-ock. [AS. *-uc*.] Small; young; — a diminutive suffix; as, hillock, bullock, mattock.

-oid, -oidal. [Gr. *-οειδης*, fr. *εἶδος* form, *ἰδεῖν* to see.] Like; resembling; in the form of; as, alkaloid, alkaloidal, botryoid, botryoidal, asteroid, spheroid.

-oma. [Gr. *-ωμα*, *-ώματος*.] Morbid condition; tumor; — a medical suffix; as, glaucoma, fibroma (tumor mainly of fibrous tissue).

-or. [L.; sometimes through F. *-or*, *-our*.] **1.** Act, state, or quality; as ardor, fervor, demeanor, behavior. **2.** Agent or doer; *-er*; — correlative to *-ER*; as, donor, actor, author, assessor. See -TOR (the true Latin form of the suffix in this sense).

-ory. **1.** [L. *-orius*; sometimes through F. *-oire*.] Pertaining to; for the purpose of; serving for; as, auditory, peremptory, valedictory, promissory. **2.** [L. *-orium*; sometimes through F. *-oire*.] That which pertains to, or serves for; place where; as, consistory, factory, conditory.

-ose. [L. *-osus*.] **1.** Full of; containing; like; as, globose, comatose, morose, verbose. **2.** Belonging to the group which includes the sugars, starches, and gums; — a chemical suffix; as, dextrose, cellulose, glucose.

-our. [OF.] A form of -OR.

-ous. [OF., fr. L. *-osus*, or *-us*.] **1.** Full of; abounding in; having; addicted to; possessing the qualities of; like; as, valorous, generous, globous, onerous. **2.** Having a lower valence than that denoted by *-IC*; — a chemical suffix; as, nitrous, sulphurous.

-plastic. [Gr. *πλαστικός* fit for molding, fr. *πλάσσειν* to form.] Developing; forming; growing; as, monoplastic (that has one form); heteroplastic (producing a different type of organism).

-plasty. [See -PLASTIC.] A forming; development; growth; as, perineoplasty (the process of restoring an injured perineum by growth).

-plex. [L. *-plus.*] Repeated (so many) times; -fold; as, quadru*ple*, tripl*e*, sextu*ple*.
-ped. [Gr. *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] Having (such, or so many) feet; footed; as, deca*pod*, amphi*pod*, myria*pod*.
-poda. [See -POD.] Suffix used in naming classes, orders, etc., of insects, crustaceans, etc., referring to the number, kind, etc., of their feet; as, amphi*poda*, hexa*poda*.

-red. [AS. *rǽden.*] Condition; state; -hood; -head; as, kind*red*, hat(e)*red*.
-ric. [AS. *rice* kingdom, dominion.] Dominion; jurisdiction; district; office; -dom; as, bishop*ric*.
-ry. [A form of -ERY.] Method; place; region; collection; art of; as, yeomanr*y*, revelr*y*, imager*y*, enginer*y*.

-s. [AS. *-es.*] 1. Suffix forming the possessive singular, and sometimes the possessive plural, of nouns (written *'s*); as, man*'s*, men*'s*, virtue*'s*, success*'s*, woman*'s*, women*'s*. 2. In a secondary use, a suffix forming adverbs; as, toward*s*, alway*s*, noway*s*, betime*s*, unaware*s*.
-s, -es. 1. [AS. *-as;* perhaps in part also F. *-s.*] Plural suffix for nouns; as, hope*s*, good*s*, chattel*s*, meaning*s*. 2. In verbs the ending of the 3d pers. sing., — substituted for the earlier -TH.
-scope. [Gr. *σκοπός* a watcher, fr. *σκοπεῖν* to view.] An instrument for observing; as, micro*scope*, horo*scope*, spectro*scope*, gyro*scope*.
-scopy. [See -SCOPE.] Observation; examination; survey; as, micro*scopy*.
-ship. [AS. *-scipe.*] State; office; dignity; profession; art; -hood; -head; -red; as, author*ship*, king*ship*, comradeship, wor*ship*, horseman*ship*.
-sion. See -TION.
-some. 1. [Gr. *σῶμα* the body.] Thing pertaining to, or forming part of, the body; — suffix of biological terms; as, cephalo*some* (anterior region of head of insects). 2. [AS. *-sum;* akin to E. *same.*] A suffix having primarily the idea of sameness or likeness, and denoting a considerable degree or quantity of the thing or quality indicated by the first part of the compound; as, mettle*some*, glad*some*, win*some*, blithe*some*, ful*some*, gru*some*.
-ster. [AS. *-estre, -istre.*] Agent or doer (originally a woman): esp., one who does something with skill, as an occupation, or habitually; as, spin*ster*, song*ster*, bax*ter* (= bake*ster*), young*ster*, dab*ster*, pun*ster*.
-stress. [*-ster* + *-ess.*] Feminine agent; as, song*stress*, seam*stress*.

-t. [AS. *-t, -ð, -ðe, -ðu.*] Act; deed; -th; — a termination of abstract nouns; as, flight, might.
-teen. [AS. *-tēne, -tȳne;* akin to E. *ten.*] Increased by ten; — termination of numerals; as, four*teen*, nine*teen*.
-th. 1. [AS. *-ð, -ðu, -ðe.*] State; quality; result of an act; thing existing in a condition indicated; as, wid*th*, heal*th*, tru*th*, spil*th* (that which is spilled), green*th* (green foliage). 2. [AS. *-ða;* akin to L. *-tus*, Gr. *-τος.*] Having (such a) place or order; — termination of ordinal numbers; as, four*th*, fif*th*, nin*th*. 3. A form of -ETH.
-tion. [L. *-tio, -tionis;* sometimes through F. *-tion.*] State; action; result of an act; — termination of abstract nouns; as, condi*tion*, decep*tion*, induc*tion*, emo*tion*. From the standpoint of English the suffix often seems to be *-ion;* as, act*ion*, construct*ion*, subject*ion*.
-tor. [L.; sometimes through French.] Agent or doer; -or; -er; as, operat*or*, inspect*or*, regulat*or*.
-trix. [L.] Feminine suffix corresponding to -TOR; as, execu*trix*, administra*trix*.
-ty. 1. [AS. *-tig.*] Ten times; multiplied by ten; — termination of numerals; as, forty, fif*ty*, six*ty*. 2. [F. *-té*, or (its source) L. *-tas, -tatis.*] The being or having a (specified) property or quality; — termination of abstract nouns; as, equi*ty*, boun*ty*, beau*ty*, enti*ty*.

-ule. [F., or (its source) L. *-ulus.*] Little; pretty; -cule; -cle; — diminutive termination of nouns; as, glob*ule*, sphere*ule*.
-ure. [F., or (its source) L. *-ura.*] Action; being; thing produced; abstract condition; as, censu*re*, expos*ure*, tortu*re*, cinctu*re*, ruptu*re*.

-ward, -wards. [AS. *-weard, -weardes;* akin to L. *versus* toward. The *s* of *-wards* is the adverbial *-s.*] In a (specified) direction; having a (specified) motion or tendency; as, home*ward*, lee*ward*, out*ward*, out*wards*, up*wards*.
-way, -ways. [E. *way, n.*, fr. AS. *weg;* akin to L. *via* way. The *s* of *-ways* is the adverbial *-s.*] In a (specified) manner or direction; -wise; as, no*way*, no*ways*, cross*way*, any*way*, end*ways*.
-wise. [E. *wise* manner, fr. AS. *wise.*] In a (specified) manner, fashion, mode, or direction; -way; -ways; as, edge*wise*, no*wise*, length*wise*.

-y. 1. [AS. *-ig;* akin to G. *-ig*, L. *-icus*, Gr. *-ικός.*] Being in a condition characterized by; having; full of; — suffix forming adjectives from nouns and verbs; as in heav*y*, guilt*y*, busy. 2. Little; -ie; -kin; — most used as a familiar ending of Christian names. 3. [F. *-ie*, or (its source) L. *-ia*, or Gr. *-ία.*] A having; resemblance; somewhat; -cy; -ence; -ency; — originally a termination of abstract nouns; as, prophec*y*, envy, treasury.

NOTE. — The foregoing list of Prefixes and Suffixes in connection with the etymologies in the body of the work will enable a learner to become acquainted with the formation of words and the signification of their constituent parts.

To this end it is suggested that the teacher assign a number of prefixes and suffixes as a lesson for study, and that the pupil be required in each case to ascertain and explain the literal meaning of the examples appended to them, including the root and formative syllables, and also to select from the body of the dictionary other examples of the use of the prefixes and of the more common suffixes.

Another method would be to give a list of words for analysis, requiring a careful statement of the meaning of each word, and how this meaning has grown from the root by the influence of prefixes and suffixes.

Other methods of using the table will occur to the thoughtful teacher.

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS.

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

---

§ 1. The letters *f* and *l*, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled; as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*; *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*, *null*. The words *clef*, *if*, *of*, and *sol*, are exceptions.

§ 2. The letter *s*, at the end of a monosyllable, and after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or third person singular of a verb; as in *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss*. The only important exceptions are *as*, *gas*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *his*, *is*, *thus*, and *us*.

§ 3. Besides *f*, *l*, and *s*, the only consonants doubled at the end of a word are *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, and *z*. Words in which these letters are doubled are *abb*, *ebb*; *add*, *odd*, *rudd*; *egg*, *mumm* (to mask); *inn*, *bunn*; *wapp*; *gnarr*, *parr*, *err*, *birr*, *shirr*, *skirr*, *burr*, *purr*; *mitt*, *butt*; *fizz*, *fuzz*, *buzz*.

§ 4. A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is never doubled. The words *ail*, *peat*, *haul*, *door*, and *maim*, are examples.

§ 5. Monosyllables ending, as pronounced, with the sound of *k*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have usually *k* added after the *c*; as in *black*, *knock*, *buck*. The words *lac*, *sac*, *talc*, *zinc*, *ploc*, *roc*, *soc*, *arc*, *marc*, *orc*, and *fisc*, are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *ic* or *iac*, which formerly ended in *k*, also words derived from the Latin or Greek languages, or from other sources, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k*; as, *maniac*, *music*, *public*. The word *derrick* is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*, commonly end in *ck*; as *arrack*, *barrack*, *hammock*, *hillock*, *wedlock*. The words *almanac*, *sandarac*, *limbec*, *rebec*, *manioc*, and *havoc*, are exceptions.

§ 6. In derivatives formed from words ending in *c*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the letter *k* is inserted after the *c*, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel: as, *colic*, *colicky*; *traffic*, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*; *zinc*, *zincky*.

§ 7. In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *x*) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled; as, *clan*, *clannish*; *plan*, *planned*, *planning*, *planner*; *hot*, *hotter*, *hottest*; *wit*, *witty*; *cabal'*, *cabal'ler*; *abet'*, *abet'ted*, *abet'ting*, *abet'tor*; *infer'*, *inferred'*, *infer'ring*.

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gassed*, *gassing*, and *gassy*) are written with but one *s*; as, *gaseous*, *gaseity*, *gasify*. *Ex'cellence*, as being from the Latin *excellens*, retains the double *l*, though one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *excel'*. It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalloid*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystallize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek κρύσταλλος. So also the word *tranquillity* retains the double *l* as being from the Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil*, though often written with two *l's*, are more properly written with only one, as *tranquilize*, *tranquilizer*, and the like.

§ 8. When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel: as, *daub*, *daubed*, *dauber*; *need*, *needy*; *rev'el*, *rev'eled*, *rev'eling*; *trav'el*, *trav'eling*, *trav'eler*; *prof'il*, *prof'iled*; *stand*, *standing*.

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in *g*, in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like *j*, before *e* or *i*: as, *humbug*, *humbugged*, *humbugging*; *periwig*, *periwigged*. The word *woolen* is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one *l*; but in England it is written *woollen*.

NOTE. — There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. These words are chiefly those ending in *l*, with also a few of other terminations. The following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies: namely, *apparel*, *barrel*, *bevel*, *bias*, *bowel*, and its compounds, *cancel*, *carburet*, and all similar words ending in *uret*, *caryl*, *carol*, *channel*, *chisel*, *compromit*, *counsel*, *cudgel*, *dial*, *disherel*, *dowel*, *drivel*, *duel*, *empanel*, *enamel*, *equal*, *funnel*, *gambol*, *gravel*, *grovel*, *handsel*, *hatchel*, *imperil*, *jewel*, *kennel*, *kidnap*, *label*, *laurel*, *level*, *libel*, *marshal*, *marvel*, *medal*, *metal*, *model*, *panel*, *parallel*, *parcel*, *pencil*, *peril*, *pistol*, *pommel*, *quarrel*, *ravel*, *revel*, *rival*, *rowel*, *shovel*, *shrivel*, *snivel*, *tassel*, *tinsel*, *trammel*, *travel*, *tunnel*, *unravel*, *vial*, *victual*, *worship*. In this Dictionary, the derivatives of these words are made to conform to the rule, as recommended by Walker, Lowth, Perry, and other eminent scholars.

§ 9. Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants: as, *ebb*, *ebbing*; *odd*, *oddly*; *stiff*, *stiffness*; *fell*, *fellable*; *skill*, *skillful*, *skillfulness*; *will*, *willful*, *willfulness*; *dull*, *dullness*; *full*, *fullness*. So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment*, *inthrallment*, *thralldom*, and *enrollment* (from *install*, *inthrall*, *thrall*, and *enroll*), in order to prevent the false pronunciation they might receive if spelled with one *l*. Many writers and lexicographers, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill*, *will*, *dull*, and *full*, formed by adding the syllables *ly* and *ness*.

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f*; as, *pontific, pontifical, pontificial*, and the like. One *l* also is dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *ly* to words ending in *ll*, in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l's*: as, *ill, illy; dull, dully; full, fully.*

§ 10. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant: as, *pale, paleness; hate, hateful; move, movement.* When, however, the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*), it is often dropped from the derivative: as, *due, duly; awe, awful*; and derivatives and compounds of these words.

The words *wholly, nursling, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment, judgment*, and the compounds of some of these, are exceptions. The last four, however, are written, by many authors, *abridgement, acknowledgement, lodgement, judgement.*

§ 11. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, when the termination begins with a vowel, the *e* is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph: as, *bride, bridal; use, usage; come, coming; shape, shaping; move, movable; fleece, fleecy; force, forcible.*

The *e* is retained in the words *hoeing, shoeing*, and *toeing* (from *hoe, shoe*, and *toe*), in order to prevent doubt as to the pronunciation. It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing, singeing, springeing, swingeing, tingeing* (from *dye, singe, springe, swinge, tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying, singing, springing, swinging, tinging* (from *die, sing, spring, swing, ting*). The word *mileage*, as commonly written, does not omit the *e*, though it is sometimes, and more correctly, spelled *milage.* The words *lineage, lineal*, and *pineal*, though apparently exceptions, are not really such, since they are derived not directly from *line* and *pine*, but from the Latin *linea* (through the French), *linealis*, and *pinea.* The *e*, standing, in a derivative, before a termination beginning with *a* or *o*, and immediately after *c* or *g*, is retained in order to preserve the soft sounds of these consonants: as, *peace, peaceable; notice, noticeable; manage, manageable; change, changeable; advantage, advantageous; outrage, outrageous; mortgage, mortgageor.* The latter word is sometimes very improperly written *mortgagor*, and pronounced *morʹga-jor.*

§ 12. In derivatives formed from words ending in *ie*, by adding the termination *ing*, the *e* is dropped, and the *i* changed to *y*, in order to prevent two *i's* from coming together: as *die, dying; vie, vying.*

§ 13. In derivatives of words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, and formed by appending any termination except one beginning with *i*, the *y* is usually changed into *i*: as, *icy, iciest, icily; mercy, merciless; foggy, fogginess; pity, pitiful.*

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the *y*: as, *shy, shyness.* But the adjectives *drier* and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y.* Derivatives formed by adding the termination *ship*, as *secretaryship, suretyship, ladyship*, and the like, also retain the *y.* The words *babyhood* and *ladykin* are likewise exceptions. The *y* is also retained in the possessive case singular of nouns, when formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe: as, *country's, everybody's.*

§ 14. Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged: as, *gay, gayety, gayly; obey, obeying; joy, joyful; gluey, glueyness.*

The words *daily, laid, paid, said, saith, slain*, and *staid* (from *day, lay, pay, say, slay*, and *stay*), with their compounds, are exceptions. *Staid*, however, is sometimes written *stayed.* Derivatives from words ending in *uy*, as *colloquies*, from *colloquy*, are not exceptions to the rule, as *u*, in such cases, is not strictly a vowel, but stands for the consonant *w.*

§ 15. Derivatives formed by appending a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound: as, *hussa, hussaed; agree, agreeable, agreeing; weigh, weighing; bow, bowed; beau, beauish.*

Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent *e*, as also those formed from words ending in double *e* by adding a termination beginning with *e*, drop the final *e*: as, *hoe, hoed; agree, agreed.* The cases mentioned in sections 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ 16. Derivatives formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants: as, *rebuff, befall, inthrall, foretell, fulfill, emboss* (from *buff, fall, thrall, tell, fill, boss*).

The word *until* is an exception, being always written with one *l.* Those words of this class which end in *ll* are written by some authors, especially in England, with one *l*: as, *befal, inthral, foretel, fulfil, enrol.* The words *distill* and *instill* should be written with the *l* doubled, though they are often written *distil* and *instil*, with only one *l.*

§ 17. Compound words formed by joining two or more words commonly retain all the letters of the simple words: as, *stiff-necked, wide-mouthed.*

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of them compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are the following: namely, some compounds of *all* and *well*; as, *almighty, almost, alone, already, also, although, altogether, always, withal, therewithal, wherewithal, welcome, welfare*; — compounds of *mass*; as, *Christmas, Michaelmas*, etc.; — words of which the second part is the adjective *full*; as, *artful, woeful*; — also, the words *chilblain, fulfill, namesake, neckerchief, numskull, pastime, standish*, and *wherever.*

§ 18. The plural of nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es.*

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural: as, *sea, seas; woe, woes; canto, cantos; claw, claws; chief, chiefs; path, paths; gem, gems; act, acts.* A few plurals from nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant, end in *es*: as, *echo, echoes; cargo, cargoes; potato, potatoes.* Other nouns of this class generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. Those in which final *o* is preceded by a vowel form their plurals regularly. The plural of *alkali* is written *alkalis* or *alkalies*; that of *rabbi*, either *rabbis* or *rabbies.* With regard to other nouns ending in *i* usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination *is.*

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of *ch, sh, j, s, x*, or *z*) that the sound of *s* can not unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with *s*: as, *church, churches; age, ages; lace, laces; gas, gases; maze, mazes.*

To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two *l's* in *all*;" "The two *0's* in *400*;" "The *why's* and *wherefore's* of the question."

§ 19. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plural by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*: as, *mercy, mercies; sky, skies; pity, pities.* This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, is strictly a consonant: as, *colloquy, colloquies.* The plural of proper nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, is formed by changing *y* into *ies*, according to the rule: as, "The three *Maries.*" Many writers, however, form the plural of such words by simply adding *s*: as, "The three *Marys.*"

When the singular of a noun ends in *y* preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*), the plural is regularly formed by adding *s* only: as, *day, days; key, keys; money, moneys; attorney, attorneys; alloy, alloys; guy, guys.* Some plurals of the latter class are often inaccurately written with the termination *ies:* as, *monies, attornies,* and the like.

§ 20. The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves.* The following words, with their compounds, are the principal examples: namely, *life, lives; knife, knives; wife, wives; leaf, leaves; sheaf, sheaves; loaf, loaves; beef, beeves; thief, thieves; calf, calves; half, halves; elf, elves; shelf, shelves; self, selves; wolf, wolves.* The plural of *staff* is sometimes written *staffs,* but more commonly *staves,* except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written *staffs.* The plural of *wharf* is generally written *wharfs* in England; in the United States it is more commonly but improperly written *wharves,* as it is also by some recent English writers. The plurals of *hoof* and *turf,* formerly written *hooves* and *turves,* are now written *hoofs* and *turfs.* The plurals of other nouns ending in *f, fe,* or *ff,* are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ 21. In the following nouns, the plural is distinguished from the singular only by a change of the vowel or vowel sound of the word: namely, *man, men; woman, women; goose, geese; foot, feet; tooth, teeth; brother, brethren; louse, lice; mouse, mice.* Words which end in the syllable *man,* and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only: as, *cayman, caymans; desman, desmans; firman, firmans; talisman, talismans; German, Germans; Mussulman, Mussulmans.*

§ 22. A few plurals end in *en:* namely, *brother, brethren; child, children; ox, oxen.* To these may be added the obsolete forms *eyne, kine, shoon, hosen, housen* (from *eye, cow, shoe, hose, house*), the first three of which, though they have received a slightly different form, end, as pronounced, with the sound of *n.*

§ 23. The words *brother, die, pea,* and *penny,* have each two plurals of different forms and with different significations: as, *brothers,* male children of the same parent, also, members of the same society, association, class, or profession; *brethren,* members of the same religious or ecclesiastical body, the word in this form being rarely used except in religious writings, or in scriptural language, where it also has the same meaning that *brothers* has in ordinary language; *dies,* implements for making impressions by stamping, or for making screws, also the cubical parts of pedestals; *dice,* the cubical blocks used in games of chance; *peas,* seeds of the pea plant, when a definite number is mentioned; *pease,* the same in bulk, or spoken of collectively; *pennies,* the coins, especially when a definite number is mentioned; *pence,* the amount reckoned by these coins.

§ 24. A few words, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular: as, *deer, sheep, trout,* and the like.

§ 25. Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals: as, *datum, data; criterion, criteria; genus, genera; larva, larvæ; crisis, crises; matrix, matrices; focus, foci; monsieur, messieurs.*

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plurals, have also a second, formed after the analogy of English words of similar termination: as, *formula, formulæ,* or *formulas; beau, beaux,* or *beaus; index, indices,* or *indexes; stratum, strata,* or *stratums; bandit, banditti,* or *bandits; cherub, cherubim,* or *cherubs; seraph, seraphim,* or *seraphs.* The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written *cherubims* and *seraphims,* with double plural terminations, from ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that, in Hebrew words, *im* is a plural ending.

§ 26. In certain loose compounds consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone: as, *court-martial, courts-martial; cousin-german, cousins-german; son-in-law, sons-in-law.* When, however, the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word, the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination: as, *cupful, cupfuls; handful, handfuls.*

§ 27. There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which usage, even that of the best authors, is variable. The most important of these words are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of the word *villain,* as *villainous, villainy,* etc., though often written *villanous, villany,* etc., properly retain the *i,* like those of other words similarly ending in *ain:* as, *mountainous,* from *mountain; captaincy,* from *captain.*

The words *connection, deflection, inflection,* and *reflection* follow the spelling of the words *connect, deflect, inflect,* and *reflect,* though often written, especially in England, *connexion, deflexion, inflexion,* and *reflexion.*

The word *woe,* though often written without the final *e,* should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable and of similar form: as, *doe, foe, hoe, toe,* and the like. Monosyllables other than nouns, and words of more than one syllable, having a similar termination, omit the *e:* as, *do, go, no, so, canto, motto, potato.*

The words *defense, expense, offense,* and *pretense* are properly written thus, though often spelled with *c* instead of *s,* for the *s* belongs to the words from which they are derived, and is also used in all their derivatives.

The words *drought* and *height* were formerly written *drouth* and *hight,* and are still very often thus written in America.

The verb *practice* is thus written like the noun, in preference to the form *practise,* though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *device, devise.*

Derivatives of the Greek ἕδρα (seat, base, side; pronounced *hed'ra*), as *polyhedron, tetrahedron, octahedral,* and the like, are properly thus written with *h* before the *e* of the termination, but are sometimes written *polyedron, tetraedron, octaedral,* etc., without the *h.*

§ 28. There is a class of words beginning with *en* or *in,* as *enclose* or *inclose, enquire* or *inquire, ensure* or *insure,* and the like, many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in* belonging to the former language, and *en* to the latter. In some of these words, *en* is to be preferred; in others, *in;* in many of them, either may be used indifferently.

§ 29. There is a class of words ending in *er,* some of which are written by many authors with the termination *re:* as, *center, meter, theater,* etc., which are often written *centre, metre, theatre,* etc. *Acre, chancre, lucre, nacre, massacre,* and *ogre,* retain the termination *re,* in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g.*

§ 30. There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively, as more commonly written, in *ide* and *ine,* in regard to which usage has been variable. Most of them were formerly written without the final *e;* but it is now the almost universal practice to retain it: as, *bromide, iodide, chlorine, fluorine,* etc. The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e. Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *ide,* though formerly by many written *oxyd,* from the supposition that the *y* of the last syllable represented the *υ* of the Greek ὀξύς, from which the word is derived; whereas the last syllable is simply the same as the termination of the words *bromide, sulphide,* and the like.

§ 31. There is a class of words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, some of which are differently written, by different authors, with either *ize* or *ise* to represent this sound: as, *criticize* or *criticise; patronize* or *patronise*. These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek works ending in *ιζω*, or from French words ending in *iser* or *ise*. Those formed from Greek words have the termination *ize:* as, *anathematize, characterize, dramatize, tantalize*. The words *catechise* and *exorcise* are exceptions. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are likewise written with *ize:* as, *albumenize, memorize, sensitize*. Those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris* or *prise*) end in *ise:* as, *apprise, comprise, emprise, enterprise, surprise*. Of those formed from French words other than *prendre*, or which have corresponding forms in the French, a majority end in *ise*, though in respect to some of them usage is variable: as, *civilize, satirize*. The following are the principal English verbs ending in *ise:* namely, *advertise, advise, affranchise, apprise, catechise, chastise, circumcise, comprise, compromise, criticise, demise, despise, devise, disenfranchise, disfranchise, disguise, divertise, emprise, enfranchise, enterprise, exercise, exorcise, franchise, manumise, misprise, premise, reprise, revise, supervise, surmise, surprise*. It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are more frequently written in England with the termination *ise*, and in the United States with the termination *ize*.

§ 32. The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold, bolt, colt, gold*, etc., from which the *u* has been dropped. Many authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner.

§ 33. There is a numerous class of words almost universally written, in the United States, with the termination *or*, many of which are written, in England, with the termination *our:* as, *candor, honor, labor, vigor*. English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many being written with *or* in English books.

§ 34. There is a small class of words ending with the syllable *ped* (from Lat. *pes, pedis*, foot), the termination of some of which was formerly, and is still frequently, written *pede:* as, *biped, centiped, milliped, quadruped, soliped*, etc. The words *biped* and *quadruped* are universally written without the final *e*, and the others, according to the best usage, should be written in the same manner.

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

a.....adjective.
abbr.....abbreviated.
abl.....ablative.
acc.....accusative.
act.....active.
adj.....adjective.
adv.....adverb.
Am., *Amer.*..American.
aor.....aorist.
Ar.....Arabic.
Arch.....Architecture.
Arm., *Armor.*..Armorican.
AS.....Anglo-Saxon.
aug.....augmentative.

Bisc.....Biscayan.
Bohem.....Bohemian.
Bot.....Botany.
Braz.....Brazilian.

C.....Centigrade.
cf.....*confer* (compare).
Chald.....Chaldee.
Chin.....Chinese.
colloq.....colloquial, colloquially.
comp.....compound, compounded, composition.
compar.....comparative.
conj.....conjunction.
contr.....contracted, contraction.
Copt.....Coptic.
Corn.....Cornish.
correl.....correlative.
corrup., *corrupt*.....corruption, corrupted.

D.....Dutch.
Dan.....Danish.
dat.....dative.
Dec.....December.
def.....definition.
Dial.....Dialectic.
dim.....diminutive.
disting.....distinguished.

E.....English.
e. g......*exempli gratia* (for example).
Egypt.....Egyptian.
emph.....emphatic.

Eng., *England*.....English, England.
Eol.....Eolic.
equiv.....equivalent.
esp.....especially.
etc.....et cetera.
etym., *etymol.*..etymology.

F.....French.
f.....feminine.
Fahr.....Fahrenheit.
fem.....feminine.
Finn.....Finnish.
fr., or *Fr.*..from.
freq.....frequentative.
Fries.....Friesic.
fut.....future.

G.....German.
Gael.....Gaelic.
Gen.....Genesis.
gen., *gener.*..genitively, generally.
Ger.....German.
Goth.....Gothic.
Gr.....Greek.

H......High; as, *HG.* = High German.
Heb.....Hebrew.
Hind.....Hindostanee.
Hung.....Hungarian.
hypoth.....hypothetical.

I.....Icelandic.
i. e......*id est* (that is).
Illit.....Illiterate.
Illust.....Illustration, Illustrated.
imp.....imperfect.
incho.....inchoative.
ind.....indicative.
indef.....indefinite.
indic.....indicative.
inf., *infin.*..infinitive.
intens.....intensive.
interj.....interjection.
Ion.....Ionic.
Ir.....Irish.
It.....Italian.
Jap.....Japanese.
Jav.....Javanese.

L......Low; as, *LG.* = Low German.
L.....Latin.
Lapp.....Lappish.
Lett.....Lettish.
lit.....literally.
Lith.....Lithuanian.

M......Middle; as, *MHG.*=Middle High German.
m.....masculine.
Malay.....Malayan.
masc.....masculine.
Mus.....Music.

N......New; as, *NL.* = New Latin.
n.....noun.
nat.....naturally.
neut.....neuter.
nom.....nominative.
Nor.....Norwegian.
Norm.....Norman.
Norw.....Norwegian.

O......Old; as, *OE.* = Old English.
obj.....objective.
obs.....obsolete.
obsoles.....obsolescent.
opp.....opposed.
orig.....originally.
Onomat.....Onomatopoetic.

p......participle, page.
p. a......participial adjective.
pass.....passive.
Per.....Persian.
perh.....perhaps.
Pers.....Persian.
pers.....person.
pert.....pertaining.
Peruv.....Peruvian.
Pg.....Portuguese.
pl.....plural.
Pol.....Polish.
poss.....possessive.
pp.....pages.
p. p......participle past.
p. pr., *p. ple.*..participle present.
Pr.....Provençal.
pref.....prefix.
prep.....preposition.
pres.....present.
pret.....preterit.

prin.....principally.
priv.....privative.
prob.....probably.
pron.....pronunciation, pronounced, pronoun.
prop.....properly.
Prov.....Provincial.
q. v......*quod vide* (which see).

R.....Rare.
redupl.....reduplicated.
rel.....relating.
Russ.....Russian.

S., or *Sax.*..Saxon.
sc.....*scilicet* (being understood).
Scand.....Scandinavian.
Scot.....Scotland, Scottish.
Sept.....September.
Serb.....Serbian.
Serv.....Servian.
sing.....singular.
Skr.....Sanskrit.
Slav.....Slavonic.
South.....Southern.
Sp.....Spanish.
specif.....specifically.
St.....Saint.
subj.....subjunctive.
superl.....superlative.
Sw.....Swedish.
Sym.....Synonyms.
Syr.....Syriac.

Tart.....Tartaric.
term.....termination.
Thibet.....Thibetan.
Turk.....Turkish.

U. S......United States.
usu.....usually.

v.....verb.
var.....variety.
vb. n......verbal noun.
v. i......verb intransitive.
v. t......verb transitive.
viz.....*videlicet* (namely).

W.....Welsh.
Wall.....Wallachian.
West.....Western.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Foreign words inserted in the vocabulary, but not yet anglicized, are printed with two bars before them; as, ‖ **A-do'be**, ‖ **Bag'a-telle'**, ‖ **Sal**.

The hyphen in words which should be written or printed with a hyphen is indicated by a longer, heavier mark than that used in indicating syllabic division; as, **E-lec'tro—mag-net'ic**.

The figures following the respelling for pronunciation refer to sections of the Guide to Pronunciation, pp. v–xix.

In the respelling for pronunciation, when successive words in the same column begin with one or more syllables which are pronounced alike, the common part is usually omitted after the first word. Words ending in simple suffixes such as **-bly**, **-ed** (when not contracted), **-ess**, **-est**, **-ing**, **-ish**, **-ive**, **-less**, **-ly**, **-ment**, **-ness**, etc., are not usually respelt when the pronunciation of all but the suffix can be supplied from a preceding word. Otherwise they are respelt; as in the cases of **Con'di-ment**, **Glad'ness**, **In'tro-spec'tive**, **De-gen'er-ate-ly**, etc.

For plurals not given see the Rules for Spelling, §§ 18-26, pp. xxviii–xxxi.

For etymologies of prefixes and suffixes used without explanation in etymologies, see the list of Prefixes and Suffixes, pp. xx–xxvii. For meanings of suffixes forming derivatives run on without definition, see the same list.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

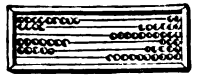
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A (*named* ā *in English, and* ä *in most other languages*). The indefinite article, contracted from *an*, and substituted for it before words beginning with a consonant. It signifies *one* or *any*, but less emphatically.

A, *prep.* [For *an*, AS. *on*. See ON.] In; on; in or for each.

A-back' (ə-băk'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *back*.] Toward the back or rear; on ships, backward against the mast.

Ab'a-cus (ăb'ə-kŭs), *n.*; E. *pl.* ABACUSES; L. *pl.* ABACI (-sī). [L.] **1.** A calculating frame for performing arithmetical calculations by sliding counters. **2.** The uppermost division of the capital of a column; a panel in mosaic work.



Abacus.

A-baft' (ə-băft'), *prep.* Behind; toward the stern from.—*adv.* Toward the stern; aft.

A-ban'don (-băn'dŭn), *v. t.* [F. *abandonner*; à (L. *ad*) + *bandon* permission, LL. *bandum*, *bannum*, public proclamation.] To give up absolutely; to forsake; to yield (one's self) unrestrainedly.

Syn. — To ABANDON; DESERT; FORSAKE; yield; forego; surrender; abdicate; quit; relinquish; renounce; leave; retire; withdraw from. — We *abandon* what we give up absolutely and finally. We *desert* from military service, or something which we ought to stand by and support. We *forsake* a previous habit, association, or thing familiar or frequented.

‖ **A'ban'don'** (ä'bän'dôn'), *n.* [F.] A giving up to natural impulses; freedom from constraint; ease.

A-ban'doned (ə-băn'dŭnd), *a.* **1.** Forsaken; deserted. **2.** Given up to vice; irreclaimably wicked.

A-ban'don-ment (-dŭn-ment), *n.* **1.** Total desertion. **2.** Relinquishment; desertion.

A-base' (-bās'), *v. t.* [F. *abaisser*, fr. LL. *bassus* low. See BASE, *a.*] To lower; to cast down; to humble; to degrade. — **A-base'ment**, *n.*

A-bash' (-băsh'), *v. t.* [OE. *abaissen*, OF. *esbahir*, fr. L. *ex* + interj. *bah*, expressing astonishment.] To destroy the self-possession of; to shame; to disconcert.

Syn. — To ABANDON; CONFUSE; COMPOUND; disconcert; shame. — We are *abashed* when struck with shame or a sense of inferiority. We are *confused* when an unexpected occurrence destroys our self-possession. We are *confounded* when our minds are overwhelmed by something amazing, dreadful, etc., so that we have nothing to say.

A-bat'a-ble (-bāt'ə-b'l), *a.* Capable of being abated.

A-bate' (-bāt'), *v. t.* [OF. *abatre* to beat down, L. *batuere* to beat.] To bring to a lower state or degree; to lessen; to moderate; to do away with (a nuisance, writ, or tax). — *v. i.* To decrease; to come to naught; to subside; to fail.

Syn. — To ABATE; SUBSIDE; decrease; intermit; decline; diminish; lessen. — *Abate* implies diminution of force or of intensity. *Subside* refers to a previous state of agitation or commotion.

A-bate'ment (ə-bāt'ment), *n.* **1.** An abating or being abated; diminution. **2.** Amount abated.

‖ **A'bat'toir'** (ä'bät'twär'), *n.* A slaughterhouse.

Ab'ba (ăb'bä), *n.* [Syriac. See ABBOT.] Father; superior; — title of bishops of Oriental churches.

Ab'ba-cy (-sȳ), *n.* Dignity or jurisdiction of an abbot.

Ab-ba'tial (ăb-bā'shəl), *a.* Belonging to an abbey.

‖ **Ab'bé'** (ăb'bā'), *n.* [F. See ABBOT.] The French word answering to *abbot*, now a title given in France to unbeneficed secular ecclesiastics.

Ab'bess (ăb'bĕs), *n.* A female superior of a nunnery.

Ab'bey (-bȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ABBEYS (-bīz). **1.** A monastery or society of monks or nuns; the monastic building or buildings. **2.** The church of a monastery.

Syn. — See CLOISTER.

Ab'bot (-bŭt), *n.* [L. *abbas*. Cf. ABBA, ABBÉ.] Superior or head of an abbey.

Ab'bot-ship, *n.* State or office of an abbot.

Ab-bre'vi-ate (ăb-brē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *abbreviare*; *ad* and *brevis* short.] To make briefer; to shorten; to abridge; to reduce by contraction or omission.

Syn. — See ABRIDGE.

Ab-bre'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A shortening, or reducing; an abridgment. **2.** The form to which a word or phrase is reduced by contraction or omission; as, *Gen.* for *Genesis*; *U. S. A.* for *United States of America*.

Ab-bre'vi-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to abbreviate; abridging.

Ab'di-cant (ăb'dĭ-kant), *a.* Abdicating; renouncing; — followed by *of*. — *n.* One who abdicates.

Ab'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *abdicare*; *ab* + *dicare* to proclaim. See DICTION.] To surrender or relinquish. — *v. i.* To renounce (a throne, office, etc.). — **Ab'di-ca'tion**, *n.* — **Ab'di-ca'tor**, *n.*

Syn. — To ABANDON; RESIGN; give up; vacate; relinquish; renounce. — *Abdicate* expresses the act of a monarch who formally yields up sovereign authority. *Resign* is applied to the act of anyone who gives back a trust into the hands of him who conferred it.

Ab-do'men (ăb-dō'mĕn), *n.* [L.] **1.** The belly, or that cavity of the body, which contains the stomach, bowels, and other viscera. **2.** The posterior section of the body, behind the thorax, in insects, crustaceans, etc.

Ab-dom'i-nal (-dŏm'ĭ-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen; ventral.

Ab-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *abductus*, p. p. of *abducere* to lead away; *ab* + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To take away (a human being) wrongfully; to kidnap. **2.** To draw away (a limb or other part) from its ordinary position. — **Ab-duc'tion**, *n.*

Ab-duc'tor (ăb-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who abducts. **2.** A muscle which draws a part from the median line of the body.

A-beam' (ă-bēm'), *adv.* On the beam; on a line at right angles with a ship's keel.

A-bed' (-bĕd'), *adv.* In bed, or on the bed.

Ab-er'rant (ăb-ĕr'rant), *a.* [L. *aberrans*, p. pr. of *aberrare*; *ab* + *errare* to wander. See ERR.] Wandering; deviating from the ordinary type; abnormal. — **Ab-er'rance, Ab-er'ran-cy**, *n.*

Ab'er-ra'tion (ăb'ẽr-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A wandering; deviation from truth, the natural state, or a type. **2.** Partial alienation of reason. **3.** A small periodical change of position in a star or other heavenly body. **4.** Convergence to different foci, by a lens or mirror, of rays of light emanating from one point.

Syn. — Insanity; lunacy; derangement; alienation; mania; hallucination; delusion. See INSANITY.

A-bet' (ă-bĕt'), *v. t.* [OF. *abeter*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *beter* to bait (as a bear), hence to bait, to incite. See BAIT, BET.] To instigate; to incite by encouragement or aid; to contribute to the commission of an offense. — **A-bet'ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To incite; instigate; foment; countenance; encourage; second; aid; support; back; connive at.

A-bet'or, A-bet'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who abets; instigator of an offense or an offender.

☞ *Abettor* is the legal form and also in general use.

Syn. — ABETTOR; ACCESSORY; ACCOMPLICE. — An *abettor* incites to the act, without sharing in it. An *accessory* accedes to its guilt by encouraging, aiding, or concealing it. An *accomplice* participates in its commission.

A-bey'ance (-bā'ans), *n.* [OF. *a* + *baer*, *beer*, to gape, expect, LL. *badare* to gape.] Expectancy; condition of being undetermined.

Ab-hor' (ăb-hôr'), *v. t.* [ABHORRED (-hôrd'); ABHORRING.] [L. *abhorrere*; *ab* + *horrere* to bristle, shudder. See HORRID.] To regard with horror; to loathe.

Syn. — To hate; detest; loathe; abominate. See HATE.

Ab-hor'rence (-hŏr'rens), *n.* Extreme dislike.

Ab-hor'rent (-rent), *a.* **1.** Abhorring; detesting; strongly opposed to. **2.** Contrary or repugnant (to).

A-bide' (ă-bīd'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABODE (ă-bōd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABIDING (ă-bīd'ĭng).] [AS. *ābīdan*; pref. *ā-* + *bīdan* to bide. See BIDE.] To wait; to stay; to continue in a place; to dwell. — *v. t.* **1.** To await. **2.** To endure; to put up with. **3.** To answer for; to suffer for. **A-bid'ing**, *a.* Continuing. — **A-bid'ing-ly**, *adv.*

A-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *habilitas*, fr. *habilis* apt. See ABLE.] Power to perform; capacity; skill; — in *pl.*, faculty, talent.

Syn. — ABILITY; CAPACITY; talent; cleverness; faculty; capability; efficiency; aptitude; aptness; address; dexterity; skill. — *Ability* implies vigor of mind, together with ease of execution. *Capacity* signifies *resources* and undeveloped power. *Abilities*, in pl., embraces both qualities, and denotes high mental endowments.

Ab'ject (ăb'jĕkt), *a.* [L. *abjectus*, p. p. of *abjicere* to throw away.] Sunk to a low condition; degraded; despicable. — **Ab'ject-ness**, *n.* — **Ab'ject-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Mean; groveling; cringing; ignoble; worthless; contemptible; degraded.

Ab-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A bringing down or humbling. **2.** A low state; degradation.

Ab'ju-ra'tion (-jŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* An abjuring or forswearing; solemn renunciation.

Ab-ju'ra-to-ry (-jū'rȧ-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Containing abjuration.

Ab-jure' (-jūr'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *abjurare* to deny upon oath; *ab* and *jus*, *juris*, right, law. See JURY.] To renounce upon oath; to forswear; to repudiate.

Syn. — See RENOUNCE.

Ab'la-tive (ăb'lȧ-tĭv), *n.* [F.; L. *ablativus*; *ab* away + *latus*, used as p. p. of *ferre* to carry.] Taking away or removing; — applied to a case (implying removal or separation) of Latin nouns. — *n.* The ablative case.

‖ **Ab'laut** (ăb'lout), *n.* [Ger., off-sound; *ab* off + *laut* sound.] Substitution of one root vowel for another, indicating a change of use or meaning; as, *man*, *men*.

A-blaze' (ă-blāz'), *adv.* & *a.* **1.** On fire; in a blaze. **2.** In a state of great excitement or ardent desire.

A'ble (ā'b'l), *a.* [ABLER; ABLEST.] [OF.; L. *habilis* easily managed, skillful, fr. *habere* to have.] Having sufficient power or resources; showing skill.

Syn. — Competent; qualified; fitted; efficient; effective; capable; skillful; clever; vigorous; powerful.

Ab'le-gate (ăb'lē-gāt), *n.* [L. *ablegatus*, p. p. of *ablegare* to send with a commission. See LEGATE.] A representative of the pope commissioned to foreign countries.

Ab-lu'tion (ăb-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ablutio*, fr. *abluere* to wash away; *ab* + *luere* (*lavare*). See LAVE.] **1.** A washing or cleansing. **2.** Religious purification.

A'bly (ā'blȳ), *adv.* In an able manner; with skill.

Ab'ne-ga'tion (ăb'nē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abnegatio*; *ab* + *negare* to deny. See DENY.] Denial; renunciation.

Ab-nor'mal (-nôr'mal), *a.* [For earlier *anormal*. LL. *anormalus* for *anomalus*, confused with L. *abnormis*. See ANOMALOUS.] Not conformed to rule; anomalous; irregular. — **Ab'nor-mal'i-ty**, *n.* — **Ab-nor'mal-ly**, *adv.*

Ab-nor'mi-ty (-mĭ-tȳ), *n.* Irregularity; monstrosity.

A-board' (ă-bôrd'), *adv.* **1.** On board; within a ship, boat, or railroad car. **2.** Alongside. — *prep.* On board of.

A-bode' (-bōd'), *pret.* of ABIDE. — *n.* Stay in a place; sojourn; residence; a dwelling; a habitation.

A-bol'ish (-bŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *abolere*; *ab* + *olere* to grow.] To do away with wholly; to make void. — **A-bol'ish-a-ble**, *a.* — **A-bol'ish-ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To ABOLISH; REPEAL; ABROGATE; REVOKE; ANNUL; NULLIFY; CANCEL. — These words all have the idea of setting aside. *Abolish* applies to things of a permanent nature, institutions, customs, etc. *Repeal* describes the setting aside an existing law. *Abrogate* meant the repeal of a law by the Roman people, and later the emperor's setting aside the laws; hence an act by which a sovereign or executive government sets aside laws, treaties, conventions, etc. *Revoke* denotes the recalling some power, privilege, etc. *Annul* means simply to make void. *Nullify* is applied to the setting of things aside either by force or by total disregard. *Cancel* is to strike out or annul something which has operative force.

Ab'o-li'tion (ăb'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An abolishing, annulling, or utter destruction. — **Ab'o-li'tion-ism**, *n.*

Ab'o-li'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors the abolition of any institution, especially of negro slavery.

A-bom'i-na-ble (ă-bŏm'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of abhorrence; odious; detestable. — **A-bom'i-na-bly**, *adv.*

A-bom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *abominari* to deprecate as ominous, abhor; *ab* + *omen*. See OMEN.] To turn from as ill-omened; to abhor; to loathe.

Syn. — To hate; abhor; loathe; detest. See HATE.

A-bom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Strong aversion. **2.** Something abominable; an object or state which excites disgust; a hateful vice.

Ab'o-rig'i-nal (ăb'ō-rĭj'ĭ-nal), *a.* First; original; primitive. — *n.* An original inhabitant; an animal or a plant native to the region. — **Ab'o-rig'i-nal'i-ty**, *n.*

Ab'o-rig'i-nes (-nēz), *n. pl.* [L. *Aborigines*; *ab* + *origo*, esp. those who originally (*ab origine*) inhabited Latium or Italy.] Earliest known inhabitants of a country; native races; original animals and plants of a region.

A-bor'tion (ă-bôr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abortio*, fr. *aboriri*; *ab* + *oriri* to rise, to be born. See ORIENT.] **1.** Premature birth; miscarriage. **2.** Anything that fails to mature.

A-bor'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Coming to naught; fruitless; unsuccessful. — **A-bor'tive-ly**, *adv.*

A-bound' (-bound'), *v. i.* [L. *abundare* to overflow; *ab* + *unda* wave.] **1.** To be prevalent or plentiful. **2.** To be copiously supplied; — followed by *in* or *with*.

A-bout' (-bout'), *prep.* [AS. *ābūtan*; *on* + *būtan*, fr. *be* by + *ūtan* outward, fr. *ūt* out.] **1.** Around; on every side of. **2.** Near; by or on (one's person). **3.** Through

or over in various directions; here and there in. **4.** Near; not far from. **5.** Engaged in. **6.** On the point of. **7.** Concerning; with regard to. — *adv.* **1.** On all sides; around. **2.** Round the outside; circuitously. **3.** Here and there; around. **4.** Nearly; approximately. **5.** To a reversed position; in the opposite direction.

A-bove' (ə-bŭv'), *prep.* [AS. *abufon; an* (or *on*) on + *be* by + *ufan* upward. See Over.] **1.** In or to a higher place; on or over the upper surface; over. **2.** Superior to; beyond; higher than. **3.** Surpassing; more than. — *adv.* Overhead; higher; more than.

A-bove'board' (-bōrd'), *adv.* Above the board or table; openly; without trick or deception.

Ab'ra-ca-dab'ra (ăb'rə-kə-dăb'rə), *n.* [L. Of unknown origin.] A mystical word written as an amulet; unmeaning babble.

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

Ab-rade' (ăb-rād'), *v. t.* [L. *abradere, abrasum*, to scrape off. See Rase, Rake.] To rub; to wear away by friction.

Ab-ra'sion (-rā'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** An abrading or rubbing off. **2.** Substance rubbed off.

A-breast' (ə-brĕst'), *adv.* Side by side; on a line.

A-bridge' (-brĭj'), *v. t.* [F. *abréger*, fr. L. *abbreviare*. See Brief and cf. Abbreviate.] **1.** To make shorter; to condense. **2.** To deprive; — followed by *of*.

A-bridg'ment, *n.* **1.** An abridging; reduction. **2.** A shortened form; abbreviation.

Syn. — Abridgment; Compendium; Epitome; Abstract; Synopsis. — An *abridgment* is made by omitting the less important parts of some larger work. A *compendium* is a brief exhibition of a subject for common use. An *epitome* gives briefly the most material points of a subject. An *abstract* is a brief statement of a thing in its main points. A *synopsis* is a bird's-eye view of a subject in its several parts.

A-broach' (-brōch'), *adv.* In a state to let out liquor.

A-broad' (-brȧd'), *adv.* **1.** At large; widely; broadly. **2.** Outside the house; away from one's abode or country. **3.** Before the public at large.

Ab'ro-gate (ăb'rō-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *abrogare; ab* + *rogare* to ask, propose. See Rogation.] To annul by an authoritative act; to do away with. — **Ab'ro-ga'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — See Abolish.

Ab-rupt' (ăb-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *abruptus*, p. p. of *abrumpere* to break off; *ab* + *rumpere* to break.] **1.** Broken off; precipitous; steep. **2.** Sudden; unceremonious. **3.** Unconnected. — **Ab-rupt'ly**, *adv.* — **Ab-rupt'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Sudden; unexpected; hasty; curt; unceremonious; rugged; blunt; disconnected; broken.

Ab-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* A sudden breaking off; violent separation of bodies.

Ab'scess (ăb'sĕs), *n.* [L. *abscessus*, p. p. of *abscedere* to go away; *ab, abs* + *cedere* to go off. See Cede.] A collection of pus in any tissue of the body.

Ab-scind' (-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *abscindere; ab* + *scindere* to rend, cut. See Schism.] To cut off.

Ab-scis'sa (-sĭs'ə), *n.*; *E. pl.* Abscissas (-əz), *L. pl.* Abscissæ (-ē). [L., fem. of *abscissus*, p. p. of *abscindere* to cut off; *ab* + *scindere* to rend, cut.] One of the geometrical elements of reference in referring a point, as of a curve, to a system of fixed coördinate axes.

Ab-scis'sion, Ab-sci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A cutting off. **2.** State of being cut off. **3.** A rhetorical figure, in which a statement is cut off abruptly.

Ab-scond' (-skŏnd'), *v. i.* [L. *abscondere* to hide; *ab, abs* + *condere* to lay up.] To steal off and secrete one's self, esp. to avoid a legal process. — **Ab-scond'er**, *n.*

Ab'sence (ăb'səns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *absentia*. See Absent, *a.*] **1.** A being absent. **2.** Want; destitution. **3.** Inattention to things present.

Ab'sent (ăb'sent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *absens, absentis*, p. pr. of *abesse* to be away from; *ab* + *esse* to be.] **1.** Being away from a place; not present. **2.** Lacking. **3.** Absent-minded; preoccupied.

Syn. — Absent; Abstracted. — We call a man *absent* when his thoughts wander from present subjects; *abstracted* when his mind is drawn off from present things by some matter for reflection.

Ab-sent' (ăb-sĕnt'), *v. t.* To take (one's self) to such a distance as to prevent intercourse.

Ab'sen-tee' (ăb'sən-tē'), **Ab-sent'er** (-sĕnt'ər), *n.* One who absents himself from his country, post, or duty.

Ab'sen-tee'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The state or practice of an absentee.

Ab'sinth' } (ăb'sĭnth'), *n.* [F. *absinthe;* L. *absin-*
Ab'sinthe' } *thium*, fr. Gr. ἀψίνθιον.] **1.** Absinthium or wormwood. **2.** Strong spirituous liqueur made from wormwood and brandy or alcohol.

Ab'so-lute (-sō-lūt), *a.* [L. *absolutus*, p. p. of *absolvere*. See Absolve.] **1.** Loosed from any limitation; unconditional. **2.** Complete in itself; faultless. **3.** Actual; real; — opposed to *relative* and *comparative*. **4.** Self-sufficing. **5.** Capable of being conceived by itself alone. **6.** In grammar, not immediately dependent on the other parts of a sentence in government; as, the case *absolute*. — **Ab'so-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **Ab'so-lute-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Positive; certain; unconditional; unlimited; unqualified; arbitrary; despotic; autocratic.

Ab'so-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *absolutio.*] An absolving, or setting free from sin or penalty; forgiveness.

Ab'so-lu'tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* The being absolute; absolute or arbitrary government; despotism.

Ab'so-lu'tist, *n.* One who favors absolute or autocratic government. — *a.* Arbitrary.

Ab-sol'u-to-ry (ăb-sŏl'ū-tō-rȳ), **Ab-solv'a-to-ry** (-sŏlv'ə-), *a.* Serving to absolve; absolving.

Ab-solve' (-sŏlv'), *v. t.* [L. *absolvere* to set free; *ab* + *solvere* to loose. See Solve.] To set free, or release, as from obligation, debt, or consequences of guilt.

Syn. — To Absolve; Exonerate; Acquit. — We speak of a man as *absolved* from something that binds his conscience, or involves the charge of wrongdoing. He is *exonerated*, when released from some suspicion or odium. He is *acquitted*, when a decision has been made in his favor with reference to a specific charge.

Ab-sorb' (-sōrb'), *v. t.* [L. *absorbere; ab* + *sorbere* to suck in.] **1.** To swallow up; to imbibe. **2.** To engross or engage wholly.

Syn. — To Absorb; Engross; Swallow up; Engulf. — These words agree in the general idea of *completely taking up*. We say that one is *absorbed* in study or some employment of the highest interest. He is *engrossed* by something which occupies his whole time and thoughts. He is *swallowed up* and lost in that which completely occupies his thoughts and feelings. He is *engulfed* in that which (like a gulf) takes in all his hopes and interests.

Ab-sorb'a-ble (-ə-b'l), *a.* Capable of being absorbed or swallowed up. — **Ab-sorb'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Ab-sorb'ent (-ent), *a.* Absorbing. — *n.* A substance or bodily organ which absorbs.

Ab-sorp'tion (-sōrp'shŭn), *n.* An absorbing or being absorbed.

Ab-sorp'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having power, capacity, or tendency to absorb. — **Ab-sorp'tive-ness, Ab'sorp-tiv'i-ty** (-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ab-stain' (-stān'), *v. i.* [L. *abstinere, abstentum*, to keep from; *ab, abs* + *tenere* to hold. See Tenable.] To forbear or refrain voluntarily.

Syn. — To refrain; forbear; withhold; give up.

Ab-ste'mi-ous (-stē'mĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *abstemius; ab, abs* + root of *temetum* intoxicating drink.] Sparing in diet; temperate; abstinent. — **Ab-ste'mi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ab-ste'mi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ab-sterge' (-stĕrj'), *v. t.* [L. *abstergere, -tersum; ab, abs* + *tergere* to wipe.] To wipe away; to cleanse; to purge. — **Ab-ster'gent** (-stĕr'jent), *a.* & *n.*

Ab'sti-nence (ăb'stĭ-nens), *n* [F.; L. *abstinentia*, fr. *abstinere*. See ABSTAIN.] An abstaining; esp., the depriving one's self of some indulgence.

Ab'sti-nent (-nent), *a.* Refraining from indulgence, esp. of appetite; abstemious. — *n.* One who abstains. — **Ab'sti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

Ab'stract' (ăb'străkt'), *a.* [L. *abstractus*, p. p. of *abstrahere* to draw from, separate; *ab*, *abs* + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE.] Considered apart from any particular object; existing in the mind only; ideal; abstruse. — **Ab'stract'ly**, *adv.* — **Ab'stract'ness**, *n.*

Ab-stract' (ăb-străkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To withdraw; to separate. **2.** To separate (ideas) by the operation of the mind; to consider by itself. **3.** To epitomize; to abridge. **4.** To take secretly; to purloin.

Ab'stract' (ăb'străkt'), *n.* **1.** A summary or epitome; a brief. **2.** Separation from other things.

Syn. — See ABRIDGMENT.

Ab-stract'ed (-străk'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Separated or disconnected; withdrawn. **2.** Inattentive; absent in mind. — **Ab-stract'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Ab-strac'tion (-străk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An abstracting or withdrawing, or state of being withdrawn. **2.** Analysis. **3.** An idea of an abstract or theoretical nature. **4.** Absence or absorption of mind. **5.** A taking surreptitiously the property of another; purloining. **6.** Chemical separation of volatile parts by distillation.

Ab-strac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having power of abstracting.

Ab'stract'ly (ăb'străkt'lĭ), *adv.* In an abstract state or manner; separately; absolutely; by itself.

Ab-struse' (ăb-strūs'), *a.* [L. *abstrusus*, p. p. of *abstrudere* to thrust away; *ab*, *abs* + *trudere* to thrust. See THREAT.] Difficult to comprehend; recondite. — **Ab-struse'ly**, *adv.* — **Ab-struse'ness**, *n.*

Ab-surd' (-sûrd'), *a.* [L. *absurdus* harsh-sounding; not connected with *surd*.] Contrary to reason or propriety; opposed to manifest truth or to common sense; logically contradictory; ridiculous. — **Ab-surd'ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — ABSURD; IRRATIONAL; FOOLISH; PREPOSTEROUS. — Of these terms, *irrational* is the weakest, denoting that which is plainly inconsistent with sound reason. *Foolish* implies either a perversion of that faculty, or weakness or fatuity of mind. *Absurd* means that which is plainly opposed to propriety and truth. *Preposterous* supposes an absolute *inversion* in the order of things.

Ab-surd'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** A being absurd. **2.** Anything absurd.

A-bun'dance (ă-bŭn'dans), *n.* [L. *abundantia*, fr. *abundare*. See ABOUND.] Overflowing fullness; profusion; superfluity; wealth.

Syn. — ABUNDANCE; PLENTY; EXUBERANCE; copiousness; riches; affluence; wealth. — The first three of these words express the idea of fullness. *Plenty* denotes a sufficiency to supply every want. *Abundance* gives the idea of superfluity or excess. *Exuberance* implies a bursting forth in great superfluity or redundance.

A-bun'dant, *a.* Plentiful. — **A-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See AMPLE.

A-buse' (-būz'), *v. t.* [F. *abuser*; L. *abusus*, p. p. of *abuti* to misuse; *ab* + *uti* to use. See USE.] **1.** To misuse; to pervert. **2.** To use ill; to punish or tax excessively; to hurt. **3.** To revile; to disparage.

Syn. — To maltreat; injure; revile; reproach; vilify; vituperate; asperse; traduce; malign.

A-buse' (-būs'), *n.* **1.** Improper treatment or use. **2.** A corrupt practice or custom. **3.** Insulting speech.

Syn. — ABUSE; INVECTIVE; contumely; reproach; scurrility; insult; opprobrium. — *Abuse* is generally prompted by anger, and vented in harsh words, generally in private quarrels. *Invective* is used in writing or public discussions, and may be conveyed in refined language and dictated by indignation against what is blameworthy.

A-bu'sive (-bū'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Wrongly used; misapplied. **2.** Practicing abuse; vituperative; scurrilous. — **A-bu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **A-bu'sive-ness**, *n.*

A-but' (ă-bŭt'), *v. i.* [OF. *abouter*, *a* (L. *ad*) + *boter*, *buter*, to push.] To terminate or border; to meet; — with *on*, *upon*, or *against*.

A-but'ment (-bŭt'ment), *n.* **1.** An abutting. **2.** That on or against which a body abuts or presses.

A-but'tal (-tal), *n.* Butting or boundary of land.

A-bys'mal (-bĭz'mal), *a.* Bottomless; profound.

A-byss' (ă-bĭs'), *n.* [L. *abyssus* a bottomless gulf, fr. Gr. ἄβυσσος bottomless; ἀ priv. + βυσσός bottom.] An unfathomed depth; hell, or the bottomless pit.

A-byss'al (-al), *a.* Like an abyss; fathomless.

A-ca'cia (-kā'shă *or* -shĭ-ă), *n.*; *pl.* E. ACACIAS (-shăz), L. -CIÆ (-shĭ-ē). [L., fr. Gr. ἀκακία a thorny Egyptian tree.] **1.** A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs. **2.** Inspissated juice of several species of acacia; — called also *gum acacia*, and *gum arabic*.

Acacia (from Australia).

Ac'a-dem'ic (ăk'ă-dĕm'ĭk), **Ac'a-dem'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *academicus*.] Belonging to an academy or institution of learning; scholarly; classical, in distinction from scientific. — **Ac'a-dem'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ac'a-dem'ic, *n.* **1.** A Platonic philosopher. **2.** A member of an academy, college, or university; an academician.

Ac'a-dem'ic-als (-ĭ-kalz), *n. pl.* Dress worn at some colleges and universities.

Ac'a-de-mi'cian (-dĕ-mĭsh'an), *n.* A member of an academy.

A-cad'e-my (ă-kăd'ĕ-mȳ), *n.* [F. *académie*, L. *academia*.] **1.** A garden near Athens (named from the hero *Academus*), where Plato taught the Platonic philosophy. **2.** An institution for higher learning; a school ranking between a college and a common school. **3.** A society for advancement of art, science, or literature.

Ac'a-leph (ăk'ă-lĕf), **Ac'a-le'phan** (-lē'fan), *n.* One of the Acalephæ.

‖ **Ac'a-le'phæ** (-lē'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκαλήφη a nettle.] A group of invertebrates including the jellyfishes and hydroids; — so called from the stinging power they possess. Sometimes called *sea nettles*.

A-can'thus (ă-kăn'thŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. ACANTHUSES (-ĕz), L. ACANTHI (-thī). [L., fr. Gr. ἄκανθος, fr. ἄκανθα thorn, fr. ἀκή point. See ACUTE.] **1.** A genus of herbaceous prickly plants, found in the south of Europe, Asia Minor, and India. **2.** An architectural ornament resembling the acanthus, used in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders.

Acanthus (*Arch.*).

A-cat'a-lec'tic (-kăt'ă-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀκατάληκτος not defective at the end.] Not defective. — *n.* A verse having the complete number of syllables.

Ac-cede' (ăk-sēd'), *v. i.* [L. *accedere* to approach, accede; *ad* + *cedere* to move, yield.] **1.** To enter upon an office; to attain. **2.** To become a party; to assent.

Syn. — To agree; consent; comply; acquiesce; concur.

Ac-cel'er-ate (-sĕl'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *acceleratus*, p. p. of *accelerare*; *ad* + *celerare* to hasten.] To quicken the motion or process of; to hasten. — **Ac-cel'er-a'tion**, *n.* — **Ac-cel'er-a'tor**, *n.* & *a.*

Syn. — To hasten; expedite; quicken; dispatch; forward; advance; further.

Ac-cel'er-a-tive (-ă-tĭv), **Ac-cel'er-a-to-ry** (-ă-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Relating to acceleration; quickening.

Ac'cent' (ăk'sĕnt'), *n.* [L. *accentus*; *ad* + *cantus* a singing, *canere* to sing. See CANT.] **1.** A superior force of voice upon a particular syllable of a word or a phrase. **2.** A character used in writing, to regulate the pronunciation; esp.: (*a*) a mark to indicate the place of the

spoken accent; (*b*) a mark to indicate the sound of the vowel marked; as, the French *accents*. 3. Modulation of the voice in speaking; manner of pronouncing.

Ac-cent' (ăk-sĕnt'), *v. t.* To pronounce, utter, or mark with accent; to emphasize.

Ac-cen'tu-al (-sĕn'tū-*al*), *a.* Relating to accent; formed by accent.

Ac-cen'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *accentuatus*, p. p. of *accentuare*, fr. L. *accentus*.] To mark or pronounce with accents; to emphasize. — **Ac-cen'tu-a'tion**, *n.*

Ac-cept' (-sĕpt'), *v. t.* [F. *accepter*, L. *acceptare*, freq. of *accipere*; *ad* + *capere* to take.] 1. To receive with a consenting mind; to approve. 2. To admit and agree to. 3. To understand. 4. To receive as obligatory and promise to pay (a draft, bill, etc.).

Syn. — To receive; take; admit. See RECEIVE.

Ac-cept'a-ble, *a.* Worthy or sure of being accepted; gratifying; welcome. — **Ac-cept'a-bil'i-ty**, **Ac-cept'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ac-cept'a-bly**, *adv.*

Ac-cept'ance (-ans), *n.* 1. An accepting; a receiving what is offered, with satisfaction or acquiescence; approval. 2. An engagement by one on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, to pay it when due; an accepted bill. 3. An agreeing to terms of a bargain.

Ac'cep-ta'tion (ăk'sĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* The meaning in which a word or expression is generally received.

Ac-cept'er (ăk-sĕpt'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who accepts; a taker. 2. In law, an acceptor.

Ac-cept'or (-ĕr *or* -ôr), *n.* [L.] One who accepts; one who accepts an order or a bill of exchange.

Ac-cess' (ăk-sĕs' *or* ăk'sĕs), *n.* [L. *accessus*, fr. *accedere*. See ACCEDE.] 1. A coming to; approach; admission; accessibility. 2. Means or way of approach; passage. 3. Increase; addition.

Ac-ces'sa-ry (-sĕs'să-rȳ), *a.* Accompanying, as a subordinate; accessory; contributing to a crime, but not as chief actor. See ACCESSORY. —*n.* One who is an assistant or instigator to a crime, though not present at its commission.

Ac-cess'i-ble (-I-b'l), *a.* Easy of access; approachable. — **Ac-cess'i-bly**, *adv.* — **Ac-cess'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Ac-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *accessio*, fr. *accedere*. See ACCEDE.] 1. An acceding and becoming joined. 2. Increase by something added; augmentation. 3. A coming to a throne, office, or dignity.

Syn. — Increase; augmentation; enlargement.

Ac'ces-so'ri-al (ăk'sĕs-sō'rI-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to an accessory.

Ac-ces'so-ry (ăk-sĕs'sŏ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *accessorius*. See ACCESS, and cf. ACCESSARY.] Accompanying as a subordinate; additional; contributing or contributory.

Syn. — Accompanying; contributory; auxiliary; subsidiary; subservient; additional; acceding. —*n.* 1. An accessary; something additional and subordinate. 2. A feature of a work of art, ornamental but not necessary.

Syn. — Abettor; accomplice. See ABETTOR.

Ac'ci-dence (ăk'sI-dens), *n.* [Corrup. of E. *accidents*. See ACCIDENT, 2.] The inflections of words; the rudiments of a subject.

Ac'ci-dent (-dent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *accidens*, *-dentis*, p. pr. of *accidere* to happen; *ad* + *cadere* to fall. See CADENCE, CASE.] 1. A chance event; contingency; casualty; mishap. 2. A property of a thing not essential to it, or as distinguished from its substance.

Ac'ci-dent'al, *a.* 1. Happening by chance; casual. 2. Nonessential; incidental. — **Ac'ci-den'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — ACCIDENTAL; INCIDENTAL; CASUAL; FORTUITOUS; CONTINGENT; occasional; adventitious. — A thing is called *accidental* when it falls out as by chance, and not in the regular course of things. It is *incidental* when it falls, as it were, *into* some regular course of things, but is secondary, and forms no essential part thereof. It is *casual*, when it happens by chance, without being premeditated, and when it is somewhat unimportant. *Fortuitous* applies to what occurs without known cause, and in opposition to what has been foreseen. *Contingent* refers to what, considered in itself, may or may not happen, but depends on something else.

‖ **Ac-cip'i-ter** (ăk-sĭp'I-tĕr), *n.*; *pl.* E. **ACCIPITERS** (-tĕrz), L. **ACCIPITRES** (-trēz). [L., hawk.] A genus of rapacious birds; one of the *Accipitres* or rapacious birds, which have a hooked bill, and sharp, strongly curved talons. The vultures, falcons or hawks, and owls are examples.

Beak and Talons of one of the Accipitres (Gyrfalcon).

Ac-claim' (-klām'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *acclamare*; *ad* + *clamare* to cry out.] To applaud; to shout. —*n.* Acclamation.

Ac'cla-ma'tion (-klă-mā'shŭn), *n.* A shout of approbation, assent, or approval; applause.

Ac-clam'a-to-ry (-klăm'ă-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Applauding.

Ac-cli'mate (-klī'māt), *v. t.* [F. *acclimater*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *climat* climate.] To acclimatize. — **Ac'cli-ma'tion**, *n.*

Ac-cli'ma-ti-za'tion (-mă-tI-zā'shŭn), *n.* A making, or becoming, used to a new climate.

Ac-cli'ma-tize (-tiz), *v. t.* To inure to a climate different from that which is natural; to adapt to the peculiarities of a foreign or strange climate.

Ac-cliv'i-ty (-klIv'I-tȳ), *n.* [L. *acclivitas*, fr. *acclivus*, ascending; *ad* + *clivus* a hill, slope.] A slope considered as *ascending*, in opposition to *declivity*, or *descending*; ascent.

Ac-cli'vous (-klī'vŭs), *a.* Sloping upward; rising, as a hillside; — opposed to *declivous*.

Ac-com'mo-date (-kŏm'mŏ-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *accommodatus*, p. p. of *accommodare*; *ad* + *commodare* to make fit, help; *con-* + *modus* measure. See MODE.] 1. To render fit or correspondent; to adapt. 2. To bring into agreement; to reconcile; to settle. 3. To furnish with something desired or convenient; to oblige.

Syn. — To suit; adapt; conform; adjust; arrange.

Ac-com'mo-da'ting (-dā'tIng), *a.* Affording, or ready to afford, accommodation; obliging.

Ac-com'mo-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A fitting or adapting; adjustment. 2. Obligingness. 3. Whatever supplies a want or affords ease or convenience; anything furnished which is desired or needful; *pl.*, lodgings and food, as at an inn. 4. Adjustment of differences; reconciliation; settlement. 5. A loan of money or credit.

Ac-com'pa-ni-ment (ăk-kŭm'pă-nI-ment), *n.* That which accompanies or is added for completeness, ornament, or symmetry; in music, a subordinate part accompanying the voice or principal instrument.

Ac-com'pa-nist (-pă-nIst), *n.* Musical performer who takes the accompanying part.

Ac-com'pa-ny (-nȳ), *v. t.* [F. *accompagner* to associate with, fr. OF. *compaign* companion. See COMPANY.] To go with as a companion or associate.

Ac-com'plice (-kŏm'plIs), *n.* [*Ac-* (perh. for the article *a* or for L. *ad*) + E. *complice* (obs.). See COMPLICATE.] An associate in a crime.

Syn. — See ABETTOR.

Ac-com'plish (-plIsh), *v. t.* [F. *accomplir*; L. *ad* + *complere* to fill up.] 1. To complete. 2. To effect; to fulfill. 3. To equip thoroughly; to render accomplished.

Syn. — To do; perform; fulfill; effect; complete; execute; achieve; perfect; equip; furnish.

Ac-com'plished (-plIsht), *a.* Completed; effected; complete in acquirements.

Ac-com'plish-ment (ăk-kŏm'plĭsh-ment), *n.* **1.** An accomplishing; completion; fulfillment. **2.** Acquirement; attainment.

Ac-compt'ant (-kount'ant), *n.* An accountant.

Ac-cord' (-kôrd'), *n.* [F., n., accord, harmony; v., *accorder*, fr. LL. *accordare*; L. *ad* + *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] **1.** Agreement or concurrence; harmony; assent. **2.** Harmony of sounds; concord. — *v. t.* **1.** To make to agree or correspond; to reconcile; to settle or compose. **2.** To grant; to concede; to award. — *v. i.* To agree.

Ac-cord'ance (-ans), *n.* Agreement; harmony.

Ac-cord'ant (-ant), *a.* Consonant; harmonious.

Ac-cord'ing, *p. a.* Agreeing; harmonious.

Ac-cord'ing-ly, *adv.* **1.** Agreeably; correspondingly; suitably. **2.** Consequently; so.

Syn. — Accordingly; Consequently; therefore; wherefore; hence; so. — *Accordingly* and *consequently* indicate a connection between two things, the latter of which is done on account of the former. *Accordingly* marks the connection as one leading naturally to the result which followed. *Consequently* marks a connection of logical or causal sequence.

Ac-cor'di-on (-kôr'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* A musical instrument, having bellows which force wind upon free metallic reeds.

Ac-cost' (-kôst'), *v. t.* [F. *accoster*, LL. *accostare* to bring side by side; L. *ad* + *costa* rib, side.] To speak to first; to address.

‖ **Ac-couche'ment** (ăk-kōōsh'mĕn), *n.* [F.] Delivery [in childbed.]

‖ **Ac-cou-cheur'** (-kōō-shĕr'), *n.* [F.] One who assists women in childbirth; an obstetrician.

‖ **Ac-cou-cheuse'** (-shĕz'), *n.* [F.] A midwife.

Ac-count' (ăk-kount'), *v. t.* [OF. *aconter*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *conter* to count, F. *conter* to tell, *compter* to count, L. *computare*.] To value or estimate; to judge; to deem. — *v. i.* **1.** To render an account or relation of particulars. **2.** To render an account; to answer in judgment; — with *for*. **3.** To give a satisfactory reason; to explain; — with *for*. — *n.* **1.** A reckoning; computation; statement of business dealings or of things subjected to a review. **2.** A statement of reasons, causes, or occurrences; narrative; report. **3.** An estimate; valuation; judgment. **4.** Importance; value; profit.

Syn. — Account; Narrative; Narration; Recital; relation; description; explanation; rehearsal. — An *account* turns attention to the fact related, and applies to the report of some event, or group of incidents. A *narrative* is a story of connected incidents. *Narration* is usually the same as *narrative*, but is sometimes used to describe the *mode* of relating events. A *recital* is a series of minute particulars, usually peculiarly interesting to the speaker.

Ac-count'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be called to account. — **Ac-count'a-bil'i-ty**, **Ac-count'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Amenable; responsible; liable; answerable.

Ac-count'ant (-ant), *n.* One who renders account; one who keeps, or adjusts, accounts; an officer in charge of accounts.

Ac-cou'ter, } (-kōō'tĕr), *v. t.* [F. *accoutrer*.] To fur-
Ac-cou'tre, } nish with dress or equipments, to array.

Ac-cou'ter-ments, } *n. pl.* Dress; trappings; esp.,
Ac-cou'tre-ments, } equipments worn by soldiers.

Ac-cred'it (-krĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* [F. *accréditer*; à (L. *ad*) + *crédit* credit.] **1.** To invest with credit or authority; to sanction. **2.** To send (an ambassador or agent) with letters credential; to authorize (a messenger or delegate). **3.** To credit; to put trust in.

Ac-cre'tion (-krē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *accretio*, fr. *accrescere* to increase.] **1.** Increase by natural growth; matter added by accession of parts externally. **2.** Concretion; coherence of separate particles. **3.** A growing together of parts naturally separate.

Ac-crue' (-krōō'), *v. i.* [F. *accroître*; L. *ad* + *crescere* to increase.] To increase; to arise as a growth or result; to be added as increase, profit, or damage.

Ac'cu-ba'tion (ăk'kū-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *accubatio*, fr. *accubare* to recline; *ad* + *cubare* to lie down.] A reclining on a couch, as practiced by the ancients at meals.

Ac-cum'bent (ăk-kŭm'bent), *a.* **1.** Reclining, as the ancients did at meals. **2.** Lying against anything, as one part of a leaf against another leaf. — *n.* One who reclines at table.

Ac-cu'mu-late (-kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *accumulatus*, p. p. of *accumulare*; *ad* + *cumulare* to heap.] To heap up in a mass; to collect. — *v. i.* To increase.

Syn. — To collect; pile up, store up; amass; gather.

Ac-cu'mu-la'tion, *n.* An accumulating or being accumulated: that which is accumulated.

Ac-cu'mu-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to collect or amass; cumulative; additional.

Ac-cu'mu-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One that accumulates or amasses. **2.** A mechanical contrivance for storing power, such as the cylinder storing water for hydraulic elevators, the storage battery for accumulating energy of electrical charges, etc.

Ac'cu-ra-cy (ăk'kū-rā-sy), *n.* The being accurate; conformity to truth or to a rule; correctness.

Ac'cu-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *accuratus*, p. p. & a., fr. *accurare*; *ad* + *curare* to take care.] In exact conformity to truth, or to some requirement; free from failure; exact. — **Ac'cu-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **Ac'cu-rate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Accurate; Correct; Exact; Precise; just; nice; particular. — A thing is called *correct* with reference to some rule or standard of comparison. It is styled *accurate* with reference to the care bestowed upon its execution, and its consequent correctness. A thing is *exact* with reference to a perfected state in which there is no defect and no redundance. A thing is *precise* when it is strictly conformed to some rule.

Ac-curse' (-kûrs'), *v. t.* To curse; to execrate.

Ac-cursed' (*p. p.* -kûrst', *a.* -kûrs'ĕd), **Ac-curst'** (*p. p. & a.* -kûrst'). Doomed to destruction or misery; cursed; execrable; detestable.

Ac'cu-sa'tion (ăk'kū-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A charging with an offense. **2.** That of which one is accused.

Syn. — Impeachment; crimination; censure; charge.

Ac-cu'sa-tive (ăk-kū'zā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *accusativus*, fr. *accusare*. See Accuse.] Applied to the case of the object on which the action of a verb terminates. It corresponds to the objective case in English. — *n.* The accusative case in grammar. — **Ac-cu'sa-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ac-cu'sa-to-ry (-zā-tō-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, accusation.

Ac-cuse' (-kūz'), *v. t.* [L. *accusare* to accuse; *ad* + *causa* cause, lawsuit.] To charge with a crime or fault; to censure. — **Ac-cus'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To Accuse; Charge; Impeach; Arraign; blame; censure; reproach; criminate; indict. — To *accuse* is a formal act, applied usually to crimes. *Charge* may refer to a crime, a fault, etc., more commonly to moral delinquencies. To *arraign* is to bring (a person) before a tribunal for trial. To *impeach* is officially to charge with misbehavior in office.

Ac-cus'tom (-kŭs'tŭm), *v. t.* [OF. *acostumer*; *a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *costume* custom.] To make familiar by use; to habituate or familiarize; — with *to*.

Syn. — To habituate; inure; exercise; train.

Ace (ās), *n.*; *pl.* Aces (ā'sĕz). [OE. & F. *as*, fr. L. *as*, *assis*, unity, a copper coin. Cf. As.] **1.** A unit; a single spot on a card or die; the card or die so marked. **2.** A very small quantity or degree; an atom; jot.

A-ceph'a-lous (ā-sĕf'ā-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀκέφαλος; ἀ priv. + κεφαλή head.] Headless; without a distinct head; deficient at the beginning, as a line of poetry.

A-cer'bi-ty (-sĕr'bĭ-tў), *n.* [F. *acerbité*, L. *acerbitas*, fr. *acerbus*, fr. *acer* sharp.] **1.** Sourness of taste, with bitterness and astringency, like unripe fruit. **2.** Harshness or severity.

A-ces'cent (-sĕs'ent), *a.* [L. *acescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *acescere* to turn sour. See Acid.] Turning sour; readily

becoming acid; slightly sour. — *n.* A substance liable to sour. — **A-ces'cence** (ă-sĕs'ens), **A-ces'cen-cy**, *n.*

Ac'e-tate (ăs'ē-tāt), *n.* [L. *acetum* vinegar, fr. *acere* to be sour.] A salt formed by acetic acid.

A-ce'tic (ă-sē'tĭk *or* -sĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, like, or producing, vinegar or its ingredients.

A-ce'ti-fi-ca'tion (-sē'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A making sour; formation of vinegar.

A-ce'ti-fy (-sē'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *acetum* vinegar + *-fy.*] To convert into acid or vinegar. — *v. i.* To turn acid.

Ac'e-tim'e-ter (ăs'ē-tĭm'ē-tēr), **Ac'e-tom'e-ter** (-tŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [L. *acetum* + *-meter.*] An instrument for showing the amount of acetic acid in any liquid.

A-ce'tous (ă-sē'tŭs), **Ac'e-tose'** (ăs'ē-tōs'), *a.* 1. Sour; acid. 2. Causing acetification.

Ache (āk), *n.* [AS. *æce, ece*, fr. *acan* to ache.] Continued pain, as distinguished from spasmodic pain. — *v. i.* To suffer pain; to be distressed. [achieved.

A-chiev'a-ble (ă-chēv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being

A-chieve' (-chēv'), *v. t.* [OF. *achever, achiever*, to finish; *a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *chief* end, head, fr. L. *caput* head. See CHIEF.] To carry on to a final close; to accomplish; to perform; to win. — **A-chiev'er**, *n.*

Syn. — See ACCOMPLISH.

A-chieve'ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *achèvement*, E HATCHMENT.] 1. An achieving or performing; successful performance; accomplishment. 2. A great or heroic deed; a feat. 3. An heraldic escutcheon; a funeral shield, commonly called *hatchment.*

Ach'ro-mat'ic (ăk'rō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀ*χρώματος* colorless; ἀ priv. + *χρῶμα, χρώματος*, color.] Free from color; transmitting light without decomposing it into its primary colors; not absorbing color from a fluid.

Ach'ro-ma-tic'i-ty (-mă-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), **A-chro'ma-tism** (ă-krō'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* The quality of being achromatic.

‖ **A-cic'u-la** (ă-sĭk'ū-lă), *n.; pl.* ACICULÆ (-lē). [L., a small needle, dim. of *acus* needle.] Anything like a needle, as a spine, bristle or crystal.

A-cic'u-lar (-lēr), *a.* Needle-shaped; slender like a bristle; having sharp points like needles.

Ac'id (ăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *acidus* sour. Cf. ACUTE.] Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tart; pertaining to an acid. — *n.* A sour substance; substance capable of combining with bases to form salts and of reddening vegetable blue colors.

A-cid'i-fi'a-ble (ă-sĭd'ĭ-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being acidified, or converted into an acid.

A-cid'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *acidus* + *-fy.*] To make acid; to sour; to imbitter. — **A-cid'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Ac'id-im'e-ter (ăs'ĭd-ĭm'ē-tēr), *n.* [L. *acidus* + *-meter.*] An instrument to show the strength of acids.

A-cid'i-ty (ă-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **Ac'id-ness**, *n.* Sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste.

A-cid'u-late (-sĭd'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To make acid in a moderate degree; to sour somewhat.

A-cid'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Slightly sour; sub-acid.

Ac-knowl'edge (ăk-nŏl'ĕj), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. pref. *a-* + verb *knowledge.*] To own or admit knowledge of; to recognise as a truth or as genuine; to assent to (a legal instrument, to give it validity).

Syn. — To ACKNOWLEDGE; RECOGNIZE; avow; proclaim; own; admit; allow; concede; confess. — *Acknowledge* is opposed to *conceal*, and supposes something previously known which we now feel bound to make public. *Recognize* supposes that we have forgotten or not had a thing distinctly in mind, but that now we know and admit it. See also CONFESS.

Ac-knowl'edg-ment, *n.* 1. An acknowledging; admission; recognition. 2. Courteous recognition; expression of thanks; return for a favor, message, etc. 3. An avowal of one's own act, to give it legal validity; the certificate of such declaration.

Syn. — Confession; concession; recognition; admission; avowal; recognizance.

Ac'me (ăk'mē), *n.* [Gr. ἀκμή point, top.] The top or highest point; culmination; crisis of a disease.

Ac'o-lyte (-ō-līt), **Ac'o-lyth** (-līth), *n.* [Gr. ἀκόλουθος following.] An inferior church officer; an assistant.

Ac'o-nite (-nīt), *n.* [L. *aconitum*, Gr. ἀκόνιτον.] The herb wolfsbane, or monkshood; extract or tincture used as a poison and medicinally. — **Ac'o-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

A'corn (ā'kŭrn), *n.* [AS. *æcern*, fr. *æcer* field, acre.] The fruit of the oak.

A-cot'y-le'don (ă-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + *κοτυληδών* anything cup-shaped. See COTYLEDON.] A plant which has no cotyledons.

A-cot'y-led'on-ous (-lĕd'ŭn-ŭs), *a.* Having no seed lobes; having no true seeds, as ferns, mosses, etc.

A-cous'tic (-kous'tĭk *or* -kōōs'-), *a.* [Gr ἀκουστικός relating to hearing, fr. ἀκούειν to hear.] Pertaining to hearing, or science of sounds; auditory. — *n.* A medicine or agent to assist hearing. — **A-cous'tic-al**, *a.*

A-cous'tics, *n.* [Names of sciences in *-ics*, as, *acoustics, mathematics*, etc., are usually treated as singular.] Science of sounds, their nature, phenomena, and laws.

Ac-quaint' (ăk-kwānt'), *v. t.* [OE. *aqueinten*, OF. *acointier*, LL. *adcognitare*, fr. L. *ad* + *cognitus*, p. p. of *cognoscere; con-* + *noscere* to know.] 1. To make (one) to know; to make familiar. 2. To inform.

Syn. — To inform; apprise; communicate; advise.

Ac-quaint'ance (-ans), *n.* 1. Familiar or intimate knowledge. 2. A person or persons with whom one is acquainted. — **Ac-quaint'ance-ship**, *n.*

Syn. — ACQUAINTANCE; FAMILIARITY; INTIMACY; fellowship; knowledge. — *Acquaintance* arises from occasional intercourse. *Familiarity* is the result of such continued *acquaintance* that there is no longer any restraint and reserve. *Intimacy* is the result of free interchange of thought.

Ac'qui-esce' (ăk'kwĭ-ĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *acquiescere; ad* + *quiescere* to be quiet, fr. *quies* rest.] To rest satisfied; to consent by silence or by omitting to object.

Syn. — To submit; comply; yield; assent; agree; consent; accede; concur; conform; accept tacitly.

Ac'qui-es'cent (-ent), *a.* Resting satisfied or submissive. — **Ac'qui-es'cence, Ac'qui-es'cen-cy**, *n.*

Ac-quire' (-kwīr'), *v. t.* [L. *acquirere, acquisitum; ad* + *quaerere* to seek for.] To gain, usually by one's own exertions. — **Ac-quir'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To obtain; gain; attain; procure; win; earn; secure. See OBTAIN.

Ac-quire'ment, *n.* An acquiring; anything acquired; attainment.

Syn. — ACQUISITION; ACQUIREMENT. — *Acquirement* is used in opposition to a natural gift or talent, and denotes especially *personal* attainments, in opposition to external things gained, which are usually called *acquisitions.*

Ac'qui-si'tion (-kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. An acquiring. 2. Thing acquired or gained; an acquirement.

Ac-quis'i-tive (-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Able or disposed to make acquisitions; acquiring. — **Ac-quis'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ac-quis'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

Ac-quit' (-kwĭt'), *v. t.* [F. *acquitter;* à (L. *ad*) + *quitter* to quit.] 1. To discharge (a claim or debt); to pay off; to requite. 2. To set free or discharge from an obligation, burden, accusation, or charge. 3. Reflexively: (*a*) To clear one's self. (*b*) To conduct one's self; to perform one's part.

Syn. — To absolve; clear; exonerate; exculpate; release; discharge. See ABSOLVE.

Ac-quit'tal (-tal), *n.* 1. An acquitting; discharge from debt or obligation. 2. In law, a deliverance from the charge of an offense, by verdict of a jury or sentence of a court.

Ac-quit'tance (-tans), *n.* 1. A release or discharge from liability. 2. A writing which is evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full.

A'cre (ā'kẽr), *n.* [AS. *æcer;* akin to L. *ager*, Gr. ἀγρός, field.] A piece of land containing 160 square rods.

A'cre-age (-āj), *n.* Acres collectively.

Ac'rid (ăk'rĭd), *a.* [L. *acer* sharp. See EAGER.] 1. Sharp and harsh, or bitter and hot, to the taste; pungent. 2. Causing heat and irritation; corrosive. 3. Caustic; irritating. — **A-crid'i-ty** (ȧ-krĭd'ĭ-tȳ), **Ac'rid-ness**, *n.* — **Ac'rid-ly**, *adv.*

Ac'ri-mo-ny (ăk'rĭ-mō-nȳ), *n.* [L. *acrimonia*, fr. *acer* sharp.] Sharpness or severity; bitterness of disposition or manners. — **Ac'ri-mo'ni-ous** (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* — **Ac'ri-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — ACRIMONY; ASPERITY; HARSHNESS; TARTNESS. — *Asperity* and *harshness* arise from angry feelings, with disregard for the feelings of others. *Harshness* usually denotes needless severity. *Acrimony* is a biting sharpness produced by an imbittered spirit. *Tartness* denotes slight asperity and implies intellectual readiness.

Ac'ro-bat (-rō-băt), *n.* [Gr. ἀκρόβατος climbing aloft; ἄκρος high + βαίνειν to go.] One who practices rope dancing or daring gymnastic feats. — **Ac'ro-bat'ic**, *a.*

Ac'ro-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. ἄκρος + -*gen*.] A plant of the highest class of cryptogams, including the ferns, etc.

Ac-rog'e-nous (-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Increasing by growth from the extremity.

A-cron'yc (ȧ-krŏn'ĭk), **A-cron'yc-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἀκρόνυχος at night-fall; ἄκρος + νύξ night.] Rising at sunset and setting at sunrise, as a star; — opposed to *cosmical*.

A-crop'o-lis (-kĭŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀκρόπολις; ἄκρος + πόλις city.] The citadel of a Grecian city; especially, the citadel of Athens.

Ac'ro-spire (ăk'rō-spīr), *n.* [Gr. ἄκρος + σπεῖρα anything twisted.] The sprout at the end of a seed beginning to germinate.

A-cross' (ȧ-krŏs'), *prep.* & *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *cross*. See CROSS, *n.*] From side to side; crosswise, or in a direction opposed to the length; quite over.

A-cros'tic, A-cros'tic-al, *a.* — **A-cros'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Act (ăkt), *n.* [L. *actus*, fr. *agere* to drive, do. See AGENT.] 1. That which is done or doing; performance; deed. (*a*) The determination of a legislative body, court of justice, etc.; a decree, law, judgment, award. (*b*) A formal writing, expressing something done. (*c*) A principal division of a dramatic work. 2. Process of doing; action. — *v. t.* 1. To perform; to represent dramatically. 2. To assume the office or character of; to play; to personate. 3. To feign or counterfeit; to simulate. — *v. i.* 1. To exert power; to produce an effect. 2. To be in action or motion. 3. To behave or conduct; to deport one's self. 4. To perform on the stage; to represent a character.

‖ **Ac-tin'i-a** (ăk-tĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Latinized fr. Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] An animal resembling flowers in form and color, and often called *animal flower* and *sea anemone*.

Ac-tin'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to actinism.

Ac'tin-ism (ăk'tĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The property of radiant energy (in solar or electric light) which produces chemical changes, as in photography.

Ac'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *actio*, fr. *agere*. See ACT.] 1. A doing of something; exertion of power; effect of power exerted; agency; operation. 2. An act; thing done; deed; an enterprise. (*pl.*) Conduct; behavior; demeanor. 3. In mechanics, effective motion; mechanism. 4. A legal suit or process. 5. An engagement between troops or ships in war; battle; fight.

Ac'tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be the subject of an action or suit at law. — **Ac'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *activus*, fr. *agere* to act.] 1. Having the power or quality of acting or of causing action or motion; — opposed to *passive*. 2. Quick in movement; nimble; energetic; busy; lively. 3. In grammar, applied to a form of the verb; — opposed to *passive;* also to verbs which assert that the subject acts upon or affects something else; transitive. — **Ac'tive-ly** (ăk'tĭv-lȳ), *adv.* — **Ac'tive-ness, Ac-tiv'i-ty** (-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Agile; alert; brisk; vigorous; nimble; lively; quick; sprightly; prompt; energetic.

Ac'tor (ăk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *agere*.] 1. One who acts; a doer. 2. A theatrical performer.

Ac'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who acts.

Ac'tu-al (-tū-*al*, 40), *a.* 1. Existing in act or reality; real. 2. In action at the time being; now existing; present. — **Ac'tu-al-ness, Ac'tu-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Ac'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

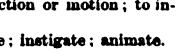
Syn. — Real; genuine; positive; certain. See REAL.

Ac'tu-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *n.* [L. *actuarius* clerk, fr. *actus*, p. p. of *agere*.] 1. A registrar or clerk. 2. The computing official of an insurance company.

Ac'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *actuatus*, p. p. of *actuare*, fr. L. *actus* act.] To put into action or motion; to incite; to influence actively.

Syn. — To move; impel; incite; instigate; animate.

A-cu'le-ate (ȧ-kū'lē-āt), *a.* [L. *aculeatus*, fr. *aculeus*, dim. of *acus* needle.] Having a sting, prickles, or sharp points.



Aculeate Stem.

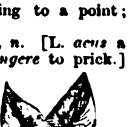
A-cu'men (-mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *acuere* to sharpen. Cf. ACUTE.] Quickness of perception or discernment; nice discrimination.

Syn. — Sharpness; sagacity; keenness; acuteness.

A-cu'mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *a.* Tapering to a point; pointed. — **A-cu'mi-na'tion**, *n.*

Ac'u-punc'ture (ăk'ū-pŭnk'tūr, 40), *n.* [L. *acus* a needle + *punctura* a pricking, fr. *pungere* to prick.] Pricking with a needle; insertion of needles into living tissues for remedial purposes.

A-cute' (ȧ-kūt'), *a.* [L. *acutus*, p. p. of *acuere* to sharpen.] 1. Sharp at the end; pointed. 2. Having nice discernment; penetrating; shrewd. 3. Having quick sensibility; sharp; keen; intense. 4. High, or shrill in sound. 5. Coming speedily to a crisis. — **A-cute'ly**, *adv.*



Acute Leaves.

Acute angle, an angle less than a right angle.

Syn. — Subtile; ingenious; sharp; keen; penetrating; sagacious; sharp-witted; shrewd; discerning; discriminating. See SUBTILE.

Acute Angle.

A-cute'ness, *n.* 1. The being acute or pointed; sharpness. 2. The faculty of nice discernment or perception; acumen; keenness; sensitiveness. 3. Shrillness; high pitch; — said of sounds. 4. Violence of a disease, which brings it speedily to a crisis.

Syn. — Penetration; sagacity; keenness; ingenuity; shrewdness; subtlety; sharp-wittedness.

Ad'age (ăd'āj), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *adagium; ad* + root of L. *aio* I say.] An old saying, accredited by long use.

Syn. — Axiom; maxim; aphorism; proverb; saying; saw; apothegm. See AXIOM.

‖ **A-da'gio** (ȧ-dä'jō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.; *ad* (L. *ad*) at + *agio* leisure, ease. See AGIO.] Slow; slowly, leisurely, and gracefully. — *n.* A piece of music in *adagio* time; a slow movement.

Ad'a-mant (ăd'ȧ-mănt), *n.* [OF.; L. *adamas, adamantis*, the hardest metal, fr. Gr. ἀδάμας, -αντος; ἀ priv. + δαμᾶν to subdue.] A fabulous stone of impenetrable hardness; the diamond or other very hard substance.

Ad'a-man-te'an (ăd'ȧ-măn-tē'ȧn), **Ad'a-man'tine**

(ăd'ă-măn'tĭn), *a.* **1.** Made of adamant; impenetrable. **2.** Like the diamond in hardness or lustre.

Ad'am's ap'ple (ăd'ămz ăp'p'l). **1.** A large species of banana. **2.** A species of lime or lemon. **3.** The projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck.

A-dapt' (ă-dăpt'), *v. t.* [L. *adaptare; ad* + *aptare* to fit.] To make suitable; to fit; to adjust. — **A-dapt'a-ble**, *a.* — **A-dapt'a-bil'i-ty, A-dapt'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Ad'ap-ta'tion (ăd'ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An adapting, or fitting, being adapted; fitness. **2.** The result of adapting; an adapted form.

Add (ăd), *v. t.* [L. *addere; ad* + *dare* to give, put.] **1.** To give or bestow. **2.** To join or unite (one thing to another); to sum up. — *v. i.* **1.** To augment; to increase. **2.** To perform the arithmetical operation of addition. **3.** To say further.

Syn. — To ADD; JOIN; ANNEX; UNITE; COALESCE. — We *add* by bringing things together so as to form a whole. We *join* by putting one thing to another in close connection. We *annex* by attaching some adjunct to a larger body. We *unite* by bringing things together so that their parts adhere or intermingle. Things *coalesce* by coming together or mingling into organization.

Add'a-ble (ăd'ă-b'l), *a.* Addible.

‖ **Ad-den'dum** (ăd-dĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ADDENDA (-dă). [L., fr. *addere*.] A thing to be added; an appendix.

Add'er (ăd'dĕr), *n.* One that adds; a machine for adding numbers.

Ad'der, *n.* [AS. *nædre* adder, snake; akin to L. *natrix* water snake. *An adder* is for *a nadder*.] A small serpent of the viper kind.

Add'i-ble (ăd'dĭ-b'l) *a.* Capable of being added. — **Add'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Ad-dict' (-dĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *addictus*, p. p. of *addicere* to devote; *ad* + *dicere* to say.] To apply habitually; to devote; to habituate. — **Ad-dict'ed-ness, Ad-dic'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To ADDICT; DEVOTE; CONSECRATE; DEDICATE. — *Addict* was formerly used in a good sense, but now has a bad or indifferent one. *Devote* is always taken in a good sense, expressing earnestness in pursuit of some favorite object. *Consecrate* and *dedicate* express devotion of a higher kind, involving religious sentiment.

Ad-di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** An adding two or more things together. **2.** Anything added; increase. **3.** Arithmetical process of adding numbers.

Syn. — Increase; accession; augmentation; appendage; adjunct.

Ad-di'tion-al (-al), *a.* Added; supplemental; in the way of an addition. — **Ad-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ad'dle (ăd'd'l), *a.* [OE. *adel*, AS. *adela*, mud.] Rotten; putrid; unfruitful or confused; muddled. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or grow addle; to muddle.

Ad-dress' (ăd-drĕs'), *v. t.* [F. *adresser*, fr. *à* (L. *ad*) + *dresser*, to arrange. See DRESS, *v.*] **1.** To prepare (one's self); to apply (one's skill or energies, *to* some object); to betake. **2.** To direct (words, *to* any one or any thing); to make (a speech, petition, etc., *to* any one). **3.** To direct in writing, as a letter; to superscribe; to transmit. **4.** To court; to woo. **5.** To consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent. — *n.* **1.** An addressing one's self to a person; verbal application; formal communication, written or spoken; speech; petition. **2.** Direction of a letter. **3.** Manner of speaking to another; delivery. **4.** Attention in the way of courtship; — usually in pl. **5.** Skill; dexterity; adroitness.

Syn. — Speech; discourse; harangue; oration; petition; lecture readiness; ingenuity; tact; adroitness.

Ad-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.* [L. *adducere, adductum*, to bring to; *ad* + *ducere* to lead.] To bring forward or offer as an argument or proof. — **Ad-du'ci-ble** (-sĭ-b'l), *a.*

Syn. — To present; allege; advance; cite; quote; assign; urge; name; mention.

Ad-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An adducing or bringing forward. **2.** Action of drawing the parts of the body towards its axis; — opposed to *abduction*. — **Ad-duc'tive** (ăd-dŭk'tĭv), *a.*

A-del'phous (ă-dĕl'fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀδελφός brother.] Having coalescent or clustered filaments; — said of stamens of flowers. Usually in composition; as, *monadelphous*.

Triadelphous Stamens.

‖ **Ad'e-ni'tis** (ăd'ē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [*Adeno-* + *-itis*.] Glandular inflammation.

Ad'e-noid (ăd'ē-noid), } *a.* [Gr. ἀδεν- ἀδήν gland + εἶδος form.] Glandlike; glandular.
Ad'e-noi'dal (-noid'al), }

Ad'e-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Adeno-* + *-logy*.] Physiology of the glands. — **Ad'e-no-log'ic-al** (-nō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

A-dept' (ă-dĕpt'), *n.* [L. *adeptus* obtained (sc. *artem*), he who has obtained an art, p. p. of *adipisci* to obtain; *ad* + *apisci* to pursue.] One well versed in anything; a proficient. — *a.* Well skilled.

Ad'e-quate (ăd'ē-kwāt), *a.* [L. *adaequatus*, p. p. of *adaequare* to make equal to; *ad* + *aequare* to make equal, *aequus* equal.] Equal to some requirement; fully sufficient. — **Ad'e-qua-cy** (-kwā-sĭ), **Ad'e-quate-ness**, *n.* — **Ad'e-quate-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Proportionate; commensurate; sufficient; suitable; competent; capable.

Ad-fect'ed (-fĕkt'ĕd), *a.* In algebra, affected.

Ad-here' (-hēr'), *v. i.* [L. *adhaerere, adhaesum; ad* + *haerere* to stick.] **1.** To stick fast or cleave. **2.** To hold, be attached, or devoted.

Syn. — To attach; stick; cleave; cling; hold.

Ad-her'ence (-ens), *n.* **1.** An adhering. **2.** Fidelity; steady attachment; adhesion.

Syn. — ADHERENCE, ADHESION were once freely interchanged, but are now almost entirely separated. *Adherence* is applied to mental habits. *Adhesion* is confined chiefly to the physical sense.

Ad-her'ent (-ent), *a.* **1.** Sticking; clinging. **2.** Closely united. — *n.* One who adheres.

Syn. — Follower; partisan; upholder; disciple; supporter; dependent; ally; backer.

Ad-he'sion (-hē'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *adhaesio*, fr. *adhaerere*.] A sticking or being attached, intimate union; fidelity.

Syn. — Adherence; union. See ADHERENCE.

Ad-he'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Sticky; tenacious; clinging. — **Ad-he'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Ad-he'sive-ness, *n.* **1.** Stickiness; tenacity. **2.** In phrenology, lasting attachment to persons.

A-dieu' (ă-dū'), *interj.* & *adv.* [F. *à dieu*, fr. L. *ad* to + *deus* God.] Good-by; farewell. — *n.* A commendation to the care of God at parting.

‖ **Ad in'fi-ni'tum** (ăd ĭn'fĭ-nī'tŭm). [L., to infinity.] Without limit; endlessly.

Ad'i-po-cere' (ăd'ĭ-pō-sēr'), *n.* [L. *adeps, adipis*, fat + *cera* wax.] A soft, unctuous, or waxy substance, which sometimes replaces the fat and muscle tissue of dead bodies after long immersion in water or burial in moist places. — **Ad'i-po'cer-ous** (-pō'sĕr-ŭs), *a.*

Ad'i-pose' (-pōs'), *a.* [L. *adeps, adipis*.] Pertaining to animal fat; fatty.

Ad'it (-ĭt), *n.* [L. *aditus*, fr. *adire, aditum*, to go to; *ad* + *ire* to go.] An entrance or passage; a nearly horizontal opening for entering a mine, or carrying away water and ores.

Ad-ja'cent (-jā'sent), *a.* [L. *adjacens, -centis*, p. pr. of *adjacere* to lie near; *ad* + *jacēre* to lie.] Lying near; neighboring. — **Ad ja'cence, Ad-ja'cen-cy**, *n.*

Syn. — ADJACENT; ADJOINING; CONTIGUOUS; near. — Things are *adjacent* when they lie close to each other, not necessarily in contact. They are *adjoining* when they meet at some line or point of junction. When *contiguous* they touch with some extent of one side or the whole of it.

Ad'jec-ti'val (ăd'jĕk-tī'val *or* ăd'jĕk-tīv-al), *a.* Relating to the adjective; of the nature of an adjective.

Ad'jec-tive (ăd'jĕk-tĭv), *n.* [L. *adjectivum* (sc. *nomen*), neut. of *adjectivus* that is added, fr. *adjicere* to throw to, to add to; *ad* + *jacĕre* to throw.] A word used with a noun or substantive, to express a quality of the thing named, or to limit or define it, or to describe a thing, as distinct from something else. — **Ad'jec-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ad-join' (ăd-join'), *v. t.* [F. *adjoindre*, fr. L. *adjungere*; *ad* + *jungere* to join.] To join or unite to; to be in contact with; to attach. — *v. i.* To be next; to be contiguous.

Ad-join'ing, *a.* Joining to; contiguous; bordering.

Syn. — See ADJACENT.

Ad-journ' (-jûrn'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *ajourner*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *jour* day, fr. L. *diurnus* belonging to the day, fr. *dies* day. Cf. JOURNAL, JOURNEY.] To put off (business, etc.) to another day, or indefinitely; to close or suspend for the day.

Syn. — To ADJOURN; PROROGUE; DISSOLVE; delay; defer; postpone; put off; suspend. — *Adjourn* is applied to all cases in which public bodies separate for a brief period, with a view to meet again. *Prorogue* is applied in Great Britain to that act of the executive government which closes a session of Parliament. To *dissolve* is to annul the corporate existence of a body.

Ad-journ'ment, *n.* 1. An adjourning. 2. Interval during which a public body postpones business.

Ad-judge' (-jŭj'), *v. t.* [L. *adjudicare*; *ad* + *judicare* to judge.] 1. To award or decide judicially; to adjudicate. 2. To sentence; to condemn. 3. To regard; to judge; to deem.

Syn. — To decree; award; determine; adjudicate; ordain; assign.

Ad-ju'di-cate (-jū'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *adjudicatus*, p. p. of *adjudicare*.] To adjudge; to settle by judicial decree. — *v. i.* To come to a judicial decision. — **Ad-ju'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* 1. An adjudicating. 2. A judicial decision or sentence.

Ad'junct' (ăd'jŭnkt'), *a.* [L. *adjunctus*, p. p. of *adjungere*. See ADJOIN.] Conjoined; attending; consequent. — *n.* 1. Something joined to another thing, but not essentially a part of it; an appendage. 2. A colleague; an associate. 3. A word or words qualifying the force of other words.

Ad-junc'tion (-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* A joining; thing joined or added. [— *n.* One that is joined.

Ad-junc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Joining; forming an adjunct.

Ad'ju-ra'tion (ăd'jū-rā'shŭn), *n.* 1. An adjuring; earnest appeal. 2. The form of oath or appeal.

Ad-jure' (ăd-jūr'), *v. t.* [L. *adjurare*, *adjuratum*, to swear to; later, to adjure. See JURY.] To charge or command, solemnly, as if under oath, or under penalty of a curse; to entreat earnestly.

Ad-just' (-jŭst'), *v. t.* [L. *ad* + *juxta* near; confused with L. *ad* and *justus* just, right, whence F. *ajuster* to adjust.] 1. To make exact; to fit; to bring into proper relations. 2. To put in order; to reduce to system. 3. To bring to a satisfactory state; to regulate for use. — **Ad-just'a-ble**, *a.* — **Ad-just'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To adapt; suit; arrange; regulate; accommodate; set right; rectify; settle.

Ad-just'ment, *n.* 1. An adjusting or being adjusted; regulation. 2. Settlement of legal claims; equitable arrangement of conflicting claims. 3. The bringing all the parts of an instrument into proper relative position for use; the being thus adjusted.

Syn. — Suiting; fitting; arrangement; regulation; settlement; adaptation; disposition.

Ad'ju-tan-cy (ăd'jū-tan-sy), *n.* 1. Office of an adjutant. 2. Assistance.

Ad'ju-tant (-tant), *n.* [L. *adjutans*, p. pr. of *adjutare* to help. See AID.] 1. A helper; assistant. 2. A regimental staff officer, who assists the commanding officer in details of duty. 3. A very large stork, native of India, which destroys serpents.

Ad'ju-vant (ăd'jū-vant), *a.* [L. *adjuvans*, p. pr. of *adjuvare* to aid.] Helping; assisting. — *n.* An ingredient, in a medical prescription, which aids or modifies the action of the principal ingredient.

Ad-meas'ure (-mĕzh'ûr; 40), *v. t.* To measure; to determine the proper share or apportionment of.

Ad-meas'ure-ment (-ment), *n.* 1. An ascertaining the dimensions of anything; mensuration; measurement. 2. The measure of a thing; size. [urement.

Ad-men'su-ra'tion (-mĕn'shu-rā'shŭn), *n.* Admeas-

Ad-min'is-ter (-mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.* [L. *administrare*; *ad* + *ministrare* to serve.] 1. To manage or conduct (public affairs); to superintend. 2. To dispense; to supply; to execute. 3. To apply (a remedy); to give (a dose, blow, etc.). 4. To tender (an oath). 5. To settle (an estate). — *v. i.* 1. To contribute; to conduce. 2. To perform the office of administrator.

Syn. — To manage; conduct; minister; supply; dispense; give out; distribute; furnish.

Ad-min'is-te'ri-al (-tẽ'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to administration. [being administered.

Ad-min'is-tra-ble (-mĭn'ĭs-trā-b'l), *a.* Capable of

Ad-min'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* 1. An administering; government of public affairs; direction; management. 2. The executive part of government; the chief magistrate and his cabinet or council. 3. A tendering something to another; dispensation. 4. Management of the estate of one deceased.

Syn. — Conduct; management; direction; regulation; execution; dispensation; distribution.

Ad-min'is-tra'tive (-trā'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to administration; executive.

Ad-min'is-tra'tor (-trā'tẽr), *n.*, **Ad-min'is-tra'trix** (-trĭks), *n. f.* [L.] 1. One who administers affairs; a manager. 2. One who settles the estate of an intestate, or of a testator when there is no competent executor. — **Ad-min'is-tra'tor-ship**, *n.*

Ad'mi-ra-ble (ăd'mĭ-rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *admirabilis*.] Deserving admiration; excellent. — **Ad'mi-ra-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Wonderful; marvelous; surprising; excellent; delightful; praiseworthy.

Ad'mi-ral (-ral), *n.* [OF. *amiral*, ultimately fr. Ar. *amîr-al-bahr* commander of the sea.] A naval officer of the highest rank; the commander in chief of a fleet.

Ad'mi-ral-ship, *n.* 1. The office of an admiral. 2. Naval skill of an admiral.

Ad'mi-ral-ty (-tỹ), *n.* 1. Office or jurisdiction of an admiral. 2. The department or officers in charge of naval affairs. 3. Court having jurisdiction of maritime questions.

Ad'mi-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Wonder mingled with approbation or delight. 2. Something to excite wonder, or pleased surprise, a prodigy.

Note of admiration, the mark [!]; an exclamation point.

Syn. — Wonder; approval; appreciation; adoration; reverence; worship.

Ad-mire' (ăd-mīr'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *admirari*; *ad* + *mirari* to wonder.] To regard with wonder and delight; to prize highly.

Syn. — To esteem; approve; delight in.

Ad-mis'si-ble (-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. See ADMIT.] Entitled to be admitted; allowable. — **Ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty**, **Ad-mis'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ad-mis'si-bly**, *adv.*

Ad-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F.] 1. An admitting. 2. Admittance; entrance; access. 3. Acknowledgment; concession; concurrence.

Syn. — See ADMITTANCE.

Ad-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [L. *admittere*, *admissum*; *ad*

+ *mittere* to send.] **1.** To grant entrance (into a place, the mind, or consideration); to receive. **2.** To concede as true; to acknowledge or assent to; to confess. **3.** To allow; to permit.

Ad-mit'tance (ăd-mĭt'tans), *n.* **1.** An admitting. **2.** Permission to enter; right of entrance; reception.

Syn. — Admittance; Admission; access; entrance; initiation. — *Admittance* is now chiefly confined to its primary sense of access into some locality or building. *Admission* has taken secondary or figurative senses; as, *admission* to the rights of citizenship; *admissions* made by one of the parties in a dispute.

Ad-mix' (-mĭks'), *v. t.* [Pref. *ad-* + *mix.*] To mingle with something else.

Ad-mix'tion (-chŭn; 26), **Ad-mix'ture** (-tūr; 40), *n.* **1.** A mixing; mixture. **2.** Compound formed by mixing different substances together.

Ad-mon'ish (-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *admonere* to remind; *ad* + *monere* to warn.] **1.** To reprove kindly, but seriously; to exhort. **2.** To counsel against wrong practices; to caution or advise. **3.** To instruct or direct; to inform. — **Ad-mon'ish-er**, *n.*

Ad'mo-ni'tion (ăd'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Gentle reproof; expression of authoritative advice; friendly warning.

Syn. — Admonition; Reprehension; Reproof. — *Admonition* relates to moral delinquencies, and seeks to prevent further transgression. *Reprehension* and *reproof* are retrospective. A person of any age or station may be liable to *reprehension* in case of wrong conduct; but *reproof* is the act of a superior.

Ad-mon'i-to-ry (-mŏn'ĭ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Conveying admonition; warning; reproving.

Ad-nas'cent (-năs'sent), *a.* [L. *adnascens*, p. pr. of *adnasci* to grow to or on; *ad* + *nasci* to be born, grow.] Growing to or on something else.

A-do' (ă-dōō'), *n.* [OE. *at do*, northern form for *to do*. Cf. Affair.] Trouble; difficulty; fuss; bustle.

‖ **A-do'be** (-dō'bā), *n.* [Sp.] An unburnt brick dried in the sun; also used as an adjective, as, an *adobe* house.

Ad'o-les'cence (ăd'ō-lĕs'sens), *n.* The state of growing up from childhood to maturity; youth.

Ad'o-les'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *adolescens*, p. pr. of *adolescere* to grow up to. See Adult.] Growing; advancing from childhood to maturity. — *n.* A youth.

A-dopt' (ă-dŏpt'), *v. t.* [L. *adoptare*; *ad* + *optare* to choose.] To receive as one's own what is not so naturally; to select and approve.

A-dop'tion (-dŏp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An adopting, or being adopted. **2.** Reception; acceptance.

A-dopt'ive (-dŏpt'ĭv), *a.* Pertaining to adoption; made by adoption; fitted to adopt.

A-dor'a-ble (-dōr'ă-b'l), *a.* Deserving to be adored; worthy of the utmost love or respect. — **A-dor'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **A-dor'a-bly**, *adv.*

Ad'o-ra'tion (ăd'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Worship paid to a divine being. **2.** Homage paid to one in high esteem; fervent devotion.

A-dore' (ă-dōr'), *v. t.* [L. *adorare*; *ad* + *orare* to pray, *os*, *oris*, mouth. See Oral.] **1.** To worship with profound reverence. **2.** To love in the highest degree; to idolize. — **A-dor'er**, *n.*

A-dorn' (-dōrn'), *v. t.* [L. *adornare*; *ad* + *ornare* to embellish. See Ornate.] To embellish; to render attractive. — **A-dorn'ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To Adorn; Ornament; Decorate; Embellish; beautify; grace; garnish; exalt; honor. — We *decorate* and *ornament* by putting on some *adjunct* which serves to heighten the general effect. *Ornament* is used in a wider sense than *decorate*. To *embellish* is to ornament richly by modifying the thing itself as a whole. *Adorn* is sometimes identical with *decorate*, but often implies something more, as when we speak of a gallery as *adorned* with noble statuary. *Adorn* may be used of what is purely moral; as, a character *adorned* with every Christian grace. Here neither *decorate*, nor *ornament*, nor *embellish* is proper.

Ad-os'cu-la'tion (ăd-ŏs'kū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adosculari*, *-latum*, to kiss. See Osculate.] Impregnation of plants by external contact.

A-drift' (ă-drĭft'), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *a-* (for *on*) + *drift.*] Floating at random; in a drifting condition; at the mercy of wind and waves. Also fig.

A-droit' (-droit'), *a.* [F.; *à* (L. *ad*) + *droit* straight, right, fr. L. *directus*. See Direct.] Dexterous in the use of the hands or mental faculties; ready in invention or execution. — **A-droit'ly**, *adv.* — **A-droit'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Dexterous; skillful; expert; ready; clever; deft; ingenious; cunning; ready-witted.

Ad'sci-ti'tious (ăd'sĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *adscitus*, p. p. of *adsciscere*, *asciscere*, to take knowingly; *ad* + *sciscere* to seek to know, approve, *scire* to know.] Supplemental; additional; adventitious.

Ad'u-late (-ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *adulatus*, p. p. of *adulari*.] To flatter in a servile way. — **Ad'u-la'tor**, *n.* — **Ad'u-la-to-ry**, *a.*

Ad'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Servile flattery.

Syn. — Adulation; Flattery; Compliment; sycophancy; cringing; fawning; obsequiousness; blandishment. — Men deal in *compliments* from a desire to please; they use *flattery* either from undue admiration, or a wish to gratify vanity; they practice *adulation* from sordid motives, and with mingled falsehood and hypocrisy.

A-dult' (ă-dŭlt'), *a.* [L. *adultus*, p. p. of *adolescere*, akin to *alere* to nourish. See Adolescent, Old.] Having arrived at full size and strength; matured. — *n.* A person, animal, or plant grown to full size and strength.

A-dul'ter-ant (-dŭl'tẽr-ant), *n.* That which is used to adulterate anything. — *a.* Adulterating

A-dul'ter-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *adulteratus*, p. p. of *adulterare*, fr. *adulter* adulterer, prob. fr. *ad* + *alter* other.] To make impure by admixture of a foreign or a baser substance.

Syn. — To corrupt; defile; debase; contaminate; vitiate; sophisticate.

A-dul'ter-ate (-ĭt), *a.* **1.** Tainted with adultery. **2.** Debased by admixture of foreign matter; spurious.

A-dul'ter-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An adulterating; corruption, or debasement (esp. of food or drink); an adulterated state or product.

A-dul'ter-er, *n.*, **A-dul'ter-ess** (-ĕs), *n. f.* One who commits adultery.

A-dul'ter-ine (-Ĭn *or* -ĭn), *a.* Proceeding from adulterous intercourse; spurious; illegal.

A-dul'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Guilty of, or given to, adultery; illicit.

A-dul'ter-y (-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Unfaithfulness of a married person to the marriage bed. **2.** Faithlessness in religion.

Ad-um'brate (ăd-ŭm'brāt), *v. t.* [L. *adumbratus*, p. p. of *adumbrare*; *ad* + *umbrare* to shade; *umbra* shadow.] **1.** To shadow forth; to outline. **2.** To overshadow; to shade. — **Ad-um'brant**, *a.*

Ad'um-bra'tion (ăd'ŭm-brā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A shadowing forth. **2.** A faint sketch; an imperfect representation of a thing.

A-dunc', **A-dunque'** (ă-dŭnk'), **A-dun'cous** (-dŭn'kŭs), *a.* [L. *aduncus*; *ad* + *uncus* hooked, hook.] Hooked, as a parrot's bill. — **A-dun'ci-ty** (-dŭn'sĭ-tȳ), *n.*

A-dust' (-dŭst'), *a.* [L. *adustus*, p. p. of *adurere*; *ad* + *urere* to burn.] **1.** Inflamed or scorched; fiery. **2.** Looking as if burnt; sunburnt.

‖ **Ad va-lo'rem** (ăd vă-lō'rĕm). [L., according to the value.] A term used to denote a duty upon goods, at a certain rate per cent upon their value.

Ad-vance' (-vȧns'), *v. t.* [F. *avancer*, fr. a supposed LL. *abantiare*; *ab* + *ante* (F. *avant*) before. The spelling with *d* was a mistake, *a-* being supposed to be fr. L. *ad*.] **1.** To bring forward; to move towards the van or front. **2.** To promote; to further; to aid. **3.** To bring to notice; to propose; to show. **4.** To make earlier (an event or date); to hasten. **5.** To furnish (money,

etc.), before it becomes due, or in aid of an enterprise; to supply beforehand. **6.** To enhance; to raise in rate.

Syn. — To raise; elevate; exalt; aggrandize; improve; heighten; accelerate; allege: adduce; assigu.

— *v. i.* **1.** To move forward; to proceed. **2.** To increase or make progress. **3.** To rise in rank or in consequence; to be promoted. — *n.* **1.** An advancing; progress. **2.** Improvement. **3.** Rise in value. **4.** An approach; overture; offer. **5.** A furnishing (money, goods, etc.) before an equivalent is received; payment beforehand. — *a.* Before in place; beforehand.

Ad-vance'ment (ăd-vȧns'ment), *n.* **1.** An advancing, or being advanced; furtherance; promotion. **2.** An advance of money or value; payment in advance.

Ad-van'tage (-vȧn'tăj; 6, 2), *n.* [F. *avantage*, fr. *avant* before. See ADVANCE, and cf. VANTAGE.] **1.** Any condition, circumstance, or means, favorable to success; benefit. **2.** Superiority; mastery; gain; profit. — *v. t.* To give an advantage to; to further; to profit.

Syn. — ADVANTAGE; ADVANTAGEOUS; BENEFIT; BENEFICIAL. We call a thing a *benefit*, or *beneficial*, when it is simply productive of good; an *advantage*, or *advantageous*, when it affords means of getting forward, and places us on a "vantage ground" for further effort.

Ad'van-ta'geous (ăd'vȧn-tā'jŭs), *a.* Being of advantage; profitable; useful; beneficial. — **Ad'van-ta'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ad'van-ta'geous-ness**, *n.*

Ad'vent (ăd'vĕnt), *n.* [L. *adventus*, fr. *advenire*, *adventum*; *ad* + *venire* to come.] **1.** The ecclesiastical season including the four Sundays before Christmas. **2.** The first or the expected second coming of Christ. **3.** Coming; approach.

Advent Sunday, the first Sunday in the season of Advent, or that nearest to the feast of St. Andrew (Nov. 30).

Ad'ven-ti'tious (ăd'vĕn-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Added extrinsically; not essentially inherent; casual; foreign. — **Ad'ven-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*

Ad-ven'ture (ăd-vĕn'tŭr; 40), *n.* [F. *aventure*, fr. LL. *adventura*, fr. L. *advenire*, *adventum*, to arrive.] **1.** Chance; hazard; chance of danger or loss. **2.** A hazardous enterprise; a daring feat; a stirring incident. **3.** A mercantile or speculative enterprise of hazard; a shipment by a merchant on his own account.

Syn. — Undertaking; entêrprise; venture; event. — *v. t.* To risk, or hazard; to venture upon; to dare. — *v. i.* To try the chance; to take the risk.

Ad-ven'tur-er, *n.*, **Ad-ven'tur-ess**, *n. f.* **1.** One who adventures, or seeks fortune in new or perilous enterprises. **2.** A social pretender seeking advancement.

Ad-ven'ture-some (-sŭm), *a.* Full of risk; adventurous; venturesome.

Ad-ven'tur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Inclined to adventure; rashly daring. **2.** Full of risk. — **Ad-ven'tur-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Rash; foolhardy; presumptuous; enterprising; daring; hazardous; venturesome. See RASH.

Ad'verb (ăd'vĕrb), *n.* [L. *adverbium*; *ad* + *verbum* word, verb.] A word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb.

Ad-ver'bi-al (ăd-vĕr'bĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to an adverb; of the nature of an adverb. — **Ad-ver'bi-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Ad-ver'bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ad'ver-sa-ry (ăd'vĕr-sȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *adversarius*, a., turned toward, n., an adversary. See ADVERSE.] One opposed; an antagonist; a foe.

Syn. — ADVERSARY; ENEMY; OPPONENT; ANTAGONIST. — *Enemy* implies personal hostility. Men may be *adversaries*, *antagonists*, or *opponents* to each other in certain respects, and yet have no feelings of animosity. An *adversary* may be simply placed for a time in a hostile position, as in a lawsuit, an argument, or a game. An *opponent* is ranged against another (perhaps passively) on the opposing side. An *antagonist* struggles against another, either in a literal fight or in verbal debate.

Ad-ver'sa-tive (ăd-vĕr'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Expressing opposition or antithesis; as, an *adversative* conjunction (*but*, *however*, *yet*, etc.). — *n.* An adversative word.

Ad'verse (ăd'vĕrs), *a.* [L. *adversus*, p. p. of *advertere*. See ADVERT.] **1.** Acting against, or in a contrary direction; contrary; conflicting. **2.** Unfavorable; contrary to one's wishes; unfortunate; hurtful. — **Ad'verse-ly**, *adv.* — **Ad'verse-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See AVERSE.

Ad-ver'si-ty (ăd-vĕr'sĭ-tȳ), *n.* A condition attended with severe trials; misfortune; calamity.

Syn. — Affliction; distress; misery; disaster; trouble; suffering; trial.

Ad-vert' (-vĕrt'), *v. i.* [L. *advertere*, v. t., to turn to; *ad* + *vertere* to turn.] To turn the mind or attention; to refer; to take heed or notice.

Syn. — To refer; allude; regard. See REFER.

Ad-vert'ent, *a.* Attentive; heedful. — **Ad-vert'ence**, **Ad-vert'en-cy**, *n.*

Ad'ver-tise' (ăd'vĕr-tīz' *or* ăd'vĕr-tīz'), *v. t.* [F. *avertir*, *advertir*, to warn, give notice to, L. *advertere*.] **1.** To give notice to; to inform; to warn. **2.** To announce publicly, esp. by a printed notice. — **Ad'ver-tis'er** (ăd'vĕr-tīz'ĕr *or* ăd'vĕr-tī'zĕr), *n.*

Syn. — To apprise; inform; make known; notify; announce; proclaim; promulgate; publish.

Ad-ver'tise-ment (ăd-vĕr'tĭz-ment *or* ăd'vĕr-tīz'ment), *n.* **1.** An informing; notification. **2.** A public notice, esp. in a public print; anything that advertises.

Ad-vice' (ăd-vīs'), *n.* [F. *avis*; *à* + OF. *vis*, fr. L. *visum* seemed, seen; p. p. of *videre* to see, so that *vis* meant that which has seemed best.] **1.** An opinion offered; counsel. **2.** Information given; intelligence.

To take advice. (*a*) To accept advice. (*b*) To consult with another or others.

Syn. — Counsel; suggestion; recommendation; admonition; exhortation; information; notice.

Ad-vis'a-ble (-vīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Proper to be advised; prudent. — **Ad-vis'a-bil'i-ty**, **Ad-vis'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Expedient; proper; desirable; befitting.

Ad-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.* [F. *aviser*, fr. LL. *advisare*; *ad* + *visare*, fr. L. *videre*, *visum*, to see.] **1.** To give advice to. **2.** To give notice to; to inform. — *v. i.* To take counsel; to consult. — **Ad-vis'er** (-vīz'ĕr), *n.*

Syn. — To counsel; admonish; apprise; acquaint.

Ad-vis'ed-ly (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* Purposely; by design.

Ad-vis'ed-ness, *n.* Deliberate consideration; prudent procedure; caution.

Ad-vise'ment, *n.* Consideration; consultation.

Ad-vi'so-ry (-vī'zŏ-rȳ), *a.* Having power to advise; containing advice.

Ad'vo-ca-cy (ăd'vŏ-kȧ-sȳ), *n.* An advocating; intercession.

Ad'vo-cate (-kāt), *n.* [OE. & OF. *avocat*, fr. L. *advocatus* one called to another; p. p. of *advocare* to call to, call to one's aid; *ad* + *vocare* to call.] One who pleads the cause of another, or who defends or espouses any cause by argument; a pleader.

Ad'vo-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* To plead in favor of; to support, or recommend publicly. — **Ad'vo-ca'tion**, *n.*

Ad-vow-ee' (ăd-vou-ē'), *n.* [F. *avoué*, fr. L. *advocatus*.] One who has an advowson.

Ad-vow'son (-vou'zŭn *or* -sŭn), *n.* [OE. *avoweisoun*, OF. *avoëson*, fr. L. *advocatio*.] The right of presenting to a vacant benefice or living in the church.

‖ **Ad'y-na'mi-a** (ăd'ĭ-nā'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀδυναμία* want of strength; *ἀ* priv. + *δύναμις* strength.] Debility of the vital powers, as in typhoid fever.

Ad'y-nam'ic (-năm'ĭk), *a.* Lacking force; weak.

‖ **Ad'y-tum** (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ADYTA (-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἄδυτον*, n., fr. *ἄδυτος*, a., not to be entered; *ἀ* priv. + *δύειν* to enter.] The innermost sanctuary in ancient temples, whence oracles were given: a sanctum.

Adz } **Adze** } **(Ədz)**, *n.* [AS. *adesa*, *adese*, ax, hatchet.] A carpenter's or cooper's tool for chipping or slicing wood, having a thin arching blade set at right angles to the handle.

Adz.

Æ'dile (ē'dil), *n.* [L. *aedilis*, fr. *aedes* temple, public building.] A magistrate in ancient Rome, who had charge of public buildings, highways, shows, etc.

‖ **Æ'gis** (-jĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *αἰγίς* goat skin, shield, *αἴξ* goat, or fr. *αἴσσω* to rush.] A shield or protective armor; the shield given by Jupiter to Minerva; hence, a protection.

Æ-o'li-an (ē-ō'lĭ-*an*), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants. 2. Pertaining to Æolus, the mythic god of the winds; produced by the wind; aërial.

Æolian harp, a musical instrument consisting of a box, on which are stretched strings, on which the wind acts to produce the notes. Usually placed at an open window.

Æ-ol'ic (-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* Æolian; pertaining to Æolia.

Æ'on (ē'ŏn), *n.* An eon, or period of immeasurable duration; also, an emanation of the Deity.

Æ-o'ni-an (ē-ō'nĭ-*an*), *a.* Eternal; everlasting.

A'ër-ate (ā'ër-āt), *v. t.* [F. *aérer*. See AIR, *v. t.*] 1. To combine with gas, usually with carbonic acid gas. 2. To supply with common air. 3. To expose to chemical action of air; to oxygenate (the blood) by respiration; to arterialize. — **A'ër-a'tion**, *n.* — **A'ër-a'tor**, *n.*

A-ë'ri-al (ā-ē'rĭ-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the air, or atmosphere; inhabiting, produced by, or found in, the air. 2. Consisting of air; of the nature of air; unsubstantial; unreal. 3. High in air; lofty.

Æ'rie (ē'rĭ), *n.* [OE. *aire*, *eire*, *air*, nest, also origin, descent, LL. *area*, *aera*, nest of a bird of prey, perh. fr. L. *area* an open space (for birds of prey build their nests on open spaces on the top of high rocks). Cf. AREA.] The nest of a bird of prey; a brood of such birds; eyrie.

A'ër-i-form (ā'ër-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic fluid; gaseous; unreal.

A'ër-i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *aër* air + *-fy*.] 1. To infuse air into; to combine air with. 2. To change into an aëriform state. — **A'ër-i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

A'ër-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *-graphy*.] Description of the air or atmosphere; aërology.

A'ër-o-lite (-ō-līt), **A'ër-o-lith** (-līth), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *lite*.] A stone, or metallic mass, fallen to the earth from distant space; a meteorite; meteoric stone.

A'ër-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *-logy*.] That department of physics which treats of the atmosphere.

A'ër-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *-meter*.] An instrument to measure weight or density of air and gases.

A'ër-om'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*Aëro-* + *-metry*.] Science of measuring the air, its pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation; pneumatics (the term now usually employed). — **A'ër-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

A'ër-o-naut (-ō-nȧt), *n.* [F. *aéronaute*, fr. Gr. *ἀήρ* air + *ναύτης* sailor.] An aërial navigator; a balloonist. — **A'ër-o-nau'tic**, **A'ër-o-naut'ic-al**, *a.*

A'ër-o-naut'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The ascending and sailing in the air, as by a balloon; aërial navigation.

A'ër-o-phyte (-fīt), *n.* [*Aëro-* + Gr. *φυτόν* plant.] A plant growing entirely in the air, and receiving its nourishment from it; an air plant or epiphyte.

A'ër-o-stat (-stăt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ* air + *στατός* placed. See STATICS.] 1. A balloon. 2. An aëronaut.

A'ër-o-stat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or of bodies sustained in them. — **A'ër-o-stat'ic**, **A'ër-o-stat'ic-al**, *a.*

A'ër-os-ta'tion (-ŏs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Aërial navigation; use of balloons in the air.

Æ-ru'gi-nous (ē-rụ'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *aeruginosus*, fr. *aerugo* rust of copper, fr. *aes* copper.] Of the nature or color of verdigris, or rust of copper.

‖ **Æs-the'si-a** (ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *αἴσθησις* sensation, fr. *αἰσθάνεσθαι* to perceive.] Perception by the senses; feeling; — the opposite of *anæsthesia*.

Æs'thete (ĕs'thēt *or* ēs'-), *n.* One who makes much or overmuch of æsthetics. [*Recent*]

Æs-thet'ic (ĕs-thĕt'ĭk), **Æs-thet'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to æsthetics, or versed in them.

Æs-thet'ics, **Es-thet'ics**, *n.* [Gr. *αἰσθητικός* perceptive, fr. *αἰσθάνεσθαι*.] Theory or philosophy of taste; science of the beautiful in nature and art.

Æs'ti-val (ĕs'tĭ-*val or* ēs-tī'*val*), *a.* [L. *aestivalis*, *aestivus*, fr. *aestas* summer.] Belonging to the summer. [Spelt also *estival*.]

Æ'ther (ē'thẽr), *n.* Ether.

Æ'ti-ol'o-gy (-tĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *αἰτιολογία*; *αἰτία* cause + *λόγος* description.] 1. Science of causes; investigation of the causes of disease. 2. Assignment of a cause. — **Æ'ti-o-log'ic-al** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

A-far' (ȧ-fär'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* (for *on* or *of*) + *far*.] At, to, or from a great distance; far away.

Af'fa-ble (ăf'fȧ-b'l), *a.* [F.; L. *affabilis*, fr. *affari* to speak to; *ad* + *fari* to speak. See FABLE.] 1. Easy to be spoken to; courteous; sociable. 2. Gracious; mild; benign. — **Af'fa-bil'i-ty**, **Af'fa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Af'fa-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Courteous; civil; complaisant; accessible; mild; benign; condescending.

Af-fair' (ăf-fâr'), *n.* [F. *affaire*, fr. *à faire* to do; L. *ad* + *facere* to do.] 1. Something done or to be done; matter; concern. 2. An engagement less important than a battle.

Af-fect' (-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *affectus*, p. p. of *afficere* to affect; *ad* + *facere* to make.] 1. To act upon; to change. 2. To influence (the feelings or passions); to touch. 3. To show fondness for; to choose; to frequent habitually. 4. To make a show or pretense of.

Syn. — To influence; operate; act on; concern; move; melt; soften; subdue; overcome; pretend; assume.

Af'fec-ta'tion (ăf'fĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* An attempt to assume what is not natural or real; artificial show.

Af-fect'ed (ăf-fĕkt'ĕd), *p. p.* & *a.* 1. Given to false show. 2. Assumed artificially; not natural. 3. Made up of algebraic terms involving different powers of the unknown quantity; adfected. — **Af-fect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Af-fect'ed-ness**, *n.*

Af-fect'ing, *a.* Moving the emotions; pathetic; touching. — **Af-fect'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Af-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *affectio*, fr. *afficere*. See AFFECT.] 1. An affecting or acting upon. 2. An attribute; condition; bodily state. 3. Bent of mind; feeling or natural impulse. 4. Kind feeling; love. 5. Disease; morbid symptom; malady.

Syn. — Attachment; passion; tenderness; fondness; kindness; love; good will. See ATTACHMENT; DISEASE.

Af-fec'tion-ate (-ĭt), *a.* 1. Having affection; fond. 2. Proceeding from love. — **Af-fec'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Tender; attached; loving; devoted; warm; fond; earnest; ardent.

Af-fec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to emotion; emotional.

Af-fi'ance (-fī'ans), *n.* [OF. *affiance*, fr. *afier*, LL. *affidare* to trust; *ad* + *fidare* to trust, fr. L. *fides* faith.] 1. Plighted faith; marriage contract. 2. Trust; confidence. — *v. t.* To betroth; to pledge one's faith to for marriage. — **Af-fi'an-cer** (-an-sẽr), *n.*

Af-fi'ant (-ant), *n.* [From p. pr. of OF. *afier*, LL. *affidare*.] One who makes an affidavit.

Syn. — Deponent. See DEPONENT.

Af'fi-da'vit (ăf'fĭ-dā'vĭt), *n.* [LL., he has made oath, fr. *affidare*.] A sworn statement in writing; a declaration, signed and made upon oath before a magistrate.

Syn. — Deposition. See DEPOSITION.

Af-fil'i-ate (ăf-fĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *affiliare* to adopt as son; *ad* + *filius* son.] **1.** To adopt into a family as a son; to receive into close connection; to ally. **2.** To attach (*to*) or unite (*with*); to receive into a society as a member. — *v. i.* To connect or associate one's self; — followed by *with*.

Af-fil'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Adoption; association in the same family or society. **2.** Connection in the way of descent.

Af-fin'i-ty (-fĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *affinité*, L. *affinitas*, fr. *affinis* related to; *ad* + *finis* boundary, limit.] **1.** Relationship by marriage; — in contradistinction to *consanguinity*, or relationship by blood. **2.** Close agreement; conformity; connection. **3.** Chemical attraction which takes place, at an insensible distance, between particles of bodies, and unites them to form chemical compounds.

Af-firm' (-fûrm'), *v. t.* [F. *affirmer*, fr. L. *affirmare*; *ad* + *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm.] **1.** To make firm; to confirm, or ratify. **2.** To assert positively; to maintain as true. — *v. i.* **1.** To assert positively. **2.** To make a solemn declaration, before a magistrate or tribunal, under penalties of perjury; to testify by affirmation.

Syn. — To AFFIRM; ASSEVERATE; AVER; PROTEST; assert; declare; assure; pronounce; avouch; confirm; establish; ratify. — We *affirm* when we declare a thing as a fact or a proposition. We *asseverate* it in a peculiarly earnest manner, or with increased positiveness, as what cannot be disputed. We *aver* it, or formally declare it to be true, when we have positive knowledge of it. We *protest* in a more public manner, and with the energy of perfect sincerity.

Af-firm'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being affirmed, asserted, or declared.

Af-firm'ance (-ans), *n.* Confirmation; declaration.

Af-firm'ant (-ant), *n.* **1.** One who asserts. **2.** One who affirms, instead of taking an oath.

Af'fir-ma'tion (ăf'fĕr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An affirming or asserting as true; assertion. **2.** That which is asserted; positive statement; an averment. **3.** A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury, by persons who conscientiously decline taking an oath.

Af-firm'a-tive (ăf-fĕrm'ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Confirmative; ratifying. **2.** Asserting that the fact is so; declaratory of what exists; answering "yes" to a question; — opposed to *negative*. **3.** Positive; — a term applied to algebraic quantities which are to be added, and opposed to *negative*, which are to be subtracted. — *n.* **1.** An affirmative proposition; that side of a question which affirms the proposition stated. **2.** A word or phrase expressing affirmation or assent. — **Af-firm'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Af-fix' (ăf-fĭks'), *v. t.* [L. *affixus*, p. p. of *affigere* to fasten to; *ad* + *figere* to fasten. See FIX.] **1.** To add at the end; to append. **2.** To fix or fasten in any way.

Syn. — To attach; subjoin; connect; annex; unite.

Af'fix (ăf'fĭks), *n.* An appendage; one or more letters or syllables added at the end of a word; a suffix.

Af-fla'tion (ăf-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *afflatus*, p. p. of *afflare* to breathe on; *ad* + *flare* to blow.] A blowing or breathing on; inspiration.

Af-fla'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** A breath or blast of wind. **2.** A divine impartation of knowledge; inspiration.

Af-flict' (-flĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *afflictus*, p. p. of *affligere* to cast down; *ad* + *figere* to strike.] To inflict injury upon; to trouble grievously.

Syn. — To trouble; grieve; pain; distress; harass; torment; wound; hurt.

Af-flict'ing, *a.* Grievously painful; distressing.

Af-flic'tion (-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Cause of continued pain of body or mind; grief. **2.** A being afflicted.

Syn. — AFFLICTION; SORROW; GRIEF; DISTRESS; calamity; pain; adversity; misery; wretchedness; misfortune; trouble; hardship. — *Affliction* and *sorrow* are terms of general application; *grief* and *distress* refer to particular cases. *Affliction* is the stronger term, and applies particularly to prolonged sources of suffering. *Sorrow* and *grief* are much alike in meaning, but *grief* is the stronger term, usually denoting poignant mental suffering, whereas *sorrow* is more reflective, and is tinged with regret. *Distress* implies extreme suffering, and supposes some struggle of mind or body.

Af-flic'tive (ăf-flĭk'tĭv), *a.* Giving continued or repeated pain or grief; distressing.

Af'flu-ence (ăf'flū-ens), *n.* [F.; L. *affluentia*, fr. *affluens*, p. pr. of *affluere* to flow to; *ad* + *fluere* to flow. See FLUX.] **1.** A flowing to or towards; concourse; influx. **2.** An abundant supply; profusion; wealth.

Syn. — Abundance; riches; profusion; exuberance; plenty; wealth; opulence.

Af'flu-ent (-ent), *a.* Abundant; copious; wealthy. — *n.* A stream flowing into a river or lake; a tributary stream. — **Af'flu-ent-ly**, *adv.*

Af'flux' (ăf'flŭks'), **Af-flux'ion** (ăf-flŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *affluxum*, p. p. of *affluere*.] A flowing towards; that which flows to.

Af-ford' (ăf-fôrd'), *v. t.* [OE. *aforthen*, AS. *geforðian*, *forðian*, to further, accomplish, fr. *forð* forth, forward.] **1.** To give forth; to supply or produce as the natural result or fruit; to furnish. **2.** To incur or bear without serious detriment; to be able or rich enough.

Af-fray' (-frā'), *v. t.* [F. *effrayer*, orig. to disquiet, fr. L. *ex* + OHG. *fridu* peace (akin to E. *free*).] To frighten. — *n.* A tumultuous quarrel; brawl; fray.

Syn. — Quarrel; brawl; scuffle; encounter; fight; contest; feud; tumult; disturbance.

Af-freight' (-frāt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *ad-* + *freight*.] To hire (a ship) for transportation of goods or freight.

Af-fright' (-frīt'), *v. t.* To frighten; to alarm. — *n.* Sudden and great fear; terror.

Syn. — To terrify; frighten; alarm; dismay; appall; scare; startle; daunt; intimidate.

Af-front' (-frŭnt'), *v. t.* [F. *affronter* to confront, fr. L. *ad* + *frons* forehead, front.] To offend by disrespect; to treat with marked incivility.

Syn. — To insult; abuse; outrage; wound; illtreat; slight; defy; offend; provoke; pique; nettle. — *n.* Contemptuous or rude treatment; marked disrespect; a purposed indignity.

Syn. — AFFRONT; INSULT; OUTRAGE. — An *affront* is a designed mark of disrespect, usually in the presence of others. An *insult* is a personal attack either by words or actions, designed to humiliate or degrade. An *outrage* is an act of extreme and violent insult or abuse.

Af-front'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Tending to affront; offensive.

Af-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* [L. *affusus*, p. p. of *affundere* to pour to; *ad* + *fundere*. See FUSE.] To pour out or upon.

Af-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* A pouring upon, or sprinkling with a liquid, as in baptism, or as a remedy.

Af'ghan (ăf'gan), *a.* Pertaining to Afghanistan. — *n.* **1.** A native of Afghanistan. **2.** A worsted wrap.

A-field' (ă-fēld'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *field*.] **1.** To, in, or on the field. **2.** Out of the way; astray.

A-fire' (-fīr'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *fire*.] On fire.

A-float' (-flōt'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *float*.] **1.** Borne on the water; floating; on board ship. **2.** Moving; in general circulation. **3.** Unfixed; adrift.

A-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *foot*.] **1.** On foot. **2.** In motion; astir; in progress.

A-fore' (-fōr'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *fore*.] In the fore part of a vessel. — *prep.* **1.** Before (in all its senses) **2.** (Among sailors) before; in front of.

A-fore'go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *a.* Going before; foregoing.

A-fore'men'tioned (-mĕn'shŭnd), *a.* Previously mentioned; before-mentioned.

A-fore'said' (-sĕd'), *a.* Said before, or in a preceding part; already described or identified.

A-fore'thought' (-thȧt'), *a.* Premeditated; prepense; previously in mind; designed. — *n.* Premeditation.

A-fore'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* In time past; formerly.

A-foul' (ə-foul'), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *foul.*] In collision; entangled.

A-fraid' (-frād'), *p. a.* [OE. *afrayed*, p. p. of *afraien* to affray.] Impressed with fear.

Syn. — Fearful; timid; timorous; alarmed; anxious.

A-fresh' (-frĕsh'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *fresh.*] Anew; again; once more; newly.

Af'ri-can (ăf'rĭ-kan), *a.* [L. *Africus*, *Africanus*, fr. *Afer* African.] Pertaining to Africa. — *n.* A native of Africa; one of African race.

Af'ri-can'der (-kăn'dēr), *n.* One born in Africa of other than African parentage.

A-front' (ə-frŭnt'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *front.*] In front; face to face. — *prep.* In front of.

Aft (ăft), *adv.* & *a.* [AS. *æftan* behind; orig. superl. of *of*, *off*. See AFTER.] Near or towards the stern of a vessel; astern; abaft.

Aft'er (ăf'tẽr), *a.* [AS, *æfter* after, behind. The ending *-ter* is an old compar. suffix, in E. generally *-ther* (as in *other*), and *after* is a compar. of *of*, *off*.] 1. Next; later in time; subsequent. 2. Hinder; nearer the rear or the stern of the ship. — *prep.* 1. Behind in place. 2. Below in rank; next to in order. 3. Later in time; subsequent to. 4. Following; in pursuit of. 5. In conformity with; after the manner of; in accordance with. — *adv.* Subsequently in time or place; behind; afterward.

☞ *After* is prefixed to many words, forming compounds, but retaining its usual signification. The prefix may be adverbial, prepositional, or adjectival; as in *after*-described, *after*-part. The hyphen is sometimes needlessly used to connect the adjective *after* with its noun.

Aft'er-birth' (-bĕrth'), *n.* The membranes connected with the fetus, which come away after delivery.

Aft'er-clap' (-klăp'), *n.* An unexpected subsequent event; a disagreeable occurrence after an affair is supposed to be at an end. [same year.

Aft'er-crop' (-krŏp'), *n.* A second harvest in the

Aft'er damp' (dămp'). An irrespirable gas, remaining after an explosion of fire damp in mines; choke damp.

Aft'er-din'ner (-dĭn'nẽr), *a.* Following dinner.

Aft'er-math (-măth), *n.* A second mowing; grass which grows after the first crop of hay; rowen.

Aft'er-most (-mōst), *a. superl.* 1. Hindmost. 2. Nearest a ship's stern; most aft.

Aft'er-noon' (-nōōn'), *n.* The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening.

Aft'er-pains' (-pānz'), *n. pl.* The pains which succeed childbirth, as in expelling the afterbirth.

Aft'er-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A farce or other piece performed after a play. 2. The heel of a rudder.

Aft'er-thought' (-thȧt'), *n.* Reflection after an act; subsequent thought or expedient.

Aft'er-wards (-wẽrdz), } *adv.* At a later or succeed-
Aft'er-ward (-wẽrd), } ing time.

A-gain' (ə-gĕn'), *adv.* [OE. *ageín*, *agayn*, AS. *ongeán*, against, again.] 1. In return; back. 2. Another time; once more; anew. 3. Moreover; besides; further.

A-gainst' (ə-gĕnst'), *prep.* [OE. *agens*, AS. *ongegn.*] 1. Opposite to; towards. 2. In contact with; upon. 3. In opposition to; on the other side; counter to.

A-gam'ic (ə-găm'ĭk), *a.* [See AGAMOUS.] (*a*) Produced without sexual union; as, *agamic* or unfertilized eggs. (*b*) Not having visible organs of reproduction, as flowerless plants; agamous.

Ag'a-mous (ăg'ə-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄγαμος unmarried; ἀ priv. + γάμος marriage.] Having no visible sexual organs; asexual. In botany, cryptogamous.

A-gape' (ə-gāp' *or* -găp'), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *gape.*] Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention.

Ag'a-ric (ăg'ə-rĭk), *n.* [Gr. ἀγαρικόν, said to be fr. *Agara*, a town in Sarmatia.] 1. A fungus of many species, including the common mushroom. 2. A name for several species of corky fungi growing on decaying wood.

Ag'ate (ăg'ĕt), *n.* [F.; L. *achates*, fr. Gr. ἀχάτης.] 1. Uncrystallized quartz, presenting various colors arranged in stripes or bands, or blended in clouds. 2. A kind of printing type, larger than pearl and smaller than nonpareil; in England called *ruby*.

☞ This line is printed in the type called *agate*.

A-ga've (ə-gā'vē), *n.* [L. *Agave*, prop. name, fr. Gr. ἀγαυή, fem. of ἀγαυός illustrious, noble.] A genus of plants including the maguey or century plant, wrongly called *Aloe*.

Agave (*A. Americana*).

Age (āj), *n.* [F. *âge*, fr. L. *aetas*, contr. fr. *aevitas*, fr. *aevum* lifetime, age.] 1. The whole duration of a being; lifetime. 2. That part of the duration of a being between its beginning and any given time. 3. The latter part of life; seniority; state of being old. 4. One of the stages of life (of infancy, of youth, etc.). 5. Mature age; the time of life at which one attains personal rights and capacities. 6. A particular period in history. 7. A great period in the history of the Earth. 8. A century. 9. The people of a particular period; a generation. 10. A long time.

Syn. — Time; period; generation; date; era; epoch. — *v. i.* To grow aged; to become old; to show marks of age. — *v. t.* To cause to grow old; to imnart the characteristics of age to.

A'ged (ā'jĕd), *a.* 1. Old; having lived long or beyond the usual time allotted. 2. (ājd *or* ājd) Having a certain age: at the age of; having lived.

A'gen-cy (-jen-sy), *n.* [LL. *agentia*, fr. L. *agens*, *agentis*. See AGENT.] 1. The faculty of acting; state of being in action; instrumentality. 2. Office of an agent, or factor; relation between a principal and his agent; business of one intrusted with the concerns of another. 3. Place of business of an agent.

Syn. — Action; operation; efficiency; management.

A'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *agens*, *agentis*, p. pr. of *agere* to act.] Acting. — *n.* 1. One who has power to act; an actor. 2. One who acts for another; a substitute; a deputy; a factor. 3. An active power or cause, able to produce an effect.

Ag-glom'er-ate (ăg-glŏm'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *agglomeratus*, p. p. of *agglomerare*; *ad* + *glomerare* to form into a ball.] To wind or collect into a ball; to gather into a mass. — (-ĕt), *n.* 1. A collection or mass. 2. A mass of angular volcanic fragments united by heat; — distinguished from *conglomerate*. — **Ag-glom'er-ate**, **Ag-glom'er-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd). *a.*

Ag-glom'er-a'tion, *n.* 1. A collecting in a mass; a heaping together. 2. A mass; cluster.

Ag-glu'ti-nant (-glū'tĭ-nant), *a.* [L. *agglutinans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *agglutinare*.] Uniting, as glue; causing adhesion. — *n.* Any viscous substance which causes bodies or parts to adhere.

Ag-glu'ti-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *agglutinatus*, p. p. of *agglutinare* to cement to a thing; *ad* + *glutinare* to glue; *gluten* glue.] To cause to adhere, as with glue; to unite by causing an adhesion of substances. — *a.* 1. United; cemented together. 2. Consisting of root words combined but not materially altered as to form or meaning.

Ag-glu'ti-na'tion, *n.* 1. A uniting by a tenacious substance; adhesion of parts. 2. Combination of root words without change of form or loss of meaning.

Ag-glu'ti-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to agglutination; tending to unite; adhesive.

Ag'gran-dize (ăg'grăn-dīz), *v. t.* [F. *agrandir*; *à*

(L. *ad*) + *grandir* to increase, L. *grandire*, fr. *grandis* great.] To make great or greater; to increase; to exalt. — **Ag'gran-dī'zer** (ăg'grăn-dī'zẽr), *n.*

Syn. — To augment; exalt; promote; advance.

Ag-gran'dize-ment (ăg-grăn'dĪz-*ment or* ăg'grăn-dĪz'-ment), *n.* An aggrandizing, or being exalted in power, honor, wealth, etc.

Syn. — Augmentation; exaltation; enlargement; advancement; promotion; preferment.

Ag'gra-vate (-grȧ-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *aggravatus*, p. p. of *aggravare*. See AGGRIEVE.] 1. To make worse, more severe, or more offensive. 2. To exaggerate. 3. To exasperate; to irritate. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — To heighten; intensify; increase; magnify; exaggerate; provoke; irritate; exasperate.

Ag'gra-va'tion, *n.* 1. An aggravating, or making worse; an increasing in severity or heinousness. 2. Exaggerated representation. 3. An extrinsic circumstance which increases the guilt of a crime or misery of a calamity. 4. Provocation; irritation. [*Colloq.*]

Ag'gre-gate (-grĕ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *aggregatus*, p. p. of *aggregare* to lead to a flock; *ad* + *gregare* to collect into a flock, *grex* flock, herd. See GREGARIOUS.] To bring together; to collect into a mass or sum.

Syn. — To heap up; accumulate; pile; collect.

Ag'gre-gate (-gāt), *a.* 1. Formed into a whole mass or sum; collective. 2. Formed into clusters or into a common organized mass. — *n.* 1. A mass, assemblage, or sum of particulars. 2. A mass formed by union of homogeneous particles; — in distinction from a *compound*, formed by union of heterogeneous particles.

Ag'gre-ga'tion (-grē'shŭn), *n.* An aggregating, or being aggregated; collection into a mass or sum; a collection of particulars; an aggregate. [lective.]

Ag'gre-ga-tive (-grā-tĪv), *a.* Taken together; col-

Ag-gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *aggressio*, fr. *aggredi* to approach; *ad* + *gradi* to step, *gradus* step.] The first act of hostility; unprovoked attack; assault.

Syn. — Attack; invasion; assault; encroachment; injury; offense; intrusion; provocation.

Ag-gres'sive (-grĕs'sĪv), *a.* Tending or disposed to aggress; unjustly attacking. — **Ag-gres'sive-ness**, *n.*

Ag-gres'sor (-sẽr), *n.* [L.] One who begins hostility or a quarrel; an assailant.

Ag-grieve' (-grēv'), *v. t.* [OF. *agrever; a* (L. *ad*) + *grever* to burden, injure, L. *gravare* to weigh down, fr. *gravis* heavy. See GRIEVE.] To give pain to; to afflict; to oppress or injure.

Ag-group' (-grōōp'), *v. t.* [F. *agrouper; à* (L. *ad*) + *groupe* group.] To bring together in a group.

A-ghast' (ȧ-gȧst'), *a. & p. p.* [OE. *agasten* to terrify, fr. AS. pref. *ā-* out + *gǣstan* to terrify.] Terrified; struck with amazement or horror.

Ag'ile (ăj'Ĭl), *a.* [F.; L. *agilis*, fr. *agere* to move.] Apt or ready to move. — **A-gil'i-ty** (ȧ-jĬl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Syn. — Active; alert; nimble; brisk; lively; quick.

Ag'i-o (ăj'Ĭ-ō *or* ă'jĬ-ō), *n.* [It. *aggio* exchange, premium.] Premium on a better sort of money when exchanged for an inferior sort; discount on foreign bills of exchange. [jobbing.

Ag'i-o-tage (ăj'Ĭ-ō-tăj), *n.* Exchange business; stock-

Ag'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *agitatus*, p. p. of *agitare* to put in motion, fr. *agere* to move.] 1. To move with violent, irregular action. 2. To stir up; to excite. 3. To discuss earnestly. 4. To devise; to plot.

Syn. — To move; shake; excite; rouse; disturb; distract; revolve; discuss; debate; canvass.

Ag'i-ta'tion, *n.* 1. An agitating, or being agitated; commotion. 2. Disturbance; perturbation. 3. Examination; earnest discussion; debate.

Syn. — Emotion; commotion; excitement; trepidation; tremor; perturbation. See EMOTION.

Ag'i-ta'tor (ăj'Ĭ-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] 1. One who excites others. 2. An implement for shaking or mixing.

Ag'nail (ăg'nāl), *n.* [AS. *angnæl; ange* vexation, trouble + *nægel* nail. Cf. HANGNAIL.] Inflammation under or around the nail; a hangnail.

Ag'nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *agnatus*, p. p. of *agnasci* to be born in addition to; *ad* + *nasci* to be born.] 1. Related by the father's side; sprung from the same male ancestor. 2. Allied; akin. — *n.* A relative whose relationship can be traced exclusively through males.

Ag-na'tion, *n.* Relationship by the father's side.

Ag-nos'tic (-nŏs'tĬk), *n.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + γνωστικός knowing, γιγνώσκειν to know.] Professing ignorance; involving no dogmatic assertion. — *n.* One who denies that we have any knowledge, save of phenomena; one who supports agnosticism.

Ag-nos'ti-cism (-tĬ-sĭz'm), *n.* That doctrine which, professing ignorance, neither asserts nor denies. The theological doctrine that the existence of a personal Deity, an unseen world, etc., can be neither proved nor disproved; — opposed alike to dogmatic skepticism and to dogmatic theism.

A-go' (ȧ-gō'), *a. & adv.* [OE. *ago*, *agon*, p. p. of *agon* to go away, pass by.] Past; gone by; since.

A-gog' (-gŏg'), *a. & adv.* [Cf. F. *gogue* fun, perh. of Celtic origin.] In eager desire; eager; astir.

A-go'ing (ȧ-gō'Ĭng), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + p. pr. of *go*.] In motion; in the act of going.

Ag'o-nize (ăg'ō-nīz), *v. i.* 1. To writhe with agony. 2. To struggle desperately. — *v. t.* To torture.

Ag'o-ni'zing-ly (-nī'zĬng-lĭ), *adv.* With extreme anguish or desperate struggles.

Ag'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [L. *agonia*, Gr. ἀγωνία, orig. a contest, fr. ἀγών strife, fr. ἄγειν to lead.] Extreme pain.

Syn. — AGONY; ANGUISH; PANG; torment; throe; distress; suffering. *Agony* and *anguish* both denote acute and permanent pain, often producing contortions, but in *agony* the pain is more general. A *pang* is a paroxysm of excruciating pain, severe and transient.

A-gra'ri-an (ȧ-grā'rĬ-an), *a.* [L. *agrarius*, fr. *ager* field.] 1. Pertaining to fields, lands, their tenure, or equitable division. 2. Growing wild; — said of plants in the fields. — *n.* One who favors equal division of landed property. — **A-gra'ri-an-ism**, *n.*

A-gree' (-grē'), *v. i.* [F. *agréer* to receive kindly, fr. *à gré; à* (L. *ad*) + *gré* good will, liking, fr. L. *gratus* agreeable. See GRATEFUL.] 1. To harmonize in opinion or action; to be in unison; to be or become united or consistent. 2. To yield assent; to accede; — followed by *to*. 3. To exchange promises; to come to terms. 4. To resemble; to correspond. 5. To suit or do well. 6. To correspond grammatically in gender, number, case, or person.

Syn. — To assent; concur; consent; acquiesce; accede; engage; promise; stipulate; contract; bargain; correspond; harmonize; fit; tally; coincide; comport.

A-gree'a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĬl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Agreeableness.

A-gree'a-ble (-ȧ-bl'), *a.* [F. *agréable*.] 1. Pleasing to the mind or senses; pleasant; grateful. 2. Willing; ready to consent. [*Colloq.*] 3. Agreeing or suitable; adapted. 4. In pursuance or accordance; — in this sense used adverbially for *agreeably*. — **A-gree'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **A-gree'a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Pleasing; pleasant; welcome; charming; acceptable; amiable. See PLEASANT.

A-gree'ment, *n.* 1. State of agreeing; harmony; concord; conformity. 2. Grammatical concord or correspondence of words in gender, number, case, or person. 3. Concurrence in an engagement; exchange of promises; mutual arrangement or stipulation.

Syn. — Bargain; contract; compact; stipulation.

A-gres'tic (-grĕs'tĬk), *a.* [L. *agrestis*, fr. *ager* field.] Pertaining to fields or the country; rural; rustic.

Ag'ri-cul'ture (ăg'rĭ-kŭl'tŭr; 40), *n.* [L. *agricultura; ager* + *cultura* cultivation.] Cultivation of the ground; tillage; husbandry; farming. — **Ag'ri-cul'tur-al**, *a.*

Ag'ri-cul'tur-ist, *n.* One engaged or skilled in agriculture; a husbandman.

A-ground' (ə-ground'), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *ground*.] On the ground; stranded.

A'gue (ā'gū), *n.* [OF.; LL. (febris) *acuta*, acute fever, fr. L. *acutus* sharp.] 1. Intermittent fever, with alternate cold and hot fits. 2. The chill of intermittent fever. — **A'gu-ish**, *a.*

Ah (ä), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, delight, triumph, etc.

A-ha' (ä-hä'), *interj.* An exclamation of triumph, mixed with derision or irony, or simple surprise.

A-ha', *n.* A ha-ha, or sunk fence.

A-head' (-hĕd'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *head*.] In or to the front; in advance; onward.

A-hoy' (-hoi'), *interj.* [OE. *a*, interj. + *hoy*.] A sailor's term used in hailing ships, etc.

A-hull' (-hŭl'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *hull*.] With sails furled, and helm lashed alee; — said of ships.

Aid (ād), *v. t.* [F. *aider*, fr. L. *adjutare*, freq. of *adjuvare* to help; *ad* + *juvare* to help. Cf. ADJUTANT.] To support; to help.

Syn. — To help; assist; support; sustain; succor; relieve; befriend; coöperate; promote. See HELP.

— *n.* 1. Help; relief. 2. A helper; an assistant. 3. An aid-de-camp.

Aid'-de-camp' (ād'de-kăn'), *n.*; *pl.* AIDE-DE-CAMP (ād'-). [F. *aide de camp* (literally) camp assistant.] An officer who carries a general's orders, or assists him in correspondence and in directing movements.

Ai'gret (ā'grĕt), **Ai-grette'** (ā-grĕt'), } *n.* [F.] 1. The small white European heron. 2. A plume of feathers, gems, etc. 3. A feathery crown of seed, as the down of dandelions or thistles.

Ail (āl), *v. t.* [AS. *eglan* to trouble, pain.] To affect with pain or uneasiness; to trouble; to be the matter with. — *v. i.* To be ill, indisposed, or in trouble. — *n.* Indisposition or morbid affection.

Ai-lan'thus (ā-lăn'thŭs), **Ai-lan'thus** (-thŭs), *n.* [*Ailanto* tree of heaven, Molucca name.] A genus of trees, natives of the East Indies.

Ail'ment (āl'ment), *n.* Indisposition; morbid affection of the body.

Aim (ām), *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *aestimare* to estimate; or perh. OF. *aesmer; a* (L. *ad*) + *esmer*. See ESTIMATE.] To point or direct (a weapon, effort, intention, remark, etc.). — *n.* 1. The pointing of a weapon toward the object to be struck; direction of a weapon, blow, discourse, remark, etc., towards a particular object. 2. Intention; design; scheme.

Syn. — End; object; scope; drift; design; purpose; intention; scheme; tendency; aspiration.

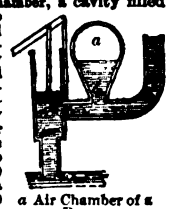
Aim'less, *a.* Without aim or purpose.

Ain't (ānt). A colloquial or illiterate contraction for *are not* and *am not*, also used for *is not*.

Air (ãr), *n.* [OE. & F. *air*, L. *aër*, fr. Gr. ἀήρ air, mist, prob. akin to E. *wind*.] 1. The fluid which we breathe; the atmosphere. 2. State of the atmosphere, as respects heat, cold, moisture, etc. 3. Air in motion; wind. 4. A musical idea rhythmically developed; a melody; a tune. 5. Manner and appearance of a person; demeanor; semblance; style. 6. *pl.* Artificial or affected manner; show of pride; haughtiness.

☞ *Air* is much used adjectively or as the first part of a compound term. In most cases it might be written either as a separate limiting word, or as part of a compound term, with or without the hyphen.

Air bath. (*a*) An apparatus for applying air to the body. (*b*) An arrangement for drying substances in air of any desired temperature. — **Air bed**, a sack inflated with air, and used as a bed. — **Air bladder**, a sac full of air in an animal or plant; an air hole in a casting. — **Air brake**, a railroad brake operated by condensed air. — **Air cell**, a cell containing air. — **Air chamber**, a cavity filled with air, in an animal or plant, also for equalizing the flow of a liquid in a pump or other hydraulic machine. — **Air cock**, a faucet to allow escape of air. — **Air drill**, a drill driven by elastic pressure of condensed air; a pneumatic drill. — **Air engine**, an engine driven by heated or by compressed air. — **Air gun**, a gun in which the elastic force of condensed air is used to discharge the ball. — **Air hole.** (*a*) A hole to admit or discharge air; a spot in the ice not frozen over. (*b*) A fault in a casting, produced by a bubble of air; a blowhole. — **Air line**, a straight line; bee line. — **Air pipe**, a pipe for drawing off foul air. — **Air plant**, a plant nourished by the air only; an aërophyte. — **Air pump**, a machine for exhausting air from a closed vessel. — **Air sac**, an air cell in a bird. — **Air shaft**, a passage supplying fresh air to a mine or tunnel. — **Air spring**, a spring operated by the elasticity of air. — **Air stove**, a stove for heating a current of air driven against it and distributed through a building. — **Air trap**, a contrivance for shutting off foul air or gas from drains, sewers, etc.; a stench trap. — **Air trunk**, a shaft for conducting foul air from a room. — **Air vessel**, a vessel or cell (in birds, plants, pumps, etc.) containing air. — **Air way**, a passage for a current of air.



a Air Chamber of a Pump.

Air (ãr), *v. t.* 1. To expose to the air; to ventilate. 2. To expose or display ostentatiously.

Air'i-ly (ãr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an airy manner; lightly.

Air'i-ness, *n.* 1. Openness or exposure to the air. 2. Lightness of spirits; gayety; levity.

Air'ing, *n.* 1. A walk or a ride in the open air. 2. An exposure to air, or to a fire, for warming, drying, etc.

Air'less, *a.* Not open to fresh air.

Air'-tight' (-tīt'), *a.* So tight as to exclude air.

Air'y (-ĭ), *a.* 1. Consisting of air. 2. Relating to air; high in air; aërial. 3. Open to a free current of air; breezy. 4. Resembling air; thin; unsubstantial. 5. Without reality or solid foundation; empty; visionary. 6. Light of heart; vivacious; flippant. 7. Having an affected manner; affectedly grand.

Aisle (īl), *n.* [F. *aile* wing, L. *ala*, contr. fr. *axilla*.] (*a*) A lateral division of a building, separated from the middle part (nave), by a row of columns. (*b*) [Perh. confused with *alley*.] Passageway to the pews of a church.

Aisled (īld), *a.* Furnished with an aisle or aisles.

A-jar' (ə-jär'), *adv.* [OE. *on char* ajar, on the turn; AS. *cerr, cyrr*, turn.] Slightly turned or opened.

A-jar', *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *jar*.] In a state of discord.

A-kim'bo (ə-kĭm'bō), *a.* [Etym. unknown.] With a bend; with hand on the hip and elbow turned outward.

A-kin' (-kĭn'), *a.* [Pref. *a-* (*for of*) + *kin*.] 1. Of the same kin; related by blood. 2. Of the same kind.

Al'a-bas'ter (ăl'ə-băs'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *Alabastron* a town in Egypt, near which it was common.] A compact sulphate or carbonate of lime.

A-lack' (ə-lăk'), **A-lack'a-day'** (-ə-dā'), *interj.* An exclamation of sorrow.

A-lac'ri-ty (-rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *alacritas*, fr. *alacer* eager.] Cheerful readiness or promptitude; briskness.

Al'a-mode' (ăl'ə-mōd'; F. à'là-mōd'), *adv.* & *a.* [F. *à la mode* after the fashion.] According to the fashion or mode. — *n.* A thin black silk for scarfs, etc.

A-larm' (ə-lärm'), *n.* [It. *all' arme* to arms! fr. L. *arma*, pl., arms.] 1. A summons to arms. 2. A warning of danger. 3. Surprise with terror. 4. A mechanical contrivance to rouse persons from sleep; an alarum.

Alarm bell, a bell giving notice of danger. — **Alarm clock** *or* **watch**, a clock or watch which can be so set as to ring loudly at a prearranged hour. — **Alarm gauge**, an attach-

ment to a steam boiler to show an overpressure of steam or deficiency of water in the boiler.

Syn. — Alarm; Fright; Terror; Consternation; affright; trepidation; apprehension; dismay; agitation; disquiet; disquietude. — *Fright* is fear suddenly excited, producing confusion of the senses. *Alarm* is hurried agitation from a sense of immediate exposure. *Terror* is agitating and excessive fear, which usually benumbs the faculties. *Consternation* is overwhelming fear, with powerlessness and amazement. See Apprehension.

A-larm' (ȧ-lärm'), *v. t.* **1.** To call to arms for defense; to notify of approaching danger; to put on the alert. **2.** To disturb. **3.** To fill with anxiety; to excite with sudden fear.

A-larm'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One prone to excite alarms, especially needless alarms.

A-lar'um (-lăr'ŭm), *n.* [OE. *alarom*, same as *alarm*.] **1.** Alarm. **2.** An alarm signal or mechanism to sound an alarm (as in an alarm clock).

A-las' (ȧ-lăs'), *interj.* [OE. & OF.; L. *ah* + *lassus* weary.] An exclamation of sorrow, pity, or dread.

Alb (ălb), *n.* [LL. *alba*, fr. L. *albus* white.] An ecclesiastical vestment of white linen, reaching to the feet, and enveloping the person.

‖ **Al-ba'ta** (ăl-bā'tȧ), *n.* [L. *albatus*, p. p. of *albare* to make white, fr. *albus*.] A white metallic alloy, made into spoons, forks, teapots, etc.; German silver.

Al'ba-tross (-bȧ-trŏs), *n.* [Corrup. fr. Pg. *alcatraz* cormorant, albatross, or Sp. *alcatraz* pelican.] A very large web-footed sea bird, of the southern hemisphere.

Al'be'it (ăl'bē'ĭt), *conj.* Even though; although; notwithstanding.

Al-bes'cent (ăl-bĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *albescens*, p. pr. of *albescere* to grow white, fr. *albus* white.] Becoming whitish; moderately white. — **Al-bes'cence**, *n.* [family.]

Al'bi-core (-bĭ-kōr), *n.* A large fish of the Mackerel

Al-bi'no (-bī'nō), *n.* [Sp. or Pg.; orig., whitish, fr. *albo* white, L. *albus*.] A person having insufficient coloring substance in skin, hair, and eyes. An albino has skin and hair of a milky hue, and eyes with red pupil and pink or blue iris. Said also of animals and plants.

Al'bi-on (ăl'bĭ-ŭn), *n.* An ancient name of England.

Al'bu-gin'e-ous (-bū-jĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Of the nature of the white of the eye, or of an egg; albuminous.

Al'bum (-bŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *albus* white.] A blank book for photographs, autographs, sketches, etc.

Al-bu'men (-bū'mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *albus*.] **1.** The white of an egg. **2.** Nourishing matter stored in the seed in many plants.

Al-bu'min (-mĭn), *n.* A thick, viscous nitrogenous substance, the chief constituent of white of eggs and of the serum of blood, found also in other animal substances and in many plants.

Al-bu'mi-nin (-mĭ-nĭn), *n.* The substance of the cells which inclose the white of birds' eggs.

Al-bu'mi-nous (-nŭs), **Al-bu'mi-nose'** (-nōs'), } *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, albumen, or resembling albumen or albumin.

Al-bur'num (-bûr'nŭm), *n.* The white and softer part of wood, next the inner bark; sapwood.

Al'ca-hest (ăl'kȧ-hĕst), *n.* Alkahest.

‖ **Al-caid'**, **Al-cayde'** (ăl-kīd'; *Sp.* ăl-kä-ē'dā), *n.* [Sp. *alcaide*, fr. Ar. *al-qāid* governor, fr. *qāda* to govern.] **1.** Commander of a castle or fortress among Spaniards, Portuguese, and Moors. **2.** Warden of a jail.

‖ **Al-cal'de** (ăl-kăl'dā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-qādī* judge, fr. *qada* to decide, judge. Hence, the *cadi* of the Turks.] A magistrate or judge in Spain, Spanish America, etc.

Al-chem'ic (ăl-kĕm'ĭk), **Al-chem'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to alchemy. [chemy.

Al'che-mist (ăl'kē-mĭst), *n.* One who practices al-

Al'che-my (-mĭ), *n.* [OF. *alkemie*, Ar. *alkīmiā*, fr. late Gr. χημεία infusion, χυμός juice, liquid, fr. χέειν to pour.] Occult chemistry; pretended art of transmuting base metals into gold, finding the panacea, or universal remedy for diseases, etc. — **Al'che-mis'tic** (ăl'kē-mĭs'tĭk), **Al'che-mis'tic-al**, *a.*

Al'co-hol (ăl'kō-hŏl), *n.* [Sp., alcohol, antimony, galena, fr. Ar. *al-kohl* powder of antimony or galena, to paint the eyebrows with; — later, rectified spirits.] Pure or highly rectified spirit; the intoxicating element of fermented or distilled liquors, extracted from fermented vegetable juices. — **Al'co-hol'ic**, *a.*

Al'co-ran (ăl'kō-răn *or* ăl'kō-rän'), *n.* [F.; fr. Ar. *al-qorān*, orig. the reading, the book, fr. *qaraa* to read. Cf. Koran.] The Mohammedan Scriptures; the Koran (usual form). [Spelt also Alkoran.]

Al'cove (ăl'kōv *or* ăl-kōv'), *n.* [F.; Sp. *alcoba*, fr. Ar. *al-quobbah* arch, tent.] **1.** A recessed portion of a room; recess in a library. **2.** A garden bower.

Al'de-hyde (-dē-hid), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *alcohol dehydrogenatum*, alcohol deprived of its hydrogen.] A colorless and very volatile liquid obtained from alcohol by oxidation. — **Al'de-hy'dic** (-hī'dĭk), *a.*

Al'der (ąl'dẽr), *n.* [OE. *aldir*, *aller*, akin to L. *alnus*, and E. *elm*.] A tree, usually growing in moist land, whose wood is used by turners, etc., and the bark by dyers and tanners.

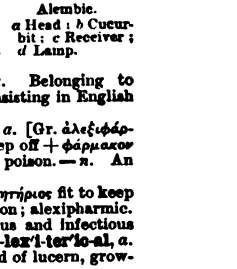
Al'der-man (-mȧn), *n.* [AS. *aldormon*, *ealdorman*; *ealdor* an elder + *man*.] A municipal officer having a legislative function, and sometimes exercising magisterial and administrative functions. — **Al'der-man-cy** (-sy), *n.* — **Al'der-man'ic** (-mȧn'ĭk), *a.*

Ale (āl), *n.* [AS. *ealu*.] **1.** A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation and addition of hops. **2.** A festival in English country places.

A-lee' (ȧ-lē'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *lee*.] On the lee, or side away from the wind; — opposite of *aweather*.

Ale'house' (āl'hous'), *n.* Place where ale is retailed.

A-lem'bic (ȧ-lĕm'bĭk), *n.* [F.; Ar. *al-anbīq*, fr. Gr. ἄμβιξ cup, cap of a still.] An old apparatus for distillation, now replaced by the *retort* and *worm still*.



Alembic.
a Head; *b* Cucurbit; *c* Receiver; *d* Lamp.

A-lert' (-lĕrt'), *a.* [F. *alerte*, earlier *à l'erte* on the watch, fr. It. *all' erta* on the watch, prop. (standing) on a height; *erta* a declivity, steep. See Erect.] Watchful; vigilant; nimble. — **A-lert'ly**, *adv.* — **A-lert'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Active; agile; lively; quick; prompt.

Ale'wife' (āl'wīf'), *n.* A woman who keeps an alehouse.

Ale'wife', *n.* [Prop. *aloof*, Indian name of a fish.] A North American fish of the Herring family.

Al'ex-an'drine (ăl'ĕgz-ăn'drĭn), *a.* Belonging to Alexandria. — *n.* A kind of verse consisting in English of twelve syllables.

A-lex'i-phar'mic (ȧ-lĕks'ĭ-fär'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀλεξιφάρμακος keeping off poison; ἀλέξειν to keep off + φάρμακον poison.] Expelling or counteracting poison. — *n.* An antidote against poison or infection.

A-lex'i-ter'ic (-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀλεξητήριος fit to keep off or help, fr. ἀλέξειν.] Resisting poison; alexipharmic. — *n.* A preservative against contagious and infectious diseases, and the effects of poison. — **A-lex'i-ter'ic-al**, *a.*

Al-fal'fa (ăl-făl'fȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of lucern, growing in California, Texas, etc.

‖ **Al'ga** (ăl'gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **Algæ** (ăl'jē). [L., seaweed.] A kind of seaweed; *pl.* the class of cellular cryptogamic plants including kelp, dulse, sea lettuce, confervæ, etc.

Al'ge-bra (-jē-brȧ), *n.* [LL.; fr. Ar. *al-jebr* reduction of parts to a whole, fr. *jabara* to bind together.] Mathematical calculation by letters and symbols. — **Al'ge-bra'ic** (ăl'jē-brā'ĭk), **Al'ge-bra'ic-al**, *a.* — **Al'ge-bra'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Al'ge-bra'ist (-brā'ĭst), *n.* One versed in algebra.

Al'goid (-goid), *a.* Like an alga, or seaweed.

Al'go-rithm (ăl'gō-rĭth'm), *n.* [F. *algorithme.*] Art of computing in any particular way.

Al'gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *algosus*, fr. *alga* seaweed.] Pertaining to the algæ, or seaweeds.

A'li-as (ā'lĭ-ăs), *adv.* [L., fr. *alius* other. See ELSE.] Otherwise; otherwise called. — *n.* **1.** A writ issued after a first has expired. **2.** An assumed name.

Al'i-bi (ăl'ĭ-bī), *n.* [L., elsewhere, at another place.] An accused person's plea that he was in another place when the alleged act was committed.

Al'ien (āl'yen), *a.* [L. *alienus*, fr. *alius*.] **1.** Not belonging to the same country; foreign. **2.** Different in nature; inconsistent (*with*); incongruous. — *n.* A foreigner; stranger. [**Al'ien-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Al'ien-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being alienated. — **Al'ien-ate** (-āt), *a.* [L. *alienare*, *-atum*, fr. *alienus*.] Estranged; foreign. — *v. t.* **1.** To transfer to another. **2.** To withdraw (the affections); to estrange.

Al'ien-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An alienating, or being alienated. **2.** Legal conveyance of property. **3.** Estrangement. **4.** Mental derangement.

Syn. — Insanity; lunacy; madness; derangement.

Al'ien-a'tor (-tŏr), *n.* One who alienates.

Al'ien-ee' (-yen-ē'), *n.* One to whom the title of property is transferred; — opposed to *alienor*.

Al'ien-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The legal condition of an alien. **2.** The treatment of mental diseases.

Al'ien-ist, *n.* One who treats mental diseases.

Al'ien-or' (-ŏr'), *n.* One who transfers property.

Al'i-form (ăl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ala* wing + *-form.*] Wing-shaped; winglike.

A-light' (ă-līt'), *v. i.* [AS. *ālīhtan*; pref. *ā-* + *līhtan* to alight.] **1.** To get down or descend; to dismount. **2.** To descend and settle, rest, or stop.

A-light', *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *light.*] Lighted; in a flame.

A-lign' (-līn'), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *aligner*; à (L. *ad*) + *ligne* (L. *linea*) line.] To adjust or form in line; to fall into line. — **A-lign'ment**, *n.*

A-like' (-līk'), *a.* [AS. *onlīc*, *gelīc*; pref. *ā-* + *like.*] Having resemblance; similar. — *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree; in common; equally.

Al'i-ment (ăl'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *alimentum*, fr. *alere* to nourish.] That which nourishes; food; sustenance.

Al'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), **Al'i-men'ta-ry** (-tă-rў), *a.* Pertaining to aliment; nutritious.

Alimentary canal, the entire channel, from the mouth to the anus, through which food passes.

Al'i-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Nutriment.

Al'i-men'tive-ness, *n.* Appetite for food.

Al'i-mo-ny (ăl'ĭ-mō-nў), *n.* [L. *alimonia.*] **1.** Maintenance. **2.** An allowance legally made to a wife out of her husband's income, upon her separation from him.

Al'i-ped (-pĕd), *a.* [L. *alipes*; *ala* wing + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Wing-footed. — *n.* An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane used as a wing, as the bat.

Al'i-quant (-kwant), *a.* [L. *aliquantus* some, moderate; *alius* other + *quantus* how great.] Not dividing another number or quantity without leaving a remainder.

Al'i-quot (-kwŏt), *a.* [L. *aliquot* several; *alius* + *quot* how many.] Dividing exactly, without remainder.

A-live' (ă-līv'), *a.* [AS. *on līfe* in life.] **1.** Having life; living. **2.** In operation; unextinguished. **3.** Sprightly; briak. **4.** Easily impressed; sensitive.

A-liz'a-rin (-lĭz'ă-rĭn), *n.* [F. *alizarine.*] A coloring principle, which produces the Turkish reds.

Al'ka-hest (ăl'kă-hĕst), *n.* [LL. *alchahest.*] A "universal solvent."

Al'ka-les'cent (ăl'kă-lĕs'sent), *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali. — **Al'ka-les'cence**, *n.*

Al'ka-li (-lī *or* -lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ALKALIS or ALKALIES (-līz *or* -lĭz). [F. *alcali*, fr. Ar. *alqalī* ashes of saltwort.] **1.** Soda ash; potash, etc. **2.** A caustic base which neutralizes acids, turns reddened litmus blue, etc.

Al'ka-li-fy (ăl'kă-lĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* To change into an alkali.

Al'ka-line (-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* Pertaining to, or having properties of, an alkali. — **Al'ka-lin'i-ty** (-lĭn'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Al'ka-lize (-līz), *v. t.* To render alkaline. — **Al'ka-li-za'tion**, *n.*

Al'ka-loid (-loid), *n.* An organic base occurring in plants and animals, and resembling the alkalis. — **Al'ka-loid**, **Al'ka-loid'al**, *a.*

Al'ko-ran (ăl'kŏ-răn; *Ar.* ăl'kŏ-rän'), *n.* Alcoran.

All (ąl), *a.* [AS. *eal*, pl. *ealle.*] The whole quantity or quality of; the whole of; every. — *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely; quite. — *n.* The whole; the total; the aggregate; everything.

All the same, nevertheless. — **All told**, all counted; in all. — **At all**, in any way or respect; in the least degree; under any circumstances.

‖ **Al'lah** (ăl'lă), *n.* [Ar., contr. fr. *al* the + *ilah* God.] The Mohammedan name of the Supreme Being.

Al-lan'to-is (ăl-lăn'tō-ĭs), **Al-lan'toid** (-lăn'toid), *n.* A membranous appendage of the embryos of mammals, birds, and reptiles. — **Al'lan-to'ic** (ăl'lăn-tŏ'ĭk), **Al-lan'toid**, **Al'lan-toid'al**, *a.*

Al-lay' (ăl-lā'), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *ālecgan*; *ā-* + *lecgan* to lay.] To make quiet; to appease; to quell; to abate; to mitigate; to subside. — **Al-lay'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To alleviate; check; repress; assuage; subdue; destroy; compose; soothe; calm. See ALLEVIATE.

Al'le-ga'tion (ăl'lē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *allegatio*, fr. *allegare*, *-gatum*, to send a message; *ad* + *legare* to send. Cf. ALLEGE.] **1.** Positive assertion. **2.** Averment; legal statement of what is to be proved.

Al-lege' (ăl-lĕj'), *v. t.* [OE. *aleggen* to adduce as evidence; L. *ex* + *litigare* to quarrel.] **1.** To bring forward with positiveness; to affirm; to assert. **2.** To urge as a reason, plea, or excuse. — **Al-lege'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To bring forward; adduce; advance; assign; produce; declare; affirm; assert; aver; predicate.

Al-le'giance (-lē'jans *or* -jĭ-ans), *n.* [OE. *alegeaunce*; pref. *a-* + OF. *lige*, *liege.*] The obligation owed by a subject to his sovereign or government; loyalty.

Syn. — ALLEGIANCE; LOYALTY; fealty. — *Allegiance* is an obligation to a ruling power. *Loyalty* is a sentiment towards such power, and is personal, so that we speak of the *loyalty* of a wife to her husband, not of her *allegiance*.

Al'le-gor'ic (ăl'lē-gŏr'ĭk), **Al'le-gor'ic-al** (-gŏr'ĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, allegory; figurative. — **Al'le-gor'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Al'le-go-rist (-gō-rĭst), *n.* One who allegorizes.

Al'le-gor'i-za'tion (-gŏr'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A turning into allegory; an understanding allegorically.

Al'le-go-rize (ăl'lē-gō-rīz), *v. t.* **1.** To form or turn into allegory. **2.** To treat as allegorical.

Al'le-go-ry (-gō-rў), *n.* [Gr. ἀλληγορία description of one thing under the image of another; ἄλλος other + ἀγορεύειν to speak in the assembly.] A figurative discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its circumstances.

Syn. — ALLEGORY; PARABLE; metaphor; fable. — An *allegory* differs both from fable and *parable*, in that the properties of persons are represented as transferred to things. In the *parable* there is no transference of properties.

‖ **Al'le-gret'to** (ăl'lē-grĕt'tō; *It.* ăl'lā-grĕt'tō), *a.* [It., dim. of *allegro.*] Quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*. — *n.* Musical movement in this time.

‖ **Al-le'gro** (ăl-lā'grō; *It.* ăl-lā'grō), *a.* [It., gay, fr. L. *alacer* lively.] Briak, lively. — *n.* An allegro movement in music; a quick, sprightly strain or piece.

Al'le-lu'ia (ăl'lē-lū'yā), **Al'le-lu'iah** } *n.* [L. *alleluia*, fr. Heb. *hallēlū-yāh.*] Hallelujah.

Al-le'vi-ate (-lē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *alleviare*, fr. L. *ad* + *levis* light. See LEVITY.] **1.** To lighten or lessen (troubles); to mitigate, or make easier to be endured. —

Al-le'vi-a-tive (Al-lē'vĭ-ā-tĭv), **Al-le'vi-a-to-ry**, *a.* — **Al-le'vi-a-tor**, *n.*

Syn. — To ALLEVIATE; MITIGATE; ASSUAGE; ALLAY. — These words all indicate relief from some painful state. *Alleviate* supposes a load which is lightened or taken off; *mitigate*, something fierce which is made mild; *assuage*, something violent which is quieted; *allay*, something previously excited, but now brought down.

Al-le'vi-a'tion, *n.* **1.** An alleviating; mitigation; relief. **2.** That which mitigates, or makes more tolerable.

Al'ley (Al'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ALLEYS (-ĭz). [F. *allée* a going, passage, fr. *aller* to go.] A narrow passage.

Al'ley-way' (-wā'), *n.* An alley.

All' Fools' Day' (ąl' fōōlz dā'). The first day of April, on which sportive impositions are practiced.

All' fours' (ąl' fōrz'). [*All* + *four* (cards).] A game at cards, called "High, Low, Jack, and the Game."

All' fours' [formerly, **All' four'**]. All four legs of a quadruped; or the two legs and two arms of a person.

All' hail' (ąl' hāl'). [*All* + *hail*, interj.] All health; — a phrase of salutation or welcome.

All'hal'low eve' (ąl'hăl'ō ēv'). The evening before Allhallows or All Saints' Day, November 1st.

All'hal'low-mas (-măs), *n.* The feast of All Saints.

All'hal'low-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* [AS. *tīd* time.] The time at or near All Saints, or November 1st.

Al-li'ance (Al-lī'ans), *n.* [F.; fr. *allier* to ally.] **1.** A being allied; union of interests. **2.** The persons allied.

Syn. — Connection; affinity; confederacy; league.

Al-lied' (-līd'), *a.* United; joined; akin; related.

Al'li-gate (ăl'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *alligatus*, p. p. of *alligare*. See ALLY.] To tie; to unite by some tie.

Al'li-ga'tion, *n.* Arithmetical solution of questions concerning ingredients of different qualities or values.

Al'li-ga'tor (Al'ĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* [Sp. *el lagarto* the lizard, L. *lacertus* lizard.] A large carnivorous reptile of the Crocodile family, peculiar to America.

Al-li'sion (Al-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *allisio*, fr. *ad* + *laedere* to dash against.] A dashing against.

Al-lit'er-a'tion (-lĭt'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ad* + *litera* letter.] Repetition of the same letter. — **Al-lit'er-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.*

Al'lo-cate (Al'lō-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *ad* + *locare* to place.] To distribute or assign; to allot.

Al'lo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A putting one thing to another; arrangement. **2.** An apportionment.

‖ **Al'lo-ca'tur** (-tŭr), *n.* [LL., it is allowed, fr. *allocare* to allow.] "Allowed," — a legal term expressing the judicial allowance of a writ, order, etc.

Al'lo-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *allocutio*, fr. *ad* + *loqui* to speak.] An address, esp. of a pope to his clergy.

Al-lo'di-um (-lō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.; cf. OHG. *al* all, and *ōt* possession.] Freehold estate; land held in absolute independence; — opposed to *feud*. — **Al-lo'di-al**, *a.*

Al'lo-path (Al'lō-păth), **Al-lop'a-thist** (Al-lŏp'ă-thĭst), *n.* One who practices or professes allopathy. — **Al'lo-path'ic** (Al'lō-păth'ĭk), *a.*

Al-lop'a-thy (Al-lŏp'ă-thy), *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος other + πάθειν to suffer.] Use of medicines to produce effects different from those produced by disease; — opposed to *homeopathy*.

Al-lot' (-lŏt'), *v. t.* [OF. *aloter*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *lot* lot.] To distribute by lot; to parcel out; to grant.

Al-lot'ment, *n.* **1.** An allotting; assignment. **2.** A part, or portion granted or distributed.

Al-low' (-lou'), *v. t.* [F. *allouer*, fr. LL. *allocare* to admit as proved.] **1.** To grant or yield; to let one have. **2.** To own or acknowledge; to concede. **3.** To abate or deduct. **4.** To license; to consent to. — *v. i.* To admit; to make allowance or abatement.

Syn. — To allot; assign; bestow; concede; admit; permit; suffer; tolerate. See PERMIT.

Al-low'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Proper to be allowed; not forbidden or improper. — **Al-low'a-bly**, *adv.*

Al-low'ance (Al-lou'ans), *n.* **1.** An allowing; sanction. **2.** A portion allotted; stated quantity, as of food or drink. **3.** Deduction for mitigating circumstances. — *v. t.* To put upon allowance.

Al-loy' (-loi'), *n.* [F. *aloi*, fr. *aloyer* to alloy, *allier* to ally, fr. L. *alligare* to bind to.] **1.** A compound of metals fused together. **2.** A baser metal mixed with a finer. **3.** Admixture of anything which lessens the value. — *v. t.* & *i.* To debase by mixing; to form an alloy.

Al-loy'age (Al-loi'ĕj), *n.* An alloying metals; also, the combination or alloy.

All' Saints' (ąl' sānts'). } The first day of November,
All' Saints' Day'. } called, also, *Allhallows* or *Hallowmas*; a feast day in honor of all the saints.

All' Souls' Day' (sōlz). A Roman Catholic feast (November 2d), when supplications are made for the souls of the faithful dead.

All'spice' (-spīs'), *n.* The berry of the pimento; Jamaica pepper.

Al-lude' (Al-lūd'), *v. i.* [L. *alludere*; *ad* + *ludere* to play.] To refer to something indirectly.

Syn. — To refer; hint; suggest; insinuate. See REFER.

Al-lure' (-lūr'), *v. t.* [OF. *aleurrer*, fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *leurre* lure.] To attempt to draw; to tempt by a lure or offer of some good, real or apparent. — **Al-lur'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To ALLURE; ENTICE; DECOY; SEDUCE; attract; tempt. — We are *allured* by the prospect (usually deceptive) of some future good. We are *enticed* into evil by appeals to our passions. We are *decoyed* into danger by false appearances or representations. We are *seduced* when drawn aside from the path of rectitude.

Al-lure'ment, *n.* That which allures; temptation.

Al-lu'sion (Al-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [See ALLUDE.] Indirect reference; a hint.

Al-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Containing an allusion.

Al-lu'vi-al (-vĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, contained in, or composed of, alluvium.

Al-lu'vi-on (-ŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *alluvio*, fr. *ad* + *luere*, *lavare*, to wash.] **1.** Wash of water against the shore. **2.** An overflowing; flood. **3.** Matter deposited by flowing water; alluvium.

Al-lu'vi-um (-ŭm), *n.* Deposits of earth, sand, etc., washed upon land not permanently submerged.

Al-ly' (-lī'), *v. t.* [F. *allier*, fr. L. *alligare* to bind to; *ad* + *ligare* to bind.] To unite by treaty, friendship, marriage, etc. — *n.* One united to another by any tie; a confederate; an auxiliary.

‖ **Al'ma Ma'ter** (Al'mă mā'tẽr). [L., fostering mother.] A college or seminary where one is educated.

Al'ma-nac (ąl'mă-năk), *n.* [LL.; It. *almanacco*, of uncertain origin.] A calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical data are often added.

Al-might'y (-mīt'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *ealmihtig*; *eal* all + *mihtig* mighty.] Unlimited in might; omnipotent.

The Almighty, the omnipotent God.

Alm'ond (ä'mŭnd), *n.* [OE. *almande*, L. *amygdala*, Gr. ἀμυγδάλη.] **1.** Fruit of the almond tree; also, the tree itself, native of the Mediterranean region and western Asia. **2.** Anything shaped like an almond; a tonsil.

Al'mon-er (Al'mŭn-ẽr), *n.* [See ALMS.] One who distributes alms for another.

Al'mon-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Place where alms are distributed.

Al'most (ąl'mōst), *adv.* [AS. *ealmæst* almost all.] Nearly; well nigh; all but; for the greatest part.

Alms (ämz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [OE. *almes*, fr. L. *eleemosyna*, Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη charity, fr. ἐλεεῖν to pity.] Anything given to relieve the poor; a gift of charity.

Alms'house' (ämz'hous'), *n.* A poorhouse.

Al'oe (Al'ō), *n.* [Gr. ἀλόη.] **1.** A genus of succulent evergreen plants of warm countries. **2.** (*pl.* -ōz) The juice of aloe, used as a purgative.

Al'o-et'ic (Al'ō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of aloes. — *n.* A medicine containing chiefly aloes.

A-loft' (ȧ-lŏft'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *loft.*] **1.** On high; in the air. **2.** (Among sailors) in the top, or on the higher rigging; overhead.

A-lone' (-lōn'), *a.* [*All* + *one.*] Quite by one's self; single; only. — *adv.* Solely; simply; exclusively.

A-long' (-lŏng'), *adv.* [AS. *andlang, along;* pref. *and-* + *lang* long.] **1.** By the length; lengthwise. **2.** In a line; onward; forward. **3.** In company; together. — *prep.* By the length of, as distinguished fr. *across.*

A-long'side' (-sīd'), *adv.* Along or by the side; side by side with.

A-loof' (-lōōf'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *loof*, fr. D. *loef* luff, hence, as a nautical word, to the windward.] At or from a small distance; apart. — *prep.* Away from.

A-loud' (-loud'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *loud.*] Loudly.

Alp (ălp), *n.* [L. *Alpes* the Alps, of Celtic origin.] A very high mountain; *pl.*, the highest mountain chain in Europe, containing the mountains of Switzerland, etc.

Al-pac'a (ăl-păk'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Peruvian name.] **1.** An animal of Peru. **2.** Wool of the alpaca. **3.** A thin cloth made of the hair of the alpaca.

Alpaca.

‖ **Al'pen-stock'** (ăl'pĕn-stŏk'), *n.* [G.; *Alp*, gen. pl. *Alpen* + *stock* stick.] An iron-pointed staff used in climbing the Alps.

Al'pha (ăl'fȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἄλφα.] The first letter in the Greek alphabet, used to denote the *beginning.*

Al'pha-bet (-bĕt), *n.* [L. *alphabetum*, fr. Gr. ἄλφα + βῆτα, the first two Greek letters.] **1.** The letters of a language arranged in the usual order. **2.** Simplest rudiments. — *v. t.* To alphabetize. — **Al'pha-bet'ic, Al'pha-bet'ic-al,** *a.* — **Al'pha-bet'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Al'pha-bet-ize (-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To arrange alphabetically. **2.** To furnish with an alphabet.

Al'pine (-pīn *or* -pĭn), *a.* Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; lofty.

Al-ready (ȧl-rĕd'ȳ), *adv.* [*All* + *ready.*] Prior to some specified time; by this time; previously.

Al'so (ȧl'sō), *adv. & conj.* [*All* + *so.*] In like manner; besides; as well; further; too.

Alt (ălt), *a. & n.* The higher part of the musical scale. See ALTO.

Al'tar (ȧl'tẽr), *n.* [L. *altare*, prob. fr. *altus* high.] **1.** A raised structure on which to offer sacrifices to a deity. **2.** A Christian communion table.

Al'tar-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* The painting or sculpture behind the altar; reredos.

Al'ter (-tẽr), *v. t. & i.* [LL. *alterare*, fr. L. *alter* other.] To change in some respect; to vary; to modify.

Syn. — To CHANGE; ALTER. — *Change* may express loss of identity, or substitution of one thing in place of another. *Alter* expresses change in form or details without destroying identity.

Al'ter-a-ble (ȧl'tẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of change. — **Al'ter-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **Al'ter-a-bly,** *adv.*

Al'ter-ant (-ant), *a.* Altering; gradually changing.

Al'ter-a'tion (ȧl'tẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A making different. **2.** Change in the form or nature of a thing; changed condition.

Al'ter-a-tive (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Causing alteration. — *n.* A medicine or treatment which gradually induces a change.

Al'ter-cate (ăl'tẽr-kāt). *v. i.* [L. *altercare, -catum*, fr. *alter* another.] To contend in words; to dispute. — **Al'ter-ca'tion,** *n.*

Al-ter'nate (ăl-tẽr'nāt), *a.* [L. *alternare, -natum*, fr. *alternus*, fr. *alter* other.] Being or succeeding by turns; reciprocal. — *n.* **1.** That which alternates with something else. **2.** A substitute. **3.** A mathematical proportion derived from another proportion by interchanging the means. — **Al-ter'nate-ly** (ăl-tẽr'nāt-lȳ), *adv.*

Al'ter-nate (ăl'tẽr-nāt *or* ăl-tẽr'nāt), *v. t. & i.* To perform by turns; to interchange regularly.

Al'ter-na'tion (ăl'tẽr-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Reciprocal succession of things in time or place; a following and being followed by turns. **2.** Mathematical permutation.

Al-ter'na-tive (-tẽr'nȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Offering a choice of two things. **2.** Disjunctive. — *n.* Choice between two or more things. — **Al-ter'na-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Al-though' (ȧl-thō'), *conj.* [*All* + *though.*] Grant all this; supposing that; notwithstanding; though.

Syn. — ALTHOUGH; THOUGH. — *Although*, which originally was perhaps more emphatic than *though*, is now interchangeable with it in the sense given above.

Al-tim'e-ter (ăl-tĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [LL.; *altus* high + *metrum*, Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes, as a quadrant, sextant, etc.

Al-tim'e-try (-trȳ), *n.* Measurement of altitudes.

Al'ti-tude (ăl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *altitudo*, fr. *altus* high.] **1.** Space extended upward; height. **2.** The elevation of a point or celestial object above the horizon.

Al'to (ăl'tō *or* ȧl'tō), *n.* [It., high, fr. L. *altus.*] The part sung by the lowest female voices; in *instrumental* music, the tenor. **2.** An alto singer.

Al'to-geth'er (ȧl'tōō-gĕth'ẽr), *adv.* [OE. *altogedere; al* all + *togedere* together.] Without exception; wholly.

Al'to-re-lie'vo (ăl'tō-rē-lē'vō), *n.* Alto-rilievo.

‖ **Al'to-ri-lie'vo** (ăl'tō-rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [It.] High relief.

Al'tru-ism (ăl'trōō-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *altruisme*, It. *altrui* of or to others, fr. L. *aliter* another.] Regard for the interests of others; brotherly kindness.

Al'tru-ist, *n.* One imbued with altruism. — **Al'tru-is'tic,** *a.*

Al'um (ăl'ŭm), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *alumen* alum.] An astringent mineral substance, a double sulphate of aluminium and some other element.

A-lu'mi-na (ȧ-lū'mĭ-nȧ), *n.* [L. *alumen, aluminis.* See ALUM.] One of the earths, the oxide of the metal aluminium. It is the characterizing ingredient of common clay.

Al'u-mine (ăl'ū-mĭn), *n.* [F.] Alumina.

Al'u-min'i-um (-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *alumen.*] A chemical element, the metallic base of alumina.

A-lu'mi-nous (ȧ-lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to or containing alum, or alumina.

A-lu'mi-num (-nŭm), *n.* Aluminium.

‖ **A-lum'na** (ȧ-lŭm'nȧ), *n. fem.; pl.* -NÆ (-nē); ‖ **A-lum'nus** (-nŭs), *n.; pl.* -NI (-ni). [L., fr. *alere* to nourish.] A pupil; a graduate of a seminary.

Al've-a-ry (ăl'vē-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *alvearium, alveare*, beehive, fr. *alvus* belly, beehive.] **1.** A beehive, or something like one. **2.** The hollow of the outer ear.

Al've-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *alveolatus*, fr. *alveolus.*] Deeply pitted, like a honeycomb.

‖ **Al-ve'o-lus** (-vē'ō-lŭs), *n.* [L., small cavity, dim. of *alveus.*] **1.** A cell in a honeycomb. **2.** Small cavity in a coral, shell, etc. **3.** A small depression, sac, or vesicle, as the socket of a tooth, the air cells of the lungs, etc. — **Al've-o-lar** (ăl'vē-ō-lẽr *or* ăl-vē'ō-lẽr), *a.*

Al'vine (ăl'vĭn *or* -vīn), *a.* [L. *alvus* belly.] Of, from, in, or pertaining to, the belly or the intestines.

Al'ways (ȧl'wāz), *adv.* [*All* + *way.*] At all times; ever; perpetually; continually; invariably.

Am (ăm). [AS. *am, eom*, akin to L. *sum*, Gr. εἰμί.] The first person singular present of *be.*

A-main' (ȧ-mān'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *main* strength.] With full force; violently; in great haste; at once.

A-mal'gam (-măl'gam), *n.* [F. *amalgame*, prob. fr. L. *malagma*, Gr. μάλαγμα, plaster, poultice, fr. μαλασσό soft.] **1.** An alloy of mercury with another metal. **2.** A compound of different things.

A-mal'ga-mate (-gȧ-māt), *v. t.* **1.** To compound (quicksilver) with another metal; to unite, combine, or

alloy with mercury. **2.** To unite or combine. — *v. i.* To unite in an amalgam; to blend; to coalesce.

A-mal'ga-ma'tion (ə-măl'gə-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An amalgamating. **2.** The mixing of different elements, races, societies, etc.; a homogeneous union.

A-man'u-en'sis (ə-măn'ū-ĕn'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **Amanuenses** (-sēz). [L., fr. *a, ab* + *manus* hand.] One who writes what another dictates; a copyist.

Am'a-ranth (ăm'ə-rănth), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμάραντος* unfading, amaranth; *ἀ* priv. + *μαραίνειν* to cause to wither.] **1.** An imaginary flower supposed never to fade. **2.** A genus of ornamental annual plants. **3.** A purplish color.

Am'a-ran'thine (-răn'thĭn), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to amaranth. **2.** Unfading. **3.** Purplish.

A-mass' (ə-măs'), *v. t.* [F. *amasser*; L. *ad* + *massa* mass.] To collect into a mass. — **A-mass'ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To accumulate; heap up; pile.

Am'a-teur' (ăm'ə-tĕr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *amator* lover, fr. *amare* to love.] One who cultivates a study, or art, from taste, without pursuing it professionally. — **Am'a-teur'ish** (ăm'ə-tĕr'ĭsh), *a.* — **Am'a-teur-ism**, *n.*

Am'a-tive (ăm'ə-tĭv), *a.* [L. *amatus*, p. p. of *amare*.] Full of love; amatory. — **Am'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

Am'a-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-*al*), **Am'a-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, producing, or expressing, sexual love.

‖ **Am'au-ro'sis** (-ô-rō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμαύρωσις*, fr. *ἀμαυρός* dark, dim.] Loss of sight, without external change in the eye. — **Am'au-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*

A-maze' (ə-māz'), *v. t.* [Pref. *a-* + *mase.*] To overwhelm with wonder; to astonish greatly. — **A-maze'**, **A-maze'ment**, *n.* — **A-maz'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **A-maz'ing**, *a.* — **A-maz'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — To **Amaze**; **Astonish**; astound; confound; bewilder. — *Amazement* includes bewilderment and surprise, and expresses a state in which one does not know what to do, say, or think. *Astonishment* is a state in which one is *stunned* by the greatness of something.

Am'a-zon (ăm'ə-zŏn), *n.* [Gr. 'Αμαζών.] **1.** One of a fabled race of female warriors. **2.** A masculine woman; virago. **3.** A South American parrot.

Am'a-zo'ni-an (-zō'nĭ-*an*), *a.* **1.** Like an Amazon. **2.** Pertaining to the river Amazon in South America.

Am-bas'sa-dor (ăm-băs'ə-dẽr), **Em-bas'sa-dor** (ĕm-), *n.* **1.** A minister representing his sovereign or country at a foreign court. **2.** An official representative.

Am-bas'sa-dress (-drĕs), *n.* A female ambassador; wife of an ambassador.

Am'ber (ăm'bẽr), *n.* [Sp. *ámbar*, fr. Ar. *'anbar* ambergris.] **1.** A yellowish fossil resin. **2.** A clear light yellow. **3.** The balsam, liquidambar. — *a.* Consisting of or like amber.

Am'ber-gris (-grĕs), *n.* [F. *ambre gris* gray amber.] A fragrant, waxy secretion of the intestines of the sperm whale, used in perfumery.

Am'bi-dex'ter (-bĭ-dĕks'tẽr), *a.* [LL., fr. L. *ambo* both + *dexter* right.] Using both hands with equal ease. — *n.* **1.** One who uses both hands with equal facility. **2.** A double-dealer. — **Am'bi-dex-ter'i-ty** (-tĕr'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Am'bi-dex'trous**, *a.*

Am'bi-ent, *a.* [L. *ambiens*; *amb-* + *ire* to go.] Encompassing on all sides; investing.

Am-big'u-ous (-bĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ambiguus*, fr. *ambigere* to wander about.] Doubtful or uncertain, esp. in signification; equivocal. — **Am-big'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Am-big'u-ous-ness**, **Am'bi-gu'i-ty** (-bĭ-gū'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Syn. — Doubtful; dubious; uncertain. See **Equivocal**.

Am'bit (-bĭt), *n.* [L. *ambitus*.] Circuit; compass.

Am-bi'tion (-bĭah'ŭn), *n.* [L. *ambitio* a going around, esp. to solicit votes, fr. *ambire* to go around.] Desire for preferment, honors, power, etc.

Am-bi'tious (-bĭah'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Possessing, or controlled by, ambition; inordinately desirous of power, etc. **2.** Springing from, or indicating, ambition.

Am'ble (ăm'b'l), *v. i.* [F. *ambler*, fr. L. *ambulare* to walk.] To go at an amble. — *n.* A gait of a horse, in which both legs on the same side move at the same time. — **Am'bler**, *n.*

Am-bro'sia (ăm-brō'zhə *or* -zhĭ-ə), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμβροσία*, fr. *ἄμβροτος* immortal; *ἀ* priv. + *βροτός* mortal.] **1.** The fabled food of the gods, which immortalized those who ate it. **2.** A genus of plants, including some worthless weeds. — **Am-bro'sial** (-zhăl *or* -zhĭ-*al*), *a.*

Am'bu-lance (-bū-*lans*), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *ambulare* to walk.] (*a*) A field hospital. (*b*) A wagon to convey injured persons to a hospital.

Am'bu-lant (-*lant*), *a.* Walking; moving about.

Am'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A walking.

Am'bu-la-to-ry (-lə-tō-rў), *a.* **1.** Able to walk; walking. **2.** Not stationary. **3.** Not yet fixed legally, or settled past alteration. — *n.* A place to walk in.

Am'bus-cade' (-bŭs-kād'), *n.* [F. *embuscade*, fr. LL. *imboscare*. See **Ambush**.] **1.** A lying in wait, to attack an enemy by surprise; an ambush. **2.** A body of troops lying in ambush. — *v. t.* **1.** To post in ambush. **2.** To waylay.

Am'bush (-bo͝osh), *v. t.* [LL. *imboscare*; *in* in + *boscus* a wood.] **1.** To station in ambush. **2.** To waylay. — *v. i.* To lie in wait; to lurk. — *n.* **1.** An unexpected attack from a concealed place; a snare. **2.** A concealed station where enemies lie in wait.

A-meer', **A-mir'** (ə-mēr'), *n.* [See **Emir**.] One of the Mohammedan nobility of Afghanistan and Scinde.

A-mel'io-rate (-mēl'yō-rāte), *v. t. & i.* [L. *ad* + *meliorare* to make better.] To make, or grow, better; to meliorate. — **A-mel'io-ra'tion**, *n.* — **A-mel'io-ra-tive** (-rā-tĭv), *a.*

A'men' (ā'mĕn'; *in singing*, ä'mĕn'), *interj.*, *adv.*, & *n.* [L. *amen*, Gr. *ἀμήν*, Heb. *āmēn* certainly.] An expression used at the end of prayers, meaning, *So be it.* It is used as a noun, to denote: (*a*) assent; (*b*) the final word or act; (*c*) Christ, as being true and faithful.

A-me'na-ble (ə-mē'nə-b'l), *a.* [F. *amener* to lead; fr. L. *minari* to threaten.] **1.** Liable to be brought to account or punishment; responsible. **2.** Willing to yield; tractable. — **A-me'na-ble-ness**, **A-me'na-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

A-mend' (-mĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *emendare*; *e* (*ex*) + *mendum* fault.] To change for the better; to improve.

Syn. — To **Amend**; **Emend**; **Correct**; **Reform**; **Rectify**. — These words agree in the idea of bringing things into a more perfect state. We *correct* (literally, make straight) when we conform things to some standard. We *amend* or *emend* by removing faults or errors, and render a thing more nearly perfect. To *reform* is to form over again, or put into a new and better form. To *rectify* is to make right.

A-mend'a-to-ry (-ə-tō-rў), *a.* Supplying amendment.

‖ **A'mende'** (ä'mĕnd'), *n.* [F.] A pecuniary punishment or fine; a reparation or recantation.

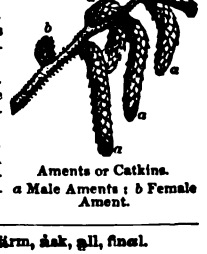
A-mend'ment (ə-mĕnd'ment), *n.* **1.** A change for the better. **2.** In public bodies: An alteration in a bill or motion by adding, changing, or omitting.

Syn. — Improvement; reformation; emendation.

A-mends' (-mĕndz'), *n. sing. & pl.* Compensation for loss or injury; recompense; reparation.

A-men'i-ty (-mĕn'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *amoenus* pleasant.] The being agreeable; civility; suavity; gentleness.

Am'ent (ăm'ĕnt), *n.* [L. *amentum* thong or strap.] A species of inflorescence; a catkin. — **Am'en-ta'ceous** (-ĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.*



Aments or Catkins.
a Male Aments; *b* Female Ament.

A-merce' (ȧ-mûrs'), *v. t.* [OF. *amercier*, fr. *a merci* at the mercy of.] To punish by a pecuniary penalty; to mulct. — **A-merce'ment**, *n.*

A-mer'i-can (ȧ-mĕr'ĭ-kan), *a.* [Fr. *Americus* Vespucius.] Pertaining to America, esp. to the United States. — *n.* A native of America; citizen of the United States.

A-mer'i-can-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* 1. Attachment to the United States. 2. An American characteristic. 3. A word or phrase peculiar to the United States.

Am'e-thyst (ăm'ĕ-thĭst), *n.* [Gr. ἀμέθυστος a remedy for drunkenness; ἀ priv. + μέθυ strong drink.] Crystallized quartz, of violet color, used as a jeweler's stone. — **Am'e-thys'tine** (-thĭs'tĭn), *a.*

A'mi-a-ble (ā'mĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F.; L. *amicabilis*, fr. *amicus* friend, fr. *amare* to love.] Lovable; kindly; kind-hearted; having sweet temper. — **A'mi-a-ble-ness. A'mi-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **A'mi-a-bly**, *adv.*

Am'i-an'thus (ăm'ĭ-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀμίαντος λίθος unsoiled stone; ἀ priv. + μιαίνειν to stain.] A soft silky variety of asbestus, resembling flax.

Am'i-ca-ble (-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *amicabilis*, fr. *amicus* friend, fr. *amare* to love.] Friendly; peaceable. — **Am'i-ca-ble-ness, Am'i-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Am'i-ca-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — AMICABLE; FRIENDLY; peaceable; kind; harmonious. — Neither *amicable* nor *friendly* denotes great affection, since *friendly* has not the same strength as its noun *friendship*. It does, however, imply something of real cordiality; while *amicable* supposes only that the parties referred to are not disposed to quarrel.

A-mid' (ȧ-mĭd'), *prep.* Amidst.

A-mid'ships (-shĭps), *adv.* In the middle of a ship.

A-midst' (-mĭdst'), } *prep.* [OE. *amidde, on midden*,
A-mid' (-mĭd'), } in the middle, fr. *midde* middle.] In the midst or middle of; encompassed by.

Syn. — AMIDST, AMONG. — *Amidst* denotes in the *midst* or middle of, and hence surrounded by. *Among* denotes a mingling with distinct or separable objects.

‖ **A-mir'** (-mĕr'), *n.* Ameer; emir.

A-miss' (-mĭs'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *miss.*] Astray; faultily; wrongly; ill. — *a.* Wrong; improper.

Am'i-ty (ăm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *amitié*, fr. L. *amicus* friendly, fr. *amare* to love.] Friendship between individuals, societies, or nations; friendly relations.

Am-mo'ni-a (-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Fr. sal *ammoniac*, first obtained near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*.] A gaseous compound of hydrogen and nitrogen, with a pungent smell and taste; volatile alkali; spirits of hartshorn. — **Am-mo'ni-ac, Am'mo-ni'a-cal**, *a.*

Am-mo'ni-ac (-nĭ-ăk) (*or* **Gum' am-mo'ni-ac**), *n.* Concrete juice (gum resin) of a Persian plant, having a peculiar smell, and used in medicine.

Am'mu-ni'tion (ăm'mŭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. See MUNITION.] Articles used in charging firearms and ordnance of all kinds; as powder, balls, shot, shells, etc.

‖ **Am-ne'si-a** (-nē'zĭ-ȧ *or* -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμνησία.] Forgetfulness; misuse of names or words through loss of memory. — **Am-ne'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

Am'nes-ty (ăm'nĕs-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀμνηστία a forgetting; ἀ priv. + μνᾶσθαι to remember.] 1. Forgetfulness. 2. General pardon of offenses. — *v. t.* To pardon.

A-mong' (ȧ-mŭng'), } *prep.* [AS. *onmang, gemang*,
A-mongst' (-mŭngst'), } in a crowd or mixture. See MINGLE.] 1. Mixed or mingled with; surrounded by. 2. Associated with; in the number or class of.

Syn. — Amidst; between. See AMIDST.

Am'o-rous (ăm'ō-rŭs), *a.* [LL. *amorosus*, fr. L. *amor* love.] 1. Inclined to love, or to sexual enjoyment. 2. In love; enamored. 3. Relating to love. — **Am'o-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **Am'o-rous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Loving; fond; tender; passionate; ardent.

A-mor'phous (ȧ-môr'fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄμορφος; ἀ priv. + μορφή form.] 1. Having no determinate form; shapeless. 2. Uncrystallized. 3. Of no particular kind.

A-mor'tize (ȧ-môr'tĭz), *v. t.* [F. *amortir* to sell in mortmain.] 1. To alienate in mortmain, that is, to convey to a corporation. 2. To extinguish (a debt) usually by a sinking fund. — **A-mor'ti-za'tion, A-mor'tize-ment**, *n.*

A-mount' (-mount'), *v. i.* [OF. *amonter* to increase, ascend, fr. *amont* upward.] 1. To reach by an accumulation of sums or quantities; to come (*to*) in the aggregate. 2. To be equivalent. — *n.* 1. The sum total; the aggregate. 2. The effect or result; the sum.

A-mour' (-mōōr'), *n.* [F.] Love making; an intrigue.

‖ **Am'père'** (ăm'pĕr'), } *n.* [Name of a French elec-
Am-pere' (ăm-pĕr'), } trician.] The standard unit of current in electrical measurements.

‖ **Am-phib'i-a** (ăm-fĭb'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [See AMPHIBIOUS.] A class of the vertebrates. Amphibia usually have no scales, have eggs and embryos similar to those of fishes, and undergo a complete metamorphosis, the young having gills. — **Am-phib'i-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Marsh Frog (*Rana palustris*), one of the Amphibia.

Am-phib'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφίβιος living a double life, *i. e.*, both on land and in water; ἀμφί + βίος life.] 1. Able to live both on land and in water. 2. Adapted for both land and water. 3. Partaking of two natures. — **Am-phib'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Am'phi-bol'o-gy (ăm'fĭ-bŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀμφίβολος ambiguous + λόγος speech.] A proposition susceptible of two interpretations.

Am-phib'o-lous (-fĭb'ŏ-lŭs), *a.* Ambiguous.

Am'phi-brach (-fĭ-brăk), *n.* [Gr. ἀμφίβραχυς short at both ends; ἀμφί + βραχύς short.] A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the others short.

Am-phic'ty-ons (-fĭk'tĭ-ŏnz), *n. pl.* [Gr. Ἀμφικτύονες. Prob. orig. ἀμφικτίονες dwellers around.] Deputies from the confederated states of ancient Greece to a council. — **Am-phic'ty-on'ic** (ăm-fĭk'tĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Am'phi-pod (ăm'fĭ-pŏd), *n.* One of the Amphipoda. — **Am'phi-pod, Am-phip'o-dan** (ăm-fĭp'ŏ-dan), *a.*

‖ **Am-phip'o-da** (ăm-fĭp'ŏ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμφί + πούς, ποδός, foot.] A numerous group of fourteen-footed Crustacea. The beach flea is an example. — **Am-phip'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

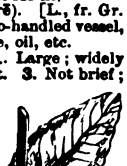
Am-phis'ci-i (-fĭsh'ĭ-ī), } *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀμφίσκιοι
Am-phis'cians (-fĭsh'ănz), } throwing a shadow both ways; ἀμφί + σκιά shadow.] The inhabitants of the tropics, whose shadows in one part of the year are cast to the north, and in the other to the south.

Am'phi-the'a-ter (-fĭ-thē'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἀμφιθέατρον; **Am'phi-the'a-tre** } τρον; ἀμφί + θέατρον theater.] An oval or circular building with rising tiers of seats about an open space called the arena. — **Am'phi-the'a-tral, Am'phi-the-at'ric, Am'phi-the-at'ric-al**, *a.*

‖ **Am'pho-ra** (-fō-rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [L., fr. Gr. ἀμφί + φέρειν to bear.] An ancient two-handled vessel, tapering at the bottom, for holding wine, oil, etc.

Am'ple (-p'l), *a.* [F.; L. *amplus*.] 1. Large; widely extended. 2. Fully sufficient; abundant. 3. Not brief; diffusive.

Syn. — AMPLE; COPIOUS; ABUNDANT; PLENTEOUS; full; spacious; extensive; wide; capacious; bountiful. — *Ample* implies sufficiency for every want. *Copious* suggests flow, or collection at a single point. *Abundant* and *plenteous* refer to largeness of quantity.



Amplexicaul Leaf.

Am-plex'i-caul (ăm-plĕks'ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *amplecti, -plexus*, to embrace + *caulis* stem.] Clasping a stem, as the base of some leaves.

Am'pli-fi-ca'tion (ăm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An amplifying; enlargement. **2.** The enlarging of a simple statement for rhetorical effect; diffuse narrative.

Am'pli-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *amplificare.*] To render larger, more extended, or more intense; to expand. — *v. i.* To expand; to be diffuse; to dilate. — **Am-plif'i-ca-tive** (-plĭf'ĭ-kā-tĭv), **Am-plif'i-ca-to-ry**, *a.* — **Am'pli-fi'er**, *n.*

Am'pli-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *amplitudo*, fr. *amplus.* See AMPLE.] **1.** Extent; largeness; size. **2.** Breadth; fullness. **3.** (*a*) The arc of the horizon between the true east or west point and the centre of the sun, or a star, at its rising or setting. (*b*) The arc of the horizon between the true east or west point and the foot of the vertical circle passing through any star or object.

Am'ply (-plȳ), *adv.* In an ample manner.

Am'pu-tate (-pū-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *amputare, -atus; amb-* + *putare* to prune.] To cut off (a limb, etc.). — **Am'pu-ta'tion**, *n.* — **Am'pu-ta'tor**, *n.*

A-muck' (ă-mŭk'), *a.* & *adv.* [Malay *amoq* furious.] In a frenzied and reckless manner.

To run amuck, to attack ferociously everyone met, as Malays do under the influence of bhang.

Am'u-let (ăm'ū-lĕt), *n.* [L. *amuletum.*] An ornament, scroll, relic, etc., worn as a charm against evils.

A-muse' (ă-mūz'), *v. t.* [F. *amuser.* See MUSE, *v.*] **1.** To entertain pleasantly. **2.** To keep in expectation; to delude.

Syn. — To AMUSE; DIVERT; ENTERTAIN; gratify; please; beguile. — We are *amused* by that which occupies us pleasantly; *entertained* by that which brings our minds into agreeable contact with others, as conversation; and *diverted* by that which turns off our thoughts to something of interest.

A-muse'ment, *n.* Pleasurable excitement; diversion.

Syn. — Diversion; entertainment; recreation; sport.

A-myg'da-late (-mĭg'dă-lāt), *a.* [L. *amygdala* almond, Gr. ἀμυγδάλη. See ALMOND.] Pertaining to, like, or made of, almonds. — *n.* An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds.

A-myg'da-line (-lĭn), *a.* Like, or pert. to, almonds.

Am'y-la'ceous (ăm'ĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *amylum* starch, Gr. ἄμυλον.] Pertaining to, or like, starch; starchy.

An (ăn), *a.* [AS. *ān* one. See ONE.] A, commonly called the *indefinite article.* It signifies *one*, or *any*, but less emphatically, and is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound or before *h sounded* when the word is accented on the second syllable.

A'na (ā'nă), *adv.* [Gr. ἀνά (used distributively).] Of each, an equal quantity.

An'a-bap'tist (ăn'ă-băp'tĭst), *n.* [Gr. ἀνά again + βαπτίζειν to baptize.] One holding that rebaptism is necessary for those baptized in infancy.

‖ **An'a-bas** (-băs), *n.* [Gr. ἀναβάς, p. p. of ἀναβαίνειν to advance.] A genus of fishes, capable of traveling on land and climbing trees.

An-ach'ro-nism (-ăk'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀναχρονίζειν to refer to a wrong time; ἀνά + χρόνος time.] A misplacing in the order of time; chronological error. — **An-ach'ro-nis'tic, An-ach'ro-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

An'a-con'da (-ă-kŏn'dă), *n.* A large serpent, which lives near rivers, and preys on birds and small mammals.

A-nac're-on'tic (ă-năk'rē-ŏn'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, the Greek poet Anacreon. — *n.* A sprightly little poem in praise of love and wine.

A-nad'ro-mous (ă-năd'rō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀνάδρομος running upward; ἀνά + δραμεῖν to run.] Ascending rivers from the sea, at certain seasons; — said of fish.

‖ **An'aes-the'si-a** (ăn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ă *or* -zhĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναισθησία; ἀν priv. + αἴσθησις feeling, αἰσθάνεσθαι to feel. See ÆSTHETICS.] Loss of feeling; insensibility produced by disease or by use of an anæsthetic.

An'aes-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Causing, or characterized by, insensibility. — *n.* That which produces insensibility to pain, as chloroform, ether, etc.

An'a-glyph (ăn'ă-glĭf), *n.* [Gr. ἀνάγλυφος wrought in low relief; ἀνά + γλύφειν to engrave.] An ornament worked in low relief, as a cameo. — **An'a-glyp'tic** (ăn'ă-glĭp'tĭk), *a.*

An'a-go'ge (-gō'jē), *n.* [Gr. ἀναγωγή a leading up; ἀνά + ἄγειν to lead.] **1.** Elevation of mind. **2.** Spiritual application of words. — **An'a-gog'ic** (-gŏj'ĭk), **An'a-gog'ic-al**, *a.*

An'a-gram (-grăm), *n.* [Gr. ἀνά back, again + γράφειν to write.] Change of one word or phrase into another by transposition of its letters. — **An'a-gram-mat'ic**, *a.*

A'nal (ā'nal), *a.* Pertaining to, or near, the anus.

An'a-lects (ăn'ă-lĕkts), ‖ *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀνάλεκτα; ἀνά ‖ **An'a-lec'ta** (-lĕk'tă), + λέγειν to gather.] A collection of literary fragments. — **An'a-lec'tic**, *a.*

An'a-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀναληπτικός restorative; ἀνά + λαμβάνειν to take.] Restorative; giving strength after disease. — *n.* A restorative.

An'a-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Founded on, or expressing, analogy. **2.** Having analogy; analogous. — **An'a-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

A-nal'o-gise (ă-năl'ō-jīz), *v. t.* & *i.* [Gr. ἀναλογίζεσθαι to think over.] To explain, or reason by, analogy.

A-nal'o-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀνάλογος according to a due ratio; ἀνά + λόγος ratio.] Having analogy; correspondent; similar; like.

An'a-logue (ăn'ă-lŏg), *n.* That which is analogous to some other thing.

A-nal'o-gy (ă-năl'ō-jĭ), *n.* **1.** A resemblance of relations; likeness between things in some circumstances, when the things are otherwise entirely different. **2.** Geometrical proportion; equality of ratios.

An'a-lyse (ăn'ă-līz), *v.* To analyze.

A-nal'y-sis (ă-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ANALYSES (-sēz). [Gr. ἀνάλυσις; ἀνά up + λύειν to loose.] Resolution of anything into its constituent or original elements.

An'a-lyst (ăn'ă-lĭst), *n.* One who analyzes.

An'a-lyt'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), ‖ *a.* Pertaining to analysis; **An'a-lyt'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), ‖ resolving into elements; — opposed to *synthetic.* — **An'a-lyt'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

An'a-lyt'ics (-lĭks), *n.* The science of analysis.

An'a-lyze (-līz), *v. t.* To subject to analysis; to resolve into its elements; to ascertain the nature of. — **An'a-ly-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shun), *n.* — **An'a-ly'zer**, *n.*

An-an'drous (-ăn'drŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀν priv. + ἀνήρ a man.] Destitute of stamens, as certain female flowers.

An'a-pæst (-ă-pĕst), *n.* Anapest.

An'a-pest, *n.* [Gr. ἀνάπαιστος an anapest, *i. e.*, a dactyl reversed; ἀνά back + παίειν to strike.] **1.** A metrical foot of three syllables, the first two short, the last long (⏑ ⏑ –). **2.** A verse composed of such feet. — **An'a-pes'tic, An'a-pes'tic-al**, *a.*

An'arch (-ărk), *n.* [Gr. ἀν priv. + ἀρχή government.] An author of anarchy; one who excites revolt.

A-nar'chic (ă-năr'kĭk), ‖ *a.* Pertaining to anarchy; **A-nar'chic-al** (-kĭ-kal), ‖ without government.

An'arch-ism (ăn'ărk-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or practice of anarchists.

An'arch-ist (-ĭst), *n.* An anarch; one who advocates anarchy or aims to overthrow civil government.

An'arch-y (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Absence of government; a state of lawlessness. **2.** Confusion or disorder.

‖ **An'ar-throp'o-da** (-ăr-thrŏp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄναρθρος without joints + -*poda.*] A division of Articulata having no jointed legs, as the annelids; — opposed to *Arthropoda.* — **An'ar-throp'o-dous**, *a.*

‖ **An'a-sar'ca** (ăn'ă-sär'kă), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἀνά throughout + σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] Dropsy of the subcutaneous cellular tissue. — **An'a-sar'cous**, *a.*

‖ **A-nas'tro-phe** (ă-năs'trō-fē), *n.* [Gr. ἀναστροφή; ἀνά + στρέφειν to turn.] Inversion of the natural order of words; as, *echoed the hills*, for, *the hills echoed.*

A-nath'e-ma (ȧ-năth'ĕ-mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάθεμα* anything devoted, esp. to evil, a curse; fr. *ἀνατιθέναι* to dedicate; *ἀνά* up + *τιθέναι* to set.] A ban or curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority.

A-nath'e-ma-tize (ȧ-năth'ĕ-mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* To condemn publicly as accursed.

An'a-tom'ic (ăn'ȧ-tŏm'ĭk), } *a.* Relating to anatomy
An'a-tom'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or dissection. — **An'a-tom'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [omy.

A-nat'o-mist (ȧ-năt'ŏ-mĭst), *n.* One skilled in anat-

A-nat'o-mi-za'tion (-mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* An anatomizing.

A-nat'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* To dissect; to lay open the interior structure of; to analyze.

A-nat'o-my (-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνατομή* dissection; *ἀνά* + *τέμνειν* to cut.] 1. Art of dissection. 2. Science of the structure of organic bodies; anatomical organization. 3. A skeleton.

An'ces-tor (ăn'sĕs-tẽr), *n.* [L. *antecessor* one who goes before; *ante* before + *cedere* to go.] One from whom a person is descended; progenitor; forefather. — **An'ces-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-al), **An-ces'tral** (-sĕs'tral), *a.*

An'ces-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female ancestor.

An'ces-try (-trȳ), *n.* 1. Condition as to ancestors; birth. 2. A series of progenitors; lineage.

An'chor (ăng'kẽr), *n.* [L. *ancora*, Gr. *ἄγκυρα*.] 1. An iron instrument to lay hold of the earth and retain a ship in a particular station. 2. Any instrument or contrivance that gives stability or security. — *v. t.* 1. To place at anchor; to secure by an anchor. 2. To fix in a stable condition. — *v. i.* To cast anchor; to stop; to rest.

Anchor. *a a* Stock; *b* Shank; *c c* Flukes; *d d* Arms.

An'chor-age (-ĭj), *n.* 1. A place where ships may anchor. 2. Set of anchors belonging to a ship. 3. A hold; ground of trust. 4. A toll for anchoring; anchorage duties.

An'cho-ress (-kō-rĕs), *n.* A female anchoret.

An'cho-ret (-rĕt), **An'cho-rite** (-rit), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναχωρητής*; *ἀνά* + *χωρεῖν* to retire, *χώρος* place.] One who renounces the world and secludes himself, usually for religious reasons; a hermit.

An-cho'vy (ăn-chō'vȳ), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *anchova*, lit., a dried fish, fr. Biscayan *antzua* dry.] A small fish of the Herring family, caught in the Mediterranean, and pickled.

An'cient (ān'shent), *a.* [F. *ancien*, LL. *antianus*, fr. L. *ante* before.] 1. Old; belonging to times long past, esp. to the times before the fall of the Roman empire; — opposed to *modern*. 2. Of long standing; of great age. — *n. pl.* Those who lived in former ages, as opposed to the *moderns*. — **An'cient-ly**, *adv.* — **An'cient-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Ancient; Antiquated; Obsolete; Antique; Old; primitive; old-fashioned. — *Ancient* is opposed to *modern*, and refers to antiquity. *Antiquated* describes that which has gone out of use. *Obsolete* is used, instead of *antiquated*, in reference to language, customs, etc. *Antique* is applied either to that which has come down from the ancients, or to that which is made to imitate some ancient work of art.

An'cil-la-ry (ăn'sĭl-lā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *ancillaris*, fr. *ancilla* a female servant.] Subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid; auxiliary.

An-cip'i-tal (-sĭp'ĭ-tal), } *a.* [L. *anceps*, *ancipitis*,
An-cip'i-tous (-tŭs), } two-headed, double; *an-* for *amb-* on both sides + *caput* head.] Two-edged instead of round; — said of flattened stems of plants.

An'con-y (ăng'kŏ-nȳ), *n.* A piece of malleable iron, bar-shaped in the middle, but unwrought at the ends.

And (ănd), *conj.* [AS.; akin to G. *und*, D. *en*.] A particle used to express the relation of addition, and to connect words or sentences.

‖ **An-dan'te** (än-dän'tā *or* ăn-dăn'tē), *a.* [It., p. pr. of *andare* to go.] Moving moderately slow, but distinct and flowing. — *n.* A musical movement in andante time.

And'i-ron (ănd'ī-ŭrn), *n.* [OE. *anderne*, prob. confused with *brand-iron*.] A utensil to support wood in a fireplace; a firedog.

An-drog'y-nous (ăn-drŏj'ĭ-nŭs), } *a.* [Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος*;
An-drog'y-nal (-drŏj'ĭ-nal), } *vos*; *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man + *γυνή* woman.] Uniting both sexes, or having characteristics of both; hermaphroditic.

An'droid (ăn'droid), } *n.* [Gr. *ἀνδροειδής* of man's
‖ **An-droi'des** (-droi'dēz), } form; *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός* + *εἶδος* form.] An automaton formed like a human being.

An'droid, *a.* Resembling a man.

An'ec-dote (ăn'ĕk-dōt), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *ἀνέκδοτος* not published; *ἀν* priv. + *ἐκ* out + *δίδόναι* to give.] A particular incident. — **An'ec-dot'ic-al** (-dŏt'ĭ-kal), *a.*

An'e-mog'ra-phy (-ē-mŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *-graphy*.] A description of the winds.

An'e-mol'o-gy (-mŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος* + *-logy*.] Science of the wind.

An'e-mom'e-ter (-mŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of the wind; a wind gauge. — **An'e-mo-met'ric** (-mō-mĕt'rĭk), **An'e-mo-met'ric-al**, *a.*

A-nem'o-ne (ȧ-nĕm'ŏ-nē), *n.* [L.; Gr. *ἀνεμώνη*, fr. *ἄνεμος*.] 1. A genus of plants of the Crowfoot family; windflower. 2. The actinia, or sea anemone.

A-nem'o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος* + *-scope*.] A register of the direction of the wind; a weathercock.

An'e-roid (ăn'ē-roid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *νηρός* wet + *-oid*.] Containing no liquid. — *n.* An aneroid barometer, or one in which the pressure of the atmosphere acts upon the elastic top of a metallic box inclosing a vacuum.

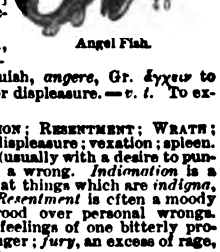
‖ **An'es-the'si-a** (-ĕs-thē'zĭ-ȧ *or* -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* Anæsthesia.

An'eu-rism (ăn'ū-rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνεύρυσμα* a widening; *ἀνά* up + *εὐρύς* wide.] A soft, pulsating tumor, arising from dilatation or rupture of an artery. [Written also *aneurysm*.] — **An'eu-ris'mal** (-rĭz'mal), *a.*

A-new' (ȧ-nū'), *adv.* Over again; another time.

An'gel (ān'jĕl), *n.* [AS. *engel*, fr. L. *angelus*, Gr. *ἄγγελος* messenger, angel.] 1. A celestial being, superior to man in power and intelligence; spirit; demon. 2. An ancient gold coin of England, bearing the figure of the archangel Michael.

Angel fish. (*a*) A species of shark having large, wing-like pectoral fins. (*b*) One of several species of compressed, bright colored fishes of warm seas.


Angel Fish.

An-gel'ic (ăn-jĕl'ĭk), } *a.*
An-gel'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Belonging to, or proceeding from, angels; resembling an angel; heavenly; divine.

An'gel-ol'o-gy (ăn'jĕl-ŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [*Angel* + *-logy*.] Discourse on angels; doctrine in regard to angels.

An'ger (ăng'gẽr), *n.* [OE., fr. Icel. *angr* affliction, sorrow; akin to L. *angor* anguish, *angere*, Gr. *ἄγχειν* to strangle.] Strong passion or displeasure. — *v. t.* To excite; to anger; to provoke.

Syn. — Anger; Indignation; Resentment; Wrath; Ire; Rage; Fury; passion; displeasure; vexation; spleen. — *Anger* is keen displeasure (usually with a desire to punish) for what we regard as a wrong. *Indignation* is a generous outburst of anger at things which are *indigna*, or unworthy to be done. *Resentment* is often a moody feeling, leading one to brood over personal wrongs. *Wrath* and *ire* express the feelings of one bitterly provoked. *Rage* is vehement anger; *fury*, an excess of rage, amounting almost to madness.

‖ **An-gi'na** (ăn-jī'nȧ *or* ăn'jĭ-nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *angere*.

See ANGER.] Any inflammatory affection of the throat tending to produce suffocation.

Angina pectoris (pĕk'tō-rĭs), a painful disease, so named from a sense of suffocating contraction of the lower part of the chest; — called also *breast pang*, *spasm of the chest*.

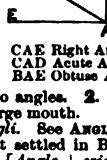
An'gi-og'ra-phy (ăn'jĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Angio-* + *-graphy*.] Description of blood vessels and lymphatics.

An'gi-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Angio-* + *-logy*.] Anatomy of blood vessels and lymphatics.

An'gi-o-sperm (-ō-spĕrm), *n.* [*Angio-* + Gr. σπέρμα, σπερματος, seed.] A plant having seeds inclosed in a pericarp, as the pea. — **An'gi-o-sper'ma-tous**, **An'gi-o-sper'mous**, *a.*

An'gi-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*Angio-* + Gr. τομή a cutting.] Dissection of the blood vessels and lymphatics of the body.

An'gle (ăn'g'l), *n.* [F.; L. *angulus* angle, corner.] **1.** A corner; a nook. **2.** (*a*) The geometrical figure made by two lines which meet. (*b*) The difference of direction of two lines. **3.** [AS. *angel*.] A fishhook; tackle for catching fish. — *v. i.* **1.** To fish with hook and line. **2.** To use some bait or artifice; to intrigue.



CAE Right Angle.
CAD Acute Angle.
BAE Obtuse Angle.

An'gled (ăn'g'ld), *a.* Having an angle or angles

An'gler (ăn'glẽr), *n.* **1.** One who angles. **2.** A fish having a broad and flat head, and large mouth.

An'gles (ăn'g'lz), *n. pl.* [L. *Angli*. See ANGLICAN.] An ancient Low German tribe, that settled in Britain.

An'gle-wise' (ăn'g'l-wīz'), *adv.* [*Angle* + *wise*, OE. *wise* manner.] In an angular manner; angularly.

An'gle-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* An earthworm used by anglers for bait.

An'gli-an (-glĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to the Angles. — *n.* One of the Angles.

An'gli-can (-kăn), *a.* [L. *Angli* the Angles, a Germanic tribe. Cf. ENGLISH.] **1.** English; pertaining to England, the Engliah, or the Church of England. **2.** Pertaining to, or held by, the high-church party of the Church of England. — *n.* A member of the Church of England, esp. of the high-church or ritualistic party.

An'gli-can-ism (-Ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Strong partiality to the Church of England. **2.** The principles of the established church of England; doctrines of the high-church party. **3.** Attachment to English institutions.

‖ **An'gli-ce** (-sē), *adv.* [NL.] In English; in the English manner; as, Livorno, *Anglice* Leghorn.

An'gli-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* English idiom, custom, etc.

An'gli-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To make English; to English; to conform to the English idiom or analogies.

An'glo-Sax'on (-glō-săks'ŭn *or* -zăks'n), *n.* [L. *Angli-Saxones* English Saxons.] **1.** A Saxon of Britain. **2.** *pl.* The English people before the Norman Conquest. **3.** The language of the English people before the Conquest (sometimes called *Old English*). **4.** A descendant of the Teutonic tribes settled in England. — *a.* Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons or their language.

‖ **An'gor** (ăn'gôr), *n.* [L. See ANGER.] Great anxiety accompanied by painful constriction at the upper part of the belly, often with palpitation and oppression.

An'gry (ăn'grĭ), *a.* **1.** Inflamed and painful, as a sore. **2.** Touched with anger; enraged. **3.** Showing, or caused by, anger. — **An'gri-ly**, *adv.* — **An'gri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Passionate; resentful; irritated; irascible; indignant; enraged; incensed; furious; wrathful.

An'guish (ăn'gwĭsh), *n.* [L. *angustia* narrowness, distress, fr. *angustus* narrow, difficult, fr *angere* to press together. See ANGER.] Extreme pain of body or mind; excruciating distress.

Syn. — Agony; pang; torture; torment. See AGONY.

An'gu-lar (ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *angularis*, fr. *angulus* angle, corner.] **1.** Relating to or having an angle or angles; sharp-cornered; pointed. **2.** Measured by an angle. **3.** Lean; lank; ungraceful; sharp and stiff in character. — **An'gu-lar'i-ty** (ăn'gū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), **An'gu-lar-ness**, *n.* — **An'gu-lar-ly** (-lẽr-lĭ), *adv.*

An'he-la'tion (ăn'hē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *anhelatio*; *an* (perh. akin to E. *on*) + *halare* to breathe.] Short and rapid breathing; a panting; asthma.

An-hy'drous (-hī'drŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄνυδρος wanting water; ἀν priv. + ὕδωρ water.] Destitute of water.

An'il (ăn'ĭl), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *an-nīl*, for *al-nīl* the indigo plant, fr. Skr. *nīla* dark blue.] A West Indian plant, an original source of indigo; also, the indigo dye.

An'ile (ăn'ĭl), *a.* [L. *anilis*, fr. *anus* an old woman.] Old-womanish; imbecile. — **A-nil'i-ty** (ȧ-nĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

An'i-line (ăn'ĭ-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [See ANIL.] The organic base of the brilliant dyes made from indigo and coal tar. — *a.* Made from, or of the nature of, aniline.

An'i-mad-ver'sion (ăn'ĭ-măd-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *animadversio*.] An animadverting; reproof; censure; blame; stricture; comment.

An'i-mad-vert' (-vẽrt'), *v. i.* [L. *animadvertere*; *animus* mind + *ad* to + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To observe; to remark. **2.** To criticise or censure.

An'i-mal (-măl), *n.* [L., fr. *anima* breath, soul. See ANIMATE.] **1.** An organized living being having sensation and voluntary motion. **2.** A brute or beast, as distinguished from man. — *a.* **1.** Relating to animals. **2.** Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part. **3.** Consisting of the flesh of animals.

An'i-mal'cule (ăn'ĭ-măl'kūl), *n.* [As if fr. a L. *animalculum*, dim. of *animal*.] An animal, invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye. — **An'i-mal'cu-lar** (-kū-lẽr), **An'i-mal'cu-line** (-lĭn), *a.*

‖ **An'i-mal'cu-lum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ANIMALCULA (-lȧ). [NL.] An animalcule.

An'i-mal-ism (ăn'ĭ-măl-ĭz'm), *n.* The state or enjoyment of animals; mere animal life; sensuality.

An'i-mal'i-ty (ăn'ĭ-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Animal existence.

An'i-mate (ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* [L. *animatus*, p. p. of *animare*, fr. *anima* breath, soul; akin to *animus* soul, mind.] **1.** To give life to; to quicken. **2.** To give power, spirit, or vigor to; to stimulate; to enliven.

Syn. — To enliven; inspirit; stimulate; inspire; rouse; urge; cheer; incite; quicken; gladden.

An'i-mate (-mĭt), **An'i-ma'ted** (-mā'tĕd), *a.* Endowed with life; lively; vigorous.

An'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* An animating, or being lively, brisk, or full of spirit and vigor.

Syn. — Liveliness; vivacity; spirit; buoyancy; promptness; enthusiasm; ardor; earnestness; energy.

An'i-mism (-mĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Doctrine that the soul is the proper principle of bodily life and development. **2.** Belief that inanimate objects and natural phenomena have personal life or a living soul; belief in the existence of soul or spirit apart from matter. — **An'i-mist**, *n.*

An'i-mos'i-ty (-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *animosité*, fr. L. *animositas*. See ANIMATE, *v. t.*] Violent hatred leading to active opposition; energetic dislike.

Syn. — ANIMOSITY; ENMITY. — *Enmity* may be dormant or concealed; *animosity* is active enmity between opposing parties.

An'i-mus (ăn'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., mind.] Animating spirit; intention; temper.

An'ise (ăn'ĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἄνισον.] An umbelliferous plant, and its carminative and aromatic seeds.

An'i-seed (ăn'ĭ-sēd), *n.* The seed of the anise; also, a cordial prepared from it.

An'kle (ăng'k'l), *n.* [AS. *ancleow*.] The joint connecting foot and leg; the tarsus.

An'klet (ăng'klĕt), *n.* An ornament or fetter for the ankle; an ankle ring.

An'nal-ist (ăn'nȧl-ĭst), *n.* A writer of annals. — **An'nal-is'tic**, *a.*

An'nals (ăn'nălz), *n. pl.* [L. *annales* (sc. *libri*), chronicles, fr. *annus* year.] **1.** A relation of events in chronological order. **2.** Historical records.

An-neal' (ăn-nēl'), *v. t.* [AS. *anǣlan*; *an* on + *ǣlan* to burn.] **1.** To heat (glass, steel, etc.), and cool slowly, to toughen it. **2.** To heat (glass, etc.), to fix colors.

An-nex' (ăn-nĕks'), *v. t.* [L. *annectere, -nexus*, to bind to; *ad* + *nectere* to tie.] **1.** To join; to affix. **2.** To add, as a smaller thing to a greater. **3.** To attach as a consequence, condition, etc.

Syn. — To add; append; affix; unite. See ADD.

An-nex' (ăn-nĕks' *or* ăn'nĕks), *n.* Something annexed or appended.

An'nex-a'tion (ăn'nĕks-ā'shŭn), **An-nex'ion** (-nĕk'-shŭn), *n.* An annexing; union. [annihilated.

An-ni'hi-la-ble (-nī'hĭ-lă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being

An-ni'hi-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *ad* + *nihil* nothing.] To reduce to nothing; to destroy the distinctive properties of. — **An-ni'hi-la'tion**, *n.*

An'ni-ver'sa-ry (ăn'nĭ-vĕr'să-rȳ), *a.* [L. *annus* year + *vertere, versum*, to turn.] Returning with the year, at a stated time. — *n.* **1.** A day celebrated each year. **2.** The celebration on an anniversary day.

An'no-tate (-tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *annotare, -tatus*; *ad* + *notare* to mark.] To explain or criticize by notes. — **An'no-ta'tion**, *n.* — **An'no-ta'tor**, *n.*

An-not'to (ăn-nŏt'tō), **Ar-not'to** (ăr-nŏt'tō), *n.* A red dyeing material, for coloring cheese, butter, etc.

An-nounce' (-nouns'), *v. t.* [L. *ad* + *nuntiare* to report.] To give notice of. — **An-nounce'ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To PUBLISH; ANNOUNCE; PROCLAIM; PROMULGATE; make known; herald; declare. — We *publish* what we give openly to the world. We *announce* what we declare by anticipation, or make known for the first time. We *proclaim* anything to which we give the widest publicity. We *promulgate* when we proclaim more widely what has before been known by some.

An-noy' (ăn-noi'), *v. t.* [F. *ennuyer*, fr. L. *in odio* in hatred.] To disturb by continued or repeated acts.

Syn. — To molest; vex; trouble; pester; embarrass.

An-noy'ance (-ans), *n.* An annoying; vexation.

An'nu-al (ăn'ū-ăl; 40), *a.* [L. *annualis*, fr. *annus* year.] **1.** Pertaining to a year; returning every year; happening once in the year; yearly. **2.** Performed in a year. **3.** Lasting only one growing season. — *n.* **1.** A thing happening yearly; a work published once a year. **2.** A plant lasting but one season. — **An'nu-al-ly**, *adv.*

An-nu'i-tant (ăn-nū'ĭ-tănt), *n.* One who receives, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

An-nu'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [LL. *annuitas*, fr. L. *annus*.] A yearly allowance of money.

An-nul' (-nŭl'), *v. t.* [L. *ad* to + *nullum* nothing.] To reduce to nothing; to do away with.

Syn. — See ABOLISH.

An'nu-lar (ăn'ū-lăr), **An'nu-la-ry** (-lă-rȳ), *a.* [L. *annularis*, fr. *annulus* ring.] Pertaining to a ring; ringed; ring-shaped. — **An'nu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

An'nu-let (-lĕt), *n.* [L. *annulus*.] **1.** A little ring. **2.** A small, flat fillet, encircling a column, etc.

An-nul'ment (ăn-nŭl'mĕnt), *n.* An annulling.

An'nu-lose' (ăn'ū-lōs'), *a.* Having rings; ringed.

An-nun'ci-ate (ăn-ŭn'shĭ-ĕt), *v. t.* [L. *annuntiare*. See ANNOUNCE.] To announce.

An-nun'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An announcing; proclamation. **2.** The announcement of the Incarnation to the Virgin Mary; festival (March 25th) of that announcement; Lady Day.

An-nun'ci-a'tor (-shĭ-ā'tŏr), *n.* [L. *annuntiator*.] **1.** One who announces. **2.** An indicator (as in a hotel) which designates the room where attendance is wanted.

An'o-dyne (ăn'ō-dīn), *a.* [Gr. ἀνώδυνος free from pain; ἀν priv. + ὀδύνη pain.] Serving to assuage pain. — *n.* A medicine to allay pain; anything soothing.

A-noint' (ă-noint'), *v. t.* [L. *in* + *ungere* to smear, anoint.] **1.** To rub over with oil or an unctuous substance. **2.** To apply oil to or pour oil upon, etc., esp. for consecration. — **A-noint'er**, *n.* — **A-noint'ment**, *n.*

The Lord's Anointed, Christ or the Messiah.

A-nom'a-lism (ă-nŏm'ă-lĭz'm), *n.* An anomaly.

A-nom'a-lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), **A-nom'a-lis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kal), } *a.* Irregular; departing from common rules.

A-nom'a-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀνώμαλος irregular; ἀν priv. + ὁμαλός even, ὁμός same.] Deviating from a general rule; irregular. — **A-nom'a-lous-ly**, *adv.*

A-nom'a-ly (-lȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἀνωμαλία.] Deviation from the common rule; irregularity; anything anomalous.

A-non' (-nŏn'), *adv.* [AS. *on* in + *ān* one.] **1.** Soon; in a little while. **2.** At another time; then; again.

Ever and anon, now and then; frequently; often.

A-non'y-mous (-ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀν priv. + ὄνομα name.] Nameless; of unknown or unavowed authorship. — **A-non'y-mous-ly**, *adv.*

An-oth'er (ăn-ŭth'ĕr), *pron. & a.* [*An* a, one + *other*.] **1.** One more; a second or additional one. **2.** Not the same; different. **3.** Any other; some one else.

An'sa-ted (-să-tĕd), *a.* [L. *ansatus*, fr. *ansa* handle.] Having a handle.

‖ **An'se-res** (-să-rēz), *n. pl.* [L., geese.] A Linnæan order of aquatic birds, including geese ducks, auks, divers, gulls, petrels, etc.

a, *Anser erythropus*; *b*, *Anser domesticus*, the domestic goose.

An'ser-ine (-sĕr-ĭn), *a.* [L. *anserinus*, fr. *anser* goose.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a goose, or the skin of a goose.

An'swer (ăn'sĕr), *v. t.* [AS. *andswerian*; *and* against + *swerian* to swear.] **1.** To speak or write in return to; to reply to (a question, remark, etc.). **2.** To refute. **3.** To be or act in response to. — *v. i.* **1.** To reply. **2.** To make a satisfactory return; to be responsible; to make amends. **3.** To be or act in return. — *n.* **1.** A reply to a charge, question, call, address, etc. **2.** Something done in consequence of something else. **3.** A mathematical solution.

Syn. — Reply; rejoinder; response. See REPLY.

An'swer-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Obliged to answer; liable to be called to account; liable to pay or make good; accountable; responsible. **2.** Capable of being answered or refuted. **3.** Correspondent; comparable. **4.** Proportionate; commensurate; suitable. — **An'swer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **An'swer-a-bly**, *adv.* — **An'swer-er**, *n.*

An't (ănt). A contr. for *are not* and *am not*: also used for *is not*; — usually written *ain't*. [*Colloq. & Illit.*]

Ant (ănt), *n.* [AS. *æmete*.] A hymenopterous insect of the Linnæan genus *Formica*; an emmet.

Ant-ac'id (ănt-ăs'ĭd), *n.* [Pref. *anti-* + *acid*.] A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent. — *a.* Counteractive of acidity.

An-tag'o-nism (ăn-tăg'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀνταγώνισμα; ἀντί against + ἀγών contest.] Opposition of action.

An-tag'o-nist, *n.* [Gr. ἀνταγωνιστής.] One who contends with another. — **An-tag'o-nis'tic**, *a.*

Syn. — Adversary; foe; competitor. See ADVERSARY.

An-tal'gic (-tăl'jĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. ἄλγος pain.] Alleviating pain. — *n.* An anodyne.

Ant-arc'tic (ănt-ärk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀνταρκτικός; ἀντί + ἄρκτος bear. See ARCTIC.] Opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole; — applied to a circle, distant from the pole 23° 28′.

Ant'ar-thrit'ic (ănt'ăr-thrĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + *arthritic*.] Counteracting or alleviating gout. — *n.* A remedy against gout.

Ant'-eat'er (ănt'ēt'ĕr), *n.* A tropical animal that feeds upon ants.

An'te-ced'ence (ăn'tē-sēd'ens), **An'te-ced'en-cy** (-en-sȳ), *n.* The being antecedent; priority

An'te-ced'ent, *a.* [L. *antecedens, -entis*, p. pr. of *antecedere ; ante* + *cedere* to go. See CEDE.] **1.** Going before in time ; anterior. **2.** Presumptive. — *n.* **1.** That which precedes. **2.** *pl.* The earlier events of one's life ; previous conduct. **3.** In grammar, the noun to which a relative refers. **4.** In mathematics, the first of the two terms of a ratio. — **An'te-ced'ent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Prior ; preceding ; previous ; foregoing.

An'te-ces'sor (ăn'tē-sĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *antecedere, -cessum.*] One who goes before ; a predecessor.

An'te-cham'ber (-chām'bẽr), *n.* A chamber leading into the chief apartment ; a lobby.

An'te-date' (-dāt'), *n.* Prior date ; a date before another which is the actual date. — *v. t.* **1.** To date before the true time. **2.** To precede in time. **3.** To anticipate.

An'te-di-lu'vi-an (-dĭ-lū'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Relating to the period before the Deluge in Noah's time ; hence, antiquated. — *n.* One who lived before the Deluge.

An'te-lope (-lōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθάλοψ, -οπος.*] A ruminant quadruped, intermediate between deer and goat.

An'te-me-rid'i-an (-mē-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *ante* + *meridianus* belonging to noon. See MERIDIAN.] Being before noon ; pert. to the forenoon. (Abbr. A. M.)

An'te-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Occurring before the creation of the world.

An-ten'na (ăn-tĕn'nȧ), *n. ; pl.* **-NAE** (-nē). [L., sail-yard ; NL., a feeler, horn of an insect.] A movable, articulated sense organ attached to the heads of insects and Crustacea. In insects they are popularly called *horns* or *feelers*.

An'te-nup'tial (-tē-nŭp'shal), *a.* Preceding marriage.

An'te-pas'chal (-pās'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the time before the Passover, or before Easter.

An'te-past (-pást), *n.* [Pref. *ante-* + L. *pastus* pasture, food.] A foretaste.

An'te-pe'nult (-pē'nŭlt), ‖ **An'te-pe-nul'ti-ma** (-tĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L. *antepaenultima* ; *ante* + *paene* almost + *ultimus* last.] The last syllable of a word except two. — **An'te-pe-nult'i-mate,** *a. & n.*

An-te'ri-or (ăn-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L. ; compar. of *ante* before.] Before ; prior. — **An-te'ri-or'i-ty** (-ŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Antecedent ; previous ; former ; foregoing.

An'te-room (ăn'tē-rōōm), *n.* A room before, or forming an entrance to, another ; a waiting room.

An'thel-min'tic (-thĕl-mĭn'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. ἕλμινς, *-ινθος*, worm.] Good against intestinal worms. — *n.* A vermifuge. [Written also *anthelmintkic.*]

An'them (ăn'thĕm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντίφωνον* antiphon, anthem ; *ἀντί* over against + *φωνή* voice.] A selection from the Scriptures or liturgy, set to sacred music.

An'ther (ăn'thẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθηρός* flowery. *ἄνθος* flower.] That part of the stamen containing the pollen, for impregnation of the ovary. — **An'ther-al,** *a.*

Apetalous Flower, showing
a a Anthers.
b b Filaments.

An'ther-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Anther* + *-ferous.*] (*a*) Producing anthers, as plants. (*b*) Supporting anthers, as a part of a flower.

An-thol'o-gy (-thŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθολογία* ; *ἄνθος* + *λέγειν* to gather.] **1.** Orig., a collection of flowers. **2.** A collection of poems or epigrams. — **An'-tho-log'ic-al** (-thŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

‖ **An'tho-zo'a** (ăn'thŏ-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄνθος* + *ζῷον* animal.] The class of Cœlenterata including corals and sea anemones. — **An'tho-zo'an,** *a. & n.*

An'thra-cite (ăn'thrȧ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθραξ, -ακος*, coal.] A hard, compact mineral coal, containing little bitumen, and burning with a nearly non-luminous flame. — **An'-thra-cit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

An'thro-poid (ăn'thrŏ-poid), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* man + *-oid.*] Resembling man. — *n.* An anthropoid ape.

An'thro-pol'o-gy (-pŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* + *-logy.*] **1.** Science of the human body. **2.** Science of man. — **An'thro-po-log'ic** (-pŏ-lŏj'ĭk), **An'thro-po-log'ic-al,** *a.* — **An'thro-pol'o-gist** (-pŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

An'thro-po-mor'phism (-pŏ-mŏr'fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* + *μορφή* form.] **1.** Representation of Deity in human form, or with human attributes. **2.** Ascription of human characteristics to things not human.

‖ **An'thro-poph'a-gi** (-pŏf'ȧ-jī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Man-eaters ; cannibals.

An'thro-poph'a-gy (-jȳ), *n.* Cannibalism.

An'tic (ăn'tĭk), *a.* [Same as *antique.*] Odd ; ludicrous. — *n.* **1.** A buffoon. **2.** An odd device ; fantastic figure. **3.** A grotesque trick. — *v. i.* To perform antics.

An'ti-christ (-tĭ-krīst), *n.* A denier or opponent of Christ. — **An'ti-chris'tian** (-krĭs'chăn ; 26), *a.*

An-tic'i-pate (-tĭs'ĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *anticipare, -patum*, to anticipate ; *ante* + *capere* to take.] **1.** To do or take before another ; to prevent by prior action. **2.** To take up beforehand, or before the proper time. **3.** To foresee (a wish, etc.) and do what is desired. **4.** To foretaste.

Syn. — To ANTICIPATE ; EXPECT ; prevent ; obviate ; preclude ; forestall. — Of these words, *expect* is the strongest. It supposes some ground for considering the event as likely to happen. *Anticipate* is, literally, to *take beforehand*, and denotes simply to take into the mind as a conception of the future.

An-tic'i-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An anticipating. **2.** Previous impression of what is to happen ; instinctive prevision ; foretaste. **3.** Hasty notion.

Syn. — Preoccupation ; preclusion ; foretaste ; preconception ; expectation ; foresight ; forethought.

An-tic'i-pa-tive (-tĭs'ĭ-pā-tĭv), *a.* Anticipating.

An-tic'i-pa'tor (-pā'tẽr), *n.* One who anticipates.

An-tic'i-pa-to-ry (-pā-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Of the nature of anticipation.

An'ti-cli'max (ăn'tĭ-klī'măks), *n.* A sentence in which the ideas fall, or become less striking, at the close ; — the opposite of *climax*. It produces a ridiculous effect.

An'ti-cli'nal (-klī'nal), *a.* [Pref. *anti-* + Gr. *κλίνειν* to incline.] Inclining or dipping in opposite directions. — *n.* The crest in which strata slope in opposite directions.

An'ti-con-ta'gious (-kŏn-tā'jŭs), *a.* Opposing or destroying contagion.

An'ti-dote (-dōt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντίδοτον* (sc. *φάρμακον*) ; *ἀντί* + *διδόναι* to give.] A remedy to counteract poison or other evil. — **An'ti-do'tal, An'ti-dot'ic-al** (-dŏt'ĭ-kal), *a.* — **An'ti-do'ta-ry** (-dō'tȧ-rȳ), *a. & n.*

Syn. — Remedy ; counteraction ; preventive.

An'ti-fe'brile (-fē'brĭl), *a. & n.* Febrifuge.

An'ti-fric'tion (-frĭk'shŭn), *a.* Something to lessen friction. — *a.* Tending to lessen friction.

An'ti-mo-nar'chic (-mŏ-när'kĭk), ‖ **An'ti-mo-nar'chic-al** (-kĭ-kal), *a.* Opposed to a monarchy.

An'ti-mo'ni-al (-mō'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, antimony. — *n.* A preparation of antimony.

An'ti-mo-ny (-mŏ-nȳ ; 28), *n.* [LL. *antimonium.*] A tin-white, brittle, metallic element, easily fused, used in medicine and in many alloys, as type metal.

An'ti-no'mi-an (-nō'mĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to the Antinomians or their doctrine. — *n.* One who maintains that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no obligation, but that faith alone is necessary to salvation. — **An'ti-no'mi-an-ism,** *n.*

An-tin'o-my (ăn-tĭn'ŏ-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντινομία* ; *ἀντί* against + *νόμος* law.] **1.** Opposition of one rule to another. **2.** An opposing law or rule ; a contradiction or incompatibility of thought or language. [or to popery.

An'ti-pa'pal (ăn'tĭ-pā'pal), *a.* Opposed to the pope

An-tip'a-thy (ăn-tĭp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντιπάθεια* ; *ἀντί* + *παθεῖν* to suffer. See PATHOS.] **1.** Contrariety in feeling ; distaste. **2.** Natural repugnancy of quali-

ties; — opposed to *sympathy*. — **An'ti-pa-thet'ic** (ăn'tĭ-pȧ-thĕt'ĭk), **An'ti-pa-thet'ic-al**, *a.*

Syn. — Hatred; aversion; dislike; disgust; distaste; repugnance; contrariety; opposition. See DISLIKE.

An'ti-phlo-gis'tic (ăn'tĭ-flō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* Counteracting inflammation. — *n.* Antiphlogistic medicine or diet.

An'ti-phon (ăn'tĭ-fŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντίφωνα*. See ANTHEM.] **1.** A musical response. **2.** A verse said before and after the psalms.

An-tiph'o-nal (ăn-tĭf'ō-nal), *a.* Pertaining to antiphony. — *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems.

An'ti-phone (-tĭ-fōn), *n.* The response which one side of the choir makes to the other in a chant.

An'ti-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Antiphonal.

An-tiph'o-ny (-tĭf'ō-nĭ), *n.* A musical response; an anthem sung alternately in two parts.

‖ **An-tiph'ra-sis** (-tĭf'rȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀντίφρασις*, fr. *ἀντιφράζειν* to express by negation.] Use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. — **An'ti-phras'tic** (ăn'tĭ-frăs'tĭk), **An'ti-phras'tic-al**, *a.*

An-tip'o-dal (-tĭp'ō-dal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the antipodes; situated on the opposite side of the globe. **2.** Diametrically opposite.

An'ti-pode (ăn'tĭ-pōd), *n.* One of the antipodes; anything exactly opposite.

An-tip'o-des (-tĭp'ō-dēz), *n.* [L. pl., fr. Gr. *ἀντίπους* with the feet opposite; *ἀντί* + *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] **1.** Those who live on the opposite side of the globe. **2.** Things exactly contrary.

An'ti-pope (ăn'tĭ-pōp), *n.* A claimant to the papacy in opposition to the pope canonically chosen.

An'ti-qua-ry (-kwȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *antiquarius*, fr. *antiquus* ancient. See ANTIQUE.] Pertaining to antiquity. — *n.* One devoted to study of ancient times through their relics. — **An'ti-qua'ri-an** (ăn'tĭ-kwā'rĭ-an), *a.* & *n.* — **An'ti-qua'ri-an-ism** (-Iz'ĭm), *n.*

An'ti-quate (-kwāt), *v. t.* To make old, or obsolete; to make void; to abrogate.

An'ti-qua'ted (-kwā'tĕd), *a.* Grown old; out of use.

Syn. — Ancient; old; antique; obsolete. See ANCIENT.

An-tique' (ăn-tēk'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *antiquus*, fr. *ante* before. Cf. ANTIC.] **1.** Old; ancient; of old fashion. **2.** Odd; fantastic. [In this sense, written *antic*.] — *n.* Anything very old; a relic or object of ancient art; collectively, *the antique*, the remains of ancient art.

Syn. — Ancient; antiquated; obsolete; antic; old-fashioned; old. See ANCIENT.

An-tiq'ui-ty (-tĭk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Great age. **2.** Ancient times; former ages. **3.** People of ancient times.

An-tis'cians (-tĭsh'anz), ‖ *n. pl* [L. *antiscii*, Gr. *ἀντίσκιοι*, pl.; *ἀντί* + *σκιά* shadow.] Persons living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in opposite directions.

An'ti-scrip'tur-al (ăn'tĭ-skrĭp'tŭr-al), *a.* Opposed to the Holy Scriptures.

An'ti-sep'tic (-sĕp'tĭk), *a.* Counteracting putrefaction. — *n.* A substance which prevents putrefaction, or destroys putrefactive organisms; as, salt, carbolic acid, alcohol, cinchona.

An'ti-slav'er-y (-slāv'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Opposed to slavery. [— *n.* Opposition to slavery.]

An'ti-spas-mod'ic (-spăz-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* Good against spasms. — *n.* A medicine to allay convulsions.

An'ti-spas'tic (-spăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντισπαστικός*.] *a.* & *n.* Antispasmodic.

‖ **An-tis'tro-phe** (-tĭs'trō-fē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντιστροφή*; *ἀντί* + *στρέφειν* to turn. See STROPHE.] **1.** In ancient lyric poetry, part of a song or dance alternating with a stanza called the *strophe*. **2.** In rhetoric, repetition of words in inverse order. — **An'ti-stroph'ic** (ăn'tĭ-strŏf'ĭk), *a.*

An-tith'e-sis (ăn-tĭth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντίθεσις*; *ἀντί* + *τιθέναι* to set.] **1.** Opposition of words or sentiments in the same sentence. **2.** Contrast. — **An'ti-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), **An'ti-thet'ic-al**, *a.*

An'ti-type (ăn'tĭ-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντίτυπος* of corresponding form; *ἀντί* + *τύπος* type, figure.] That of which the type is the representation; the counterpart to a type. — **An'ti-typ'ic-al** (ăn'tĭ-tĭp'ĭ-kal), *a.*

Ant'ler (ănt'lẽr), *n.* [OE. *aunelere*, F. *andouiller*; L. *ante* before + *oculus* eye.] The horn, or branch of the horn, of a cervine animal, as of a stag.

‖ **A-nu'ra** (ȧ-nū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *οὐρά* a tail.] An amphibian having no tail, as a frog or toad. [Written also *anoura*.] — **A-nu'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

‖ **A'nus** (ā'nŭs), *n.* [L., prob. for *asmus*; cf. Gr. *ἧσθαι* to sit.] The posterior opening of the alimentary canal, through which excrements are expelled.

An'vil (ăn'vĭl), *n.* [AS. *anfilt*.] An iron block, upon which metals are hammered and shaped.

Anx-i'e-ty (ăn-zī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *anxietas*, fr. *anxius*. See ANXIOUS.] **1.** Solicitude respecting some future or uncertain event. **2.** Eager desire.

Syn. — Care; solicitude; foreboding; disquietude; trouble; apprehension; restlessness. See CARE.

Anx'ious (ăngk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *anxius*, fr. *angere* to cause pain, choke. See ANGER.] **1.** Full of anxiety or disquietude; being in painful suspense. **2.** Causing anxiety. — **Anx'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **Anx'ious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Solicitous; careful; uneasy; unquiet; restless; concerned; disturbed; watchful.

A'ny (ĕn'ĭ), *a.* & *pron.* [AS. *ænig*, fr. *ān* one. See ONE.] **1.** One out of an indefinite number, or whatsoever it may be. **2.** Some, of whatever kind, quantity, or number; often used as a pronoun, the person or thing being understood; anybody; anyone; (*pl.*) any persons. — *adv.* To any extent; in any degree; at all.

A'o-rist (ā'ō-rĭst), *n.* [Gr. *ἀόριστος* indefinite; *ἀ* priv. + *ὁρίζειν* to define, *ὅρος* limit.] A Greek tense, expressing indeterminate past time.

A-or'ta (ā-ôr'tȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀορτή*, fr. *ἀείρειν* to lift.] The great artery carrying blood from the heart to all parts of the body except the lungs. — **A-or'tal**, **A-or'tic**, *a.*

A-pace' (ȧ-pās'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *pace*.] With a quick pace; quick; fast; speedily.

Ap'a-ge'ge (ăp'ȧ-gē'jē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναγωγή* a leading away; *ἀνά* from + *ἄγειν* to lead.] An indirect argument which proves a thing by showing the impossibility or absurdity of the contrary. — **Ap'a-gog'ic** (-gŏj'ĭk), **Ap'a-gog'ic-al**, *a.*

A-part' (ȧ-pärt'), *adv.* [F. *à part*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *part* part.] **1.** Separately; aside. **2.** In a state of separation or distinction; independently. **3.** Aside; away. **4.** In two or more parts; asunder; to pieces.

A-part'ment, *n.* [F. *appartement*; fr. L. *ad* + *pars*, *partis*, part.] **1.** A room. **2.** A set or suite of rooms.

Ap'a-thet'ic (ăp'ȧ-thĕt'ĭk), ‖ *n.* Void of feeling; in-

Ap'a-thet'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), ‖ different.

Ap'a-thist (ăp'ȧ-thĭst), *n.* One destitute of feeling.

Ap'a-thy (-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπάθεια*; *ἀ* priv. + *πάθος*, fr. *πάσχειν* to suffer. See PATHOS.] Want of feeling; privation of passion, emotion, or excitement.

Syn. — Insensibility; indifference; unconcern; stoicism; supineness; sluggishness.

Ape (āp), *n.* [AS. *apa*.] **1.** A kind of monkey, having teeth like man, and neither cheek pouches nor tail. **2.** One who imitates servilely. — *v. t.* To mimic, as an ape imitates human actions.

A-peak' (ȧ-pēk'), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *peak*.] In a vertical line; perpendicularly. [Spelt also *apeek*.]

A-pe'ri-ent (ȧ-pē'rĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *aperiens*; *ab* + *parire* to produce.] Gently opening the bowels. — *n.* Laxative medicine or food.

Ap'er-ture (ăp'ẽr-tŭr; 40), *n.* [L. *apertura*, fr. *aperire*.] **1.** An opening; a gap, cleft, or chasm; a hole. **2.** The diameter of the exposed part of the object glass of a telescope or other optical instrument.

A-pet'al-ous (ȧ-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *petal*.] Having no petals. [See *Illust.* under ANTHER.]

A'pex (ā'pĕks), *n.* [L.] Tip, top, point, or summit.

‖ **A-pha'si-a** (ȧ-fā'zhĭ-ȧ), ‖ *n.* [Gr. *ἀφασία*, fr. *ἀ* priv. + *φάναι* to speak.] Loss of power to speak, or apply words, the vocal organs and intelligence being preserved. — **A-pha'sic** (ȧ-fā'zĭk), *a.*

A-phe'lion (ȧ-fē'lĭ-ŭn *or* -fē'lyŭn *or* -fē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπό* + *ἥλιος* sun.] Point of a planet's or comet's orbit most distant from the sun; — the opposite of *perihelion*.

‖ **A'phis** (ā'fĭs), *n.*; *pl.* APHIDES (ăf'ĭ-dēz). [NL.] A genus of insects, including plant lice and green flies.

‖ **A-pho'ni-a** (ȧ-fō'nĭ-ȧ), ‖ *n.* [Gr. *ἀφωνία*, fr. *ἄφωνος* voiceless; *ἀ* priv. + *φωνή* voice.] Loss of voice or vocal utterance.

Aph'o-rism (ăf'ō-rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀφορισμός* definition, a pithy sentence, fr. *ἀφορίζειν* to mark off by limits, to define; *ἀπό* from + *ὁρίζειν* to separate.] A comprehensive maxim expressed in a few words. — **Aph'o-rist**, *n.* — **Aph'o-ris'tic** (-rĭs'tĭk), **Aph'o-ris'tic-al**, *a.*

Syn. — Axiom; maxim; adage; proverb; apothegm; saying; saw; truism; dictum. See AXIOM.

Aph'thong (-thŏng), *n.* [Gr. *ἄφθογγος* silent; *ἀ* priv. + *φθόγγος* voice, fr. *φθέγγεσθαι* to sound.] A letter, or combination of letters, employed in spelling a word, but not sounded. — **Aph-thon'gal** (-thŏn'gal), *a.*

Aph'yl-lous (ăf'ĭl-lŭs *or* ȧ-fĭl'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀφύλλος*; *ἀ* priv. + *φύλλον* leaf.] Destitute of leaves.

A'pi-a-ry (ā'pĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *apiarium*, fr. *apis* bee.] A place where bees are kept; a beehouse.

‖ **Ap'i-ces** (ăp'ĭ-sēz), *n.*, *pl.* of APEX.

A-piece' (ȧ-pēs'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *piece*.] Each by itself; by the single one; to each; as the share of each.

‖ **A'pis** (ā'pĭs), *n.* [L., bee.] A genus of insects of the order Hymenoptera, including the honeybees.

Ap'ish (āp'ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; prone to servile imitation; fantastically silly; trifling.

‖ **A'plomb'** (ȧ'plōn'), *n.* [F., lit., perpendicularity; *à* to + *plomb* lead.] Assurance; self-possession.

A-poc'a-lypse (ȧ-pŏk'ȧ-lĭps), *n.* [Gr. *ἀποκάλυψις*, fr. *ἀπό* + *καλύπτειν* to conceal.] **1.** The revelation delivered to St. John, the last book of the New Testament. **2.** A disclosure. — **A-poc'a-lyp'tic** (-lĭp'tĭk), *a.*

A-poc'o-pate (-ō-pāt), *v. t.* [LL. *apocopatus*, p. p. of *apocopare* to cut off. See APOCOPE.] To cut off or drop (the last letter, syllable, or part of a word).

‖ **A-poc'o-pe** (-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀποκοπή* a cutting off, fr. *ἀποκόπτειν* to cut off; *ἀπό* + *κόπτειν* to cut.] Omission of the last part of a word.

A-poc'ry-pha (-rĭ-fȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀπόκρυφος* spurious, fr. *ἀπό* + *κρύπτειν* to hide.] Books received by some Christians as an authentic part of the Holy Scriptures, but rejected by others.

A-poc'ry-phal (-fal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Apocrypha. **2.** Not canonical; of doubtful authority; false.

Ap'od (ăp'ŏd), ‖ *a.* **1.** Without feet. **2.** Destitute of the ventral fin, as the eels.

Ap'od (ăp'ŏd), ‖ *n.* [Gr. *ἄπους*, *ἀποδος*, footless; *ἀ* priv. + *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] An animal having no feet or footlike organs.

‖ **Ap'o-des** (-ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See APODA.] (*a*) An order of fishes without ventral fins, including eels. (*b*) A group of holothurians lacking suckers.

‖ **A-pod'o-sis** (ȧ-pŏd'ō-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόδοσις*, fr. *ἀπό* + *διδόναι* to give.] The consequent clause in a conditional sentence, expressing the *result*, distinguished from the *protasis* expressing a *condition*.

Ap'o-dous (ăp'ō-dŭs), *a.* Apodal; apod.

Ap'o-gee (-jē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόγαιος* from the earth; *ἀπό* + *γῆ* earth.] **1.** Point in the moon's orbit most distant from the earth. **2.** Highest point; culmination.

A-pol'o-get'ic (ȧ-pŏl'ō-jĕt'ĭk), ‖ *a.* Said by way of apology; defensive.

A-pol'o-get'ic-al, (-ĭ-kal), ‖

A-pol'o-get'ics (-ĭks), *n.* That branch of theology which defends the Holy Scriptures, and sets forth the evidence of their divine authority.

A-pol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* **1.** To make an apology or defense. **2.** To make an excuse; to acknowledge a fault, with expression of regret for it. — **A-pol'o-gist** (ȧ-pŏl'ō-jĭst), **A-pol'o-gi'zer** (-jī'zẽr), *n.*

Ap'o-logue (ăp'ō-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόλογος*; *ἀπό* + *λόγος* speech, *λέγειν* to speak.] A story intended to convey some moral truth; a moral fable.

A-pol'o-gy (ȧ-pŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπολογία*.] **1.** Something said in defense of what appears to others wrong; justification. **2.** An acknowledgment in atonement for some injurious act. **3.** A substitute; a makeshift.

Ap'oph-thegm (ăp'ō-thĕm), *n.* Apothegm.

Ap'o-plec'tic (-plĕk'tĭk), *a.* Relating to apoplexy; affected with, or symptomatic of, apoplexy. — *n.* One affected with apoplexy. — **Ap'o-plec'tic-al**, *a.*

Ap'o-plex'y (-plĕks'ĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀποπληξία*, fr. *ἀποπλήσσειν* to cripple by a stroke; *ἀπό* + *πλήσσειν* to strike.] Sudden loss of consciousness, sensation, and voluntary motion, from pressure on the brain, or effusion of blood into the substance of the lungs or other organ.

A-port' (ȧ-pōrt'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *port*.] On or towards the port or left side; — said of the helm.

A-pos'ta-sy (-pŏs'tȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀποστασία* a defection, fr. *ἀποστῆναι* to revolt; *ἀπό* + *στῆναι* to stand.] Abandonment of what one has voluntarily professed; desertion from one's faith, principles, or party.

A-pos'tate (-tāt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀποστάτης*, fr. *ἀποστῆναι*.] One who has forsaken his faith, principles, or party; a pervert; a renegade. — *a.* Faithless to moral allegiance.

A-pos'ta-tize (-tȧ-tīz), *v. i.* To forsake one's church, principles, or party.

A-pos'to-mate (-tō-māt), *v. i.* To form an aporteme or abscess. — **A-pos'to-ma'tion**, *n.*

Ap'os-teme (ăp'ŏs-tēm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόστημα*, fr. *ἀποστῆναι* to stand off.] An abscess.

A-pos'tle (ȧ-pŏs'l), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόστολος* messenger; *ἀπό* + *στέλλειν* to send.] One sent forth; a messenger; one of the twelve disciples of Christ sent forth to preach the gospel. — **A-pos'tle-ship**, **A-pos'to-late**, *n.*

Ap'os-tol'ic (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭk), ‖ *a.* [Gr. *ἀποστολικός*.]

Ap'os-tol'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), ‖ **1.** Pertaining to an apostle, or to the apostles, their times, or their peculiar spirit. **2.** According to the doctrines of the apostles. **3.** Pertaining to the pope or the papacy; papal.

Ap'os-tol'ic-ism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), ‖ *n.* State or quality

A-pos'to-lic'i-ty (-tŏ-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), ‖ of being apostolical.

A-pos'tro-phe (ȧ-pŏs'trō-fē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀποστροφή* a turning away, fr. *ἀπό* + *στρέφειν* to turn.] **1.** A rhetorical figure by which the orator breaks off from his discourse, and addresses some person or thing, absent or present. **2.** Contraction of a word by omitting a letter or letters. **3.** The mark ['] used to denote that a word is contracted, also as a sign of the possessive. — **Ap'os-troph'ic** (ăp'ŏs-trŏf'ĭk), *a.*

A-pos'tro-phize (ȧ-pŏs'trō-fīz), *v. t.* **1.** To address by apostrophe. **2.** To contract by omitting letters; to mark with an apostrophe ('). — *v. i.* To use the rhetorical figure called *apostrophe*.

A-poth'e-ca-ry (-pŏth'ē-kā-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *apothecarius*, fr. L. *apotheca* storehouse, Gr. *ἀποθήκη*, fr. *ἀποτιθέναι* to put away; *ἀπό* + *τιθέναι* to put.] One who prepares and sells drugs or medicinal compounds; a druggist.

Ap'o-thegm ‖ (ăp'ō-thĕm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόφθεγμα*

Ap'oph-thegm ‖ thing uttered, fr. *ἀποφθέγγεσθαι* to speak out; *ἀπό* + *φθέγγεσθαι* to speak.] A short and instructive saying; a sententious maxim. — **Ap'o-theg-mat'ic** (-thĕg-măt'ĭk), **Ap'o-theg-mat'ic-al**, *a.*

Ap'o-them (-thĕm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπό* + *θέμα* that which is placed, *τιθέναι* to place.] The perpendicular from the center to the side of a regular polygon.

Ap'o-the'o-sis (-thē'ō-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀποθέωσις*, fr. *ἀποθεοῦν* to deify; *ἀπό* + *θεός* a god.] **1.** The elevating a mortal to the rank of the gods; deification. **2.** Glorification; exaltation.

Ap'o-the'o-size (-sīz), *v. t.* To deify; to glorify.

Ap-pall' (ăp-pa.l'), *v. t.* [OF. *appalir* to pale; *a* (L. *ad*) + *pâle* pale.] To depress or discourage with fear; to overcome with sudden terror or horror.

Syn. — See Dismay.

Ap'pa-nage (ăp'pȧ-nāj), *n.* [F. *apanage*, fr. LL. *apanare* to furnish with bread; L. *ad* + *panis* bread.] 1. Land assigned by a sovereign prince to support his younger sons. 2. A dependency; dependent territory. 3. A natural adjunct or accompaniment.

Ap'pa-ra'tus (ăp'pȧ-rā'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *apparare*, *apparatum*, to prepare; *ad* + *parare* to make ready.] 1. Things provided as means to some end. 2. A set of implements or utensils; machinery; mechanism. 3. A collection of bodily organs uniting in a common function.

Ap-par'el (ăp-păr'ĕl), *n.* [F. *appareil* preparation, furniture, OF. *a* (L. *ad*) + *pareil* like, similar, fr. L. *par* equal.] External clothing, habiliments, or array. — *v. t.* 1. To dress or clothe; to attire. 2. To deck; to embellish.

Syn. — Dress; clothing; vesture; garments; raiment; garb; costume; attire; habiliments.

Ap-par'ent (-păr'ĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *apparens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *apparere*. See Appear.] 1. Capable of being seen. 2. Clear or manifest to the understanding; palpable. 3. Appearing to the eye or mind (distinguished from, but not necessarily opposed to, *true* or *real*); seeming.

Syn. — Visible; distinct; plain; obvious; clear; certain; evident; manifest; indubitable; notorious.

Ap-par'ent-ly, *adv.* 1. Plainly; clearly; evidently. 2. Seemingly; in appearance.

Ap'pa-ri'tion (ăp'pȧ-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *apparitio*, fr. *apparere*.] 1. Appearance. 2. A visible object; a form. 3. A wonderful or preternatural appearance; a ghost; a phantom. 4. The first appearance of a star or other luminary after having been obscured; — opposed to *occultation*. — **Ap'pa-ri'tion-al**, *a.*

Ap-par'i-tor (ăp-păr'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *apparere*.] A messenger or officer serving a process of an ecclesiastical court.

Ap-peal' (-pēl'), *v. t.* [L. *appellare* to approach, call; akin to *appellere* to drive to; *ad* + *pellere* to drive.] (*a*) To apply for the removal of (a cause) from an inferior to a superior judge or court for a rehearing or review. (*b*) To accuse. — *v. i.* 1. To apply for reëxamination of a cause by a superior judge or court. 2. To call upon another to decide or for aid. — *n.* 1. (*a*) Application for reëxamination or review of a cause. (*b*) Right of appeal. (*c*) An accusation. 2. A summons to answer to a charge. 3. A call for proof or decision in one's favor; reference to another as witness; call for help or a favor; entreaty. 4. Act of resorting to something as a means; recourse. — **Ap-peal'a-ble**, *a.*

Ap-pear' (-pēr'), *v. i.* [L. *apparēre* to appear; *ad* + *parēre* to come forth.] 1. To come or be in sight. 2. To come before the public. 3. To stand before some authority or superior person, to answer a charge, plead a cause, etc. 4. To become obvious or manifest. 5. To seem; to look.

Syn. — See Seem.

Ap-pear'ance (*-ans*), *n.* 1. An appearing or coming into sight. 2. A thing seen; phenomenon. 3. Personal presence; look. 4. Semblance; external show. *pl.* Outward signs or circumstances, fitted to make a particular impression or to determine the judgment. 5. An appearing in a particular place, or coming before the public in a particular character.

Syn. — Coming; arrival; presence; semblance; pretense; air; look; manner; mien; figure; aspect.

Ap-pease' (ăp-pēz'), *v. t.* [F. *apaiser*, fr. *à* (L. *ad*) + *paix* (L. *pax*) peace.] To quiet. — **Ap-peas'a-ble**, *a.* — **Ap-pease'ment**, *n.* — **Ap-peas'ive** (-pē'sĭv), *a.*

Syn. — To pacify; quiet; conciliate; propitiate; assuage; compose; calm; allay; hush; lull; soothe; tranquilize.

Ap-pel'lant (ăp-pĕl'lant), *a.* [L. *appellans*, p. pr. of *appellare*. See Appeal.] Relating to an appeal; appellate. — *n.* One who appeals or entreats.

Ap-pel'late (-lāt), *a.* Pertaining to, or taking cognizance of, appeals.

Ap'pel-la'tion (ăp'pĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *appellatio*, fr. *appellare*.] Name of a particular person or thing.

Syn. — See Name.

Ap-pel'la-tive (-pĕl'lȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *appellativus*, fr. *appellare*.] 1. Pertaining to a common name; denominative. 2. In grammar, common, as opposed to *proper*; denominative of a class. — *n.* 1. A common name, standing for a whole class, genus, or species of beings, or for universal ideas. 2. An appellation or title; a descriptive name.

Ap'pel-lee' (ăp'pĕl-lē'), *n.* [F. *appelé*, p. p. of *appeler*, fr. L. *appellare*.] (*a*) The defendant in a legal appeal; — opposed to *appellant*. (*b*) One appealed against, or accused of crime; — opposed to *appellor*.

Ap'pel-lor' (-lôr'), *n.* [OF. *apeleur*, fr. L. *appellator*, fr. *appellare*.] (*a*) One who institutes a legal appeal, or prosecutes another for a crime. (*b*) One who confesses a felony committed and accuses his accomplices.

Ap-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *appendere*; *ad* + *pendere* to hang.] 1. To hang or attach to. 2. To add; to annex.

Ap-pend'age (-ĕj), *n.* 1. Something appended to a greater thing, though not necessary to it. 2. A subordinate part; an external organ or limb.

Syn. — Addition; adjunct; concomitant.

Ap-pend'ant (*-ant*), *a.* Hanging; annexed; adjunct; concomitant. — *n.* Anything attached to another as incidental, or subordinate to it.

Ap-pen'dix (-pĕn'dĭks), *n.* [L. *appendix*, *-dicis*, fr. *appendere*. See Append.] 1. Something appended or added; an appendage or adjunct; a concomitant. 2. Literary matter added to a book, but not essential to its completeness.

Syn. — See Supplement.

Ap'per-tain' (ăp'pẽr-tān'), *v. i.* [L. *appertinere*; *ad* + *pertinere* to reach to, belong. Sse Pertain.] To belong or pertain; to relate.

Ap'pe-tence (ăp'pē-*tens*), **Ap'pe-ten-cy** (*-ten-sy*), *n.* [F. *appétence*, L. *appetentia*, fr. *appetere* to strive after, long for; *ad* + *petere* to seek.] 1. Strong desire; natural craving; eager appetite. 2. An instinctive propensity in animals to perform certain actions; tendency of an organized body to seek what satisfies the wants of its organism. 3. Natural tendency; affinity; attraction.

Ap'pe-tite (-tit), *n.* [L. *appetitus*, fr. *appetere*.] 1. Strong longing; desire for some personal gratification. 2. Desire for food or drink; hunger.

Syn. — Craving; longing; desire; appetency; passion.

Ap'pe-tize (-tiz), *v. t.* To make hungry; to whet the appetite of. — **Ap'pe-ti'zer**, *n.*

Ap-plaud' (ăp-plȧd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *applaudere*; *ad* + *plaudere* to clash, to clap the hands. Cf. Explode.] 1. To approve by clapping the hands, acclamation, etc. 2. To commend. — **Ap-plaud'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To extol; commend; approve. See Praise.

Ap-plause' (-plȧz'), *n.* An applauding; marked commendation; approbation and praise publicly expressed.

Syn. — Acclaim; acclamation; plaudit; approval.

Ap-plau'sive (-plȧ'sĭv), *a.* Approbative.

Ap'ple (ăp'p'l), *n.* [AS. *æppel*.] 1. A tree of temperate climates and its fleshy fruit. 2. The pupil (of the eye).

Ap-pli'ance (ăp-plī'ans), *n.* A thing applied or used as a means to an end; an apparatus or device.

Ap'pli-ca-ble (ăp'plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being applied; fit to be applied; relevant. — **Ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty**, **Ap'pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ap'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

Ap'pli-cant (*-kant*), *n.* [L. *applicans*, p. pr. of *applicare*. See Apply.] One who applies for something; one who makes request; a petitioner.

Ap'pli-ca'tion (ăp'plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An applying or laying on. **2** Thing applied. **3.** Employment of means to accomplish an end; specific use. **4.** Relevancy. **5.** Assiduous effort; close attention. **6.** A request; solicitation.

‖ **Ap'pli'qué'** (ă'plē'kā'), *a.* [F., fr. *appliquer* to put on.] Ornamented with a pattern (cut out of another stuff) *applied* or transferred to a foundation.

Ap-ply' (ăp-plī'), *v. t.* [F. *appliquer*, fr. L. *applicare* to attach to; *ad* + *plicare* to fold.] **1.** To adjust (one thing *to* another). **2.** To use for a particular purpose; to devote. **3.** To engage diligently; to incline. — *v. i.* **1.** To agree; to have some connection, agreement, or analogy. **2.** To request; to solicit. **3.** To address one's self; to attend closely (*to*).

‖ **Ap-pog'gia-tu're** (ä-pōd'jä-tōō'rä), *n.* [It., fr. *appoggiare* to lean; *ap-* (L. *ad*) + *poggiare* to ascend.] A passing tone, in music, preceding an essential tone, and forming no essential part of the harmony.

Ap-point' (ăp-point'), *v. t.* [LL. *appunctare* to fix the points in an agreement; L. *ad* + *punctum* a point.] **1.** To mark out. **2.** To fix by a decree or agreement; to prescribe. **3.** To designate by authority. **4.** To equip; to fit out. **5.** To direct or limit by law. — *v. i.* To determine; to arrange. — **Ap-point'a-ble**, *a.*

Ap-point-ee' (-point-ē'), *n.* One appointed.

Ap-point'ment, *n.* **1.** An appointing; designation to office or trust. **2.** Station; position. **3.** Stipulation; arrangement for a meeting; engagement. **4.** Decree; established order or constitution. **5.** Equipment; furniture; outfit; (*pl.*) accouterments. **6.** An honorary part, as an oration, etc., at a college exhibition. [*U. S.*]

Syn. — Designation; command; order; equipment.

Ap-por'tion (-pōr'shŭn), *v. t.* [LL. *apportionare*, fr. L. *ad* + *portio*. See PORTION.] To divide and assign in just proportion; to allot. — **Ap-por'tion-ment**, *n.*

Ap'po-site (-pō-zĭt), *a.* [L. *apponere*, *-positum*, to put to; *ad* + *ponere* to place.] Very applicable; fit; relevant; pat.

Ap'po-si'tion (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *appositio*, fr. *apponere*.] **1.** An adding; application; accretion. **2.** A putting things in juxtaposition, or side by side; a being so placed. **3.** State of two nouns or pronouns, put in the same case, without a connecting word between them.

Ap-praise' (-prāz'), *v. t.* [Pref. *ad-* + *praise*. See APPRAISE, APPRECIATE.] To set a value on; to estimate. — **Ap-prais'al**, **Ap-praise'ment**, *n.* — **Ap-prais'er**, *n.*

Ap-pre'ci-a-ble (-prē'shĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appreciated; large enough to be estimated; perceptible.

Ap-pre'ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *appretiare*, *-atum*, to appraise; *ad* + *pretium* price.] **1.** To set a price on. **2.** To recognise the worth of; to esteem. **3.** To increase the market price of; — opposed to *depreciate*. [*U. S.*] **4.** To be sensible of; to distinguish. — *v. i.* To rise in value.

Syn. — To APPRECIATE; ESTIMATE; ESTEEM. — *Estimate* is an act of judgment. *Esteem* is an act of valuing or prizing. *Appreciate* lies between the two. As compared with *estimate*, it supposes a union of sensibility with judgment, producing a nice and delicate perception. As compared with *esteem*, it denotes a valuation of things according to their distinctive excellence, and not simply their moral worth. *Appreciate* is used in cases where something might be overlooked or undervalued.

Ap-pre'ci-a'tion (ăp-prē'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Just valuation. **2.** A rise in value; — opposed to *depreciation*.

Ap-pre'ci-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), **Ap-pre'ci-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rў), *a.* Having or showing just appreciation or perception.

Ap'pre-hend' (ăp'prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *apprehendere*; *ad* + *prehendere* to lay hold of; *præ* before + *-hendere* (only in comp.); akin to E. *get*.] **1.** To take or seize; to arrest. **2.** To take hold of with the understanding; to understand; to recognize. **3.** To anticipate, esp. with anxiety or fear. — *v. i.* **1.** To think; to understand. **2.** To fear. — **Ap'pre-hend'er**, *n.* — **Ap'pre-hen'si-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To APPREHEND; COMPREHEND; catch; seize; arrest; conceive; understand; imagine; believe; fear; dread. — *Apprehend* denotes the *laying hold* of a thing mentally, so as to understand it. *Comprehend* denotes the embracing it in all its extent. We may *apprehend* many truths which we do not *comprehend*.

Ap'pre-hen'sion (ăp'prē-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A taking hold of; seizure. **2.** A taking by legal process; arrest. **3.** The grasping with the intellect; perception. **4.** Opinion; conception; idea. **5.** Faculty by which ideas are conceived; understanding. **6.** Anticipation; distrust or fear of some future evil.

Syn. — APPREHENSION; ALARM. — *Apprehension* springs from a sense of danger somewhat remote, but approaching; *alarm* arises from danger near at hand.

Ap'pre-hen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Capable of apprehending, or quick to do so; apt; discerning. **2.** Relating to the faculty of apprehension. **3.** Fearful of what may be coming; in expectation of evil. — **Ap'pre-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ap'pre-hen'sive-ness**, *n.*

Ap-pren'tice (ăp-prĕn'tĭs), *n.* [F. *apprenti*, fr. *apprendre* to learn, L. *apprendere*.] One legally bound to another to learn a trade or art. — *v. t.* To bind to a master, for instruction in a trade, etc.

Ap-pren'tice-ship, *n.* **1.** Condition of an apprentice; state of one gaining instruction in a trade or art, under legal agreement. **2.** Time an apprentice is serving.

Ap-prise' (-prīz'), *v. t.* [F. *appris*, p. p. of *apprendre*.] To give notice; to inform; — followed by *of*.

Ap-prize', *v. t.* To appraise; to value.

Ap-proach' (-prōch'), *v. i.* [OF. *aprochier*, fr. L. *ad* + *propiare* to draw near, *prope* near.] **1.** To come or go near. **2.** To make advances; to approximate. — *v. t.* To come near or nearer to. — *n.* **1.** A coming near. **2.** Access. **3.** *pl.* Movements to gain favor; advances. **4.** A way by which to approach a place. — **Ap-proach'a-ble**, *a.* — **Ap-proach'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Ap'pro-bate (ăp'prō-bāt), *v. t.* To approve.

Ap'pro-ba'tion, *n.* [L. *approbatio*. See APPROVE.] An approving: an assenting to the propriety of a thing.

Syn. — APPROBATION; APPROVAL; liking; sanction; consent; concurrence. — *Approbation* and *approval* have the same general meaning, assenting to as good, sanction; but *approbation* is stronger and more positive.

Ap'pro-ba-tive (ăp'prō-bā-tĭv), *a.* Approving, or implying approbation.

Ap'pro-ba-tive-ness, *n.* **1.** The being approbative. **2.** In phrenology, love of approbation.

Ap'pro-ba'to-ry (-tō-rў), *a.* Containing or expressing approbation; commendatory.

Ap-pro'pri-a-ble (-prī-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appropriated to a particular use.

Ap-pro'pri-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *appropriare*, *-atum*; *ad* + *propriare* to appropriate, fr. *proprius* one's own.] Set apart for a particular use or person; fit; proper. — **Ap-pro'pri-ate-ness**, *n.*

Ap-pro'pri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To take to one's self in exclusion of others. **2.** To assign to a particular person or use. — **Ap-pro'pri-a'tor** (-ā'tŏr), *n.*

Ap-pro'pri-ate-ly, *adv.* Fitly; properly.

Ap-pro'pri-a'tion, *n.* **1.** An appropriation, or setting apart to a particular use or person, or taking to one's self, in exclusion of others. **2.** Anything thus set apart.

Ap-pro'pri-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Appropriating.

Ap-prov'a-ble (ăp-prōōv'a-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being approved; meritorious.

Ap-prov'al (-al), *n.* Approbation; sanction.

Syn. — See APPROBATION.

Ap-prove' (-prōōv'), *v. t.* [OF. *aprover* to approve, fr. L. *approbare*; *ad* + *probare* to esteem as good, prove.] **1.** To make proof of; to demonstrate; to show practically. **2.** To sanction officially; to ratify; to confirm. **3.** To commend; to think well of. **4.** To make worthy of approbation or acceptance.

Ap-prox'i-mate (-prŏks'ĭ-māt), *a.* [L. *approximare*, *-matum*, to approach; *ad* + *proximare* to come near.]

1. Approaching; nearly resembling. **2.** Nearly exact; not perfectly accurate. — *v. t. & i.* To approach.

Ap-prox'i-ma'tion (ăp-prŏks'ĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An approach; result of approximating. **2.** An approach to a correct estimate or calculation, or to a given quantity, quality, etc. **3.** In mathematics, a continual coming nearer to a result; a value nearly but not exactly correct.

Ap-prox'i-ma-tive (-mā-tĭv), *a.* Approximate.

Ap'pulse (ăp'pŭls *or* ă-pŭls'), **Ap-pul'sion** (ăp-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *appellere, -pulsum; ad* + *pellere* to drive.] A driving or running towards; approach; impulse; a striking against.

Ap-pur'te-nance (ă-pûr'tē-nans), *n.* [LL. *appertenentia*, fr. L. *appertinere.* See APPERTAIN.] That which belongs to something else; an adjunct, appendage, or accessory. — **Ap-pur'te-nant**, *a. & n.*

A'pri-cot (ā'prĭ-kŏt), *n.* [Ar. *albirqūq*, L. *praecox* early ripe. See PRECOCIOUS.] A fruit allied to the plum; the tree bearing this fruit.

A'pril (ā'prĭl), *n.* [L. *Aprilis.*] The fourth month [of the year.]

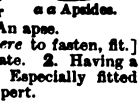
April fool, one sportively imposed upon on April 1st.

A'pron (ā'pŭrn *or* ā'prŭn), *n.* [OE. *napron*, OF. *naperon*, L. *mappa* napkin. See MAP.] **1.** Something worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes clean or as a covering. **2.** A cover, boot of a carriage, etc.

Ap'ro-pos' (ăp'rō-pō'), *adv. & a.* [F. *à propos; à* (L. *ad*) + *propos*, L. *propositum* plan, purpose.] **1.** Opportunely or opportune; seasonably or seasonable. **2.** By the way; to the purpose.

Apse (ăps), *n.; pl.* **Apses** (-ĕz). [See APSIS.] (*a*) A projecting part of a church or other building having a polygonal or semicircular termination. (*b*) The bishop's seat in ancient churches.

‖ **Ap'sis** (ăp'sĭs), *n.; pl.* **Apsides** (-sĭ-dēz). [L.; Gr. ἁψίς, ἁφίδος, a tying, fastening, wheel, bow, arch, fr. ἅπτειν to fasten.] **1.** One of the two points of an orbit at the greatest and least distance from the central body, corresponding to the aphelion and perihelion of a planet, or apogee and perigee of the moon. **2.** An apse.



a a Apsides.

Apt (ăpt), *a.* [L. *aptus*, fr. obs. *apere* to fasten, fit.] **1.** Fit or fitted; suitable; appropriate. **2.** Having a tendency; likely; given; ready. **3.** Especially fitted (to do something); quick to learn; expert.

Syn. — Fit; meet; suitable; qualified; inclined; disposed; liable; ready; quick; prompt.

‖ **Ap'te-ra** (ăp'tĕ-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄπτερος wingless; ἀ priv. + πτέρον wing.] Wingless insects.

Ap'ter-ous (-tĕr-ŭs), **Ap'ter-al** (-ăl), *a.* Wingless.

Apt'i-tude (ăp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [F.; LL. *aptitudo*, fr. L. *aptus.* See APT.] **1.** Natural or acquired disposition, capacity, or tendency; adaptation. **2.** Readiness in learning; docility; aptness.

Apt'ly (ăpt'lĭ), *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner; fitly; pertinently; appropriately; readily.

Apt'ness, *n.* **1.** Fitness; appropriateness. **2.** Disposition of the mind. **3.** Quickness of apprehension; readiness in learning. **4.** Proneness; tendency.

Ap'tote (ăp'tōt), *n.* [Gr. ἄπτωτος indeclinable; ἀ priv. + πτωτός fallen, declined, πίπτειν to fall.] A noun which has no distinction of cases; an indeclinable noun.

‖ **A'qua** (ā'kwă), *n.* [L. See EWER.] Water.

Aqua ammonia, the aqueous solution of ammonia; often called *aqua ammonia.* — **Aqua marine** (mă-rēn'), *or* **Aqua marina** (mă-rī'nă), aquamarine. — **Aqua fortis** (fôr'tĭs) [L., strong water], nitric acid. — **Aqua vitæ** (vī'tē) [L., water of life], a name given to brandy and some other ardent spirits.

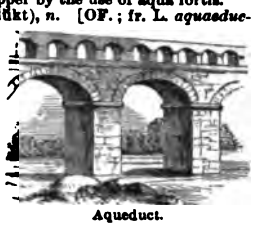
A'qua-ma-rine' (ā'kwă-mă-rēn'), *n.* Transparent pale green variety of beryl.

A-qua'ri-um (ă-kwā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. **Aquariums** (-ŭmz), L. **Aquaria** (-ă). [L., fr. *aqua* water.] A glass tank, for living aquatic animals or plants.

A-quat'ic (ă-kwăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *aquaticus.*] Pertaining to water; swimming in, or frequenting, water. — *n. pl.* Sports practiced in or on the water.

A'qua-tint (ā'kwă-tĭnt *or* ăk'wă-), **A'qua-tin'ta** (ā'kwă-tĭn'tă), *n.* [It. *acqua tinta* dyed water; *acqua* (L. *aqua*) water + *tinta*, fem. *tinto*, dyed.] An etching made on copper by the use of aqua fortis.

Aq'ue-duct (ăk'wĕ-dŭkt), *n.* [OF.; fr. L. *aquaeductus; aqua* + *ductus* a leading, *ducere* to lead.] A conduit or artificial channel for conveying water.


Aqueduct.

A'que-ous (ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of water, or abounding with it; watery. **2.** Made by means of water.

A'qui-form (ā'kwĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *aqua* + *-form.*] Having the form of water.

Aq'ui-line (ăk'wĭ-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* [L. *aquilinus*, fr. *aquila* eagle.] **1.** Belonging to, or like, an eagle. **2.** Curving; hooked; prominent, like an eagle's beak.

Ar'ab (ăr'ăb), *n.* [Heb. *arabah* a desert.] One of a swarthy race of Arabia, Syria, Northern Africa, etc.

Ar'a-besque' (ăr'ă-bĕsk'), *n.* [F.; fr. It. *arabesco*, fr. *Arabo* Arab.] A style of ornamentation which fantastically groups figures of fruits, foliage, men, etc. — *a.* Exhibiting the style of ornament called *arabesque.*

A-ra'bi-an (ă-rā'bĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants. — *n.* An Arab.

Ar'a-bic (ăr'ă-bĭk), *a.* Arabian. — *n.* Language of the Arabians.

Arabic numerals *or* **figures**, the nine digits, 1, 2, 3, etc., and the cipher 0.

Ar'a-bist, *n.* One versed in Arabic literature.

Ar'a-ble (-b'l), *a.* [F.; L. *arabilis*, fr. *arare* to plow.] Fit for plowing or tillage. — *n.* Arable land; plow land.

‖ **A-rach'ni-da** (ă-răk'nĭ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀράχνη spider.] A class of Arthropoda, including spiders, scorpions, and mites and ticks.

‖ **A-ra'ne-i'na** (ă-rā'nē-ī'nă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *aranea* spider.] The order of Arachnida including spiders.

A-ra'ne-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *araneosus*, fr. *aranea* spider, spider's web.] Cobweblike; extremely thin.

Ar'bi-ter (ăr'bĭ-tĕr), *n.* [L.] One appointed to arbitrate or determine a controversy.

Syn. — Arbitrator; umpire; director; referee.

Ar-bit'ra-ment (-bĭt'rā-ment), *n.* **1.** Determination; arbitration. **2.** Award of arbitrators.

Ar'bi-tra-ry (ăr'bĭ-trĕ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Depending on will or discretion; not governed by rules. **2.** Despotic; tyrannical. — **Ar'bi-tra-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Ar'bi-tra-ri-ness**, *n.*

Ar'bi-trate (-trāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *arbitrari* to judge, fr. *arbiter.*] To hear and decide; to judge.

Ar'bi-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* The determining a cause between parties in controversy.

Ar'bi-tra'tor (ăr'bĭ-trā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One chosen to determine differences. **2.** One who can decide without control; a ruler. — **Ar'bi-tra'trix** (-trĭks) [L.], **Ar'bi-tress** (-trĕs), *n. f.*

Syn. — Judge; umpire; referee; arbiter. See JUDGE.

Ar'bor (ăr'bĕr), *n.* [L. *herbarium.* See HERB.] A latticework covered with plants, for shade; a bower.

Ar'bor, *n.* [L., tree, beam.] **1.** A tree as botanically distinguished from a shrub. **2.** In machinery, an axle or spindle of a wheel or pinion.

Ar-bo're-al (-bō'rē-ăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or like, trees. **2.** Found upon, or frequenting, trees.

Ar-bo're-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Like a tree, in distinction from a shrub. **2.** Pertaining to, or growing on, trees.

Ar'bo-res'cent (är'bŏ-rĕs'ent), *a.* [L. *arborescens*, fr. *arbor*.] Resembling a tree; becoming woody in stalk. — **Ar'bo-res'cence**, *n.*

‖ **Ar'bo-re'tum** (-rē'tŭm), *n.* [L.] A collection of rare trees and shrubs.

Ar'bor-i-cul'ture (är'bŏr-I-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* Cultivation of trees and shrubs. — **Ar'bor-i-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*

Ar'bus-cle (är'bŭs-s'l), *n.* [L. *arbuscula*, dim. of *arbor*.] A dwarf tree.

Ar'bu-tus (-bū-tŭs), } *n.* [L. *arbutus*.] **1.** The straw-
Ar'bute (-būt), } berry tree, an evergreen shrub of the Heath family. **2.** A spring flower of the Heath family; trailing arbutus.

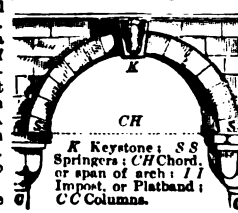
Arc (ärk), *n.* [F.; L. *arcus* bow, arc. Cf. ARCH, *n.*] A portion of a curved line.

Ar-cade' (är-kād'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *arcus*.] A series of arches with columns; arched gallery.

Ar-ca'di-a (-kā'dI-ȧ), *n.* **1.** A district of Greece. **2.** A scene of quiet. — **Ar-ca'di-an**, **Ar-ca'dic**, *a.*

‖ **Ar-ca'num** (-nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ARCANA (-nȧ). [L., fr. *arcanus* secret, *arca* chest, *arcere* to inclose. See ARK.] **1.** A secret. **2.** In medicine, a secret remedy; an elixir.

Arch (ärch), *n.* [F. *arche*. See ARC.] **1.** Any part of a geometrical curved line. **2.** In architecture, a member made up of wedge-shaped solids, to support weight above an opening. **3.** A place covered by an arch; an archway. — *v. t.* & *i.* To curve.



K Keystone; *S S* Springers; *CH* Chord, or span of arch; *I I* Impost, or Platband; *C C* Columns.

Arch, *a.* [See ARCH-, *pref.*] **1.** Chief; eminent; greatest; principal. **2.** Cunning or sly; sportively mischievous; roguish.

Ar'chæ-ol'o-gy (är'kē-ŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαιολογία; ἀρχαῖος ancient (fr. ἀρχή beginning) + λόγος discourse.] The science of antiquities. — **Ar'chæ-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'Ik), **Ar'chæ-o-log'ic-al**, *a.* — **Ar'chæ-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŏ-jIst), *n.*

Ar-chaⁱic (-kā'Ik), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαϊκός old-fashioned, fr. ἀρχαῖος.] Pert. to antiquity or archaism; obsolescent.

Ar'cha-ism (-kā-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** An old-fashioned word or idiom. **2.** Antiquity of style; obsoleteness.

Arch'an'gel (ärk'ān'jĕl), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχάγγελος. See ARCH-, *pref.*, and ANGEL.] A chief angel; one high in the celestial hierarchy. — **Arch'an-gel'ic** (-ān-jĕl'Ik), *a.*

Arch'bish'op (ärch'bI'shŭp), *n.* [AS. *arcebiscop*, fr. Gr. ἀρχιεπίσκοπος. See BISHOP.] A chief bishop; a metropolitan or primate. — **Arch'bish'op-ric**, *n.*

Arch'dea'con (-dē'k'n), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχιδιάκονος. See ARCH-, *pref.*, and DEACON.] A church dignitary, next below a bishop, whom he assists. — **Arch'dea'con-ry**, **Arch'dea'con-ship**, *n.*

Arch'du'cal (-dū'kal), *a.* Pertaining to an archduke or archduchy.

Arch'duch'ess (-dūch'ĕs), *n.* Consort of an archduke; daughter of the emperor of Austria.

Arch'duch'y, *n.* Territory of an archduke or archduchess. [lly of Austria.

Arch'duke' (-dūk'), *n.* A prince of the imperial fami-

Arch'duke'dom (-dŭm), *n.* An archduchy.

Arched (ärcht), *a.* Made with an arch or curve.

Arch'er (ärch'ẽr), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *arcus* bow.] A bowman. — **Arch'er-ess**, *n. f.*

Arch'er-y (-ẽr-y), *n.* **1.** Use of the bow; art of shooting with bow and arrows. **2.** Archers collectively.

Ar'che-type (är'kĕ-tIp), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχέτυπος stamped first and as a model; ἀρχι- + τύπος stamp, pattern, τύπτειν to strike.] Original pattern or model from which a thing is formed. — **Ar'che-ty'pal**, *a.*

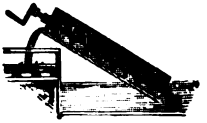
Ar'chi-di-ac'o-nal (är'kI-dI-ăk'ō-nal), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχι- διάκονος.] Pertaining to an archdeacon.

Ar'chi-e-pis'co-pal (-ē-pIs'kŏ-pal), *a.* [Pref. *archi-* + *episcopal*.] Pertaining to an archbishop.

Ar'chil (är'kIl), *n.* [OF. *orchel*. Cf. ORCHIL.] **1.** A violet dye obtained from several species of lichen. **2.** The plant itself. [Written also *orchal* and *orchil*.]

Ar'chi-me-de'an (är'kI-mē-dē'an), *a.* Pertaining to Archimedes, a Greek philosopher.

Archimedean screw, *or* **Archimedes' screw**, an instrument for raising water, formed by winding a tube spirally round a cylinder.


Archimedes' Screw.

Ar'chi-pel'a-go (-pĕl'ȧ-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES *or* -GOS (-gōz). [It. *arcipelago*, prop., chief sea; Gr. ἀρχι- + πέλαγος sea.] **1.** The Grecian Archipelago, or Ægean Sea, which is studded with small islands. **2.** Any sheet of water interspersed with islands.

Ar'chi-tect (-tĕkt), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχιτέκτων master builder; pref. ἀρχι- + τέκτων workman, τίκτειν to produce.] **1.** One skilled in building. **2.** A contriver.

Ar'chi-tec'tive (-tĕk'tIv), *a.* Used in building.

Ar'chi-tec'ture (-tĕk'tŭr), *n.* **1.** Art or science of building. **2.** Style of building. **3.** Construction; workmanship. — **Ar'chi-tec'tur-al**, *a.*

Ar'chi-trave (-trāv), *n.* [F. & It.; pref. *archi-* + *trave* beam, L. *trabs*.] (*a*) The lower division of an entablature, next the column. (*b*) The group of moldings above and on both sides of a door or other opening.

Ar'chive (är'kIv), *n.* [F. *archives*, pl., L. *archivum*, fr. Gr. τὰ ἀρχεῖα archives, fr. ἀρχή government.] **1.** *pl.* Place for keeping public records. **2.** *pl.* Public documents preserved as evidence of facts.

Syn. — Registers; records; chronicles.

Ar'chi-volt (-kI-vōlt), *n.* [It. *archivolto*; pref. *archi-* + *volto* vault, arch.] The inner contour of an arch.

Arch'ly (ärch'lỹ), *adv.* In an arch manner; slyly.

Arch'ness (ärch'nĕs), *n.* Cleverness; waggishness.

Ar'chon (är'kŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἄρχων chief magistrate, ἄρχειν to rule.] A chief magistrate in ancient Athens.

Arch'way (ärch'wā), *n.* A passage under an arch.

Arc'o-graph (ärk'ō-grăf), *n.* [L. *arcus* (E. *arc*) + *-graph*.] An instrument for drawing a circular arc without the use of a central point.

Arcograph.

Arc'tic (-tIk), *a.* [Gr. ἀρκτικός, fr. ἄρκτος a bear, a constellation so called.] Pertaining to, or situated under the northern constellation called the *Bear*; northern; frigid. — *n.* **1.** The arctic circle. **2.** A waterproof overshoe. [*U. S.*]

☞ The *arctic* circle is a lesser circle, parallel to the equator, 23° 28′ from the north pole.

Arc'u-ate (ärk'ū-āt), } *a.* [L. *arcuare*, *-atum*, to shape
Arc'u-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } like a bow, fr. *arcus*. See ARC.] Bent like a bow. — **Arc'u-a'tion**, *n.*

Ar'dent (är'dent), *a.* [F. *ardant*, p. pr. of *arder* to burn, L. *ardere*.] **1.** Hot or burning; fiery. **2.** Fierce; glowing. **3.** Warm; passionate; vehement. — **Ar'den-cy** (-den-sỹ), *n.* — **Ar'dent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Burning; hot; fiery; glowing; intense; fierce; eager; keen; fervid; passionate; affectionate.

Ar'dor (-dẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *ardere*.] [Spelt also *ardour*.] **1.** Heat. **2.** Warmth of passion or affection; zeal.

Syn. — Fervor; warmth; eagerness. See FERVOR.

Ar'du-ous (-dū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *arduus* steep, high.] **1.** Steep and lofty; hard to climb. **2.** Attended with great labor. — **Ar'du-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ar'du-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — ARDUOUS; HARD; DIFFICULT; laborious; painful; exhausting. — *Hard* is simpler and more general in sense than *difficult*. *Difficult* commonly implies more

akill and sagacity than *hard*, as when there is disproportion between the means and the end. A thing is *arduous* when it requires strenuous and persevering exertion.

Are (ăr). [AS. *aron*, akin to the 1st pers. pl. forms, L. *sumus*, Gr. *ἰσμέν*, from a root *as*.] The present indicative plural of *be;* but etymologically a different word from *be*, or *was*.

Are (âr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *area*.] Metric unit of superficial measure, being a square having each side ten meters in length; 100 square meters, about 119.6 square yards.

A're-a (ā'rē-ȧ), *n.* [L., a broad piece of level ground.] **1.** Any plane surface; an open space in a building. **2.** The inclosed space on which a building stands; a sunken court, giving light to the basement of a building. **3.** An extent of surface; a tract or region. **4.** The superficial contents of any figure. **5.** Extent; scope; range.

Ar'e-fy (ăr'ē-fī), *v. t.* [L. *arere* to be dry + *-fy*.] To dry, or make dry. — **Ar'e-fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn), *n.*

A-re'na (ȧ-rē'nȧ), *n.* [L., sand.] **1.** The sanded area in the central part of a Roman amphitheater. **2.** A place of public contest; any sphere of action.

Ar'e-na'ceous (ăr'ē-nā'shŭs), *a.* Sandy; of the nature of sand; easily disintegrating into sand; friable.

A-re'o-la (ȧ-rē'ō-lȧ), *n.* [L.; dim. of *area*.] A colored ring, as around vesicles. — **A-re'o-lar** (-lēr), *a.*

A're-om'e-ter (ā'rē-ŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀραιός* thin, rare + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring specific gravity of fluids. — **A're-om'e-try**, *n.*

Ar'e-op'a-gus (ăr'ē-ŏp'ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀρειάπαγος*, *Ἄρεως πάγος*, hill of Ares (Mars' Hill).] The highest judicial court at ancient Athens, held on Mars' Hill; any high tribunal. — **Ar'e-op'a-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Ar'gal (ăr'găl), *n.* Crude tartar. See ARGOL.

Ar'gand lamp' (ăr'gănd lămp'). [Fr. Aimé *Argand*, its inventor.] A lamp with a circular hollow wick and chimney, forming a current of air both inside and outside of the flame.

Ar'gent (-jent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *argentum* silver.] Whiteness; anything white. — *a.* Made of silver; of silvery color; shining. — **Ar-gen'tal** (-jĕn'tal), *a.*

Ar'gen-tan (ăr'jĕn-tăn), *n.* An alloy of nickel with copper and zinc; German silver.

Ar-gen'tic (-jĕn'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, silver.

Ar'gen-tif'er-ous (-tĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *argentum* + *-ferous*.] Producing or containing silver.

Ar'gen-tine (ăr'jĕn-tĭn; *in 2d sense*, -tēn), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or like, silver; silvery. **2.** Pertaining to the Argentine Republic in South America. — *n.* **1.** A silliceous calcite, having a silvery luster. **2.** White metal coated with silver. **3.** A fish with silvery scales. **4.** A citizen of the Argentine Republic.

Ar'gil (ăr'jĭl), *n.* [L. *argilla* white clay.] Clay, or potter's earth; sometimes pure clay, or alumina.

Ar'gil-la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), *a.* Like, or containing clay; clayey.

Ar'gil-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *argilla* + *-ferous*.] Producing clay or argil; — applied to earths.

Ar-gil'lous (ăr-jĭl'lŭs), *a.* Argillaceous.

Ar'gol (ăr'gŏl), *n.* Crude tartar; an acidulous salt deposited from wines on the sides of the casks.

Ar'go-naut (-gō-nȧt), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀργοναύτης*; *Ἀργώ* + *ναύτης* sailor, *ναῦς* ship.] **1.** One of the legendary Greek heroes who sailed with Jason, in the Argo, in quest of the Golden Fleece. **2.** A cephalopod of the genus Argonauta. — **Ar'go-nau'tic**, *a.*

‖ **Ar'go-nau'ta** (-nȧ'tȧ), *n.* A genus of Cephalopoda. The shell is often called *paper nautilus* or *paper sailor*.

Ar'go-sy (-sĭ), *n.* [Earlier *ragusy*, fr. *ragusa* a vessel of Ragusa.] A large merchant vessel.

‖ **Ar'got'** (ăr'gō' *or* ăr'gŏt), *n.* [F.] Slang of thieves, tramps, and vagabonds.

Ar'gue (-gū), *v. i.* [L. *argutare*, freq. of *arguere* to make clear.] To use arguments; to dispute. — *v. t.* **1.** To debate or discuss. **2.** To prove; to exhibit by inference or reasoning. **3.** To persuade. — **Ar'gu-er**, *n.*

SYN. — To ARGUE: DISPUTE: DEBATE; reason; evince; discuss. — To *argue* is to adduce arguments or reasons in support of one's cause or position. To *dispute* is to question or deny the statements of the opposing party. To *debate* is to strive formally by arguments.

Ar'gu-ment (ăr'gū-ment), *n.* [F.; L. *argumentum*, fr. *arguere*.] **1.** Proof or reasons offered in proof. **2.** A controversy made up of rational proofs; argumentation. **3.** The subject matter of a discourse; theme or topic; summary of the contents of a book, chapter, poem, etc.

Ar'gu-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A reasoning; an inferring propositions, not known or admitted as true, from facts or principles known. **2.** Debate; discussion.

SYN. — Discussion; controversy. See REASONING.

Ar'gu-men'ta-tive (-mĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Consisting of argument. **2.** Given to argument; disputatious.

‖ **Ar'gus** (-gŭs), *n.* **1.** A being in classic mythology, having a hundred eyes, which were transplanted to the peacock's tail. **2.** One always watchful. **3.** A genus of East Indian pheasants, remarkable for the great length and beauty of the wing and tail feathers of the male.

Ar'gus-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Watchful; sharp-sighted.

‖ **A'ri-a** (ä'rĭ-ȧ *or* ā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [It., fr. L. *aër*. See AIR.] An air, esp. as sung by a single voice.

Ar'ian (ăr'yan *or* ār'ĭ-an), *a.* & *n.* Aryan.

A'ri-an (ā'rĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Arius, a religious teacher, of the 4th century, who declared Christ inferior to God the Father, though superior to all created beings. — *n.* A follower of Arius. — **A'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Ar'id (ăr'ĭd), *a.* [L. *aridus*, fr. *arere* to be dry.] Exhausted of moisture; parched; dry; barren. — **Ar'id-ness, A-rid'i-ty** (ȧ-rĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

A-right' (ȧ-rīt'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *right*.] Rightly; correctly; without mistake or crime.

Ar'il (ăr'ĭl), ‖ **A-ril'lus** (ȧ-rĭl'lŭs), *n.* [LL. *arilli* dry grapes.] An exterior covering of a seed.

A-rise' (ȧ-rīz'), *v. i.* [*imp.* AROSE (-rōz'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARISING; *p. p.* ARISEN (-rĭz'n).] [AS. *ārīsan*; *ā* + *rīsan* to rise.] **1.** To come up from a lower to a higher position; to come above the horizon; to rise. **2.** To come into action, being, or notice; to present itself. **3.** To proceed; to spring.

Ar'is-toc'ra-cy (ăr'ĭs-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀριστοκρατία*; *ἄριστος* best + *κρατεῖν* to rule.] **1.** Government by the best citizens. **2.** A form of government, which vests power in a privileged order; oligarchy. **3.** The chief persons in a state; a patrician order.

A-ris'to-crat (ȧ-rĭs'tō-krăt *or* ăr'ĭs-tō-krăt), *n.* **1.** One of the aristocracy; a noble. **2.** One who is overbearing; a haughty person. **3.** One who favors an aristocracy. — **Ar'is-to-crat'ic** (ăr'ĭs-tō-krăt'ĭk), **Ar'is-to-crat'ic-al**, *a.*

A-rith'me-tic (ȧ-rĭth'mē-tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *ἀριθμητική* (sc. *τεχνή*), fr. *ἀριθμεῖν* to number, fr. *ἀριθμός* number.] Science of numbers; computation by figures. — **Ar'ith-met'ic-al** (ăr'ĭth-mĕt'ĭ-kal), *a.* [metic.

A-rith'me-ti'cian (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in arith-

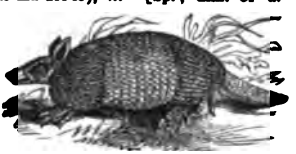
Ark (ärk), *n.* [AS. *arc*, fr. L. *arca*, fr. *arcere* to inclose.] **1.** The chest supporting the mercy seat in the Jewish sanctuary. **2.** Vessel which preserved Noah during the Deluge. **3.** A flatboat to transport produce.

Arm (ärm), *n.* [AS.; akin to D. & G. *arm*, L. *armus* arm, shoulder.] **1.** The limb extending from shoulder to hand; an anterior limb. **2.** Anything resembling an arm. **3.** Power; strength; support.

Arm, *n.* [See ARMS.] (*a*) A branch of the military service. (*b*) A weapon; an instrument of warfare. — *v. t.* **1.** To equip with weapons; to furnish with whatever will add strength, security, efficiency, or means of defense. — *v. i.* To provide one's self with weapons.

Ar-ma'da (ăr-mā'dȧ *or* ăr-mä'dȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *armare* to arm.] A fleet of armed ships; the Spanish fleet sent to assail England, A. D. 1588.

Ar'ma-dil'lo (är'mȧ-dĭl'lō), *n.* [Sp.; dim. of *armado* armed, p. p. of *armar* to arm.] A South American edentate animal having the body and head incased in an armor of bony plates.



Mule Armadillo (*Tatusia hybrida*).

Ar'ma-ment, *n.* [L. *armamenta*, pl., utensils, tackle of a ship, fr. *armare* to arm.] **1.** A body of forces equipped for war. **2.** All equipments for resistance.

Ar'ma-ture (-tûr), *n.* [L. *armatura*, fr. *armare*.] **1.** Armor. **2.** A piece of soft iron to connect the two poles of a magnet, and complete the circuit.

Arm'chair' (ärm'châr'), *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows.

Arm'ful (-fụl), *n.* As much as the arm can hold.

Arm'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** The armpit. **2.** A hole for the arm in a garment.

Ar'mil-la-ry (är'mĭl-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *armilla* bracelet, fr. *armus* arm.] Like a bracelet; consisting of rings.

Ar-mip'o-tent (-mĭp'ō-tent), *a.* [L. *armipotens; arma* arms + *potens* powerful, p. pr. of *posse* to be able.] Powerful in arms; mighty in battle.

Ar'mis-tice (-mĭs-tĭs), *n.* [F.; L. *arma* + *stare* to stand still.] Cessation of hostilities; truce.

Arm'let (ärm'lĕt), *n.* A small arm; bracelet.

Ar'mor (är'mẽr), *n.* [Spelt also *armour*.] Defensive arms or covering for protection in battle.

Ar'mor-er, *n.* One who makes or repairs armor, or has the care of arms.

Ar-mo'ri-al (-mō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Belonging to armor, or the heraldic arms or escutcheons. [manufactured.]

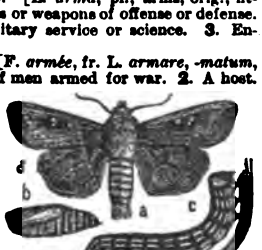
Ar'mo-ry (-mō-rȳ), *n.* Place where arms are kept or

Arm'pit' (ärm'pĭt'), *n.* The hollow beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder; the axilla.

Arms (ärms), *n. pl.* [L. *arma*, pl., arms, orig., fittings.] **1.** Instruments or weapons of offense or defense. **2.** Deeds of war; military service or science. **3.** Ensigns armorial.

Ar'my (är'mȳ), *n.* [F. *armée*, fr. L. *armare, -matum*, to arm.] **1.** A body of men armed for war. **2.** A host.

Army worm. (*a*) A voracious insect, which in the larval state often travels in great multitudes from field to field, destroying grain and other crops. (*b*) The larva of a small two-winged fly, which marches in large companies, in regular order.



Army Worm, about ½ nat. size.
a Imago; *b* Pupa; *c* Larva.

Ar-nat'to (-nȧt'tō), *n.* Annotto.

Ar'ni-ca (-nĭ-kȧ), *n.* A plant, one species of which is used in medicine as a narcotic and stimulant.

Ar-not'to (är-nŏt'tō), *n.* Annotto.

A-ro'ma (ȧ-rō'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἄρωμα.] The fragrant quality of plants or other substances.

Ar'o-mat'ic (ăr'ō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, aroma; fragrant; spicy. — *n.* An aromatic plant or drug. — **Ar'o-mat'ic-al**, *a.*

A-ro'ma-tize (ȧ-rō'mȧ-tīz *or* ăr'ō-), *v. t.* To render aromatic; to give a spicy scent or taste to.

A-rose' (ȧ-rōz'). Past or preterit tense of Arise.

A-round' (-round'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *round*.] **1.** In a circle; on every side; round. **2.** In a circuit; all about. **3.** Near; in the neighborhood. — *prep.* **1.** On all sides of; round; about. **2.** From one part to another of.

A-rouse' (ȧ-rouz'), *v. t.* To excite to action from a state of rest; to put in motion or exertion; to rouse; to excite.

A-row' (-rō'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *row*.] In a row, line, or rank; successively; in order.

Ar'que-bus } (är'kwē-bŭs), *n.* [OF. *harquebuse*.]
Ar'que-buse } A hand gun used before the musket. — **Ar'que-bus-ier'** (-ēr'), *n.*

Ar'rack (ăr'rȧk), *n.* [Ar. *araq*, fr. *araqa* to sweat.] East Indian name for all ardent spirits.

Ar-raign' (ăr-rān'), *v. t.* [OF. *aragnier*, fr. LL. *arrationare* to call before court; L. *ad* + *ratio* reason.] **1.** To call or set (a prisoner) at the bar of a court to answer to an indictment or complaint. **2.** To call to account. — **Ar-raign'**, **Ar-raign'ment**, *n.*

Syn. — See Accuse.

Ar-range' (-rānj'), *v. t.* [F. *arranger*, fr. *à* (L. *ad*) + *ranger*. See Range, *v. t.*] **1.** To put in proper order. **2.** To adjust; to prepare; to determine.

Syn. — Adjust; adapt; range; dispose; classify.

Ar-range'ment, *n.* **1.** An arranging or putting in order; classification. **2.** Preparatory measure; preparation. **3.** Settlement; adjustment by agreement. **4.** (*a*) Musical adaptation of a composition to voices or instruments. (*b*) A piece so adapted.

Ar'rant (-rant), *a.* [Same as *errant* wandering.] Notoriously bad; thorough; downright; unmitigated.

Ar'ras (-rȧs), *n.* [Fr. *Arras* capital of Artois, in the French Netherlands.] Tapestry.

Ar-ray' (ăr-rā'), *n.* [OE. & OF. *arrai* order, arrangement; *a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *rai* order.] **1.** Arrangement; disposition in regular lines; order of battle; body of soldiers. **2.** Dress; apparel. **3.** (*a*) A ranking of a jury impaneled in a cause. (*b*) A body of jurors. — *v. t.* **1.** To place (troops, a jury, etc.) in order. **2.** To deck or dress; to clothe; to envelop.

Syn. — To draw up; arrange; dispose; set in order.

Ar-rear' (-rēr'), *n.* [F. *arrière*, fr. L. *ad* + *retro* backward.] Something behind in payment, or unpaid, though due; — commonly in *pl.* — **Ar-rear'age** (-ĭj), *n.*

Ar-rect' (-rĕkt'), } *a.* [L. *arrigere, -rectum*, to raise;
Ar-rect'ed, } *ad* + *regere* to direct.] Lifted up; raised; erect.

Ar-rest' (-rĕst'), *v. t.* [OF. *arester*, L. *ad* + *restare* to stop; *re* + *stare* to stand.] **1.** To stop action of. **2.** To apprehend by authority of law. **3.** To hold; to catch. — *n.* **1.** A restraining from motion, etc.; stoppage. **2.** The legal apprehending of a person; restraint; custody.

Syn. — To obstruct; delay; detain; check; hinder; stop; apprehend; seize; lay hold of.

‖ **Ar'rêt'** (ăr'rĕt' *or* ăr'rā'), *n.* [F.] (*a*) A decree of a French court or sovereign. (*b*) An arrest; legal seizure.

Ar-rhi'zal (ȧ-rī'zal), } *a.* [Gr. ἄρριζος not rooted; ἀ
Ar-rhi'zous (-zŭs), } priv. + ῥίζα root.] Destitute of a true root, as a parasitical plant.

Ar'ris (ăr'rĭs), *n.* [L. *arista* beard of grain, bone of a fish.] Sharp edge formed by two meeting surfaces.

Ar-riv'al (-rīv'ȧl), *n.* **1.** An arriving; a coming. **2.** A reaching an object. **3.** One that has arrived.

Ar-rive' (ăr-rīv'), *v. i.* [LL. *arripare* to come to shore; L. *ad* + *ripa* shore.] **1.** To come. **2.** To gain an object by effort, practice, study, inquiry, etc.

Ar'ro-gance (ăr'rō-gans), **Ar'ro-gan-cy**, *n.* An arrogating; contempt of others; self-assumption.

Syn. — Haughtiness; hauteur; assumption; presumption; insolence; conceit. See Haughtiness.

Ar'ro-gant, *a.* [F.; L. *arrogans*, p. pr. of *arrogare*. See Arrogate.] **1.** Assuming undue importance. **2.** Containing arrogance. — **Ar'ro-gant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Magisterial; lordly; proud; assuming; overbearing; presumptuous; haughty. See Magisterial.

Ar'ro-gate (ăr'rō-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *arrogare, -gatus*, to appropriate to one's self; *ad* + *rogare* to ask.] To claim unduly or presumptuously. — **Ar'ro-ga'tion**, *n.*

Ar'row (ăr'rō), *n.* [AS. *arewe, earh.* Cf. Anc.] A missile to be shot from a bow.

Arrow.

Ar'row-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* **1.** A West Indian plant. **2.** A starch obtained from rootstocks of this plant, and used as a nutritive food, esp. for children and invalids.

Ar'se-nal (ăr'sē-nal), *n.* [Sp. & F.; fr. Ar. *dārçinā'a* house of industry; *dār* house + *çinā'a* art.] Magazine for manufacturing and storing arms and naval or military equipments.

Ar'se-nic (-nĭk), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρσενικόν*, fr. *ἄρρην* male, from its strength.] A chemical element, resembling a metal in physical properties, of steel-gray color and brilliant luster, and an active poison.

Ar-sen'ic (-sĕn'ĭk), **Ar-sen'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, arsenic.

Ar-se'ni-ous (-sē'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Containing, consisting of, or derived from, arsenic.

‖ **Ar'sis** (ăr'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἄρσις* a raising, elevation of the voice, fr. *αἴρειν* to lift up.] (*a*) That part of a poetic foot distinguished from the rest (*thesis*) by greater stress of voice. (*b*) Elevation of voice; metrical accentuation; rhythmic accent.

Ar'son (ăr's'n), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *ardere, arsum*, to burn.] Malicious burning of a building or ship.

Art (ärt). *2d pers. sing. pres. indic. of* Be.

Art, *n.* [F.; L. *ars, artis*, orig., skill in fitting.] **1.** The adaptation of things in nature to the uses of life. **2.** A system of rules for doing some special work. **3.** Application of knowledge or skill; an occupation requiring knowledge or skill. **4.** *pl.* Branches of learning taught in the academical course of colleges. **5.** Skillful plan; device. **6.** Cunning; artifice; craft.

Syn. — Science; literature; aptitude; readiness; skill; dexterity; adroitness; business; trade; cunning; artifice; duplicity. See Science.

Ar-te'ri-al (är-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to the arteries.

Ar-te'ri-al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* An arterializing venous blood; aëration; hematosis.

Ar-te'ri-al-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To transform (venous blood) into arterial blood by exposure to oxygen in the lungs; to make arterial.

Ar-te'ri-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρτηριοτομία*; *ἀρτηρία* artery + *τομή* a cutting.] **1.** The opening an artery, esp. to let blood. **2.** Anatomy of the arteries.

Ar'ter-y (-tĕr-ȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρτηρία*.] **1.** A vessel carrying blood from the heart. **2.** A continuous channel of communication.

Ar-te'sian (-tē'zhan), *a.* [F. *artésien*, fr. *Artois*.] Pertaining to Artois (anciently *Artesium*), in France.

Artesian wells, wells bored into the earth till they reach water, which is forced up by internal pressure.

Art'ful (ärt'fụl), *a.* **1.** Performed with art, skill, or contrivance. **2.** Cunning; disposed to cunning indirectness of dealing. — **Art'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Art'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Cunning; skillful; adroit; dexterous; crafty; tricky; deceitful; designing. See Cunning.

‖ **Ar-thrit'is** (är-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρθρῖτις*, fr. *ἄρθρον* a joint.] Any inflammation of the joints, particularly gout. — **Ar-thrit'ic** (-thrĭt'ĭk), **Ar-thrit'ic-al**, *a.*

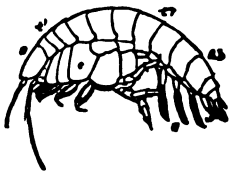
‖ **Ar'thro-gas'tra** (är'thrō-găs'trà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄρθρον* + *γαστήρ* stomach.] A division of Arachnida, having the abdomen annulated, including among others the scorpions.

Ar-throg'ra-phy (är-thrŏg'rà-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄρθρον* + *-graphy*.] Description of joints.

Ar'thro-pod (-thrō-pŏd), *n.* One of the Arthropoda.

‖ **Ar-throp'o-da** (-thrŏp'ō-dà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄρθρον* + *-poda*.] A division of Articulata, embracing all that have jointed legs. It includes Insects, Arachnida, Crustacea, etc. — **Ar-throp'o-dal**, *a.*

‖ **Ar-thros'tra-ca** (-thrŏs'trà-kà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄρθρον* + *ὄστρακον* a shell.] A division of Crustacea, having thorax and abdomen both segmented. It includes the Amphipoda and Isopoda.


One of the Arthrostraca. *a* Head; *a' a''* Thoracic somites; *ab* Abdominal somites; *c* 4th Epimeron; *e* Abdominal legs; *u* Uropoda.

Ar'thro-zo'ic (ăr'-thrō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἄρθρον* + *ζωικός* animal, from *ζῷον* an animal.] Pertaining to the Articulata; articulate.

Ar'ti-choke (ăr'tĭ-chōk), *n.* [It. *articiocco.*] A plant somewhat resembling a thistle; also, its edible head.

Ar'ti-cle (-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *articulus*, dim. of *artus* joint, akin to Gr. *ἄρθρον*.] **1.** A distinct portion of any writing, consisting of two or more particulars; clause; concise statement. **2.** A particular substance or commodity. **3.** In grammar, one of the three words, *a, an, the*, used to define the application of nouns. — *v. t.* **1.** To formulate in articles; to set forth in distinct particulars. **2.** To bind by articles of covenant.

Ar-tic'u-lar (är-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *articularis.*] Pertaining to the joints. — *n.* A bone in the base of the lower jaw of many birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes.

‖ **Ar-tic'u-la'ta** (-lā'tà), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl., fr. L. *articulatus* furnished with joints, distinct.] A zoölogical subkingdom, including Arthropoda (Insects, Myriapoda, Arachnida, Crustacea, etc.) and Anarthropoda (Annelida and allied forms).

Ar-tic'u-late (-lĭt), *a.* [L. *articulatus.*] **1.** Jointed; consisting of segments united by joints. **2.** Distinctly uttered; spoken intelligibly; divided into words and syllables. — *n.* An animal of the subkingdom Articulata.

Ar-tic'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* **1.** To utter articulate sounds; to enunciate. **2.** To join by articulation. — *v. t.* **1.** To put together with joints. **2.** To utter in distinct syllables or words.

Ar-tic'u-late-ly (-lĭt-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** In the manner or form of a joint. **2.** Article by article; in detail; definitely. **3.** With distinct utterance of sounds.

Ar-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A joint between bones in the skeleton or in stems of plants. **2.** A meeting of parts in a joint. **3.** Utterance of sounds; pronunciation. **4.** A consonant.

Ar'ti-fice (ăr'tĭ-fĭs), *n.* [L. *artificium*, fr. *artifex* artificer; *ars, artis*, art + *facere* to make.] **1.** Workmanship; contrivance. **2.** Crafty device; artful trick.

Ar-tif'i-cer (-tĭf'ĭ-sẽr), *n.* An artistic worker.

Syn. — See Artisan.

Ar'ti-fi'cial (ăr'tĭ-fĭsh'al), *a.* **1.** Made or contrived by art. **2.** Feigned; fictitious; not genuine. **3.** Cultivated; not of spontaneous growth. — **Ar'ti-fi'ci-al'i-ty** (-ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Ar'ti-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.*

Ar-til'ler-ist (ăr-tĭl'lẽr-ĭst), *n.* One skilled in artillery or gunnery; an artilleryman.

Ar-til'ler-y (-ȳ), *n.* [LL. *artillaria* machines of war; prob. fr. L. *ars.* See Art.] **1.** Cannon; ordnance, with powder, utensils, etc. **2.** The men and officers who manage artillery. **3.** Science of gunnery. — **Ar-til'ler-y-man**, *n.*

Ar'ti-san (ăr'tĭ-zăn), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *artitus* skilled in arts, fr. *ars.*] One skilled in some mechanic art.

Syn. — Artist; Artificer. — An *artist* is one skilled in some one of the fine arts; an *artisan* exercises a mechanical employment, although he may have the taste and skill of an artist. An *artificer* requires power of contrivance and adaptation, but has not necessarily either the mechanical conformity to rule of the *artisan*, or the refinement and peculiar skill which belong to the *artist*.

Art'ist (ärt'ĭst), *n.* One who practices a liberal art; a painter, sculptor, musician, etc.

Syn. — See Artisan.

‖ **Ar-tiste'** (är-tēst'), *n.* [F.] One peculiarly dexterous and tasteful, in almost any employment.

Ar-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk), **Ar-tis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), } *a.* Pertaining to art or to artists; made in the manner of an artist; showing taste or skill. — **Ar-tis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Art'less (ärt'lĕs), *a.* 1. Wanting art or skill; ignorant. 2. Free from guile, art, craft, or stratagem. — **Art'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Art'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Simple; unaffected; sincere; undesigning; guileless; unsophisticated; open; frank; candid.

A-run'di-na'ceous (ȧ-rŭn'dĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *arundinaceus*, fr. *arundo* reed.] Pertaining to, or resembling, the reed or cane. [reeds; reedy.

Ar'un-din'e-ous (ăr'ŭn-dĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Abounding with

‖ **A-rus'pex** (ȧ-rŭs'pĕks), } *n.* [L. *aruspex* or *haruspex*; F. *aruspice*.] A Roman diviner who foretold events by inspection of entrails of victims offered to the gods.

A-rus'pi-cy (-pĭ-sy), *n.* [L. *aruspicium*, *haruspicium*.] Prognostication from entrails of victims.

Ar'yan (ăr'yan *or* ăr'ĭ-an), *n.* [Skr. *ārya* excellent.] 1. One of a prehistoric people in Central Asia, from whom sprang the Hindoo, Persian, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Teutonic, Slavonic, and other races. 2. Language of the Aryans. — *a.* Pertaining to the Aryans; Indo-European; Indo-Germanic. [Written also *Arian*.]

As (ăs), *adv.* & *conj.* [AS. *eal swā*, lit., all so. See Also.] 1. Like; similar to; equally. 2. In the condition of. 3. While; when. 4. Because; since. 5. Though; although. 6. For instance; thus.

‖ **As** (ăs), *n.* [L. See Acre.] 1. A Roman weight, divided into 12 ounces. 2. A Roman copper coin.

As'a-fet'i-da } (ăs'ȧ-fĕt'ĭ-dȧ), *n.* [Ar. *asā* healing + L. *foetidus* fetid.] The fetid gum resin of a large umbelliferous Oriental plant used in medicine as an antispasmodic. [Written also *assafœtida*.]

As-bes'tine (ăs-bĕs'tĭn), } *a.* Pertaining to asbestus; incombustible.

As-bes'tous (-tŭs), } *n.* [L. *asbestos* a mineral unaffected by fire, Gr. *ἄσβεστος* inextinguishable; ἀ priv. + *σβεννύναι* to extinguish.] A variety of pyroxene, also of serpentine.

As-cend' (-sĕnd'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *ascendere*; *ad* + *scandere* to climb. See Scan.] To move upward; to mount; to rise. — **As-cend'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To rise; mount; climb; scale; soar; tower.

As-cend'an-cy (-an-sy), **As-cend'ance** (-ans), } *n.* Ascendency.

As-cend'ant (-ant), *n.* [F. *ascendant*, L. *ascendens*, p. pr. of *ascendere*.] 1. In astrology, the horoscope, or that degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at the moment of one's birth. 2. Superiority, or commanding influence; ascendency. 3. An ancestor; a progenitor; — opposed to *descendant*.

As-cend'ant (-ant), } *a.* 1. Above the horizon. **As-cend'ent** (-ent), } 2. Rising; ascending. 3. Superior; predominant; ruling.

As-cend'en-cy (-*e*n-sy), *n.* Governing influence.

Syn. — Control; authority; influence; sway; dominion; prevalence; domination.

As-cend'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ascended.

As-cen'sion (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *ascensio*, fr. *ascendere*.] 1. An ascending; a rising; ascent. 2. The visible ascent of our Savior; Ascension Day.

Ascension Day, the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide, when our Savior's ascension into heaven, after his resurrection, is commemorated; — called also *Holy Thursday*.

As-cen'sion-al (-al), *a.* Relating to ascent.

As-cent' (-sĕnt'), *n.* 1. A rising; motion upward. 2. Way by which one ascends. 3. An eminence. 4. Degree of elevation; inclination; slope; rising grade.

As'cer-tain' (ăs'sĕr-tān'), *v. t.* [OF. *acertener*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *certain*.] To learn for a certainty; to get to know. — **As'cer-tain'a-ble**, *a.* — **As'cer-tain'ment**, *n.*

As-cet'ic (ȧs-sĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀσκητικός*, fr. *ἀσκεῖν* to exercise, to practice gymnastics.] Extremely rigid in self-denial and devotions; austere. — *n.* One very rigorous in religious things. — **As-cet'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*

‖ **As'ci-i** (ăsh'ĭ-ī), **As'cians** (ăsh'yanz), } *n. pl.* [L. *ascii*, pl. of *ascius*, Gr. *ἄσκιος* without shadow; ἀ priv. + *σκιά* shadow.] Persons who have no shadow at noon; — applied to dwellers in the torrid zone, who have, twice a year, a vertical sun.

‖ **As-ci'tes** (ȧs-sī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀσκίτης* (sc. *νόσος* disease), fr. *ἀσκός* bladder, belly.] A collection of serous fluid in the abdomen; dropsy of the peritoneum.

As-cit'ic (-sĭt'ĭk), **As-cit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* Dropsical.

As-cribe' (-krīb'), *v. t.* [L. *ascribere*; *ad* + *scribere* to write.] To attribute or refer, as to a cause; to consider or allege to belong. — **As-crib'a-ble**, *a.* — **As-crip'tion** (-krĭp'shŭn), *n.*

Syn. — To Ascribe: Attribute; Impute. — *Attribute* denotes, 1. To refer some quality or attribute to a being. 2. To refer something to its cause. *Ascribe* has both senses, but involves a different image. To *impute* usually denotes to ascribe something doubtful or wrong.

A-sep'tic (ȧ-sĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *septic*.] Not liable to putrefaction. — *n.* An aseptic substance.

A-sex'u-al (ȧ-sĕks'ū-al; 40), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *sexual*.] Having no distinct sex; without sexual action.

Ash (ăsh), *n.* [AS. *æsc*.] A tree of the Olive family; also, its tough, elastic wood.

Ash, *n.*, *sing.* of Ashes.

A-shamed' (ȧ-shāmd'), *a.* Affected by shame; confused by guilt or consciousness of some impropriety.

Ash'en (ăsh'en), *a.* Pertaining to the ash tree.

Ash'en, *a.* Consisting of, or like, ashes; grayish.

Ash'er-y (-ēr-ў), *n.* 1. A depository for ashes. 2. A place where potash is made.

Ash'es (-ĕz), *n. pl.* [AS. *asce*, *æsce*, *aze*.] 1. Earthy particles remaining after combustion. 2. Remains of the human body when burnt, or "returned to dust" by decay.

Ash'lar } (ăsh'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *aiseler*, fr. *ais* plank, fr. **Ash'ler** } L. *axis*, *assis*, plank, axle.] 1. (*a*) Hewn or squared stone. (*b*) A facing of dressed stone upon a wall of rubble or brick. 2. One of the short upright pieces between floor beams and rafters.

Ash'lar-ing, } *n.* 1. The bedding ashlar in mortar. **Ash'ler-ing**, } 2. Partition timbers in garrets.

A-shore' (ȧ-shōr'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *shore*.] On or to the shore; aground.

Ash' Wednes'day (ăsh' wĕnz'dȧ). First day of Lent.

Ash'y (ăsh'ў), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or composed of, ashes; filled with ashes. 2. Ash-colored; deadly pale.

A'sian (ā'shan), *a.* & *n.* [L. *Asianus*.] Asiatic.

A'si-at'ic (ā'shĭ-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Asiaticus*.] Pertaining to Asia or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native, or one of the people, of Asia. — **A'si-at'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*

A-side' (ȧ-sīd'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *side*.] 1. On, or to, one side; out of a straight course; apart. 2. Privately. — *n.* Something spoken aside; as, a remark by a stage-player which other players are not supposed to hear.

As'i-nine (ăs'ĭ-nin), *a.* [L. *asininus*, fr. *asinus* ass.] Belonging to, or having qualities of, the ass, as stupidity and obstinacy. — **As'i-nin'i-ty** (-nĭn'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Ask (ăsk), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *āscian*, *ācsian*.] 1. To request; to require, demand, or expect. 2. To interrogate or question. 3. To invite.

Syn. — To beg; request; seek; entreat; crave; require; demand; claim; inquire: interrogate. See Beg.

A-skance' (ȧ-skăns'), } *adv.* [Cf. D. *schuin* sideways; **A-skant'** (-skănt'), } *schuinen* to shove.] Sideways; obliquely; with disdain or suspicion.

Ask'er (ăsk'ẽr), *n.* One who asks; an inquirer.

Ask'er, *n.* [AS. *aðeze* lizard, newt.] A water newt.

A-skew' (ȧ-skū'), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *skew*.] Awry; askance; oblique or obliquely.

A-slant' (ə-slănt'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *slant.*] Toward one side; obliquely. — *prep.* Slanting over.

A-sleep' (ə-slēp'), *a. & adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *sleep.*] **1.** In a state of sleep; dormant. **2.** Dead. **3.** Numbed.

A-slope' (ə-slōp'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *slope.*] Sloping; aslant; declining from an upright direction.

Asp (ăsp), *n.* [Gr. ἀσπίς.] A small, hooded, poisonous serpent of Egypt, etc.; the *Naja haje.*

European Asp (*Vipera aspis*).

As-par'a-gus (ăs-păr'ə-gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀσπάραγος.] A perennial plant, one species of which is cultivated in gardens for its edible, tender shoots.

As'pect (ăs'pĕkt), *n.* [L. *aspectus*, fr. *aspicere, aspectum*, to look at; *ad* + *spicere* to look.] **1.** Look; countenance; mien; air. **2.** Appearance to the eye or mind; view. **3.** Position or situation, esp. in relation to the points of the compass.

Asp'en (ăs'pĕn), *n.* [AS. æsp, æps.] One of several species of poplar, esp. the *Populus tremula*, whose leaves move with the slightest impulse of the air.

‖ **As'per** (-pər), *n.* [L. spiritus *asper*, rough breathing.] The rough breathing in Greek; a mark (') over an initial vowel or ρ to show that it is aspirated, or pronounced with *h* before it; thus ὡς, pron. *hōs*, ῥήτωρ, pron. *hrā'tōr.*

As'per-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *asperare, -atus*, fr. *asper.*] To make rough or uneven. — **As'per-a'tion**, *n.*

As-per'i-ty (-pĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *asperitas.*] **1.** Roughness of surface, sound, or taste. **2.** Severity; harshness.

Syn. — See ACRIMONY.

A-sper'ma-tous (ā-spĕr'mā-tŭs),) *a.* [Gr. ἄσπερμος; **A-sper'mous** (-mŭs),) ἀ priv. + σπέρμα, σπέρματος, seed.] Destitute of seeds.

As-perse' (ăs-pĕrs'), *v. t.* [L. *aspersus*, p. p. of *aspergere* to scatter, sprinkle; *ad* + *spargere* to strew. See SPARSE.] To sprinkle; to besputter with foul reports.

Syn. — To ASPERSE; DEFAME; SLANDER; CALUMNIATE; detract from: abuse; vilify. — To *asperse* is to cast upon a pure character the imputation of offensive blemishes. To *defame* is to detract from reputation by infamous charges. *Slander* (etymologically the same as *scandal*) and *calumniate*, from the Latin, signify the circulating reports to a man's injury from malicious motives.

As-per'sion (-pĕr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A sprinkling, as with water or dust. **2.** An aspersing; calumny.

As'phalt (ăs'fălt *or* ăs-fălt'), *n.* [Gr. ἄσφαλτος.] **1.** Mineral pitch, or compact native bitumen, found about the Dead Sea (called *Asphaltites*, or Asphaltic Lake), also in Asia, Europe, and America. **2.** A composition of bitumen, pitch, lime, and gravel, used for pavements, waterproof cement, etc. — *v. t.* To cover with asphalt. — **As-phal'tic** (-făl'tĭk), *a.*

‖ **As-phal'tum** (-tŭm), *n.* [L.] Asphalt.

As'pho-del (ăs'fō-dĕl), *n.* [Gr. ἀσφόδελος. See DAFFODIL.] A hardy perennial flowering plant.

‖ **As-phyx'i-a** (ăs-fĭks'ĭ-ā),) *n.* [NL. *asphyxia*, fr. **As-phyx'y** (ăs-fĭks'ȳ),) Gr. ἀσφυξία; ἀ priv. + σφύζειν to throb, beat.] Apparent death, or suspended animation, as from inhaling irrespirable gases. — **As-phyx'i-al**, *a.*

As-phyx'i-ate (-ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To suffocate.

As-phyx'i-a'tion, *n.* A suffocating; suffocation.

As'pic (ăs'pĭk), *n.* [F.] **1.** The venomous asp. **2.** An ancient piece of ordnance.

As'pic, *n.* [F., corrupt. of *spic*, L. *spica* ear, spike.] A European lavender yielding a volatile oil. See SPIKE.

As'pic, *n.* [F., prob. fr. *aspic* asp.] A savory meat jelly containing fowl, game, fish, eggs, etc.

As-pir'ant (ăs-pir'ənt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *aspirer.*] Aspiring. — *n.* One who seeks high position.

As'pi-rate (ăs'pĭ-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *aspirare, -atus*, to breathe upon, to add the breathing *h*; *ad* + *spirare* to breath, blow.] To pronounce with a breathing, an aspirate, or an *h* sound. — *n.* **1.** A sound characterized by a breath like the sound of *h*; the breathing *h* or a character representing such a sound. **2.** The Greek mark of aspiration (') ; the rough breathing. **3.** An elementary sound produced by the breath alone; a surd, or nonvocal consonant.

As'pi-rate (-rāt),) *a.* [L. *aspiratus*, p. p.] Pro-**As'pi-ra'ted** (-rā'tĕd),) nounced with the *h* sound.

As'pi-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An aspirating; pronunciation of a letter with strong emission of breath; an aspirated sound. **2.** A breathing; an inspiration. **3.** Strong desire; earnest wish; ambition.

As-pire' (ăs-pir'), *v. i.* [L. *aspirare.*] **1.** To desire to attain something high or great; to pant; to long. **2.** To rise; to tower; to soar. — **As-pir'er** (-pir'ər), *n.*

A-squint' (ə-skwĭnt'), *adv.* [Cf. ASKANT, SQUINT.] With the eye directed to one side; obliquely; awry.

Ass (ăs), *n.* [AS. *assa*; akin to L. *asinus*, Gr. ὄνος ass.] **1.** A quadruped of the horse kind, but smaller, and having long ears. **2.** A dull, stupid fellow; a dolt.

As'sa-fœt'i-da (ăs'sə-fĕt'ĭ-də), *n.* Asafetida.

As-sail' (ə-sāl'), *v. t.* [OF. *asaillir*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *saillir* to burst out, fr. L. *salire* to leap.] To attack violently. — **As-sail'a-ble**, *a.* — **As-sail'ant**, *a. & n.*

Syn. — See ATTACK.

As-sas'sin (-săs'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *'hashishin* one intoxicated by *hashish*, in which state the Assassins of the East were said to commit murders required by their chief.] One who kills by secret assault; a treacherous murderer.

As-sas'sin-ate (-ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To kill by surprise or treacherous violence. — **As-sas'si-na'tion**, *n.* — **As-sas'si-na'tor**, *n.*

Syn. — To kill; murder; slay. See KILL.

As-sault' (-sôlt'), *n.* [OF. *assaut*, LL. *assaltus*; L. *ad* + *saltus* a springing, *salire* to leap. See ASSAIL.] A violent attack; an onslaught; onset. — *v. t.* To assail.

Syn. — See ATTACK.

As-say' (-sā'), *n.* [OF. *asai, essai*, trial. See ESSAY, *n.*] **1.** Examination; test. **2.** An ascertaining the proportion of a particular metal in an ore or alloy. **3.** The alloy or metal to be assayed. — *v. t.* To try; to examine (an ore, alloy, etc.), to ascertain its composition. — **As-say'er**, *n.*

As-sem'blage (-sĕm'blĭj), *n.* [F.] **1.** An assembling, or being assembled; association. **2.** A collection of individuals, or of particular things.

Syn. — ASSEMBLAGE; ASSEMBLY; company; group; collection; concourse; gathering; meeting; convention. — An *assembly* consists only of persons; an *assemblage* may be composed of things as well as persons. Nor is every *assemblage* of persons an *assembly*, as the latter denotes a body acting in concert for some common end.

As-sem'ble (-b'l), *v. t. & i.* [F. *assembler*, fr. LL. *assimulare* to collect; L. *ad* + *simul* together.] To collect into one place or body; to convene; to congregate.

As-sem'bly (-blȳ), *n.* [F. *assemblée.*] A company collected in one place, usually for a common purpose.

Syn. — See ASSEMBLAGE.

As-sem'bly-man (-man), *n.* A member of an assembly, esp. of the lower branch of a State legislature.

As-sent' (-sĕnt'), *v. i.* [F. *assentir*, L. *assentire*; *ad* + *sentire* to feel, think. See SENSE.] To admit a thing as true; to express one's agreement or concession.

Syn. — To yield; agree; acquiesce; concede; concur. — *n.* An assenting: concurrence with approval.

Syn. — ASSENT; CONSENT; concurrence; acquiescence; approval; accord. — *Assent* is an act of the understanding, *consent* of the will or feelings. We *assent* to the views of others when our minds come to the same conclusion with theirs as to what is true or admissable. We *consent* when there is such a concurrence of our will with their desires that we decide to comply with their requests.

As'sen-ta'tion (ăs'sĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *assentatio.*] Insincere or obsequious assent.

As-sert' (ăs-sûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *asserere, -sertus*, to join to one's self, maintain; *ad* + *serere* to bind together.] **1.** To affirm strongly; to state positively. **2.** To maintain by words or measures. — **As-sert'er, As-sert'or,** *n.*

Syn. — To ASSERT; AFFIRM; MAINTAIN; VINDICATE; aver; asseverate; protest; pronounce; declare. — To *assert* is to fasten to one's self, and hence to *claim*. To *affirm* is to declare as true. To *maintain* is to uphold and insist upon what we have once asserted. To *vindicate* is to use language and measures of the strongest kind in defense of ourselves and those for whom we act.

As-ser'tion (-sûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An asserting; that which is asserted; affirmation; position advanced. **2.** Maintenance; vindication.

As-sert'ive (-sûrt'ĭv), *a.* Positive; peremptory.

As-sert'o-ry (-ō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *assertorius*, fr. *asserere.*] Affirming; maintaining.

As-sess' (-sĕs'), *v. t.* [OF. *assesser* to settle, LL. *assessare* to value for taxation, *assidere* to tax. Cf. ASSIZE, *n.*] **1.** To value for taxation. **2.** To tax (a person, estate, or income) according to an apportionment. **3.** To fix the rate of. — **As-sess'a-ble,** *a.*

As-sess'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** An assessing. **2.** A valuation of property for taxation; an adjudging of the proper sum to be levied on property. **3.** The sum levied. **4.** An apportionment of a subscription for stock into successive installments; also, one of these installments.

As-sess'or (-sĕr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who assists a judge or magistrate with his special knowledge of the subject to be decided. **2.** An associate in office. **3.** One who assesses persons or property for taxation.

As'set (ăs'sĕt), *n.* Any part of one's assets.

As'sets, *n. pl.* [F. *asses* enough, fr. L. *ad* + *satis* enough. Cf. SATISFY.] Property belonging or due to a person, corporation, or estate; — opposed to *liabilities.*

As-sev'er-ate (ăs-sĕv'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *asseverare, -atus*, to assert seriously; *ad* + *severus*. See SEVERE.] To affirm positively or solemnly. — **As-sev'er-a'tion,** *n.*

Syn. — See AFFIRM.

As-sid'u-ous (-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *assiduus*, fr. *assidēre* to sit near; *ad* + *sedēre* to sit.] **1.** Constant in application or attention. **2.** Performed with constant diligence; persistent. — **As-sid'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **As-sid'u-ous-ness, As-si-du'i-ty** (ăs'sĭ-dū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Syn. — Diligent; attentive; sedulous; unwearied; unintermitted; persevering; laborious; indefatigable.

As-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* [F. *assigner*, fr. L. *assignare*; *ad* + *signare* to mark out, designate, *signum* mark, sign.] **1.** To appoint; to allot; to make over. **2.** To fix or designate; to point out exactly. **3.** To make over to another, esp. to legally transfer to persons called *assignees*, for the benefit of creditors. — *n.* One to whom property is transferred. — **As-sign'er,** *n.*

As-sign'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being assigned, specified, or designated. — **As-sign'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

As'sig-na'tion (ăs'sĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An assigning or allotting; apportionment. **2.** An appointment of time and place for meeting; — used chiefly of love interviews.

As'sign-ee' (ăs'sĭ-nē'), *n.* [F. *assigné.* See ASSIGN.] One to whom something is assigned.

As-sign'ment (ăs-sīn'ment), *n.* **1.** An allotting or appointment. **2.** (*a*) Legal transfer of title or interest. (*b*) The writing by which an interest is transferred. (*c*) Transfer of a bankrupt's property to *assignees*, in whom it is vested for the benefit of creditors.

As'sign-or' (ăs'sĭ-nôr'), *n.* [L. *assignator.*] An assigner; one who legally assigns or transfers an interest.

As-sim'i-late (ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *assimilare, -atus*; *ad* + *similare* to make like, *similis* like.] **1.** To cause to resemble. **2.** To appropriate and incorporate into a like substance; to absorb (nourishment, etc.). — *v. i.* To become incorporated.

As-sim'i-la'tion, *n.* **1.** An assimilating or bringing to a resemblance or identity; the being so assimilated. **2.** Conversion of nutriment into the substance of an animal or vegetable body, by digestion and absorption.

As-sim'i-la-tive (ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to assimilate.

As-sist' (-sĭst'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *assistere*; *ad* + *sistere* to cause to stand, fr. *stare* to stand.] To support; to help. — **As-sist'ance,** *n.* — **As-sist'ant,** *a. & n.*

Syn. — To help; aid; second; back; support; relieve; succor; befriend; sustain; favor. See HELP.

As-size' (-sīz'), *n.* [OE. & OF. *assise*, F. *assises*, assembly of judges, decree, tax, fr. *assis*, p. p. of *asseoir*, fr. L. *assidēre* to sit by; *ad* + *sedēre* to sit. See ASSESS.] (*a*) A special jury or inquest. (*b*) A kind of writ or finding of a jury. (*c*) A court or session of a court, for trials by a judge and jury. — *v. t.* To fix the weight, measure, or price of. — **As-siz'er,** *n.*

As-so'cia-ble (-sō'shā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being associated or joined. **2.** Liable to be affected by sympathy with other parts; — said of organs, nerves, etc.

As-so'ci-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *associare, -atus*; *ad* + *sociare* to unite, *socius* companion.] To join or connect; to combine; to unite in action. — *a.* **1.** Closely connected with some other. **2.** Admitted to some, but not all, rights and privileges. **3.** Connected by physical habit or sympathy. — *n.* **1.** A companion. **2.** A partner or confederate. **3.** One connected with an association without the full rights of a regular member.

Syn. — Companion; mate; fellow; friend; ally; partner; coadjutor; comrade; accomplice.

As-so'ci-a'tion (-sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An associating or being associated; union. **2.** Mental connection. **3.** Union of persons in a company or society. — **As-so'ci-a'tion-al,** *a.* — **As-so'ci-a-tive** (-shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.*

As'so-nant (ăs'sō-nant), *a.* [L. *assonans*, p. pr. of *assonare* to correspond to in sound; *ad* + *sonare* to sound, *sonus* sound.] **1.** Having resemblance of sounds. **2.** Pertaining to a peculiar species of imperfect rhyme called *assonance*; not consonant. — **As'so-nance,** *n.*

As-sort' (ăs-sôrt'), *v. t.* [F. *assortir*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *sortir* to cast lots, L. *sortiri*, fr. *sors, sortis*, lot. See SORT.] To distribute into classes; to classify. — *v. i.* To agree; to suit.

As-sort'ment, *n.* **1.** An assorting, or distributing into sorts or classes. **2.** A quantity of things assorted. **3.** A collection of various things.

As-suage' (-swāj'), *v. t.* [OF. *asuagier*, fr. L. *ad* + *suavis* sweet.] To soften, allay, or lessen (heat, pain, or grief); to satisfy (appetite). — **As-suage'ment,** *n.*

Syn. — See ALLEVIATE.

As-sume' (-sūm'), *v. t.* [L. *assumere*; *ad* + *sumere* to take; *sub* + *emere* to take.] **1.** To take to or upon one's self; to appropriate. **2.** To take for granted, or without proof. **3.** To pretend to possess; to affect. **4.** To receive or adopt. — *v. i.* To be arrogant.

Syn. — To arrogate; usurp; appropriate.

As-sum'ing, *a.* Pretentious; presumptuous.

‖ **As-sump'sit** (-sŭmp'sĭt), *n.* [L., he undertook, pret. of L. *assumere.*] (*a*) A promise or undertaking, founded on a consideration. (*b*) An action to recover damages for breach of a contract or promise.

As-sump'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *assumptio* a taking, fr. *assumere.*] **1.** An assuming; a supposition. **2.** Thing supposed; proposition assumed. **3.** The minor proposition in a syllogism. **4.** The taking of a person up into heaven.

As-sump'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Assumed, or capable of being assumed; characterized by assumption.

As-sur'ance (ă-shŭr'ans), *n.* [F. See ASSURE.] **1.** An assuring; a declaration tending or designed to give confidence. **2.** The being assured; firm persuasion; confidence; certainty; self-reliance. **3.** Excess of boldness; impudence. **4.** Insurance.

As-sure' (ă-shŭr'), *v. t.* [F. *assurer*; L. *ad* + *securus*

secure, certain.] **1.** To make sure or certain. **2.** To declare to (any one) in order to inspire confidence. **3.** To confirm; to make secure. **4.** To insure; to covenant to indemnify for loss, or to pay a specified sum at death.

Syn. — To declare; aver; avouch; vouch; assert; asseverate; protest; persuade; convince.

As-sured' (ə-shŭrd'), *a.* Made sure; safe; insured; certain; bold to excess. — *n.* One whose life or property is insured. — **As-sur'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **As-sur'ed-ness**, *n.*

As'ter (ăs'tẽr), *n.* [L.; Gr. *ἀστήρ* star.] A genus of flowering herbs; starwort; also, a plant of which many varieties (*China asters, German asters*, etc.) are cultivated for their handsome compound flowers.

As'ter-id'i-an (-ĭd'ĭ-ən), *a.* Pertaining to the Asteroidea. — *n.* A starfish.

‖ **As-te'ri-oid'e-a** (ăs-tẽ'rĭ-oid'ē-ə), ‖ **As'ter-id'e-a** (ăs'tẽr-ĭd'ē-ə), } *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀστερίας* starred (fr. *ἀστήρ*) + *-oid.*] A class of Echinodermata including the true starfishes.

As'ter-isk (-ĭsk), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστερίσκος*, dim. of *ἀστήρ.*] Figure of a star [*] used in printing and writing.

As'ter-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστερισμός*, fr. *ἀστήρ.*] **1.** A small cluster of stars. **2.** In printing, three asterisks [*⁂*] directing attention to a particular passage.

A-stern' (ə-stẽrn'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *stern.*] **1.** In or at the hinder part of a ship; toward the stern; backward. **2.** Behind a ship; in the rear.

A-ster'nal (ə-stẽr'nal), *a.* [Pref. *a-* not + *sternal.*] Not sternal; — said of ribs which do not join the sternum.

As'ter-oid (ăs'tẽr-oid), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστεροειδής* starlike; *ἀστήρ* + *εἶδος* form.] A starlike body; one of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter. — **As'ter-oid'al**, *a.*

‖ **As'the-ni'a** (ăs'thē-nĭ'ə), ‖ **As'the-ny** (ăs'thē-nĭ), } *n.* [Gr. *ἀσθένεια*; *ἀ* priv. + *σθένος* strength.] Want of strength; debility. — **As-then'ic** (ăs-thĕn'ĭk), *a.*

Asth'ma (ăs'mə, ăst'mə, *or* ăst'mä), *n.* [Gr. *ἄσθμα* short-drawn breath, fr. *ἄειν* to blow: cf. E. *wind.*] A disease characterized by difficult breathing. — **Asth-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), **Asth-mat'ic-al**, *a.*

A-stig'ma-tism (ə-stĭg'mə-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *στίγμα, -ματος*, a prick of a pointed instrument, fr. *στίζειν* to prick.] The defect, in the eye or a lens, of not bringing rays of light to a focus, thus causing imperfect images. — **As'tig-mat'ic** (ăs'tĭg-măt'ĭk), *a.*

A-stir' (ə-stẽr'), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *a-* + *stir.*] Stirring; in motion; out of bed.

A-ston'a-tous (ə-stŏn'ə-tŭs), ‖ **As'to-mous** (ăs'tō-mŭs), } *a.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *στόμα, στόματος*, mouth.] Not possessing a mouth.

As-ton'ish (ăs-tŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OE. *astonien*, OF. *estonner*, fr. L. *ex* out + *tonare* to thunder.] To strike with sudden terror or wonder; to surprise greatly; to confound. — **As-ton'ish-ing**, *a.*

Syn. — See Amaze.

As-ton'ish-ment, *n.* **1.** Condition of one stunned. **2.** Intense surprise; amazement. **3.** Cause of such emotion.

Syn. — Amazement; wonder; surprise.

As-tound' (-tound'), *v. t.* [OE. *astonien.* See Astonish.] To astonish; to confound with wonder or fear.

A-strad'dle (ə-străd'd'l), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *straddle.*] In a straddling position; astride; bestriding.

As'tra-gal (ăs'trə-găl), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστράγαλος* the ankle bone.] A convex architectural molding of rounded surface, generally from half to three quarters of a circle.

As'tral (ăs'trəl), *a.* [L. *astralis*, fr. *astrum* star, Gr. *ἄστρον.*] Pertaining to the stars; starry; starlike.

A-stray' (ə-strā'), *adv.* & *a.* Straying; wandering.

As-trict' (ăs-trĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *astrictus*, p. p. of *astringere.* See Astringe.] To bind up; to contract.

As-tric'tion (-trĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A binding: restriction; obligation. **2.** (*a*) A contraction of bodily parts by applications; the action of an astringent substance on the animal economy. (*b*) Constipation.

A-stride' (ə-strīd'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *stride.*] With one leg on each side, as a man on horseback; with the legs stretched wide apart.

As-tringe' (ăs-trĭnj'), *v. t.* [L. *astringere; ad* + *stringere* to draw tight. See Strain, *v. t.*] To bind fast; to constrict; to cause parts to draw together.

As-trin'gent (-trĭn'jent), *a.* **1.** Drawing together the tissues; binding; contracting. **2.** Stern; austere. — *n.* A medicine, etc., to produce contraction in the soft organic textures. — **As-trin'gen-cy**, *n.*

As-trol'o-gy (ăs-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρολογία*, fr. *ἄστρον* star + *λόγος* discourse.] Orig., science of the stars; later, a foretelling events by the aspects of the stars. — **As-trol'o-ger** (-jẽr), *n.* — **As'tro-log'ic** (-lŏj'ĭk), **As-tro-log'ic-al**, *a.*

As-tron'o-mer (-trŏn'ō-mẽr), *n.* One versed in astronomy.

As'tro-nom'ic (ăs'trō-nŏm'ĭk), ‖ **As'tro-nom'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* Pertaining to astronomy; in accordance with the methods or principles of astronomy. — **As'tro-nom'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

As-tron'o-my (ăs-trŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρονομία*, fr. *ἄστρον* + *νέμειν* to regulate.] Science of the celestial bodies and their phenomena.

As-tute' (-tūt'), *a.* [L. *astutus*, fr. *astus* craft.] Critically discerning; shrewd. — **As-tute'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Keen; penetrating; skilled; cunning; sagacious; subtle; wily; crafty.

A-sun'der (ə-sŭn'dẽr), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *sunder.*] Apart; separate from each other; separately.

A-sy'lum (ə-sī'lŭm), *n.* [L.; Gr. *ἄσυλον*, fr. *ἄσυλος* inviolable; *ἀ* priv. + *σῦλον* right of seizure.] **1.** A place of refuge, retreat, or security. **2.** An institution for protection or relief of afflicted persons, as the aged, blind, or insane.

A-sym'me-try (ə-sĭm'mē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσυμμετρία*; *ἀ* priv. + *συμμετρία* symmetry.] Want of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing. — **As'ym-met'ric** (ăs'ĭm-mĕt'rĭk), **As'ym-met'ri-cal**, *a.*

As'ymp-tote (ăs'ĭm-tōt *or* ə-sĭmp'tōt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσύμπτωτος* not falling together; *ἀ* priv. + *σύν* with + *πίπτειν* to fall.] A line which approaches some curve, but, though infinitely extended, would never meet it. — **As'ymp-tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk), **As'ymp-tot'ic-al**, *a.*

A-syn'de-ton (ə-sĭn'dē-tŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀσύνδετον*; *ἀ* priv. + *σύνδετος* bound together; *σύν* + *δεῖν* to bind.] A rhetorical figure which omits the connective; as, *I came, saw, conquered*; — opposed to *polysyndeton.*

At (ăt), *prep.* [AS. *æt*; akin to Goth., OS., & Icel. *at*, Dan. & L. *ad.*] Near; in; by; on; with; toward.

Syn. — In; At. — When reference to the *interior* of any place is made prominent *in* is used, as before the names of countries and cities; as, we live *in* America, *in* New York, *in* the South. *At* is commonly employed before names of houses, institutions, and small places, also before the name of a city regarded as a mere locality. In regard to time, we say *at* the hour, *on* the day, *in* the year.

At'a-bal (ăt'ə-băl), *n.* [Sp.; fr. Ar. *at-tabl* the drum.] A kettledrum; a Moorish tabor.

At'a-ghan (ăt'ə-găn), *n.* A yataghan.

At'a-vism (-vĭz'm), *n.* [L. *atavus* an ancestor, fr. *avus* grandfather.] (*a*) Tendency to a recurrence of the original type of a species in the progeny of its varieties; resemblance to remote ancestors. (*b*) The recurrence of any peculiarity or disease of an ancestor in a subsequent generation, after an intermission for a generation or two.

Ate (āt), preterit of Eat.

A'the-ist (ā'thē-ĭst), *n.* [Gr. *ἄθεος* without god; *ἀ* priv. + *θεός* god.] One who disbelieves or denies the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being. — **A'the-is'tic**, **A'the-is'tic-al**, *a.* — **A'the-ism**, *n.*

Ath'e-ne'um ‖ **Ath'e-næ'um** } (ăth'ē-nē'ŭm), *n.* [L. *Athenæum*, Gr. *Ἀθήναιον* a temple of Athene at Athens, fr. *Ἀθήνη* (the *Minerva* of the Romans), tutelary goddess of Athens.] **1.** A temple of Athene, at Athens.

2. A school founded at Rome by Hadrian. **3.** A literary or scientific association, library, etc.

A-the'ni-an (ā-thē'nĭ-*ăn*), *a.* Pertaining to Athens, the metropolis of Greece. — *n.* A citizen of Athens.

A-thirst' (-thĕrst'), *a.* **1.** Thirsty. **2.** Eager; longing.

Ath'lete (ăth'lēt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀθλητής* prize fighter, fr. *ἀθλεῖν* to contend for a prize, *ἆθλος* contest, *ἆθλον* prize.] One trained to contend in games of physical agility and strength; a champion.

Ath-let'ic (-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to athletes or athletics. **2.** Befitting an athlete; strong; muscular.

Ath-let'ics, *n.* Training and sports of athletes.

A-thwart' (ā-thwȧrt'), *prep.* [Pref. *a-* + *thwart*.] Across; from side to side of. — *adv.* **1.** Sidewise; obliquely. **2.** Perversely.

A-tilt' (ā-tĭlt'), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *tilt*.] **1.** So as to make a tilt or thrust. **2.** In the position of a cask tilted.

At'lan-te'an (ăt'lăn-tē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Atlantēus*.] **1.** Pertaining to the isle Atlantis, fabled to be sunk in the ocean. **2.** Pertaining to, or like, the giant Atlas; strong.

‖ **At-lan'tes** (-tēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. Ἄτλαντες, pl. of Ἄτλας.] Figures of men, used as columns to support an entablature; — called also *telamones*. See CARYATIDES.

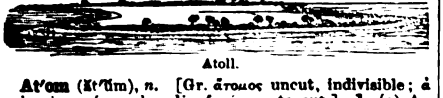
At-lan'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *Atlanticus*, fr. *Atlas*.] **1.** Pertaining to Mt. Atlas in Libya, or to the ocean between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west. **2.** Pertaining to the isle of Atlantis.

At'las (ăt'lăs), *n.* [Gr. Ἄτλας, -αντος, a god, who bore up the pillars of heaven; also Mt. *Atlas*, in Africa, the pillar of heaven.] **1.** One sustaining a great burden. **2.** The first vertebra of the neck, sustaining the globe of the head. **3.** A collection of maps in a volume, or of plates illustrating any subject. **4.** A drawing paper of large size.

Atlas.

At'mos-phere (ăt'mŏs-fēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτμός* vapor + *σφαῖρα* sphere.] **1.** The aëriform fluid surrounding the earth. **2.** The pressure of the air at the sea level, about 14.7 pounds to the square inch. **3.** Any pervading influence. — **At'mos-pher'ic** (-fĕr'ĭk), **At'mos-pher'ic-al**, *a.*

A-toll' (ā-tŏl'), *n.* [Native name in Indian Ocean.] A coral island, consisting of a belt of coral reef, partly submerged, surrounding a central lagoon.



Atoll.

At'om (ăt'ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *ἄτομος* uncut, indivisible; *ἀ* priv. + *τομός*, verb. adj. of *τέμνειν* to cut.] **1.** (*a*) An ultimate indivisible particle of matter. (*b*) A molecule. (*c*) The smallest particle of matter in chemical combination; an elementary constituent of a molecule. **2.** Anything extremely small; a particle; a whit. — **A-tom'ic** (ā-tŏm'ĭk), **A-tom'ic-al**, *a.*

At'om-ism (ăt'ŭm-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of atoms, which, assuming that atoms are endued with gravity and motion, accounted thus for the origin of all things.

At'om-ist, *n.* One who holds to atomism.

At'om-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To reduce to atoms, or to fine spray. — **At'om-i-za'tion**, *n.*

At'om-i'zer (-ī'zẽr), *n.* One that atomizes; an instrument for reducing a liquid to spray.

At one' (wŭn'). In concord or friendship; in agreement (with each other); of the same opinion; agreed.

A-tone' (ā-tōn'), *v. i.* [Fr. *at one*, i. e., to be, or cause to be, at one.] To stand as an equivalent; to make compensation or amends. — *v. t.* To expiate.

A-tone'ment, *n.* Satisfaction or reparation for a wrong; expiation; amends; in theology, the expiation of sin made by the sufferings and death of Christ.

A-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Characterized by atony, or want of vital energy. **2.** In grammar, unaccented. **3.** Destitute of tone or vocality; surd. — *n.* **1.** A word that has no accent. **2.** An element of speech produced by the breath alone; a nonvocal consonant; a breathing. **3.** A remedy for organic irritation.

A-top' (ā-tŏp'), *adv.* On or at the top.

At'ra-bi-la'ri-an (ăt'rȧ-bĭ-lā'rĭ-*ăn*), **At'ra-bi-la'ri-ous**, **At'ra-bil'ious** (-bĭl'yŭs), *a.* [L. *atra bilis* black bile.] Affected with melancholy; hypochondriac.

At'ra-bi-la'ri-an, *n.* A hypochondriac.

At'ra-men'tal (ăt'rȧ-mĕn'tal), } *a.* [L. *atramentum*
At'ra-men'tous (-mĕn'tŭs), } ink, fr. *ater* black.] Pertaining to ink; inky; black.

A-tro'cious (ā-trō'shŭs), *a.* [L. *atrox*, *atrocis*, cruel, fierce.] Extremely heinous; enormously wicked.

Syn. — ATROCIOUS; FLAGITIOUS; FLAGRANT. — *Flagitious* points to an act as grossly wicked and vile. *Flagrant* marks the impression made upon the mind by something strikingly wrong. *Atrocious* represents the act as springing from a violent and savage spirit.

A-troc'i-ty (ā-trŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Enormous wickedness; extreme cruelty. **2.** An atrocious deed.

At'ro-phy (ăt'rō-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτροφία*; *ἀ* priv. + *τρέφειν* to nourish.] A wasting away from want of nourishment; slow emaciation. — *v. t. & i.* To starve or weaken; to waste away. — **A-troph'ic** (ā-trŏf'ĭk), *a.*

At'ta-bal (ăt'ȧ-băl), *n.* Atabal.

At-tach' (ăt-tăch'), *v. t.* [F. *attacher* to fasten: cf. E. *tack* small nail, *tack* to fasten.] **1.** To bind or fasten. **2.** To assign by authority; to appoint. **3.** To connect by ties of love or self-interest. **4.** To ascribe or attribute; to affix. **5.** To take or seize by legal authority. — *v. i.* To adhere; to come into legal operation; to vest.

Syn. — To affix; bind; tie; fasten; connect; conjoin; subjoin; annex; append; win; gain over; conciliate.

‖ **At'ta-ché'** (ăt'tȧ-shā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *attacher*.] One attached to another person or thing, as a part of a suite, staff, or embassy.

At-tach'ment (ăt-tăch'ment), *n.* **1.** An attaching, or being attached; close adherence or affection; fidelity. **2.** That by which one thing is attached to another; connection. **3.** Something attached. **4.** (*a*) A seizure or taking into custody by legal process. (*b*) The writ commanding such seizure.

Syn. — ATTACHMENT; AFFECTION. — The leading idea of *affection* is that of warmth and tenderness; of *attachment* that of being bound to some object by lasting ties.

At-tack' (ăt-tăk'), *v. t.* [F. *attaquer*, orig. a form of *attacher* to attack.] **1.** To fall upon forcibly; to assail; to censure. **2.** To set to work upon (a task, etc.). **3.** To begin to affect injuriously. — *v. i.* To make an attack. — *n.* **1.** An attacking; assault. **2.** A fit of sickness. **3.** Beginning of destructive chemical action.

Syn. — To ATTACK: ASSAIL; ASSAULT; INVADE. — These words all denote a violent onset. To *attack* is to commence the onset; to *assail* is to make a sudden and violent attack, or repeated attacks; to *assault* (literally, to leap upon) is to attack physically by violence; to *invade* is to enter by force on what belongs to another.

At'ta-ghan (ăt'tȧ-găn), *n.* Yataghan.

At-tain' (ăt-tān'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *ateindre*, fr. L. *attingere*; *ad* + *tangere* to touch, reach.] **1.** To achieve or accomplish; to gain; to arrive at. **2.** To reach in excellence; to equal. — **At-tain'a-ble**, *a.* — **At-tain'a-ble-ness**, **At-tain'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — To ATTAIN; OBTAIN; PROCURE. — *Attain* always implies *an effort* or *motion toward* an object. Hence it is not synonymous with *obtain* and *procure*, which do not necessarily imply such effort or motion.

At-tain'der (ăt-tān'dẽr), *n.* [OF. *ataindre* to accuse, convict.] An attainting, or being attainted; extinction of civil rights, from sentence of death or outlawry.

At-tain'ment (ăt-tān'ment), *n.* **1.** An attaining; an arriving at or obtaining by efforts. **2.** Acquisition; (*pl.*) mental requirements; knowledge.

At-taint' (-tānt'), *v. t.* [OF. *ateint*, p. p. of *ataindre*.] **1.** To subject (a person) to the legal condition formerly resulting from a sentence of death or outlawry, for treason or felony. **2.** To taint or corrupt; to disgrace. — *n.* **1.** A legal writ to inquire whether a jury has given a false verdict; the convicting of the jury so tried. **2.** A taint; disgrace. — **At-taint'ment, At-tain'ture,** *n.*

At'tar (ăt'tẽr), *n.* [Per. *'atar* perfume, Ar. *'itr*, fr. *'atara* to smell sweet.] A fragrant essential oil; esp., one made from roses. [Also written *otto* and *ottar*.]

At-tem'per (ăt-tĕm'pẽr), *v. t.* [OF. *atemprer*, fr. L. *attemperare*; *ad* + *temperare* to soften, temper.] **1.** To reduce or moderate by mixture; to regulate, as temperature. **2.** To soften or soothe; to temper. **3.** To mix in just proportion; to regulate. **4.** To make suitable.

At-tempt' (-tĕmt'), *v. t.* [OF. *atenter*, *atempter*, fr. L. *attentare* to attempt; *ad* + *tentare*, *temptare*, to touch, try, v. intens. of *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To make experiment of; to try. **2.** To attack; to try to take by force. — *n.* An essay or endeavor; an undertaking.

Syn. — ATTEMPT; ENDEAVOR; EFFORT; EXERTION; TRIAL. — *Trial* denotes a putting forth of one's powers to determine what they can accomplish. An *attempt* is always directed to some definite object. An *endeavor* is a continued attempt. *Effort* is a specific putting forth of energy in order to carry out an attempt. *Exertion* is the active exercise of any faculty or power. See TRY.

At-tend' (-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [F. *attendre* to expect, fr. L. *attendere* to stretch (sc. *animum*) to apply the mind to; *ad* + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To care for; to watch over. **2.** To escort; to serve. **3.** To accompany; to be united or consequent to. **4.** To be present at.

Syn. — To ATTEND; MIND; REGARD; HEED; NOTICE. — To *mind* is to attend so that it may not be forgotten; to *regard* is to look on a thing as of importance; to *heed* is to attend to a thing through caution; to *notice* is to think on that which strikes the senses. See ACCOMPANY.

— *v. i.* **1.** To pay attention or regard; to heed; to listen. **2.** To accompany or be near at hand; to be ready for service; to wait. **3.** (With *to*) To take charge of.

Syn. — To ATTEND; LISTEN; HEARKEN. — We *attend* with a view to hear and learn; we *listen* with fixed attention, in order to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we *hearken* when we listen with a willing mind, and in reference to obeying.

At-tend'ance (-tĕn'dans), *n.* **1.** An attending or being in waiting. **2.** Persons attending; a retinue.

At-tend'ant (-tĕn'dant), *a.* Accompanying, connected with, or immediately following; consequent. — *n.* One who attends or accompanies; a concomitant.

At-ten'tion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An attending or heeding; notice. **2.** An act of civility or courtesy.

Syn. — Care; heed; study; consideration; application; advertence; respect; regard.

At-ten'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Regarding with care or attention. **2.** Heedful of the comfort of others; courteous. — **At-ten'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **At-ten'tive-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Heedful; intent; observant; mindful; regardful; circumspect; watchful.

At-ten'u-ant (-ū-ant), *a.* [L. *attenuans*, p. pr. of *attenuare*. See ATTENUATE.] Making thin, as fluids; diluent. — *n.* A medicine that thins the fluids.

At-ten'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *attenuatus*, p. p. of *attenuare*; *ad* + *tenuare* to make thin, *tenuis* thin.] **1.** To make thin or slender; to rarefy. **2.** To make less complex; to weaken. — *v. i.* To become thin or fine; to lessen. — **At-ten'u-ate** (-ĭt), **At-ten'u-a'ted,** *a.*

At-ten'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A making, or being, slender; emaciation. **2.** A making thin or less dense, as fluids or gases. **3.** A weakening in intensity.

At-test' (ăt-tĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *attestari*; *ad* + *testari* to bear witness, *testis* witness.] **1.** To bear witness to; to certify. **2.** To give proof of; to manifest. — *n.* Testimony; attestation. — **At'tes-ta'tion,** *n.*

At'tic (ăt'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. Ἀττικός.] Pertaining to Attica, in Greece, or to Athens, its capital; refined.

At'tic, *n.* [F. *attique*.] **1.** (*a*) A low story above the main orders of a façade, in classical architecture. (*b*) A room behind that part of the exterior; story next below the roof. **2.** An Athenian.

At'ti-cism (ăt'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Attachment to the Athenians. **2.** The Greek idiom used by the Athenians; a concise and elegant expression.

At-tire' (-tīr'), *v. t.* [OF. *atirier*; *a* (L. *ad*) + F. *tire* order.] To dress; to adorn. — *n.* **1.** Dress; headdress; ornamental clothing. **2.** Antlers of a stag.

At'ti-tude (ăt'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [It. *attitudine*, fr. L. *aptus* suited. Cf. APTITUDE.] Posture; position.

Syn. — ATTITUDE; POSTURE. — Both of these words describe the visible disposition of the limbs. *Posture* relates to position merely; *attitude* refers to fitness for some specific object. The object of an *attitude* is to exhibit some internal feeling. *Posture* has no such design.

At'ti-tu'dl-nize (-tū'dĭ-nīz), *v. i.* To assume affected attitudes; to strike an attitude; to pose.

At-tol'lent (ăt-tŏl'lent), *a.* [L. *attollens*, p. pr. of *attollere*; *ad* + *tollere* to lift.] Lifting up; raising.

At-tor'ney (ăt-tûr'nĭ), *n.* [OF. *aturné*, p. p. of *aturner* to direct, prepare; *a* (L. *ad*) + *torner* to turn.] (*a*) One legally appointed by another to transact business for him. (*b*) A legal agent qualified to act for suitors and defendants in legal proceedings.

Power, letter, *or* **warrant, of attorney,** written authority empowering another person to transact one's business.

At-tor'ney-ship, *n.* Profession of an attorney; agency for another.

At-tract' (-trăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *attractus*, p. p. of *attrahere*; *ad* + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE, *v. t.*] **1.** To draw to, or cause to approach, adhere, combine, or resist separation. **2.** To invite or allure. — **At-tract'a-ble,** *a.* — **At-tract'a-ble-ness, At-tract'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Syn. — To draw; allure; invite; entice; influence.

At-tract'ile (-ĭl), *a.* Having power to attract.

At-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An invisible power in a body by which it draws anything to itself; the power in nature tending to draw together bodies, or to produce their cohesion. **2.** An attracting. **3.** An allurement or inviting; an attractive quality, object, or feature.

Syn. — Allurement; enticement; charm.

At-tract'ive (-trăkt'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Having power to attract or draw. **2.** Inviting; pleasing. — **At-tract'ive-ly,** *adv.* — **At-tract'ive-ness,** *n.*

At-tract'or (-ẽr), *n.* One that attracts.

At'tra-hent (ăt'trā-hent), *a.* [L. *attrahens*, p. pr. of *attrahere*. See ATTRACT.] Attracting; drawing. — *n.* That which attracts, as a magnet.

At-trib'ute (ăt-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* [L. *attribuere*, *-butus*; *ad* + *tribuere* to bestow.] To ascribe; to impute; to consider as belonging (*to*). — **At-trib'u-ta-ble,** *a.*

Syn. — See ASCRIBE.

At'tri-bute (ăt'trĭ-būt), *n.* That which is attributed; an essential property or characteristic.

At'tri-bu'tion (-bū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An attributing or ascribing. **2.** That which is attributed.

At-trib'u-tive (ăt-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* Attributing; expressing an attribute. — *n.* A word denoting an attribute; word modifying a noun; adjective or adjective phrase.

At-trite' (-trīt'), *a.* [L. *atterere*, *-tritus*; *ad* + *terere* to rub. See TRITE.] Rubbed; worn by friction.

At-tri'tion (-trĭah'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A rubbing together; friction; abrasion. **2.** State of being worn.

At-tune' (ăt-tūn'), *v. t.* [Pref. *ad-* + *tune*.] To tune or put in tune; to adjust (one sound to another).

Au'burn (ą'bŭrn), *a.* [OF. *alborne*, *auborne*, fr. LL. *alburnus* whitish, fr. L. *albus* white.] Reddish brown.

Auc'tion (ąk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *auctio* an increasing, fr. L. *augere, auctum*, to increase.] **1.** A public sale of property to the highest bidder; a vendue. **2.** The things to be sold by auction. — *v. t.* To sell by auction.

Auc'tion-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* One who sells by auction. — *v. t.* To sell by auction; to auction.

Au-da'cious (ą-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *audacia* audacity, fr. *audax, -acis*, bold, fr. *audere* to dare.] **1.** Daring; adventurous. **2.** Contemning restraints; bold in wickedness; insolent. — **Au-da'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Au-da'cious-ness, Au-dac'i-ty** (-dăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Au'di-ble (ą'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *audibilis*, fr. L. *audire* to hear.] Capable of being heard. — **Au'di-ble-ness, Au'di-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Au'di-bly**, *adv.*

Au'di-ence (-ens), *n.* [F.; L. *audientia*, fr. *audire*.] **1.** A hearing. **2.** Admittance to a hearing; a formal interview. **3.** An assembly of hearers.

Au'di-phone (-fōn), *n.* [L. *audire* + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] An instrument to be placed against the teeth and convey sound to the auditory nerve, enabling the deaf to hear.

Au'dit (ą'dĭt), *n.* [L. *auditus* a hearing, fr. *audire*.] An examination, esp. of accounts by proper officers; final account. — *v. t. & i.* To examine and adjust (accounts).

Au'di-tor (ą'dĭ-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A hearer or listener. **2.** One authorized to examine accounts. **3.** One who hears judicially, as in an audience court. — **Au'di-tor-ship**, *n.*

Au'di-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] The part of a church, theatre, etc., assigned to the audience.

Au'di-to-ry (-tŭ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to hearing, or to the sense or organs of hearing. — *n.* **1.** An assembly of hearers; an audience. **2.** An auditorium.

Au-ge'an (ą-jē'ăn), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Augeus, king of Elis, whose stable contained 3000 oxen, and had not been cleaned for 30 years. Hercules cleansed it in a day. **2.** Exceedingly filthy or corrupt.

Au'ger (ą'gẽr), *n.* [OE. *nauger*, AS. *nafegār*, fr. *nafu* nave of a wheel + *gār* spear, meaning orig. a nave-bore.] **1.** A carpenter's tool for boring holes larger than those bored by a gimlet. **2.** An instrument for perforating soils or rocks.

Common Screw Auger.

Auger bit, a bit with a cutting edge like that of an auger.

Aught (ąt), *n.* [AS. *āwiht; ā* ever + *wiht*. See AYE ever, and WHIT, WIGHT.] Anything; any part. — *adv.* At all; in any degree. [Also written *ought*.]

Aug-ment' (ąg-mĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *augmentare*, fr. *augmentum* an increase, fr. *augere* to increase.] To enlarge; to increase in size, amount, or degree; to swell. — **Aug-ment'a-ble**, *a.*

Aug'ment (ąg'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Enlargement by addition. **2.** A vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel, to mark past time, as in Greek and Sanskrit verbs.

Aug'men-ta'tion (ąg'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* An augmenting by addition, expansion, or dilatation; enlargement.

Syn. — Increase; growth; extension; addition.

Aug-ment'a-tive (ąg-mĕnt'ą-tĭv), *a.* Augmenting; expressing augmentation. — *n.* A word expressing with increased force the idea of the term from which it is derived; as, *dullard*, one very dull. Opp. to *diminutive*.

Au'gur (ą'gŭr), *n.* [L.] A Roman official diviner who foretold events from various signs; soothsayer; prophet. — *v. i. & t.* To conjecture from signs or omens; to indicate a favorable or an unfavorable issue.

Syn. — To predict; forebode; betoken; portend; presage; prognosticate; prophesy; forewarn.

Au'gu-ral (ą'gū-ral), **Au-gu'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to augurs or augury; ominous; significant.

Au'gu-ry (ą'gū-rȳ), *n.* **1.** A foretelling events from signs; divination. **2.** An omen; presage.

Au-gust' (ą-gŭst'), *a.* [L. *augustus*.] Of a quality inspiring admiration and reverence; having solemn dignity or grandeur. — **Au-gust'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Grand; magnificent; majestic; solemn; awful; noble; stately; dignified; imposing.

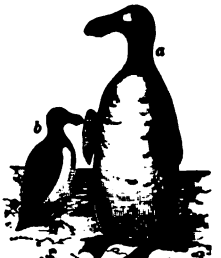
Au'gust (ą'gŭst), *n.* [L. *Augustus*, fr. Augustus Cæsar, first emperor of Rome.] The eighth month of the year.

Auk (ąk), *n.* [Akin to Icel. & Sw. *alka*.] The puffin, an arctic sea bird.

Au'lic (ą'lĭk), *a.* [Gr. αὐλικός, fr. αὐλή hall, court.] Pertaining to a royal court.

Aunt (ănt), *n.* [OF. *ante*, F. *tante*, L. *amita* father's sister.] The sister of one's father or mother; — correlative to *nephew* or *niece*. Also applied to an uncle's wife.

‖ Au'ra (ą'rā), *n.*; *pl.* AURÆ (-rē). [L., air.] Any subtle, invisible fluid exhaled from a substance. — **Au'ral**, *a.*



Auks. *a* Great Auk; *b* Razorbill.

Au'ral (-ral), *a.* [L. *auris* ear.] Pertaining to the ear.

Au'ra-ted (-rā-tĕd), *a.* Having ears.

Au'ra-ted, *a.* Like or containing gold; gilded.

Au're-ate (ą'rē-āt), *a.* [L. *aureatus*, fr. *aureus* golden, fr. *aurum*.] Golden; gilded.

‖ Au-re'o-la (-rē'ō-lą), **Au're-ole** (ą'rē-ōl), *n.* [F. *auréole*, fr. L. *aureola* (fem. adj.), of gold, dim. of *aureus*.] A halo of light, or luminous rays.

Au'ri-cle (ą'rĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris* ear.] **1.** (*a*) The external ear. (*b*) One of the two chambers of the heart, which transmit blood to the ventricle. **2.** An instrument to aid hearing.

Au-ric'u-lar (ą-rĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the ear, or to hearing. **2.** Told in the ear, or privately. **3.** Pertaining to the auricles of the heart.

Au-ric'u-late (-lāt), **Au-ric'u-la'ted**, *a.* Having ears or appendages like ears.

Au-rif'er-ous (ą-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aurifer; aurum* gold + *ferre* to bear.] Producing gold.

Au'ri-form (ą'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *auris* ear + *-form*.] Having the form of the human ear; ear-shaped.

Au'rist (-rĭst), *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear.

Au'rochs (ą'rŏks), *n.* [G. *auerochs*, OHG. *ūrohso; ūr* (cf. AS. *ūr*) + *ohso* ox, G. *ochs*.] The European bison.

Au-ro'ra (ą-rō'rą), *n.* [L.] **1.** The dawn of day. **2.** The rise, dawn, or beginning. **3.** The aurora borealis or aurora australis. — **Au-ro'ral**, *a.*

Aurora borealis (bō'rē-ā'lĭs), a luminous meteoric phenomenon, supposed to be of electrical origin; northern lights. — **Aurora australis** (ąs-trā'lĭs), a corresponding phenomenon in the southern hemisphere.

‖ Au'rum (ą'rŭm), *n.* [L.] Gold.

Aus'cul-ta'tion (ąs'kŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *auscultatio*, fr. *auscultare* to listen, fr. *auris* ear.] **1.** A listening. **2.** Examination by sounds in the chest, indicating health or disease.

Aus'pice (ąs'pĭs), *n.*; *pl.* AUSPICES (-pĭ-sēz). [L. *auspicium*, fr. *avis* bird + *spicere* to view.] **1.** A taking omens by observing birds; indication as to the future. **2.** Protection; patronage; guidance.

Aus-pi'cious (ąs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Having good omens; favorable; propitious. — **Aus-pi'cious-ly**, *adv.*

Aus-tere' (ąs-tēr'), *a.* [L. *austerus*, fr. Gr. αὐστηρός, fr. αὔειν to dry.] **1.** Sour and astringent to the taste. **2.** Severe in judging or acting. **3.** Unadorned; severely simple. — **Aus-tere'ly**, *adv.* — **Aus-tere'ness, Aus-ter'i-ty** (ąs-tĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Harsh; sour; stern; severe; rigorous; strict.

Aus'tral (ȧs'tral), *a.* [L. *australis*, fr. *auster* the south wind.] Southern.

Aus'tral-a'sian (-ā'shan), *a.* Pertaining to Australasia. — *n.* An inhabitant of Australasia.

Aus-tra'li-an (-trā'lĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Australia. — *n.* An inhabitant of Australia.

Aus'tri-an (ȧs'trĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Austria. — *n.* An inhabitant of Austria.

Au-then'tic (ȧ-thĕn'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *αὐθεντικός* real author, absolute master; *αὐτός* self.] 1. Having a genuine original or authority; not of doubtful origin. 2. True; trustworthy; credible. — **Au-then'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Authentic; Genuine. — These words refer to historical documents. We call a document *genuine* when it can be traced back to its author, meaning that it is not changed from the original. We call it *authentic* when, on being thus traced back, it may be relied on as true and authoritative; hence its extended signification, *trustworthy*.

Au-then'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To prove authentic; to determine as real and true. — **Au-then'ti-ca'tion**, *n.*

Au'then-tic'i-ty (ȧ'thĕn-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The being authentic, genuine, or not corrupted.

Au'thor (ȧ'thẽr), *n.* [L. *auctor*, fr. *augere* to produce. See Auction.] 1. Beginner of anything; originator. 2. Composer of a book. — **Au'thor-ess**, *n. f.*

Au-thor'i-ta-tive (ȧ-thŏr'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* 1. Having due authority; entitled to obedience or acceptance. 2. Positive; peremptory. — **Au-thor'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Au-thor'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [L. *auctoritas*, fr. *auctor*. See Author.] 1. Legal or rightful power; jurisdiction. 2. Government; the persons exercising power. [Chiefly in *pl.*] 3. Claim to be believed or obeyed. 4. That which is appealed to in support of opinions, actions, etc.; witness; precedent; warrant.

Au'thor-ize (ȧ'thŏr-īz), *v. t.* [LL. *auctorizare*. See Author.] 1. To clothe with authority or legal power. 2. To legalize. 3. To sanction; to warrant. 4. To justify; to furnish a ground for. — **Au'thor-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Au'thor-ship, *n.* 1. State of being an author; function of an author. 2. Source; origin; origination.

Au'to-bi-og'ra-phy (ȧ'tō-bī-ŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [*Auto-* + *biography*.] A biography written by the subject of it. — **Au'to-bi-og'ra-pher**, *n.* — **Au'to-bi'o-graph'ic** (-bī'ō-grăf'ĭk), **Au'to-bi'o-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

Au-toc'ra-cy (ȧ-tŏk'rȧ-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοκράτεια*. See Autocrat.] 1. Independent or self-derived power; absolute authority. 2. Political independence; autonomy.

Au'to-crat (ȧ'tō-krăt), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοκράτης*; *αὐτός* + *κράτος* strength, *κρατύς* strong.] An absolute sovereign; a despot. — **Au'to-crat'ic**, **Au'to-crat'ic-al**, *a.*

‖ **Au'to-da-fé'** (-dȧ-fā'), *n.* [Pg., act of the faith; *auto* act (L. *actus*) + *da* of the + *fé* faith, fr. L. *fides*.] Punishment of a heretic by burning.

Au'to-graph (-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτόγραφος* autographic; *αὐτός* self + *γράφειν* to write.] Thing written with one's own hand; an original manuscript; one's own signature or writing. — *a.* In one's own handwriting. — **Au'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Au'to-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

Au-tog'ra-phy (ȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* 1. One's own handwriting. 2. A lithographic process for transferring a drawing from paper to stone.

Au'to-mat'ic (ȧ'tō-măt'ĭk), **Au'to-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [See Automaton.] 1. Having inherent power of action. 2. Pertaining to, or like, an automaton; self-acting. 3. Not voluntary; mechanical.

Au-tom'a-ton (ȧ-tŏm'ȧ-tŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. Automata (-tȧ), E. Automatons (-tŏnz). [L., fr. Gr. *αὐτόματος* self-moving; *αὐτός* + a root *ma*, *man*, to think.] A self-moving machine, or one having its motive power within itself.

Au-tom'o-my (-tŏm'ō-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτονομία*; *αὐτός* self + *νέμειν* to assign, hold, sway.] The power or right of self-government; political independence. — **Au-ton'o-mous** (-mŭs), **Au'to-nom'ic** (ȧ'tō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.*

Au'top-sy (ȧ'tŏp-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοψία*, fr. *αὐτόπτης* seen by one's self; *αὐτός* + *ὀπτός* seen.] A post-mortem examination.

Au'to-type (ȧ'tō-tīp), *n.* [*Auto-* + *-type*.] 1. A facsimile. 2. A picture printed from a gelatin plate.

Au'tumn (ȧ'tŭm), *n.* [L. *auctumnus*, *autumnus*.] 1. The third season of the year, or season between summer and winter, often called "the fall." 2. The time of maturity or decline; latter portion. — **Au-tum'nal**, *a.*

Aux-il'ia-ry (ȧgz-ĭl'yȧ-rȳ; 26), *a.* [L. *auxiliarius*, fr. *auxilium* help.] Helping; assisting; subsidiary. — *n.* 1. A helper; confederate. 2. *pl.* Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war. 3. A verb which helps to form the voices, modes, and tenses of other verbs.

A-vail' (ȧ-vāl'), *v. t.* [F. *à* (L. *ad*) + *valoir* to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong. See Valiant.] 1. To be of service to; to help. — *v. i.* To be of use; to answer the purpose. — *n.* 1. Profit; advantage toward success; value. 2. *pl.* Proceeds.

Syn. — Use; benefit; utility; profit; service.

A-vail'a-ble, *a.* Such as one may avail one's self of; convertible into a resource. — **A-vail'a-ble-ness**, **A-vail'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **A-vail'a-bly**, *adv.*

Av'a-lanche' (ăv'ȧ-lănch'), *n.* [F., fr. *avaler* to descend, fr. *aval* down; *à* (L. *ad*) + *val*, L. *vallis*, valley.] 1. A large body of snow sliding down a mountain side. 2. A sudden or irresistible descent of anything.

Av'a-rice (-rĭs), *n.* [F.; L. *avaritia*, fr. *avarus* avaricious.] Excessive desire of gain; cupidity.

Av'a-ri'cious (-rĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Greedy for wealth. — **Av'a-ri'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Av'a-ri'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Avaricious; Covetous; Parsimonious; Penurious; Miserly; Niggardly; greedy; stingy; close. — The *avaricious* eagerly desire wealth to hoard it. The *covetous* grasp after it at the expense of others, though a man may be covetous and yet a spendthrift. The *penurious*, *parsimonious*, and *miserly* save money by disgraceful self-denial, and the *niggardly* by meanness to others.

A-vast' (ȧ-vȧst'), *interj.* [Corrup. fr. D. *houd vast* hold fast.] Cease; stop; stay.

A-vaunt' (ȧ-vȧnt' *or* ȧ-vântʹ), *interj.* [F. *avant* forward, fr. L. *ab* + *ante* before.] Be gone; depart; — a word of contempt or abhorrence.

‖ **A've Ma'ry** (ā'vē mā-rē'ȧ). } Hail Mary, — first
A've Ma'ry (ā'vē mā'rȳ). } words of the Roman Catholic prayer to the Virgin Mary; a form of salutation and prayer.

‖ **A-ve'na** (ȧ-vē'nȧ), *n.* [L.] A genus of grasses, including oats. — **Av'e-na'ceous** (ăv'ē-nā'shŭs), *a.*

A-venge' (ȧ-vĕnj'), *v. t.* [OF. *avengier*; L. *ad* + *vindicare* to lay claim to, to revenge.] To vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on a wrongdoer. — **A-veng'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To Avenge; Revenge. — To *avenge* is to inflict punishment upon evil doers in behalf of ourselves, or others for whom we act, for the sake of vindication, or retributive justice. To *revenge* is to inflict injury for the indulgence of resentful and malicious feelings.

Av'e-nue (ăv'ē-nū), *n.* [F.; fr. *avenir* to come to, L. *advenire*. See Advent.] 1. An entrance into a place; a way of approach or of exit. 2. A broad street.

A-ver' (ȧ-vẽr'), *v. t.* [F. *avérer*, LL. *adverare*, *averare*; L. *ad* + *verus* true.] To declare positively.

Syn. — To assert; affirm; asseverate. See Affirm.

Av'er-age (ăv'ẽr-ĕj), *n.* [OF.; LL. *averagium*, prob. fr. OF. *aver*, F. *avoir*, property; prop. infin, to have, fr. L. *habere* to have.] 1. An equitable distribution of loss or expense among all interested. 2. A mean proportion; an arithmetical mean. 3. Any general statement derived from comparison of diverse specific cases. — *a.* Pertaining to an average or mean; medial; ordinary; usual. — *v. t.* 1. To find the mean of (unequal sums or quantities); to reduce to a mean. 2. To divide among a number, according to a given proportion. — *v. i.* To form, or exist in, a mean or medial sum or quantity.

A-ver'ment (ȧ-vẽr'mẽnt), *n.* Positive assertion.

A-verse' (-vẽrs'), *a.* [L. *avertere*, *-sum*. See Avert.]

Having a repugnance or opposition of mind; unwilling. — **A-verse'ly** (ə-vûrs'lĭ), *adv.* — **A-verse'ness**, *n.*

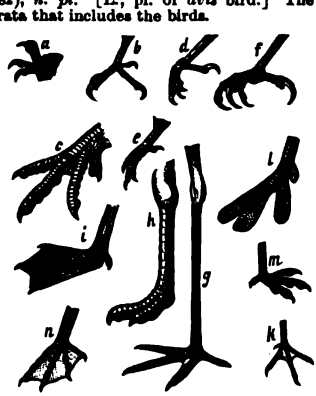
Syn. — AVERSE; RELUCTANT; ADVERSE. — *Averse* expresses an habitual dislike. *Reluctant*, a term of the will, implies an internal struggle as to making some sacrifice. *Adverse* denotes active opposition.

A-ver'sion (ə-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aversio*. See AVERT.] Opposition of mind; fixed dislike.

Syn. — Antipathy; repugnance; disgust. See DISLIKE.

A-vert' (ə-vûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *avertere; a, ab* + *vertere* to turn.] To turn aside, or away; to prevent.

‖ **A'ves** (ā'vēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *avis* bird.] The class of Vertebrata that includes the birds.



Feet of Aves or Birds: *a* Adhamant (clinging as with hooks) foot of the swift; *b* Scansorial; *c* Ambulatorial or Gallinaceous; *d* Insessorial or Fissipedal; *e* Gressorial; *f* Raptorial; *g* Grallatorial or Wading; *h* Rasorial or Cursorial; *i* Webbed or Palmate; *k* Semipalmate; *l* Fissipalmate; *m* Lobate; *n* Totipalmate or Oared.

☞ The principal groups of birds are: CARINATÆ, flying birds; RATITÆ, including the ostrich and allies, the *apteryx*, and the extinct moas; ODONTORNITHES, or fossil birds with teeth.

A'vi-a-ry (ā'vĭ-ĕ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *aviarium*, fr. *aviarius* pertaining to birds, fr. *avis*.] A place for keeping birds.

A-vid'i-ty (ə-vĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *aviditas*, fr. *avidus*, fr. *avēre* to long.] Greed; strong appetite; intense desire.

Av'o-ca'tion (ăv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *avocatio*.] 1. That which calls one away from one's regular employment or vocation. 2. *pl.* Pursuits; vocation.

A-void' (ə-void'), *v. t.* [OF. *esvuidier, es* (L. *ex*) + *voidier* to empty. See VOID, *a.*] 1. To make void. 2. To keep away from; to shun. — **A-void'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To AVOID; SHUN; escape; elude; evade; eschew. — *Avoid* usually means, *to keep clear of*, an extension of the meaning, *to withdraw one's self from*. *Shun* is a stronger term, implying more prominently the idea of intention.

A-void'ance (-ans), *n.* 1. An annulling. 2. A becoming vacant, or being vacant. 3. A dismissing or quitting; withdrawal. 4. A keeping clear of.

Av'oir-du-pois' (ăv'ẽr-dū-poiz'), *n. & a.* [OE. *aver de peis* goods of weight; OF. *peis* weight, L. *pensum*.] Avoirdupois weight; — a system of weights for coarser commodities, in which the pound contains 16 ounces or 7,000 grains.

A-vouch' (ə-vouch'), *v. t.* [OF. *avochier*, LL. *advocare* to advocate, fr. L. *advocare* to call to; *ad* + *vocare* to call.] To vouch for; to declare positively.

A-vow' (ə-vou'), *v. t.* [F. *avouer*. See AVOUCH.] To declare openly. — **A-vow'a-ble**, *a.* — **A-vow'al**, *n.* — **A-vowed'** (ə-voud'), *a.* — **A-vow'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — To acknowledge; own; confess. See CONFESS.

A-vul'sion (ə-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *avulsio; avellere, -vulsum*, to tear off.] A tearing asunder; forcible separation.

A-wait' (ə-wāt'), *v. t.* [OF. *awaitier, agaitier; a* (L. *ad*) + *waitier, gaitier*, to watch. See WAIT.] 1. To wait for; to expect. 2. To be in store for.

A-wake' (ə-wāk'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* AWOKE (ə-wōk'), AWAKED (ə-wākt'); *p. p.* AWAKED; *Obs.* AWAKEN AWOKEN; *p. pr.* AWAKING. The form AWOKE is sometimes used as a *p. p.*] [AS. *āwæcnan* and *āwacian*. See WAKE.] To rouse from sleep, or from death, stupidity, or inaction. — *a.* Not sleeping or lethargic; roused from sleep; in a state of vigilance or action.

A-wak'en (ə-wāk''n), *v. t. & i.* To awake; to wake.

Syn. — To arouse; excite; stir up; call forth.

A-ward' (ə-wȯrd'), *v. t.* [OF. *eswarder* to consider, judge; *es* (L. *ex*) + *warder, garder*, to observe, keep. See WARD.] To give by sentence or judicial determination; to adjudge. — *v. i.* To determine; to make an award. — *n.* A judgment, sentence, or final decision.

A-ware' (ə-wār'), *a.* [AS. *gewær*, fr. *wær* wary.] Apprised; informed; conscious.

A-way' (ə-wā'), *adv.* [AS. *aweg, anweg, onweg; on* on + *weg* way.] Absent; at a distance; from a place.

Awe (ȯ), *n.* [OE. *aże, aghe;* akin to AS. *ege* fear, Gr. ἄχος pain, and E. *ail*.] The emotion inspired by something dreadful and sublime; reverential fear. — *v. t.* To strike with fear and reverence.

A-weath'er (ə-wĕth'ẽr), *adv.* [Pref. *a-* + *weather*.] On the weather side, or toward the wind; in the direction from which the wind blows; — opposed to *alee*.

Aw'ful (ȯ'fŭl), *a.* 1. Inspiring awe; filling with profound reverence, or with fear and admiration; profoundly impressive. 2. Frightful; exceedingly bad; great. [*Slang*] — **Aw'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Aw'ful-ness**, *n.*

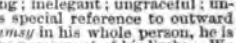
Syn. — See FRIGHTFUL.

A-while' (ə-hwīl'), *adv.* [Adj. *a* + *while* time, interval.] For a while; for some time; for a short time.

Awk'ward (ȯk'wẽrd), *a.* [OE. *auk, awk*, contrary + *-ward*.] 1. Wanting dexterity; clumsy; wanting ease or effectiveness. 2. Not easily managed; embarrassing. — **Awk'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **Awk'ward-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — AWKWARD; CLUMSY; UNCOUTH; ungainly; unhandy; gawky; bungling; inelegant; ungraceful; unbecoming. — *Awkward* has special reference to outward deportment. A man is *clumsy* in his whole person, he is *awkward* in his gait and the movement of his limbs. We apply the term *uncouth* most frequently to that which results from the want of instruction or training.

Awl (ȯl), *n.* [AS. *æl, awel*.] A pointed instrument for piercing small holes.


Shoemaker's Awl.

Awn (ȯn), *n.* [Prob. fr. same root as E. *acute*.] The bristle or beard of barley, oats, grasses, etc. — **Awned** (ȯnd), *a.*

Awn'ing (ȯn'ĭng), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A rooflike cover, usually of cloth, extended as a shelter.

Awn'less, *a.* Without awns or beard.

A-woke' (ə-wōk'), *imp.* of AWAKE.

A-wry' (ə-rī'), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a-* + *wry*.] 1. Turned or twisted toward one side; distorted; asquint. 2. Aside from truth or reason; perverse or perversely.

Ax } (ăks), *n.* [AS. *eax, æx, acas;* akin
Axe } to Gr. ἀξίνη, L. *ascia*.] An edged tool for felling trees, chopping and splitting wood, hewing timber, etc.

a a Axillary Buds.
b b Leaf Scars.
c Terminal Bud.

Ax'i-al (ăks'ĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to an axis; around an axis.

Ax'il (ăks'ĭl), *n.* [L. *axilla*. Cf. AXLE.] Angle between the upper side of a branch, leaf, or petiole, and its stem.

Ax'ile (-īl), *a.* Situated in the axis of anything.

‖ **Ax-il'la** (-ĭl'lȧ), *n.* [L.] The armpit.

Ax'il-lar (ăks'ĭl-lẽr), } *a.* 1. Pertaining
Ax'il-la-ry (-lȧ-rĭ), } to the axilla or armpit. 2. Situated in, or rising from, an axil of a plant.

Ax'i-om (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. ἀξίωμα that which is thought worthy, a principle, fr. ἄξιος worthy.] A self-evident and necessary truth; a proposition which it is necessary to take

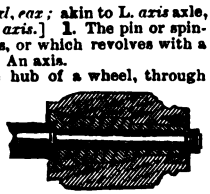
for granted. — **Ax'i-o-mat'ic** (ăks'ĭ-ō-măt'ĭk), **Ax'i-o-mat'ic-al**, *a.*

Syn. — AXIOM; MAXIM; APHORISM; ADAGE. — An *axiom* is a self-evident truth taken for granted as the basis of reasoning. A *maxim* is a guiding principle sanctioned by experience. An *aphorism* is a pithy expression of some general truth or sentiment. An *adage* is a saying of long-established authority and of universal application.

‖ **Ax'is** (ăks'ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* AXES (-ēz). [L. See AXLE.] **1.** A straight line on which a body revolves; a line around which the parts of a body or system are symmetrically arranged. **2.** The stem of a plant. **3.** The second vertebra of the neck.

Ax'le (ăks''l), *n.* [AS. *eaxl, eax*; akin to L. *axis* axle, *axilla* shoulder joint, dim. of *axis*.] **1.** The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which revolves with a wheel. **2.** An axle-tree. **3.** An axis.

Axle box, a bushing in the hub of a wheel, through which the axle passes; the journal box of a rotating axle.



Section of Wagon Hub, showing Axle Box and Axle.

Ax'le-tree' (-trē'), *n.* A bar connecting the opposite wheels of a carriage.

Ax'man (ăks'măn), *n.* One who wields an ax.

Ay (ī), *interj.* Ah! alas!

Aye, ‖ **Ay,** (ī), *adv.* Yes; yea; — a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question.

Aye (ī), *n.* An affirmative vote or voter.

Aye ‖ **Ay** (ā), *adv.* [Icel. *ei, ey*; akin to AS. *ā*, Gr. *aiei*, always.] Always; ever; continually.

Aye'-aye' (ī'ī'), *n.* [Prob. fr. its cry.] A nocturnal quadruped of Madagascar, allied to the lemurs.

A'y-rie, A'y-ry (ā'ĭ-rĭ), *n.* Aerie.

A-za'le-a (ă-zā'lē-ă; 20), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀζαλέος dry, — because supposed to grow best in dry ground.] A flowering shrub, akin to the Rhododendron.

Az'i-muth (ăz'ĭ-mŭth), *n.* [Ar. *as-sumūt*, pl. of *as-samt* a way, point of the horizon.] (*a*) The quadrant of an azimuth circle, one of the great circles of the sphere. (*b*) An arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle through the center of any object.

A-zo'ic (ā-zō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. + ζωή life.] Destitute of organic life, or at least of animal life; anterior to the existence of animal life.

Az'ote (ăz'ōt *or* ā-zōt'), *n.* [F.; fr. Gr. ἀ priv. + ζωή life; — so named because incapable of supporting life.] Nitrogen. — **A-zot'ic** (ā-zŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Az'o-tize (ăz'ō-tīz), *v. t.* To impregnate with azote, or nitrogen; to nitrogenize.

Az'ure (ăzh'ŭr *or* ā'zhŭr), *a.* [F. & OSp. *azur*, through Ar. from Per. *lājaward* lapis lazuli, a blue color.] Sky-blue; cerulean; also, cloudless. — *n.* The clear blue color of the sky; also, a pigment or dye of this color.

Az'u-rine (ăzh'ū-rĭn), *a.* Azure.

Az'u-rite (ăzh'ū-rīt), *n.* Blue carbonate of copper; blue malachite.

B.

Baa (bă), *v. i.* [An imitative word.] To bleat as a sheep. — *n.* The bleat of a sheep.

Bab'ble (băb'b'l), *v. i.* **1.** To utter inarticulate sounds or unmeaning words. **2.** To talk much; to chatter. **3.** To make a continuous murmuring noise, as shallow water running over stones. — *n.* **1.** Idle talk; twaddle. **2.** Inarticulate speech; constant murmur.

Syn. — To prate; prattle; chatter; gossip.

Bab'ble-ment, *n.* Babble.

Bab'bler (băb'blẽr), *n.* **1.** A prater; a teller of secrets. **2.** A thrushlike bird, having a chattering note.

Babe (bāb), *n.* An infant; a baby.

Ba'bel (bā'bĕl), *n.* **1.** The city and tower in Shinar, where the confusion of languages took place. **2.** A scene of noise and confusion; confused mixture of sounds.

‖ **Ba'boo,** ‖ **Ba'bu** (bă'bōō), *n.* [Hind. *bābū*.] Hindoo title answering to *Mr.* or *Esquire*.

Chacma Baboon (*Cynocephalus porcarius*).

Bab-oon' (băb-ōōn'), *n.* [F. *babouin*, LL. *babewynus*.] The dog-faced ape.

Ba'by (bā'bĭ), *n.* [Dim. of *babe*.] **1.** An infant or young child. **2.** A doll. — *a.* Pertaining to an infant; young or little. — *v. t.* To treat like a baby; to humor; to fondle. — **Ba'by-hood,** *n.* — **Ba'by-ish,** *a.*

Bac'ca-lau're-ate (băk'kă-lā'rē-āt), *n.* [LL. *baccalaureus* bachelor of arts; L. *bacca lauri* bayberry, fr. the bachelor's wearing bayberries.] **1.** The degree of bachelor of arts (B. A. or A. B.), the first academical degree. **2.** A baccalaureate sermon or farewell discourse to a graduating class. — *a.* Pertaining to a bachelor of arts.

‖ **Bac'ca-ra',** **Bac'ca-rat'** (băk'kă-rä'), *n.* [F.] A French game of cards, played by a banker and punters.

Bac'cate (băk'kāt), *a.* [L. *baccatus*, fr. L. *bacca* berry.] Pulpy throughout, like a berry; — said of fruits.

Bac'ca-ted (-kā-tĕd), *a.* Having many berries.

Bac'cha-nal (-kā-năl), *a.* Relating to Bacchus; drunken and riotous. — *n.* **1.** A carouser. **2.** *pl.* The bacchanalia.

‖ **Bac'cha-na'li-a** (-nā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L., a feast of Bacchus, god of wine.] A feast in honor of Bacchus; drunken revels; an orgy. — **Bac'cha-na'li-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Bac-cif'er-ous (-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *baccifer*; *bacca* berry + *ferre* to bear.] Producing berries.

Bac'ci-form (băk'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *bacca* + *-form*.] Having the form of a berry.

Bac-civ'o-rous (-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *bacca* + *vorare* to devour.] Subsisting on berries.

Bach'e-lor (băch'ē-lẽr), *n.* [LL. *baccalarius*. See BACCALAUREATE.] **1.** A man who has not been married. **2.** One who has taken the lowest academical degree. **3.** A young knight. **4.** An edible fresh-water bass. — **Bach'e-lor-ship,** *n.*

Bachelor's button, a plant with button-shaped flowers.

‖ **Ba-cil'lus** (bă-sĭl'lŭs), *n.* [NL., for L. *bacillum* little staff.] A variety of bacterium.

Back (băk), *n.* [F. *bac*; cf. D. *bak* tray, bowl.] **1.** A large shallow vat. **2.** A ferryboat.

Back, *n.* [AS. *bæc, bac*.] **1.** The upper or hinder part of an animal. **2.** The outward or upper part of a thing. **3.** The part opposed to the front; hinder or rear part. **4.** The part out of sight. — *a.* **1.** Being at the back or in the rear; distant; remote. **2.** Being in arrear; overdue. **3.** Moving or operating backward. — *v. t.* **1.** To get upon the back of; to mount. **2.** To force backward. **3.** To furnish with a back. **4.** To write upon the back of; to indorse. **5.** To support; to second or strengthen. **6.** To bet on the success of; — as, to *back* a race horse. — *v. i.* To move backward. — *adv.* **1.** In, to, or toward, the rear. **2.** To the place from which one came or from which something is taken. **3.** To a former state or condition. **4.** In times past;

ago. **5.** In concealment or reserve. **6.** In return or requital.

Back'bite' (bāk'bīt'), *v. t. & i.* To censure meanly, or slander, or speak evil of (one absent).

Back'bit'er (-bīt'ẽr), *n.* A secret calumniator.

Back'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* **1.** The spine; vertebral column. **2.** Firmness; moral principle; steadfastness.

Back'gam'mon (-găm'ŭn), *n.* [Perh. fr. Dan. *bakke* tray + E. *game*.] A game played by two persons on a "board" marked off into 24 spaces called "points."

Back'ground' (-ground'), *n.* **1.** Ground in the rear or behind, or in the distance; — opposed to *foreground*. **2.** Space behind a portrait or group of figures. **3.** A place in obscurity or out of sight.

Back'hand' (-hănd'), *a.* Sloping downward from left to right. — *n.* Backhand writing.

Back'hand'ed, *a.* **1.** With the hand turned backward. **2.** Indirect; awkward; insincere; sarcastic. **3.** Turned back, or inclining to the left.

Back'piece' (-pēs'), **Back'plate'** (-plāt'), *n.* [*Back* + *piece*, *plate*.] piece, or plate, forming, or covering, the back of anything; armor for the back.

Back'sheesh' (-shēsh'), **Back'shish'** (-shĭsh'), *n.* [Pers. *bakhshīsh*, fr. *bakhshidan* to give.] In Egypt, etc., a gratuity; a "tip."

Back'side' (-sīd'), *n.* The hinder part; rear.

Back'slide' (-slīd'), *v. i.* [*imp.* Backslid (-slĭd'); *p. p.* -slidden (-slĭd'd'n), -slid; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -sliding.] To slide back; to apostatize. — **Back'slid'er**, *n.*

Back'sword' (-sōrd'), *n.* A sword with one sharp edge.

Back'ward (-wẽrd), **Back'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* **1.** With the back in advance. **2.** Toward the back. **3.** Toward, or in, past time; ago. **4.** From a better to a worse state. **5.** In a reverse manner or direction.

Back'ward, *a.* **1.** Directed to the back or rear. **2.** Unwilling; loath. **3.** Not well advanced in learning; dull. **4.** Late or behindhand. — **Back'ward-ness**, *n.*

Back'woods' (-wŏŏdz'), *n. pl.* The forests or partly cleared grounds on the frontiers. — **Back'woods'man**, *n.*

Ba'con (bā'k'n), *n.* [OF.; akin to E. *back*.] The back and sides of a pig salted and smoked.

Bac-te'ri-um (băk-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βακτήριον*, *βάκτρον*, a staff.] A microscopic vegetable organism, usually in the form of a jointed rodlike filament, found in putrefying organic infusions.

Bad (băd), *a.* [*Compar.* Worse (wûrs); *superl.* Worst (wûrst).] [Prob. fr. AS. *bǽdel* hermaphrodite.] Wanting good qualities; hurtful; offensive; painful; unfavorable; evil; vicious; wicked; — the opposite of *good*.

Syn. — Pernicious; deleterious; noxious; baneful; injurious; hurtful; evil; vile; wretched; corrupt; wicked; vicious; imperfect.

Badge (bĭj), *n.* [LL. *bagea* sign, prob. of German origin.] A distinctive sign or cognizance; a mark; a token.

Badg'er (băj'ẽr), *n.* [OE. *bageard*, prob. fr. *badge* + *-ard*, fr. the white mark on its forehead.] A carnivorous burrowing animal. — *v. t.* To tease, as a badger when baited; to worry persistently.

Ba'di'nage' (bă'dē'näzh' *or* băd'ĭ-näj), *n.* [F., fr. *badiner* to joke.] Playful raillery; banter.

Bad'ly, *adv.* In a bad manner; poorly; imperfectly; grievously; disagreeably; seriously.

Bad'ness, *n.* The state of being bad.

Baf'fle (băf'f'l), *v. t.* [OF. *beffler* to mock, deceive.] To elude; to foil; to frustrate or defeat; to thwart.

Bag (băg), *n.* [OF. *bague* bundle, LL. *baga*.] A sack or pouch. — *v. t.* **1.** To put into a bag. **2.** To capture. — *v. i.* To swell or hang down like a full bag.

Ba-gasse' (bă-găs'), *n.* [F.] Sugar cane, as it comes crushed from the mill; refuse of beetroot sugar.

Bag'a-telle' (băg'ă-tĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *bagatella*.] **1.** A trifle. **2.** A game played with balls and a rod on a board with holes at one end.

Bag'gage (-gĕj), *n.* [F. *bagage*, fr. OF. *bague*. See Bag.] **1.** The tents, utensils, and provisions of an army. **2.** A traveler's trunks, etc.; luggage. **3.** A woman of loose morals; a prostitute. **4.** A romping, saucy girl.

Bag'ging (băg'gĭng), *n.* **1.** Cloth or other material for bags. **2.** The putting anything into a bag. **3.** A swelling.

Bagn'io (băn'yō), *n.* [It. *bagno*, fr. L. *balneum* bath.] A brothel; a house of prostitution.

Bag'pipe (băg'pīp), *n.* A Scottish wind instrument, consisting of a leather bag, which receives the air by a tube stopped by a valve, and three sounding pipes, into which air is pressed. — **Bag'pip'er**, *n.*

Bah (bä), *interj.* An exclamation of extreme contempt.

Bail (bāl), *n.* [F. *baille* a bucket, pail.] A scoop used in bailing water. — *v. t.* **1.** To dip and throw (water, etc.). **2.** To lade water from.

Bail, *v. t.* [OF. *bailler* to deliver, fr. L. *bajulare* to bear a burden, keep in custody.] (*a*) To set free by becoming security for the appearance of the person bailed. (*b*) To deliver (goods in trust) upon a contract that the trust shall be executed. — *n.* (*a*) One who becomes surety for a prisoner's appearance in court. (*b*) Security given for the appearance of a prisoner in court.

Bail-bond. (*a*) A bond given by a prisoner and his surety, to insure the prisoner's appearance in court. (*b*) Special bail in court to abide the judgment.

Bail, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *bøile* bend, hoop, akin to E. *bow* to bend.] **1.** The arched handle of a kettle, pail, etc. **2.** A half hoop supporting the cover of a wagon, awning of a boat, etc. **3.** The top or either of the two cross pieces of the wicket used in the game of cricket.

Bail'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Having the right or privilege of being admitted to bail, upon bond with sureties. **2.** Admitting of bail. **3.** That can be delivered in trust.

Bail'ee' (bā-lē'), *n.* [OF. *baillé*. See Bail to deliver.] One to whom goods are committed in trust.

Bail'iff (bāl'ĭf), *n.* [F. *bailli* custodian, fr. L. *bajulus* porter. See Bail to deliver.] A sheriff's deputy.

Bail'i-wick (-ĭ-wĭk), *n.* [*Bailiff* + *wick* a village.] The limits of a bailiff's authority.

Bail'ment (-ment), *n.* **1.** The bailing a person accused. **2.** A delivery of goods or money by one person to another in trust, for some special purpose.

Bail'or' (bāl'ôr'), *n.* One who delivers goods or money to another in trust.

Bairn (bārn), *n.* [AS. *bearn*, fr. *beran* to bear, support.] Scottish name for a child.

Bait (bāt), *n.* [AS. *bāt* food.] **1.** Any substance, esp. food, used in catching fish, or other animals. **2.** A lure; temptation. **3.** Refreshment taken on a journey; also, a stop for rest and refreshment. — *v. t.* **1.** To provoke and harass. **2.** To feed upon the road. **3.** To furnish with bait, as a trap or hook. — *v. i.* To stop for refreshment on a journey.

Baize (bāz), *n.* [For *bayes*, pl. fr. OF. *baie*; *cf.* F. *bai* bay-colored.] A coarse woolen stuff with a long nap.

Bake (bāk), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *bacan*; akin to Gr. *φογεύω* to roast.] **1.** To prepare (food) by cooking in a dry heat. **2.** To dry or harden (anything) by subjecting to heat. — *n.* The process, or result, of baking.

Bake'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house for baking; a bakery.

Bak'er (bāk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who bakes bread, biscuit, etc. **2.** A portable oven in which baking is done.

Bak'er-y, *n.* A place for baking bread; a bakehouse.

Bak'ing, *n.* **1.** A cooking in an oven, or drying by heat or cold. **2.** Quantity baked at once; batch.

Bal'ance (băl'ans), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bilanx*, *bilancis*, having two scales; *bis* twice + *lanx* plate, scale.] **1.** An apparatus for weighing. **2.** A weighing mentally; comparison; estimate. **3.** Equipoise; equilibrium; steadiness. **4.** Equality between the sums total of the two sides of an account; excess on either side. **5.** A balance wheel, of a watch, etc. **6.** (*a*) The constellation *Libra*, which the sun enters at the September equinox. **7.** A movement in dancing.

Balance sheet, paper showing balances of open accounts in a business. — **Balance wheel**, wheel in a chronometer, machine, etc., to regulate its motion; fly wheel. —*v. t.* **1.** To bring to an equipoise; to weigh in a balance. **2.** To support on a narrow base, so as to keep from falling. **3.** To equal in number, weight, force, etc.; to counteract or neutralize. **4.** To compare in relative importance, value, etc.; to estimate. **5.** To adjust (an account); to make (accounts) equal by paying the difference between them. **6.** To equalize (debits and credits) of an account. **7.** In dancing, to move toward, and then from, reciprocally. **8.** To contract (a sail) into narrower compass. —*v. i.* **1.** To have equal weight on each side. **2.** To waver; to hesitate. **3.** In dancing, to move toward a person or couple, and then back.

Syn. — To poise; weigh; adjust; counteract; neutralize; equalize.

Bal'co-ny (băl'kŏ-nȳ), *n.* [It. *balcone.*] A platform projecting from the wall of a building; gallery.

Bald (bȧld), *a.* [OE. *bulled*, perh. p. p. of *bull* to round like a ball.] **1.** Destitute of natural covering, as of hair, feathers, foliage, etc. **2.** Destitute of ornament; bare; literal. **3.** Undisguised.

Bal'da-chin (băl'dȧ-kĭn), *n.* [LL. *baldachinus*, fr. *Bagdad*, It. *Baldacco*, a city whence rich silks came.] A canopy. [Written also *baldachino*, *baldaquin*, etc.]

Bal'der-dash (bȧl'dẽr-dăsh), *n.* [Dan. *balder* noise + E. *dash.*] **1.** A worthless mixture, esp. of liquors. **2.** Senseless jargon; trash. —*v. t.* To adulterate (liquors).

Bald'head' (bȧld'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** One whose head is bald. **2.** A white-headed pigeon. — **Bald'head'ed**, *a.*

Bald'ly, *adv.* Nakedly; without reserve; inelegantly.

Bald'ness, *n.* The state of being bald.

Bald'pate' (-pāt'), *n.* **1.** A baldheaded person. **2.** The American widgeon.

Bal'dric (bȧl'drĭk), *n.* [OHG. *balderich.*] A broad belt, worn over one shoulder and under the opposite arm.

Bale (bāl), *n.* [OF.] A bundle of goods corded for storage or transportation. —*v. t.* To make up in a bale.

Bale, *v. t.* To bale, or lade.

Bale, *n.* [AS. *bealo*, *balu.*] Misery; sorrow; evil.

Bale'fire' (-fīr'), *n.* [AS. *bǣlfȳr* fire of the funeral pile; *bǣl* flame + *fȳr*, E. *fire.*] A signal fire; an alarm fire.

Bale'ful (-fụl), *a.* [See BALE misery.] Full of deadly influence; destructive; woeful; sad.

‖ **Ba-lise'** (bȧ-lēz'), *n.* [F.] Pole raised as a beacon.

Balk (bȧk), *n.* [AS. *balca* beam, ridge; cf. Gael. *balc* ridge of earth between furrows.] **1.** An unplowed ridge of land. **2.** A great timber; tie-beam. **3.** A hindrance or check. **4.** An obstinate stop; failure. —*v. t.* To leave untouched in plowing; to frustrate; to thwart. —*v. i.* To stand obstinately; to stop short.

Balk'y (bȧk'ȳ), *a.* Apt to balk; obstinate.

Ball (bȧl), *n.* [G.] **1.** A round mass. **2.** A game of throwing, kicking, or knocking, a ball. **3.** A projectile of lead or iron; bullet. —*v. t. & i.* To form into balls.

Ball, *n.* [F. *bal*, fr. OF. *baler* to dance, LL. *ballare.*] A social assembly for dancing.

Bal'lad (băl'lad), *n.* [F. *ballade.*] A narrative poem, for recitation or singing; a short sentimental poem.

Bal'last (băl'last), *n.* [D.] **1.** Weight put into a vessel to steady it. **2.** Gravel, stone, etc., laid in the bed of a railroad to make it solid. **3.** Anything that gives steadiness and security. —*v. t.* To load with ballast; to steady; to solidify.

One form of Ballista.

‖ **Bal'let'** (băl'lā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *bal* dance.] A theatrical dance; the company who perform it.

‖ **Bal-lis'ta** (băl-lĭs'tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *βάλλειν* to throw.] An ancient military engine, in the form of a cross-bow, used for hurling large missiles.

Bal-lis'tic (băl-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the ballista, or to the hurling missile weapons. **2.** Pertaining to projection, or to a projectile.

Bal-loon' (-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *ballon*, aug. of *balle* ball.] **1.** A bag of light material, filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere. **2.** A round chemical vessel, to hold whatever is distilled. — *v. i.* **1.** To go up in a balloon. **2.** To expand like a balloon. — **Bal-loon'ist**, *n.*

Balloon.

Bal'lot (băl'lŭt), *n.* [F. *ballotte.*] **1.** A ball or ticket used for secret voting. **2.** System of voting secretly. **3.** Number of votes cast. —*v. i.* To vote.

Ballot box, box to receive ballots.

Balm (bäm), *n.* [OF. *bausme*, *basme*, L. *balsamum* balsam, from Gr. *βάλσαμον.*] **1.** An aromatic plant. **2.** The exudation of certain trees. **3.** A fragrant ointment. **4.** Anything that mitigates pain.

Bal-mor'al (băl-mŏr'ȧl), *n.* [Fr. *Balmoral* Castle, in Scotland.] **1.** A woolen petticoat. **2.** A walking shoe.

Balm'y (bäm'ȳ), *a.* Producing, or like, balm; aromatic; soothing; refreshing; mild.

Bal'sam (bȧl'sam), *n.* [L. *balsamum* the balsam tree or its resin, Gr. *βάλσαμον.*] **1.** A resin containing essential or volatile oil. **2.** (*a*) A species of fir tree. (*b*) An annual garden plant. **3.** Anything that heals. — **Bal-sam'ic** (bȧl-săm'ĭk *or* băl-), **Bal-sam'ic-al**, *a.*

Bal'us-ter (băl'ŭs-tẽr), *n.* [L. *balaustium* flower of the pomegranate; named fr. the form.] A small column used as a support of a railing. [Corrupted into *banister.*]

Bal'us-trade' (-trād'), *n.* [F.] A row of balusters topped by a rail.

‖ **Bam-bi'no** (băm-bē'nō), *n.* [It., little boy.] Baby; representation of the infant Christ in swaddling clothes.

Bam-boo' (băm-bōō'), *n.* [Malay *bambu*, *mambu.*] A large tropical plant of the Grass family, used for building, furniture, water pipes, etc., also for walking sticks, flutes, etc. —*v. t.* To flog with the bamboo.

Bam-boo'zle (-zl), *v. t.* [Of Gipsy origin.] To deceive by trickery; to humbug. — **Bam-boo'zler**, *n.*

‖ **Ban** (băn), *n.* A kind of fine muslin, made in the East Indies from the fiber of the banana leaf stalks.

Ban, *n.* [AS. *bann* command, edict.] **1.** A public proclamation or edict. **2.** *pl.* Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in church. See BANNS (the common spelling). **3.** An interdiction, prohibition, curse, or anathema. —*v. t.* To curse; to forbid; to interdict.

Ba-na'na (bȧ-nă'nȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A perennial herbaceous plant; also, its fruit, having a pulp soft and of luscious taste, eaten either raw or cooked.

Band (bănd), *n.* [Icel.; akin to G. *band*, and E. *bend*, *bind.*] **1.** Anything that binds; a fetter. **2.** An architectural molding. **3.** A union; a tie. **4.** A company of armed men, musicians, etc. —*v. t. & i.* **1.** To unite with, or in, a band. **2.** To confederate.

Band'age (băn'dĭj), *n.* [F.] A fillet or strip of woven material used in binding up wounds; a ligature. —*v. t.* To bind or cover with a bandage.

Ban-dan'na (băn-dăn'ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *bāndhnū* a mode of dyeing.] **1.** A figured silk or cotton handkerchief. **2.** A mode of printing calico chemically.

Band'box' (bănd'bŏks'), *n.* A light box for holding ruffs (the *bands* of the 17th century), caps, bonnets, etc.

Ban'di-coot (băn'dĭ-kōōt), *n.* [Corrup. of native name.] (*a*) A large rat of India and Ceylon. (*b*) A ratlike marsupial, of Australia and Tasmania.

Ban'dit (-dĭt), *n.*; *pl.* BANDITS (-dĭts), *or* BANDITTI (-dĭt'tĭ). [It. *bandito* outlaw, p. p. of *bandire* to banish, to proscribe. See BAN.] An outlaw; a brigand.

Ban'dog' (-dŏg'), *n.* [*Band* + *dog*, i. e., bound dog.] A large and fierce dog, usually kept chained up.

Ban'do-leer', **Ban'do-lier'** (băn'dō-lēr'), *n.* [F. *bandoulière*, fr. *bande* band.] A soldier's leather shoulder belt for holding cartridges.

Ban'dore (băn'dōr *or* băn-dōr'), *n.* [Sp. *bandurria*, fr. L. *pandura* a musical instrument, fr. Gr. *πανδοῦρα*.] A musical stringed instrument, resembling a guitar.

Ban'dy (băn'dy), *n.* [Cf. F. *bandé*, p. p. of *bander* to bend (a bow), to bandy, fr. *bande*. See BAND.] **1.** A club bent at the lower part for striking a ball at play. **2.** The game played with such a club; hockey; shinney. —*v. t.* **1.** To beat (a ball, words, etc.) to and fro. **2.** To give and receive reciprocally; to exchange. —*a.* Bent; crooked; curved with the convex side outward.

Ban'dy-legged' (-lĕgd'), *a.* Having crooked legs.

Bane (bān), *n.* [AS. *bana* murderer; akin to Gr. *φόνος* murder.] **1.** A cause of ruin or lasting injury; woe. **2.** A disease in sheep, commonly termed the *rot*.

Syn. — Poison; ruin; destruction; injury; pest.

Bane'ful (-fụl), *a.* Deadly; noxious; pernicious. — **Bane'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Bane'ful-ness**, *n.*

Bang (băng), *v. t.* [Icel. *banga* to hammer.] **1.** To beat, as with a club; to handle roughly. **2.** To thump, or to strike (something) against another object, with loud noise. —*v. i.* To make a loud noise, as if with a blow. —*n.* **1.** A heavy blow. **2.** Noisy concussion.

Bang, *v. t.* To cut (a horse's tail, etc.) squarely across. —*n.* The short, front hair combed down over the forehead, esp. when cut squarely across.

Bang, **Bangue** (băng), *n.* Bhang.

Ban'gle (băn'g'l), *n.* [Hind. *bangrī*.] A bracelet.

Ban'ian (băn'yan *or* băn-yăn'), *n.* [Skr. *banij* merchant. The tree was so named by the English, because used as a market place.] **1.** A Hindoo merchant, cashier, or money changer. **2.** A man's loose gown. **3.** The Indian fig. [Written also *banyan*.]

Ban'ish (băn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *banir*, LL. *bannire*, fr. OHG. *ban* ban.] To exile; to drive away; to dispel.

Syn. — To BANISH; EXILE; EXPEL. — A man is *banished* when forced by the government of a country to leave its borders. He is *exiled* when driven into banishment from his *native* country. To *expel* is to eject or banish summarily, and usually under circumstances of disgrace.

Ban'ish-ment, *n.* A banishing or being banished.

Syn. — Expatriation; ostracism; expulsion; proscription; exile; outlawry.

Ban'is-ter (-ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [Corrup. of *baluster*.] A baluster; (*pl.*) the balustrade of a staircase.

Ban'jo (-jō), *n.* [Corrup. of *bandore*.] A stringed instrument resembling both guitar and tambourine.

Bank (băngk), *n.* [Akin to *bench*.] **1.** A ridge of earth. **2.** A steep acclivity. **3.** Margin of a lake, river, sea, or other hollow. **4.** An elevation under the sea; a shoal, shelf, or shallow. **5.** A deposit of ore or coal. —*v. t.* To raise a mound or dike about; to embank.

Bank, *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *banc*, and akin to E. *bench*.] **1.** A bench (for rowers in a galley, judges in a court, etc.); a tier of oars. **2.** The regular term of a court of law, or the full court sitting to hear arguments. **3.** A bench, or row of keys, in an organ.

Bank, *n.* [It. *banca*, orig., counter, akin to E. *bench*.] **1.** A place for custody, loan, exchange, or issue, of money. **2.** A fund. —*v. t.* To deposit in a bank. —*v. i.* **1.** To keep a bank. **2.** To deposit money in a bank.

Bank bill, **Bank note**, a note issued by a bank, and payable on demand. — **Bank credit**, a credit by which one may draw upon a bank to a certain extent agreed upon.

Bank'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Receivable at a bank.

Bank'er, *n.* **1.** One engaged in banking. **2.** The dealer, or one keeping the bank in a gambling house.

Bank'ing, *n.* The business of a bank or of a banker.

Bank'rupt (-rŭpt), *n.* [F. *banqueroute*, fr. It. *bancarotta* bankruptcy; *banca* + *rotta* broken, fr. L. *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.] One unable to pay his debts. —*a.* Insolvent. —*v. t.* To make bankrupt; to ruin financially; to impoverish. — **Bank'rupt-cy**, *n.*

Ban'ner (băn'nẽr), *n.* [F. *bannière*, *bandière*, fr. LL. *banneria*, *banderia*, fr. *bandum* banner. See BAND.] A military ensign; a flag or standard.

Ban'ner-et (-ĕt), *n.* [F.] **1.** Orig., a knight who led his vassals into the field under his own banner. **2.** An order of knighthood; one bearing such title or rank.

Ban'nock (-nŭk), *n.* [Gael. *bonnach*.] A Scottish cake of oatmeal or barley, baked on a griddle.

Banns (bănz), *n. pl.* [See BAN command.] Public notice of a proposed marriage.

Ban'quet (băng'kwĕt), *n.* [F., a feast, prop. a dim. of *banc* bench.] A feast; an entertainment. —*v. t.* & *i.* [BANQUETED; BANQUETING.] To feast.

Ban-quette' (băn-kĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A raised way along the inside of a parapet. **2.** A narrow window seat.

Ban'shee, **Ban'shie** (băn'shē), *n.* [Gael. *bean-shìth* fairy; *bean* woman + *sith* fairy.] An Irish and Scotch fairy, supposed to give warning of speedy death.

Ban'tam (-tam), *n.* A small barnyard fowl, with feathered legs, probably brought from Bantam, in Java.

Ban'ter (băn'tẽr), *v. t.* [Prob. corrup. fr. F. *badiner* to joke, or perh. fr. E. *bandy* to beat to and fro.] To ridicule; to rally. —*n.* Humorous raillery; pleasantry.

Bant'ling (bănt'lĭng), *n.* [Prob. for *bandling* child in swaddling bands.] A small child; an infant.

Ban'yan (băn'yan *or* băn-yăn'), *n.* [See BANIAN.] The Indian fig, a tree whose branches take root and become additional trunks, often covering several acres.

Banyan Tree.

Ba'o-bab (bā'ō-băb), *n.* [Native name.] A gigantic African tree, naturalized in India.

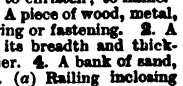
Bap'tism (băp'-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *βάπτισμα*, fr. *βαπτίζειν* to baptize, fr. *βάπτειν* to dip in water.] A baptizing; application of water to a person, as a religious ceremony, initiating him into the visible church of Christ. — **Bap-tis'mal** (-tĭz'-), **Bap-tis'tic** (-tĭs'-), *a.*

Bap'tist (-tĭst), *n.* [L. *baptista*, Gr. *βαπτιστής*.] **1.** One who administers baptism; esp., John, the forerunner of Christ. **2.** One of a denomination of Christians who deny the validity of infant baptism and of sprinkling, and maintain that baptism should be administered to believers alone, and should be by immersion.

Bap'tis-ter-y (-tĭs-tẽr-ў), **Bap'tis-try**, *n.* Part of a church containing a font for baptismal services.

Bap-tize' (-tīz'), *v. t.* [Gr. *βαπτίζειν*.] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen; to name.

Bar (bär), *n.* [LL. *barra*.] **1.** A piece of wood, metal, etc., used as a lever, or for hindering or fastening. **2.** A substance long in proportion to its breadth and thickness. **3.** An obstruction; a barrier. **4.** A bank of sand, etc., obstructing navigation. **5.** (*a*) Railing inclosing the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice. (*b*) Place in court where prisoners are stationed. (*c*) The whole body of lawyers licensed in a court or district; the legal profession. (*d*) A plea defeating a plaintiff's action. **6.** A counter, over which liquors and food are passed to customers. **7.** A division of the staff in music. —*v. t.* **1.** To fasten with a bar. **2.** To confine; to prohibit. **3.** To exclude by exception. **4.** To cross with stripes or lines.



Barb (bärb), *n.* [F. *barbe*, fr. L. *barba* beard.] **1.** Beard, or that which resembles it. **2.** The point that stands backward in an arrow, fishhook, etc. **3.** A bristle of a plant, ending in a double hook. —*v. t.* To furnish (an arrow, fishhook, spear, etc.) with barbs.

Barb (bärb), *n.* [F. *barbe*, fr. *Barbarie.*] **1.** A superior breed of horses introduced from Barbary into Spain by the Moors. **2.** A variety of pigeon, originally from Barbary.

Bar'ba-can (bär'bȧ-kăn), *n.* Barbican.

Bar-ba'ri-an (-bā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [See BARBAROUS.] **1.** A man in a rude or uncivilized state. **2.** One destitute of culture. **3.** A brutal man; one destitute of pity or humanity. — *a.* Rude; uncivilized; barbarous.

Bar-bar'ic (-bär'ĭk), *a.* [L. *barbaricus* foreign, barbaric, Gr. *βαρβαρικός.*] **1.** Of, or from, barbarian nations; foreign. **2.** Barbarous; destitute of refinement.

Bar'ba-rism (-bȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* **1.** An uncivilized condition; rudeness of manners; ignorance of arts, learning, and literature. **2.** A brutal action; an outrage. **3.** An offense against purity of style or language. See SOLECISM.

Bar'ba-rize (-rīz), *v. i.* **1.** To become barbarous. **2.** To use barbarous speech. — *v. t.* To make barbarous.

Bar'ba-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. *βάρβαρος* strange, foreign; later, slavish, rude, ignorant.] **1.** Being in the state of a barbarian; uncivilized; rude; peopled with barbarians. **2.** Cruel; ferocious; inhuman; merciless. **3.** Contrary to the pure idioms of a language. — **Bar'ba-rous-ness, Bar-bar'i-ty** (-bär'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Uncivilized; unlettered; uncultivated; untutored; ignorant; merciless; brutal. See FEROCIOUS.

Bar'bate (-bāt), *a.* [L. *barbatus*, fr. *barba* beard.] Bearded; beset with long and weak hairs.

Bar'be-cue (-bē-kū), *n.* [In the language of Indians of Guiana, a frame for roasting or drying fish, etc.] **1.** A large animal roasted whole. **2.** An outdoor entertainment, where animals are roasted. **3.** A floor, on which coffee beans are sun-dried. — *v. t.* **1.** To dry or cure on a frame or gridiron. **2.** To roast whole, as an ox or hog.

Bar'bel (-bĕl), *n.* [OF.; F. *barbeau*; dim. of L. *barbus* barbel, fr. *barba* beard.] **1.** A slender tactile organ on the lips of certain fishes. **2.** A large fish of European rivers. Its upper jaw is furnished with four barbels.

Barbel.

Bar'ber (-bẽr), *n.* [F. *barbier.*] One who shaves the beard, cuts the hair of his patrons, etc.

Bar'ber-ry (-bẽr-rȳ), *n.* [OF. *berbere.*] A shrubby plant, whose bark dyes a fine yellow. [Also spelt *berberry.*]

Bar'bet (bär'bĕt), *n.* [F., fr. *barbe* beard.] (*a*) A variety of small dog, having long curly hair. (*b*) A bird of tropical America and Africa, allied to the Cuckoos, and bearded with five bunches of stiff bristles; the puff bird. (*c*) A larva that feeds on aphides.

Bar-bette' (bär-bĕt'), *n.* [F.] A mound in a fortification, supporting guns to fire over the parapet.

Bar'bi-can (bär'bĭ-kăn), **Bar'ba-can** (-bȧ-kăn), *n.* **1.** An advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or city. **2.** Opening in the wall of a fortress, through which to fire missiles.

Bard (bärd), *n.* [Celtic.] **1.** A professional singer among the ancient Celts. **2.** A poet. — **Bard'ic,** *a.*

Bare (bãr), *a.* [AS. *bær.*] **1.** Without clothes or covering; naked. **2.** Open to view; exposed. **3.** Plain; unadorned; bald; meager. **4.** Destitute; empty; unfurnished. **5.** Mere; alone. — *v. t.* To strip.

Bare'faced' (bãr'fāst'), *a.* **1.** With the face uncovered; not masked. **2.** Without concealment; undisguised; audacious. — **Bare'faced'ly,** *adv.*

Bare'foot (-fo͝ot), *a.* & *adv.* With the feet bare; without shoes or stockings. — **Bare'foot'ed,** *a.*

‖ **Ba-régé'** (bȧ-rāzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *Barèges*, a town in the Pyrenees.] A gauzelike dress fabric.

Bare'head'ed (bãr'hĕd'ĕd), **Bare'head,** *a.* & *adv.* Having the head uncovered.

Bare'legged' (bãr'lĕgd'), *a.* Having the legs bare.

Bare'ly, *adv.* **1.** Without covering; nakedly. **2.** Without disguise. **3.** Merely; only. **4.** But just; with nothing to spare (of quantity, time, etc.); scarcely.

Bar'gain (bär'gĭn), *n.* [Perh. fr. LL. *barca* boat; hence, to traffic.] **1.** An agreement concerning the sale of property; a mutual pledge. **2.** A purchase; a gainful transaction. **3.** A thing stipulated or purchased; anything bought cheap. — *v. i.* To make a bargain. — *v. t.* To barter; to trade.

Syn. — Contract: stipulation; purchase; engagement.

Bar'gain-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes a bargain; — sometimes in the sense of *bargainor.*

Bar-gain-or' (-ôr'), *n.* One who makes a legal bargain, or contracts with another, esp. to sell property.

Barge (bärj), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *barca*, prob. fr. L. *baris* an Egyptian rowboat.] **1.** A pleasure boat. **2.** A large boat to convey passengers or goods. **3.** A large omnibus for excursions. [*Local, U. S.*]

Barge'man (bärj'măn), *n.* The man who manages a barge, or one of the crew of a barge.

Ba-ril'la (bȧ-rĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp. *barrilla.*] **1.** A seashore plant, whose ashes yield soda. **2.** Impure soda carbonate.

Ba'rite (bā'rit), *n.* Native sulphate of barium, a mineral of high specific gravity, often called *heavy spar.*

Bar'i-tone (bär'ĭ-tōn), *a.* & *n.* Barytone.

Ba'ri-um (bā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βαρύς* heavy.] A chemical element; a metal of silver-white color, melting at a very high temperature. Its oxide is called *baryta.* [Rarely written *barytum.*]

Bark (bärk), *n.* [Akin to Dan. & Sw. *bark.*] The exterior covering of a tree. — *v. t.* **1.** To strip the bark from; to peel. **2.** To girdle. **3.** To cover with bark.

Bark, *v. i.* [AS. *beorcan*; prob. akin to E. *break.*] **1.** To make a short, loud, explosive vocal noise; — said of dogs, etc. **2.** To clamor. — *n.* The sound uttered by a dog and by some other animals.

Bark, Barque (bärk), *n.* [F. *barque*, fr. Sp. or It. *barca*, fr. LL. *barca* for *barica.* See BARGE.] **1.** Formerly, any small sailing vessel, also, a rowing boat. **2.** A three-masted vessel, having her foremast and mainmast square-rigged, and her mizzenmast schooner-rigged.

Bark.

Bar'ley (bär'lĭ), *n.* [AS. *bærlic*; *bere* barley + *lic* (prob. same as E. *like*).] A grain used for food, and for making malt.

Bar'ley-corn' (-kôrn'), *n.* **1.** A grain or "corn" of barley. **2.** An old measure of length, 1-3d of an inch.

Barm (bärm), *n.* [AS. *beorma*; prob. akin to L. *fermentum.*] Foam upon fermenting malt liquors, used as leaven in making bread and in brewing; yeast.

Barm'y, *a.* Full of barm or froth; in a ferment.

Barn (bärn), *n.* [AS. *bern*; *bere* barley + *ern, ærn,* a close place.] A building for storing grain, hay, etc.

Bar'na-cle (bär'nȧ-k'l), *n.* [Perh. fr. LL. *bernacula* for *pernacula*, dim. of *perna* ham, sea mussel.] Any cirriped crustacean adhering to rocks, floating timber, ships, etc.

Bar'na-cle, *n.* A bernicle goose.

Bar'na-cle, *n.* [OF. *bernac*, and Prov. F. *berniques*, spectacles.] **1.** *pl.* An instrument for pinching a horse's nose, and thus restraining him. **2.** *pl.* Spectacles; — so called as resembling barnacles. [*Cant, Eng.*]

Ba-rom'e-ter (bȧ-rŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος* weight + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, thus indicating probable changes of weather, or the height of any ascent. — **Bar'o-met'ric** (bär'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **Bar'o-met'ric-al,** *a.*

Bar'on (băr'ŭn), *n.* [OF.; akin to E. *bear* to support.] A title of nobility; in France and Germany, a nobleman next in rank below a count; in England, a nobleman of the lowest grade in the House of Lords.

Bar'on-age (-ĭj), *n.* **1.** The whole body of barons or peers. **2.** The rank of a baron.

Bar'on-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A baron's wife; also, a lady who holds the baronial title in her own right.

Bar'on-et (-ĕt), *n.* A dignity next below a baron and above a knight, the lowest hereditary degree of honor.

Bar'on-et-age (-ĕj), *n.* **1.** Rank of a baronet. **2.** The collective body of baronets.

Bar'o-ny (-ō-nȳ), *n.* The fee or domain of a baron; rank of a baron. — **Ba-ro'ni-al** (bȧ-rō'nĭ-al), *a.*

Bar'o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος* weight + *-scope.*] An instrument showing changes in the weight of the atmosphere, or indicating changes of the weather.

Ba-rouche' (bȧ-rōōsh'), *n.* [G. *barutsche*, LL. *barrotum*, fr. L. *birotus* two-wheeled; *bi-* = *bis* twice + *rota* wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage, with a falling top, and two double seats on the inside.

Barque (bärk), *n.* A bark (vessel).

Bar'rack (băr'răk), *n.* [F. *baraque*, fr. LL. *barra* bar.] **1.** A building for soldiers, esp. when in garrison; — commonly in *pl.* **2.** In the United States, a movable roof sliding on four posts, to cover hay, straw, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To live or lodge in barracks.

Bar'ra-coon' (-rȧ-kōōn'), *n.* [Sp. or Pg. *barraca.* See BARRACK.] A slave warehouse.

Bar'ra-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *baratеor* deceiver, fr. *barater* to deceive, cheat, barter.] One guilty of barratry.

Bar'ra-try (-trȳ), *n.* [F. *baraterie.*] **1.** Encouragement of lawsuits and quarrels. **2.** Fraud of a master or crew of a ship against the owner of the ship or cargo. — **Bar'ra-trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

Bar'rel (-rĕl), *n.* [F. *baril*, prob. fr. *barre* bar. Cf. BARRICADE.] **1.** A round vessel, bulging in the middle, made of staves bound with hoops, and having flat ends or heads. **2.** The quantity contained in a full barrel. **3.** A drum, cylinder, or case, in a watch, windlass, etc. **4.** A metallic tube, as of a gun, from which a projectile is discharged. **5.** The hollow basal part of a feather. — *v. t.* [BARRELED (-rĕld), or BARRELLED; BARRELING, or BARRELLING.] To put or pack in barrels.

Bar'ren (-rĕn), *a.* [OF. *brehaingne.*] **1.** Incapable of producing offspring; sterile. **2.** Not producing useful vegetation. **3.** Unproductive; empty. **4.** Mentally dull; stupid. — *n.* **1.** A tract of barren land. **2.** *pl.* Elevated plains producing small trees, but not timber. — **Bar'ren-ly,** *adv.* — **Bar'ren-ness,** *n.*

Bar'ri-cade' (-rĭ-kād'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *barricada*, orig., a barring up with casks, fr. *barrica* cask.] **1.** A fortification, made in haste, to obstruct the progress of an enemy. **2.** An obstruction. — *v. t.* To fortify with barricades; to stop up (a passage); to obstruct.

Bar'ri-ca'do (-kā'dō), *n. & v. t.* Barricade.

Bar'ri-er (băr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *barrière*, fr. *barre* bar.] **1.** An obstacle made in a passage to stop an enemy. **2.** A fortress on the frontier of a country, commanding an avenue of approach. **3.** *pl.* A fence to mark the limits of a place, or to keep back a crowd. **4.** Any obstruction, limit, or boundary.

Bar'ris-ter (-rĭs-tẽr), *n.* [From BAR, *n.*] A counselor qualified to plead at the bar.

Bar'room' (bär'rōōm'), *n.* A room containing a bar or counter at which liquors are sold.

Bar'row (băr'rō), *n.* [AS. *beran* to bear.] A support having handles, and with or without a wheel, on which heavy or bulky things can be transported by hand.

Bar'row, *n.* [AS. *bearg.*] A male hog castrated.

Bar'row, *n.* [AS. *beorg* hill.] A mound raised over the remains of the dead; a tumulus.

Bar'ter (bär'tẽr), *v. i. & t.* [OF. *barater*, *bareter*, to cheat, exchange. Cf. BARRATOR.] To traffic by exchanging one commodity for another; to truck. — *n.* Exchange of commodities. — **Bar'ter-er,** *n.*

Syn. — Exchange; dealing; traffic; trade; truck.

Ba-ry'ta (bȧ-rī'tȧ), *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς* heavy.] An oxide of barium (or barytum). — **Ba-ryt'ic** (bȧ-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Ba-ry'tes (-tēz), *n.* Barium sulphate; barite.

Bar'y-tone, Bar'i-tone (băr'ĭ-tōn), *a.* [Gr. *βαρύτονος*; *βαρύς* heavy + *τόνος* tone.] **1.** Grave and deep in sound. **2.** In Greek grammar, not marked with an accent on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood. — *n.* **1.** (*a*) A male voice, whose compass is between bass and tenor. (*b*) One having a voice of such range. **2.** A Greek word having no accent marked on the last syllable.

Ba-ry'tum (bȧ-rī'tum), *n.* [NL.] Barium.

Ba'sal (bā'sal), *a.* Relating to, or forming, the base.

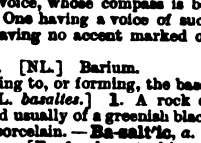
Ba-salt' (bȧ-sôlt'), *n.* [L. *basaltes.*] **1.** A rock of igneous origin, very hard, and usually of a greenish black color. **2.** A kind of black porcelain. — **Ba-salt'ic,** *a.*

‖ **Bas' bleu'** (bȧ' blœ'), *n.* [F., fr. *bas* stocking + *bleu* blue.] A bluestocking; a literary woman.

Base (bās), *a.* [F. *bas* low, fr. LL. *basсus* thick, fat, short, humble. Cf. BASS a part in music.] **1.** Of humble birth; of low degree. **2.** Of little comparative value, as metal inferior to the precious metals. **3.** Alloyed; debased. **4.** Morally low; ignoble. **5.** Deep or grave in sound. [In this sense, commonly written *bass.*]

Syn. — BASE; VILE; MEAN; dishonorable; worthless; ignoble; abject; infamous; sordid; degraded. — *Base* marks a high degree of moral turpitude; *vile* and *mean* denote want of what is worthy of esteem. What is *base* excites abhorrence; what is *vile* provokes disgust or indignation; what is *mean* awakens contempt.

Base, *n.* [F.; Gr. *βάσις* a stepping, step, pedestal, fr. *βαίνειν* to go.] **1.** The bottom of anything; support; foundation. **2.** The essential part of a thing; groundwork. **3.** The lower part of a wall, pier, column, or piece of furniture. **4.** That extremity of a leaf, fruit, etc., at which it is attached to its support. **5.** The principal chemical element, or chief ingredient, in a compound. **6.** A low, or deep, sound; in music, the lowest part; the deepest male voice. [Now commonly written *bass.*] **7.** The starting place or goal in various games. **8.** In baseball, one of the four bounds marking the circuit of the infield. — *v. t.* To put on a base or basis; to found (an argument or conclusion) on or upon.



Base, called "Attic base." *N* Plinth; *a* Lower torus; *b* Upper torus; *c* Scotia; *f* Fillets; *M* Shaft, fluted, with fillets between flutings.

Base'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* **1.** A game of ball, having four bases, designating the circuit for each player to make after striking the ball. **2.** The ball used in this game.

Base'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* **1.** Born out of wedlock. **2.** Born of low parentage.

Base'less, *a.* Without a base; having no foundation.

Base'ly (bās'lȳ), *adv.* In a base manner; shamefully.

Base'ment, *n.* [F. *soubassement.*] The outer wall of the ground story of a building; rooms of a ground floor.

Base'ness, *n.* Degradation; vileness.

Ba-shaw' (bȧ-shȧ'), *n.* [See PASHA.] **1.** A Turkish title of honor, now written *pasha.* **2.** A magnate or grandee. **3.** A very large siluroid fish of the Mississippi valley; — also called *goujon*, *mud cat*, and *yellow cat.*

Bash'ful (băsh'fŭl), *a.* [See ABASH.] Excessively modest; disposed to shrink from notice; shy.

Bash'ful-ness, *n* The being bashful.

Syn. — BASHFULNESS; MODESTY; DIFFIDENCE; SHYNESS; reserve; sheepishness. — *Modesty* arises from a low estimate of ourselves; *bashfulness* is an *abashment* or agitation at coming into contact with others; *diffidence* is produced by undue self-distrust; *shyness* usually arises

from excessive self-consciousness, and a painful impression that everyone is looking at us.

‖ **Bash'i-ba-souk'** (bäsh'ĭ-bä-zo͞ok'), *n.* [Turkish, a foolish fellow.] One of the irregular Turkish troops.

Ba'sic (bā'sĭk), *a.* **1.** (*a*) Relating to a chemical base. (*b*) Having the base in excess, or exceeding in proportion that of the related neutral salt. (*c*) Apparently alkaline. **2.** Said of crystalline rocks which contain a relatively low percentage of silica, as basalt.

Ba'si-fy (bā'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* To convert into a salifiable base. — **Ba'si-fi'er**, *n.*

Bas'il (băz'ĭl), *n.* [Cf. BEZEL.] The angle to which the cutting edge of a tool is ground. — *v. t.* To grind the edge of to an angle.

Bas'il, *n.* [F. *basilic*, fr. L. *basilicus* royal, Gr. *βασιλικός*, fr. *βασιλεύς* king.] A name for several aromatic herbs of the Mint family.

Bas'il, *n.* [LL. *basanium*, fr. Ar. *biṭhāna*, prop., lining.] The skin of a sheep tanned with bark.

Ba-sil'ic (bă-zĭl'ĭk), *n.* [F. *basilique*.] Basilica.

Ba-sil'ic, Ba-sil'ic-al, *a.* Royal; kingly.

Ba-sil'i-ca (-ĭ-kă), *n.* [L.; Gr. *βασιλική* (sc. *οἰκία*), fr. *βασιλικός* royal, fr. *βασιλεύς* king.] **1.** Originally, a king's palace; hence, a large hall used for dispensing justice. **2.** A church or cathedral. — **Ba-sil'i-can**, *a.*

‖ **Ba-sil'i-con** (-kŏn), *n.* [L.] Ointment composed of wax, pitch, resin, and olive oil, lard, etc.

Bas'i-lisk (băz'ĭ-lĭsk), *n.* [Gr. *βασιλίσκος* little king, kind of serpent, having crown-like prominences on its head.] **1.** A fabulous serpent, of which the ancients alleged that its hissing would drive away other serpents, and that its breath and look were fatal. **2.** A lizard of the Iguana kind.

Basilisk (*Basiliscus mitratus*).

Ba'sin (bā's'n), *n.* [OF. *bacin*, LL. *baccinus*, fr. *bacca* a water vessel.] **1.** A hollow vessel, dish, or pool; a pond; a dock. **2.** (*a*) A circular valley, whose lowest part generally contains water. (*b*) Tract drained by a river, or sloping toward a sea or lake. **3.** A geological formation whose strata dip inward toward a center.

Ba'sis (-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* BASES (-sēz). [L. See BASE, *n.*] **1.** A foundation, groundwork, or support. **2.** Principal part.

Bask (băsk), *v. i.* [OS. *baðask* to bathe one's self.] To lie in warmth. — *v. t.* To warm.

Bas'ket (băs'kĕt), *n.* [Of unknown origin.] **1.** A vessel made of twigs, rushes, etc., interwoven. **2.** The contents of a basket.

Basque (băsk), *a.* [F.] Pertaining to Biscay, its people, or their language. — *n.* **1.** One of a race dwelling near the Bay of Biscay in Spain and France. **2.** The language of the Basque people. **3.** A part of a lady's dress, resembling a jacket with a short skirt.

Bas'-re-lief' (bä'rĕ-lēf'), *n.* [F.; *bas* low + *relief* raised work, *relever* to raise.] Low relief; sculpture, whose figures project less than half of their true proportions; — called also *bass-relief* and *basso-rilievo*.

Striped Bass (*Roccus lineatus*).

Bass (bās), *n.* [AS. *bærs*.] An edible, spiny-finned fish, of many species, European and American.

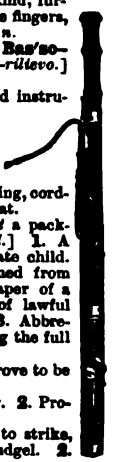
Bass, *n.* [Corrup. of *bast*.] **1.** The linden or lime tree; also, its bark, used for making mats. **2.** (*Pron.* bās.) A hassock or thick mat.

Bass (bās), *n.* [F. *basse*, fr. *bas* low. See BASS, *a.*] **1.** A bass, or deep, sound or tone. **2.** (*a*) The lowest part in music. (*b*) One who sings, or instrument which plays, bass. [Written also *base*.] — *a.* Deep in tone.

Bas'set (bās'ĕt *or* bă-sĕt'), *n.* [F. *bassette*.] An old game at cards, resembling the modern faro.

‖ **Bas'so** (bä's'sō), *n.* [It., fr. LL. *bassus*.] (*a*) The bass or lowest part in music. (*b*) One who sings the lowest part. (*c*) The double bass, or *contrabasso*.

Bas-soon' (bă-sōōn'), *n.* [F. *basson*, fr. *basse* bass.] A wind instrument of the double reed kind, furnished with holes, which are stopped by the fingers, and by keys, as in flutes. — **Bas-soon'ist**, *n.*



Bassoon.

‖ **Bas'so-ri-lie'vo** (bä's'sō-rē-lyĕ'vō), *n.* [It. *basso-rilievo*.] Bas-relief.

Bass' vi'ol (bās' vī'ăl) *n.* A stringed instrument of the viol family, used for playing bass.

Bass'wood' (bās'wo͝od'), *n.* The bass or its wood; the lime tree.

Bast (băst), *n.* [AS. *bæst*.] **1.** The inner fibrous bark of various plants; matting, cordage, etc., made therefrom. **2.** A thick mat.

Bas'tard (bās'tărd), *n.* [OF., fr. *bast* a packsaddle used as a bed by muleteers + *-ard*.] **1.** A child begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate child. **2.** An inferior soft brown sugar, obtained from sirups already boiled. **3.** A writing paper of a particular size. — *a.* **1.** Begotten out of lawful matrimony. **2.** Spurious; adulterate. **3.** Abbreviated, as the half title in a page preceding the full title page of a book.

Bas'tard-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To make or prove to be a bastard; to declare to be illegitimate.

Bas'tar-dy (-tĕr-dĭ), *n.* **1.** Illegitimacy. **2.** Procreation of a bastard child.

Baste (bāst), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *beysta* to strike, powder.] **1.** To beat with a stick; to cudgel. **2.** To sprinkle flour and salt and drip butter or fat on (meat in roasting).

Baste, *v. t.* [OF. *bastir*, prob. fr. OHG. *bestan* to sew.] To sew loosely, or with long stitches.

Bas-tile' } (băs-tēl'), *n.* [F. *bastille* fortress, OF.
Bas-tille' } *bastir* to build.] **1.** A tower for the defense of a fortified place. **2.** "The Bastille," formerly a fortress in Paris, used as a prison for political offenders.

Bas'ti-nade' (bās'tĭ-nād'), *n.* & *v. t.* Bastinado.

Bas'ti-na'do (-nā'dō), *n.* [Sp. *bastonada*, fr. *baston* a stick.] **1.** A blow with a cudgel. **2.** A beating an offender on the soles of his feet. — *v. t.* To beat on the soles of the feet.

Bas'tion (bās'chŭn; 26), *n.* [F. *bastion*, fr. LL. *bastire* to build.] A work projecting outward from the main inclosure of a fortification; a bulwark.

Bat (băt), *n.* [AS. *batt*.] **1.** A club; a tapering piece of wood used in playing baseball, cricket, etc. **2.** A sheet of cotton for filling quilts; batting. **3.** A part of a brick with one whole end. — *v. t.* To strike with a bat or pole. — *v. i.* To use a bat, as in baseball.

Bat, *n.* [OE. *back*, *backe*, *bake*.] One of the Cheiroptera, an order of flying mammals, having wings formed by a membrane stretched between the elongated fingers, legs, and tail.

Batch (băch), *n.* [AS. *bacan* to bake.] **1.** The quantity of bread baked at one time. **2.** A quantity of persons or things of the same kind.

Bate (bāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To abate, or lessen by retrenching, deducting, or reducing; to lower.

‖ **Ba-teau'** (bă-tō'), *n.*; *pl.* BATEAUX (-tōz'). [F.] A boat; a flat-bottomed Canadian boat.

Bateau bridge, a floating bridge supported by bateaux.

Bath (bȧth ; 6), *n. ; pl.* Baths (bȧthz). [AS. *bæð.*] **1.** An exposing the body to water, vapor, hot air, etc , to cleanse it. **2.** Water, etc., for bathing. **3.** A place for bathing. **4.** A solution in which photographic plates or prints are immersed.

Bath (bȧth), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure.

Bathe (bāth), *v. t.* [AS. *baðian*, fr. *bæð* bath.] **1.** To wash by immersion ; to wet. **2.** To apply water or some liquid medicament to. **3.** To surround, or envelop. — *v. i.* To bathe one's self ; to take a bath. — *n.* Immersion of the body in water. — **Bath'er**, *n.*

Ba'thos (bā'thŏs), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth, fr. *βαθύς* deep.] A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the low, in writing or speech ; anticlimax.

‖ **Ba-toi'de-i** (bȧ-toi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βάτος* a kind of ray + *-oid.*] The division of fishes including the rays and skates.

Bat'on (bȧt'tŭn, *F.* bȧ'tôn'), *n.* [F. *bâton.*] A staff

‖ **Ba-tra'chi-a** (bȧ-trā'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βατράχειος* belonging to a frog, fr. *βάτραχος* frog.] The order of amphibians which includes the frogs and toads ; the Anura. — **Ba-tra'chi-an** (*-an*), *a. & n.*

Bat'ra-choid (bȧt'rȧ-koid), *a.* [*Batrachia* + *-oid.*] Froglike ; pertaining to the *Batrachidæ*, a family of marine fishes, including the toadfish.

Bat-tal'ia (bȧt-tāl'yȧ ; 26), *n.* [LL., battle, a body of troops.] Order of battle ; disposition of troops for action.

Bat-tal'ion (-tāl'yŭn ; 26), *n.* [F. *bataillon.* See Battalia.] **1.** A body of troops, or an army in battle array. **2.** A regiment, or two or more companies of a regiment.

Bat'ten (bȧt't'n), *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *batna* to grow better ; AS. *bet* better.] To fatten ; to enrich ; to glut.

Bat'ten, *n.* [F. *bâton.* See Baton.] A strip of sawed stuff ; scantling. — *v. t.* To fasten with battens.

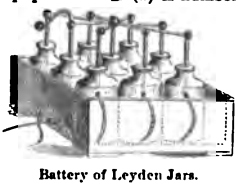
Bat'ten, *n.* [F. *battant.* See Batter, *v. t.*] The movable bar of a loom, for closing threads of a woof.

Bat'ter (-tẽr), *v. t.* [F. *battre*, fr. LL. *battere*, for L. *batuere* to strike, beat.] **1.** To beat repeatedly and violently. **2.** To wear by hard usage. **3.** To flatten (metal) by hammering, so as to compress it inwardly and spread it outwardly. — *n.* **1.** A semi-liquid mixture of ingredients beaten together and used in cookery. **2.** A bruise.

Bat'ter, *n.* One who wields a bat ; a batsman.

Bat'ter-ing-ram' (bȧt'tẽr-Ing-rȧm'), *n.* **1.** An engine to beat down the walls of besieged places. **2.** A blacksmith's hammer, suspended, and worked horizontally.

Bat'ter-y (-ỹ), *n.* **1.** A battering or beating. **2.** The unlawful beating of another. **3.** (*a*) A place where artillery is mounted. (*b*) Two or more pieces of artillery in the field. (*c*) A company of artillery, including gunners, guns, horses, and equipments. **4.** (*a*) A number of Leyden jars so connected as to be charged and discharged simultaneously. (*b*) An apparatus for generating voltaic electricity. **5.** A series of stamps for crushing ores. **6.** In baseball, the pitcher and catcher together.



Battery of Leyden Jars.

Bat'ting (bȧt'tĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who bats ; management of a bat in games of ball. **2.** Cotton in sheets, for making quilts.

Bat'tle (bȧt't'l), *n.* [F. *bataille* battle, OF., battle, battalion, fr. L. *battalia* exercises of soldiers and gladiators, fr. *batuere* to strike.] **1.** A general action involving a whole army ; engagement ; combat. **2.** A struggle ; contest. — *v. t. & i.* To fight.

Syn. — Battle ; Combat ; Fight ; Engagement ; conflict ; encounter ; contest ; action. — *Fight* is applied to the encounter of a few individuals, commonly an accidental one. A *combat* is a close encounter, whether between few or many, and is usually premeditated. A *battle* is more general and prolonged. An *engagement* supposes large numbers on each side, *engaged* in the conflict.

Bat'tle-door' (bȧt't'l-dōr'), *n.* A light, flat bat to strike a shuttlecock ; play of battledoor and shuttlecock.

Bat'tle-ment, *n.* [OF. *bastillier* to fortify.] An indented parapet in ancient fortifications, afterwards copied for churches, etc.

Bau'ble (bą'b'l), *n.* [OF. *baubel* a child's plaything, LL. *baubellum* jewel, L. *babulus* fooliah.] A trifling piece of finery ; cheap, showy plaything ; a fool's club.

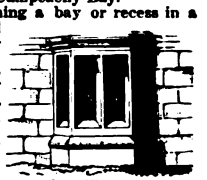
Bawd (bąd), *n.* [OE. & OF. *baude* bold, merry, perh. fr. OHG. *bald* bold.] One who keeps a house of prostitution ; a lewd person ; — usually applied to a woman. — **Bawd'y**, *a.* — **Bawd'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Bawd'i-ness**, *n.*

Bawl (bą), *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *baula* to bellow.] To cry out loudly ; to cry. — *n.* A prolonged cry ; outcry.

Bay (bā), *a.* [F. *bai*, fr. L. *badius* chestnut-colored ; — used only of horses.] Reddish brown ; of the color of a chestnut ; — applied to the color of horses.

Bay, *n.* [F. *baie*, fr. LL. *baia.*] **1.** An inlet of the sea, usually smaller than a gulf. **2.** A recess or indentation. **3.** A compartment of a building, or in a barn. **4.** A kind of mahogany from Campeachy Bay.

Bay window, a window forming a bay or recess in a room, and projecting outward from the wall ; — often corruptly called a *bow window.*



Bay Window.

Bay, *n.* [F. *baie* a berry, fruit of the laurel and other trees, fr. L. *baca*, *bacca*, a berry.] The laurel tree ; *pl.*, an honorary crown bestowed as a prize, anciently made of branches of laurel.

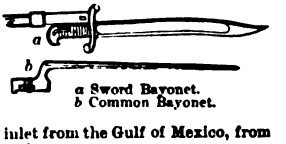
Bay leaf, the leaf of the bay tree, having a fragrant odor and aromatic taste.

Bay, *v. i.* To bark, as a dog at his game — *v. t.* To bark at ; to bring or drive to bay. — *n.* **1.** Deep-toned, prolonged barking. **2.** [F. *aboi* barking, pl. *abois*, prop., condition of a stag surrounded by dogs, barking (*abayant*).] A being obliged to face an antagonist or a difficulty, when escape is impossible.

Bay, *n.* A bank or dam to keep back water.

Bay'ber-ry (bā'bẽr-rỹ), *n.* The fruit of the bay tree, of *Myrcia acris*, a West Indian tree, or of *Myrica cerifera*, wax myrtle ; the shrub itself.

Bay'o-net (-ō-nĕt), *n.* [F. *bayonette*, fr. Bayonne, where bayonets were first made.] A dagger fitted on the muzzle of a musket. — *v. t.* To stab or drive by the bayonet.



a Sword Bayonet.
b Common Bayonet.

Bay'ou (bī'ōō), *n.* [F. *boyau* gut.] An inlet from the Gulf of Mexico, from a lake, or from a large river.

Bay' rum' (bā' rŭm'). A fragrant cosmetic liquid distilled from the bayberry (*Myrcia acris*).

Ba-zaar' } (bȧ-zär'), *n.* [Per. *bāzār* market.] **1.** In
Ba-zar' } the East, an exchange, marketplace, or assemblage of shops. **2.** A hall for the sale of goods, as at a fair. **3.** A fair for a charitable object.

Bdel'lium (dĕl'yŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *βδέλλιον.*] **1** A substance mentioned in the Bible, variously taken to be a gum, a precious stone, or a kind of amber. **2.** A gum resin from India, Persia, and Africa.

Be (bē), *v. i.* [*imp.* Was (wŏz) ; *p. p.* Been (bĭn) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Being.] [AS. *beón* to be, *bróm* I am ; akin to OHG. *bim*, *pim*, G. *bin*, I am, L. *fu-i* I have been, Gr. *φῦναι*, Skr. *bhū* to be. This verb is defective, and the parts lacking are supplied by verbs from other roots, *is*, *was.*] **1.** To exist. **2.** To include or to in-

volve as a result, consequence, etc.; to effect; to cause. **3.** To signify; to represent or answer to.

Beach (bēch), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *bakki* bank.] **1.** Pebbles, collectively; shingle. **2.** Shore washed by the waves; strand. — *v. t.* To run (a vessel) upon a beach; to strand.

Bea'con (bē'k'n), *n.* [AS. *bēacen.*] **1.** A signal fire. **2.** A signal or mark as a guide to mariners. **3.** A notice of danger. — *v. t.* **1.** To light (a beacon); to illumine. **2.** To furnish with beacons.

Bea'con-age (-ĭj), *n.* Money paid to maintain a beacon; beacons, collectively.

Bead (bēd), *n.* [AS. *bed, gebed,* prayer. Beads are used by Roman Catholics to count their prayers.] **1.** A little perforated ball, strung on a thread, and worn for ornament, or used in a rosary for counting prayers. **2.** Any small globular body, drop, knob, rounded moulding, etc. — *v. t.* To ornament with beads or beading. — *v. i.* To form beadlike bubbles.

Bead'ing, *n.* **1.** Molding in imitation of beads. **2.** The beads or bead-forming quality of certain liquors.

Bea'dle (bē'd'l), *n.* [OE. & OF. *bedel,* G. *büttel,* fr. *bieten* to bid.] **1.** A messenger or crier of an English court; an inferior parish officer.

Bead'roll (bēd'rōl'), *n.* **A** catalogue of persons, for the rest of whose souls a certain number of prayers are to be counted off on the beads of a chaplet; a catalogue.

Beads'man, Bedes'man (bēdz'măn), *n.* A poor man, supported in a beadhouse, and required to pray for the soul of its founder; an almsman.

Bead'y (bēd'ĭ), *a.* Resembling beads; small, round, and glistening; ornamented with beads.

Bea'gle (bē'g'l), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *beag* small.] A small hound, for hunting small game.

Beak (bēk), *n.* [F. *bec,* fr. Celtic; cf. Gael. & Ir. *bec* hook.] **1.** The bill or nib of a bird, turtle, insect, etc. **2.** Anything projecting or ending in a point. — **Beaked** (bēkt), *a.*

Beaks of Birds. *a* Flamingo; *b* Spoonbill; *c* Yellow-hammer; *d* Thrush; *e* Falcon; *f* Merganser; *g* Pelican; *h* Avocet (a wading bird); *i* Skimmer; *k* Pigeon; *l* Shoebill; *m* Openbill; *n* Araçari (toucan-like bird); *o* Saddle-billed stork; *p* Curlew; *q* Swift.

Beak'er (bēk'ẽr), *n.* [LL. *bicarium,* Gr. *βίκος* wine jar.] A large drinking-cup, supported on a foot.

Beam (bēm), *n.* [AS. *bēam* beam, tree, ray; akin to D. *boom.*] **1.** A large piece of shaped timber or iron longer than thick. **2.** Piece of the framework of a building, ship, plow, engine, loom, balance, etc. **3.** Width of a vessel. **4.** Principal horn of a deer. **5.** A ray or collection of parallel rays emitted from a luminous body. — *v. t.* To send forth; to emit. — *v. i.* To shine.

Beam'ing (bēm'ĭng), *a.* Radiant.

Beam'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Emitting beams of light. **2.** Like a beam in size and weight; massy. **3.** Having antlers.

Bean (bēn), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A leguminous plant, and its seed, of many varieties.

Bear (bâr), *v. t.* [*imp.* Bore (bōr) (formerly Bare (bâr)); *p. p.* Born (bōrn), Borne (bōrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bearing.] [AS. *beran, beoran;* akin to OHG. *beran, peran,* L. *ferre* to bear, carry, Gr. *φέρειν.*] **1.** To support; to hold up. **2.** To carry; to convey. **3.** To sustain; to have on (written or inscribed, or as a mark). **4.** To wear. **5.** To endure; to suffer; to be answerable for (blame, expense, responsibility, etc.). **6.** To render or give; to bring forward. **7.** To bring forth or produce (children, fruit, profit, etc.).

Syn. — To uphold; sustain; maintain; support; undergo; suffer; endure; tolerate; carry; convey; waft. — *v. i.* **1.** To produce; to be fruitful. **2.** To suffer; to endure; to be patient. **3.** To have influence or force. **4.** To relate or refer. **5.** To have a certain meaning or effect. **6.** To be situated, as to the point of the compass.

Bear, *n.* [AS. *bera.*] **1.** A plantigrade, carnivorous quadruped, but living largely on fruit and insects. **2.** One of two northern constellations, the *Great Bear,* or *Ursa Major,* and *Lesser Bear, Ursa Minor.* **3.** A brutal, coarse, or morose person. **4.** A speculator who sells stocks or securities for future delivery in expectation of a fall in the market. — *v. t.* To endeavor to depress the price of (stocks).

Bear'a-ble (bâr'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being borne or endured; tolerable. — **Bear'a-bly,** *adv.*

Beard (bērd), *n.* [AS.] **1.** The hair on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face of a man and of some animals. **2.** Appendages to the mouth or jaws of some fishes; gills of some bivalves; labial palpi of moths and butterflies. **3.** Long or stiff hairs on a plant; awn. — *v. t.* **1.** To take by the beard; to defy. **2.** To deprive (oysters or similar shellfish) of the gills.

Beard'less, *a.* **1.** Without a beard; youthful. **2.** Destitute of an awn.

Bear'er (bâr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that bears or carries. **2.** A pallbearer. **3.** In India, a palanquin carrier; house servant. **4.** One who holds a check, note, draft, or other order to pay money.

Bear'ing, *n.* **1.** Manner in which one bears or conducts one's self. **2.** Situation of one object, as to another; relation. **3.** Purport; meaning. **4.** Act, power, or time of producing or giving birth. **5.** Support on which anything rests.

Syn. — Deportment; mien; behavior; manner; carriage; conduct; direction; tendency; influence.

Bear'ish, *a.* Resembling a bear in temper or manners.

Bear's'-foot (bârz'fōōt'), *n.* A species of hellebore, a powerful emetic, cathartic, and anthelmintic.

Bear'skin' (bâr'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** Skin of a bear. **2.** Shaggy cloth. **3.** A soldier's cap made of bearskin.

Beast (bēst), *n.* [OE. & OF. *beste,* fr. L. *bestia.*] **1.** An animal. **2.** A four-footed, or irrational, animal. **3.** A brutal, filthy, or degraded fellow.

Beast'ly (bēst'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a beast. **2.** Brutal; filthy. **3.** Abominable. — **Beast'li-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Bestial; brutish; irrational; sensual.

Beat (bēt), *v. t.* [*imp.* Beat; *p. p.* Beat, Beaten (bēt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Beating.] [AS. *bēatan.*] **1.** To strike repeatedly; to thrash. **2.** To range over in hunting, to rouse game. **3.** To dash against, or strike. **4.** To tread (a path). **5.** To overcome in a contest, race, game, etc.; to conquer; to surpass. **6.** To sound (an alarm, charge, parley, retreat, etc.) by beat of drum.

Syn. — To strike; pound; thump; thrash; cudgel; belabor; conquer; defeat; vanquish; overcome. — *v. i.* **1.** To strike repeatedly; to knock loudly. **2.** To pulsate or throb. **3.** To dash or fall with force. **4.** To

move against the wind, by sailing in a zigzag line. **5.** To sound when struck, as a drum. — *n.* **1.** A stroke; blow. **2.** A throb; pulsation. **3.** Rise or fall of the hand or foot, marking divisions of time in music; division of the measure so marked. **4.** A course frequently gone over; habitual resort. — *a.* Weary; exhausted.

Beat'en (bēt'n; 18), *a.* **1.** Made smooth by beating or treading; worn. **2.** Vanquished. **3.** Exhausted.

Be-at'i-fy (bē-ăt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *beatificare; beatus* happy + *facere* to make.] To pronounce or make happy; to bless. — **Be'a-tif'ic** (bē'ā-tĭf'ĭk), **Be'a-tif'ic-al**, *a.* — **Be-at'i-fi-ca'tion** (bē-ăt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

Beat'ing (bēt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A striking; punishment by blows. **2.** Pulsation; throbbing. **3.** Process of sailing against the wind by tacks in a zigzag direction.

Be-at'i-tude (bē-ăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *beatitudo.*] **1.** Felicity; consummate bliss. **2.** Any one of the nine declarations (called *the Beatitudes*), made in the Sermon on the Mount (*Matt.* v. 3–12). **3.** Beatification.

Syn. — Blessedness; felicity; happiness.

Beau (bō), *n.; pl.* F. BEAUX (E. pron. bōz), E. BEAUS (bōz). [F., a fop, fr. *beau* fine, beautiful, fr. L. *bellus* pretty, *bonus* good.] **1.** A man who dresses in the latest fashion; a dandy. **2.** A man who escorts a lady; a lover.

Beau' i-de'al (bō' ī-dē'al). [F. *beau* + *idéal* an ideal.] An ideal or faultless standard or model.

Beau'ish, *a.* Foppish; fine.

‖**Beau' monde'** (bō' mōnd'). [F. *beau* + *monde* world.] The fashionable world; people of fashion.

Beau'te-ous (bū'tē-ŭs), **Beau'ti-ful**, *a.* Having beauty. — **Beau'te-ous-ly**, **Beau'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Beau'te-ous-ness**, **Beau'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Handsome; elegant; lovely; fair; charming; graceful; pretty; delightful. See FINE.

Beau'ti-fy (-tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Beauty* + *-fy.*] To make beautiful; to add beauty to; to embellish.

Syn. — To adorn; grace; ornament; deck; decorate.

Beau'ty (bū'tĭ), *n.* [OE. & OF. *beauté.* See BEAU.] **1.** An assemblage of graces pleasing to the eye, mind, or moral sense. **2.** Anything beautiful. **3.** A beautiful person, esp. a beautiful woman.

Beaux (bōz), *n., pl.* of BEAU.

Bea'ver (bē'vĕr), *n.* [AS. *beafer, befer;* akin to L. *fiber.*] **1.** An amphibious rodent, having palmated hind feet and a broad, flat tail, and remarkable ingenuity in constructing lodges and dams across streams. **2.** Fur of the beaver. **3.** A hat, made of this fur, or of silk. **4.** Beaver cloth, a heavy cloth for overcoats.

Beaver (*Castor fiber*).

Bea'ver, *n.* [F. *baviére*, fr. *bave* slaver, child's bib.] The front piece of a helmet, to protect the face, which the wearer could raise or lower, to eat and drink.

Be-calm' (bē-kăm'), *v. t.* **1.** To render calm or quiet; to appease. **2.** To keep from motion, by lack of wind.

Be-came' (bē-kām'), *imp.* of BECOME.

Be-cause' (bē-kŏz'), *conj.* [OE. *bycause; by* + *cause.*] By or for the cause or reason that; for; since; as.

Be-chance' (-chăns'), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *be-* for, by + *chance.*] To befall; to chance; to happen.

‖**Bêche' de mer'** (bāsh' de mār'). [F., lit., a sea spade.] The trepang; a sea slug.

Beck (bĕk), *n.* [AS. *becc.*] A small brook.

Beck, *n.* A back or vat; cistern; trough.

Beck (bĕk), *v. i. & t.* [Contr. of *beckon.*] To nod, or sign with head or hand. — *n.* A significant nod, or motion.

Beck'on (bĕk'k'n), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *beácnian*, fr. *beácen* a sign.] To direct by a significant motion; to notify by nod or sign. — *n.* A sign without words; a beck.

Be-cloud' (bē-kloud'), *v. t.* To obscure; to dim.

Be-come' (bē-kŭm'), *v. i.* [AS. *becuman* to come to, to happen; akin to G. *bekommen* to get, suit. See BE- and COME.] To pass from one state to another; to be made. — *v. t.* To fit; to befit; to suit.

Be-com'ing, *a.* Appropriate or fit; graceful; befitting. — **Be-com'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Be-com'ing-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Seemly; comely; decorous; decent; proper.

Bed (bĕd), *n.* [AS.; akin to G. *bett.*] **1.** Couch to sleep or rest on. **2.** Plat of ground in a garden. **3.** Bottom of a body of water. **4.** A layer or stratum. **5.** Foundation. — *v. t.* To put in or on a bed, or upon a foundation. — *v. i.* To go to bed; to cohabit.

Be-dab'ble (bē-dăb'b'l), *v. t.* To dabble; to wet.

Be-dag'gle (-dăg'g'l), *v. t.* To daggle, soil, or daub.

Be-daub' (-dąb'), *v. t.* To daub over; to soil.

Bed'bug' (bĕd'bŭg'), *n.* A wingless, bloodsucking, hemipterous insect, infesting houses, and especially beds.

Bed'cham'ber (-chām'bĕr), *n.* A room for a bed.

Bed'clothes' (-klōthz' *or* -klōz'), *n. pl.* Blankets, sheets, coverlets, etc., for a bed.

Bed'ding, *n.* **1.** A bed and its materials; bedclothes; litter. **2.** Geological position of beds and layers.

Be-deck' (bē-dĕk'), *v. t.* To deck or adorn; to grace.

Be-dev'il (-dĕv'ĭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEDEVILED or BEDEVILLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEDEVILING or BEDEVILLING.] To throw into utter confusion, as if by agency of evil spirits; to torment. — **Be-dev'il-ment**, *n.*

Be-dew' (-dū'), *v. t.* To moisten with dew.

Bed'fel'low (bĕd'fĕl'lō), *n.* One sleeping with another.

Be-dim' (bē-dĭm'), *v. t.* To make dim; to obscure.

Be-diz'en (bē-dĭz'z'n *or* bē-dī'z'n), *v. t.* To dress or adorn tawdrily or with false taste. — **Be-diz'en-ment**, *n.*

Bed'lam (bĕd'lam), *n.* [Corrup. fr. *Bethlehem*, name of a lunatic asylum in London.] A place for confinement and care of the insane. **2.** Uproar; confusion. — *a.* Belonging to, or fit for, a madhouse. — **Bed'lam-ite** (-ĭt), *n.*

Bed'ou-in (bĕd'ōō-ĭn *or* -ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *bedawi* rural, living in the desert, fr. *badw* desert.] One of the nomadic Arabs, of Arabia, Syria, etc. — *a.* Pertaining to the Bedouins; nomad. — **Bed'ou-in-ism**, *n.*

Bed'pan' (-păn'), *n.* **1.** A pan for warming beds. **2.** A shallow chamber vessel, for a bedridden person.

Bed'piece' (-pēs'), **Bed'plate'** (-plāt'), *n.* The foundation piece, by which other parts of a machine are held in place; — called also *baseplate* and *soleplate.*

Bed'quilt' (-kwĭlt'), *n.* A quilt for a bed; coverlet.

Be-drag'gle (bē-drăg'g'l), *v. t.* To drag in dirt.

Be-drench' (-drĕnch'), *v. t.* To drench; to soak.

Bed'rid' (bĕd'rĭd'), **Bed'rid'den** (-rĭd'd'n), *a.* [AS. *bedreda;* fr. *bed* + *ridda* a rider.] Confined to bed by sickness or infirmity. [formations.]

Bed' rock' (rŏk'). Solid rock underlying superficial

Bed'room (-rōōm), *n.* A room for a bed; sleeping room.

Bed'side' (-sīd'), *n.* The side of a bed.

Bed'sore' (-sōr'), *n.* A sore caused by lying in bed.

Bed'spread' (-sprĕd'), *n.* A bedquilt; coverlet.

Bed'stead (-stĕd), *n.* [*Bed* + *stead* a frame.] A framework for supporting a bed.

Bed'tick' (-tĭk'), *n.* A tick or bag made of cloth, for inclosing the materials of a bed.

Bed'time' (-tīm'), *n.* The time to go to bed.

Bed'uin (-wĭn), *n. & a.* Bedouin.

Be-dye' (bē-dī'), *v. t.* To dye or stain.

Bee (bē), *n.* [AS. *beó.*] **1.** A four-winged insect of many genera and species. The common honeybee lives in swarms. **2.** A gathering of people to labor for an individual or family. **3.** *pl.* Pieces of hard wood bolted to the bowsprit, to reeve the fore-topmast stays through.

Bee glue, a soft, unctuous matter, with which bees cement the combs to the hives, and close up the cells; — called also *propolis*. — **Bee line**, shortest way between two places, like a bee's flight to its hive.

Bee'bread' (bē'brĕd'), *n.* A brown, bitter substance, made chiefly from pollen of flowers, and collected by bees as food for their young.

Beech (bēch), *n.* [AS. *bēce;* akin to L. *fagus*, Gr. φηγός oak, φαγεῖν to eat.] A tree of Europe and America, bearing an edible nut. — **Beech'en** (bēch'n), *a.* [the beech tree.]

Beech'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* The nut of

Bee'-eat'er (bē'ēt'ẽr), *n.* (*a*) A brilliantly colored European bird that feeds on bees. (*b*) An African bird.

Beef (bēf), *n.* [OE. & OF. *boef*, fr. L. *bos, bovis*, ox; akin to Gr. βοῦς, E. *cow*.] **1.** An animal of the ox kind, including the bull, cow, and ox. [In this sense, the word has a plural, *beeves* (bēvz).] **2.** The flesh of a bovine animal, slaughtered for food. — *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, beef.

A Beech Twig; (*a*) Leaf, (*b*) Bur. *B* Beechnut, entire and (*C*) in section.

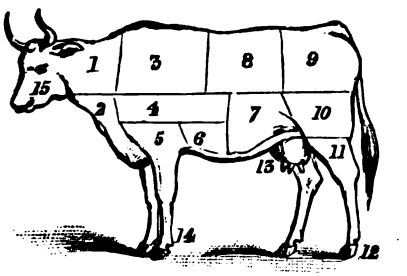


Diagram showing how some butchers divide a beef: 1 Neck; 2 Shaking piece; 3 Chine; 4 Ribs; 5 Clod; 6 Brisket; 7 Flank; 8 Loin, Sirloin; 9 Rump; 10 Round; 11 Leg; 12 Foot; 13 Udder; 14 Shin; 15 Cheek.

Beef'eat'er (-ēt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who eats beef; a large, fleshy person. **2.** A yeoman of the guard, in England. **3.** An African bird which feeds on larvæ of botflies hatched under the skin of oxen, antelopes, etc.

Beef'steak' (-stāk'), *n.* A steak of beef; a slice of beef broiled or suitable for broiling.

Beef'y, *a.* Having much beef; fleshy.

Bee'hive' (bē'hīv'), *n.* A hive for a swarm of bees.

Been (bĭn). [OE. *beon, ben, bin*, p. p. of *beon* to be. See Be.] The past participle of Be.

Beer (bēr), *n.* [AS. *beór;* akin to D. & G. *bier*.] A fermented liquor made from malt, with hops.

Beer'y (bēr'ĭ), *a.* Resembling beer; affected by beer; maudlin. — **Beer'i-ness**, *n.*

Bees'wax' (bēz'wăks'), *n.* The wax secreted by bees, and of which their cells are constructed.

Bees'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* A crust formed in old wines, consisting of scales of tartar, resembling the wing of a bee.

Beet (bēt), *n.* [AS. *bete*, L. *beta*.] A biennial plant, producing an edible root the first year and seed the next.

Bee'tle (bē't'l), *n.* [AS. *bîtl* hammer, fr. *bēátan* to beat.] **1.** A mallet. **2.** A machine for hammering textile fabrics while passing over rollers. — *v. t.* To beat with a mallet; to finish (cloth) by hammering.

Bee'tle, *n.* [AS. *bîtel*, fr. *bîtan* to bite.] A coleopterous insect having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases for covering the others when folded.

Bee'tle (bē't'l), *v. t.* [OE. *bitel*, adj., sharp, projecting, n., a beetle.] To extend beyond the base; to jut.

Beeve (bēv), *n.* A beef creature.

Beeves (bēvz), *n.*, plural of Beef, the animal.

Be-fall' (bē-fal'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* Befell (-fĕl'); *p. p.* Befallen (-fal'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Befalling.] [AS. *befeallan;* pref. *be-* + *feallan* to fall.] To happen (to).

Be-fit' (-fĭt'), *v. t.* To suit; to become. — **Be-fit'ting-ly**, *adv.*

Be-fog' (-fŏg'), *v. t.* To involve in a fog; to confuse.

Be-fool' (-fōōl'), *v. t.* To delude; to make foolish.

Be-fore' (-fōr'), *prep.* [AS. *beforan;* pref. *be-* + *foran, fore*, before.] **1.** In front of; preceding; earlier than. **2.** In advance of; farther onward. **3.** Prior in order, rank, right, or worth; rather than. **4.** In presence or sight of; face to face with. **5.** Under the jurisdiction of. **6.** Open for; in the power of. — *adv.* **1.** In front. **2.** In advance. **3.** Previously; already. **4.** Earlier; sooner than; until then.

Be-fore'hand' (-hănd'), *adv.* **1.** In advance. **2.** By way of preparation; previously. — *a.* In comfortable circumstances as regards property.

Be-foul' (-foul'), *v. t.* To make foul; to soil.

Be-friend' (-frĕnd'), *v. t.* To act as a friend to; to aid.

Beg (bĕg *or* bā), *n.* [Turk. *beg*, pron. *bay*.] A bey.

Beg (bĕg), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Begged (bĕgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Begging.] [Perh. fr. AS. *bedecian, biddan*, to ask.] **1.** To ask earnestly for; to beseech. **2.** To entreat. **3.** To take for granted; to assume without proof. — *v. i.* To ask charity; to live by asking alms.

Syn. — To Beg; Ask; Request. — To *ask* (not in the sense of inquiring) embraces all these words. To *request* is a polite mode of asking. To *beg* was originally to ask earnestly; but it has taken the place of both *ask* and *request*, as expressing more of deference and respect.

Be-gan' (bē-găn'), *imp. of* Begin.

Be-get' (-gĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Begot (-gŏt'), (*Archaic*) Begat (-găt'); *p. p.* Begot, Begotten (-gŏt't'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Begetting.] [AS. *begitan* to get; pref. *be-* + *gitan*.] To procreate; to generate; to cause to exist.

Beg'gar (bĕg'gẽr), *n.* One who begs or asks alms. — *v. t.* **1.** To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. **2.** To seem inadequate. — **Beg'gar-hood**, **Beg'gar-y**, *n.* — **Beg'gar-ly**, *a.* & *adv.*

Be-gin' (bē-gĭn'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Began (bē-găn'), Begun (bē-gŭn'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Beginning (-nĭng). [AS. *beginnan;* pref. *be-* + assumed *ginnan* to begin.] **1.** To take rise; to commence. **2.** To do the first act or take the first step; to start. — *v. t.* To enter on; to make a beginning of. — **Be-gin'ner**, *n.*

Syn. — To commence; originate; set about; start.

Be-gin'ning, *n.* **1.** First act, effort, or state. **2.** Origin; source. **3.** A rudiment or element.

Syn. — Inception; origin; outset; foundation.

Be-girt' (-gẽrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To bind with a band or girdle. **2.** To surround as with a band; to encompass.

Be-gone' (-gŏn'), *interj.* [*Be*, v. i. + *gone*, p. p.] Go away; depart; get you gone.

Be-got' (-gŏt'), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Beget.

Be-got'ten, *p. p.* of Beget.

Be-grime' (-grīm'), *v. t.* To soil with grime or dirt.

Be-grudge' (-grŭj'), *v. t.* To envy the possession of.

Be-guile' (-gīl'), *v. t.* **1.** To delude by guile or craft; to impose on. **2.** To relieve the tedium or weariness of; to divert. — **Be-guile'ment**, *n.* — **Be-guil'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To delude; cheat; mislead; amuse; entertain.

‖ **Be'gum** (bā'gŭm; *E.* bē'gŭm). *n.* [Per.] An East Indian princess or lady of high rank.

Be-gun' (bē-gŭn'), *p. p.* of Begin.

Be-half' (-hăf'), *n.* [OE. *on-behalve* in the name of, fr. AS. *healf* half, side, part.] Advantage; favor; stead; interest; support; defense.

Be-have' (-hāv'), *v. t.* [AS. *behabban* to restrain; pref. *be-* + *habban* to have.] To carry; to conduct; to bear. — *v. i.* To act; to conduct one's self.

Be-hav'ior (bē-hāv'yēr), *n.* Manner of behaving; deportment; carriage.

Syn. — BEHAVIOR; CONDUCT; bearing; demeanor; manner. — *Behavior* is the mode in which we *have* or *bear* ourselves before, or toward, others; *conduct*, the mode of carrying ourselves in the concerns of life.

Be-head' (-hĕd'), *v. t.* [AS. *behéafdian*; pref. *be-* + *héafod* head.] To sever the head from; to decapitate.

Be-held' (-hĕld'), *imp. & p. p.* of BEHOLD.

Be'he-moth (bē'hē-mŏth), *n.* [Heb., fr. Egyptian *P-che-maut* hippopotamus.] An animal, probably the hippopotamus, described in *Job* xl. 15–24.

Be-hest' (bē-hĕst'), *n.* [AS. *behǣs* promise; pref. *be-* + *hǣs* command.] A command; mandate; injunction.

Be-hind' (-hīnd'), *prep.* [AS. *behindan*; pref. *be-* + *hindan*. See HIND, *a.*] **1.** At the back of; on the other side of. **2.** Inferior. — *adv.* **1.** Backward. **2.** Remaining.

Be-hind'hand' (-hĭnd'), *adv. & a.* Backward.

Be-hold' (-hōld'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEHELD (-hĕld'); (*p. p.* formerly BEHOLDEN (-hōld'n), now used only as a *p. a.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEHOLDING.] [AS. *behealdan* to have in sight; pref. *be-* + *healdan* to hold, keep.] To see clearly; to regard with the eyes.

Syn. — To scan; regard; descry; view; discern.

Be-held'en (-'n), *p. a.* Obliged; indebted.

Be-hold'er, *n.* One who beholds; a spectator.

Be-hoof' (-hōōf'), *n.* [AS. *behōf.*] Advantage; profit; benefit; use.

Be-hoove' (-hōōv'), *v. t. &. i.* [AS. *behōfian.*] To be necessary, fit, or meet for; to befit; to become.

Be'ing (bē'ĭng), *p. pr.* from BE. Existing. — *n.* **1.** Existence. **2.** That which exists.

Be-la'bor (bē-lā'bēr), *v. t.* **1.** To labor diligently upon. **2.** To beat soundly; to cudgel.

Be-late' (-lāt'), *v. t.* To retard or make too late.

Be-lat'ed, *a.* Delayed; too late; overtaken by night.

Be-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELAID, BELAYED (-lād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELAYING.] [D. *beleggen* to cover, belay.] To make fast (a rope) by taking several turns with it round a pin or cleat.

Belaying pin, a strong pin in the side of a vessel, or by the mast, round which ropes are belayed.

Belch (bĕlch; 52), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *bealcan.*] **1.** To eject (wind, etc.) from the stomach. **2.** To issue with spasmodic force or noise. — *n.* An eructation.

Bel'dam } (bĕl'dam), *n.* [Pref. *bel-*, denoting rela-
Bel'dame } tionship + *dame* mother.] **1.** Grandmother. **2.** An ugly old woman; a hag.

Be-lea'guer (bē-lē'gēr), *v. t.* [D. *belegeren*; pref. *be-* = E. *be-* + *leger* bed, camp, army; akin to E. *lair.*] To surround with an army; to besiege; to blockade.

Syn. — To block up; environ; invest; encompass.

‖ **Bel'-es-prit'** (bĕl'ĕs-prē'), *n.*; *pl.* BEAUX-ESPRITS (bō'-zĕs-prē'). [F., fine wit.] A fine genius; man of wit.

Bel'fry (bĕl'frĭ), *n.* [MHG. *bervrit*, fr. *bergen* to protect + *vride* peace.] **1.** Anciently, a besiegers' movable tower for attack and defense. **2.** A bell tower. **3.** A room in a tower, cupola, or turret, in which a bell is hung.

Be-lie' (bē-lī'), *v. t.* [AS. *belégan*; pref. *be-* + *léogan* to lie.] **1.** To convict of, or charge with, falsehood. **2.** To give a false account of. **3.** To slander.

Be-lief' (-lēf'), *n.* [See BELIEVE.] **1.** Assent to the truth of a fact, opinion, or assertion; confidence. **2.** A persuasion of the truths of religion; faith. **3.** The thing believed. **4.** A body of tenets; doctrine: creed.

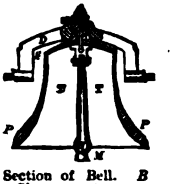
Syn. — Credence; trust; reliance; assurance; opinion.

Be-lieve' (-lēv'), *v. t.* [AS. *gelēfan.*] To exercise belief in; to credit; to think. — *v. i.* **1.** To have a firm persuasion, esp. of the truths of religion; to exercise faith. **2.** To think; to suppose. — **Be-liev'a-ble,** *a.* — **Be-liev'er,** *n.*

Syn. — See EXPECT.

Be-lit'tle (-lĭt't'l), *v. t.* To make little or less in a moral sense; to speak of contemptuously.

Bell (bĕl), *n.* [AS. *belle*, fr. *bellan* to bellow.] **1.** A hollow metallic vessel which rings when struck. **2.** Anything formed like a bell, as the cup or corol of a flower. **3.** *pl.* Strokes of a ship's bell which mark the time; time so designated. — *v. t.* To put a bell upon. — *v. i.* To develop bells or corollas; to take the form of a bell.



Section of Bell. *B* Clapper or tongue; *C* Canon or ear; *D* Yoke; *M* Mouth; *P* Sound bow; *S* Shoulder; *T* Barrel.

Bell (bĕl), *v. i.* [AS. *bellan.* See BELLOW.] To call or bellow, as deer in rutting time; to roar.

Bel'la-don'na (bĕl'la-dŏn'na), *n.* [It., lit., fine lady; *bella* beautiful + *donna* lady.] Deadly nightshade, a European plant with bell-shaped flowers and black berries. It is very poisonous, and its root and leaves are used medicinally.

Belle (bĕl), *n.* [F., fem. of *bel*, *beau*, beautiful, fine. See BEAU.] An attractive and popular young lady.

‖ **Belles-let'tres** (bĕl-lĕt'tr), *n. pl.* [F.] Polite or elegant literature; the humanities.

Bel'li-cose' (bĕl'lĭ-kōs'), *a.* [L. *bellicosus*, fr. *bellicus* of war, fr. *bellum* war.] Inclined to war; pugnacious.

Bel-lig'er-ent (bĕl-lĭj'ēr-ent), *a.* [L. *bellum* + *gerens*, *-entis*, waging, p. pr. of *gerere* to wage.] **1.** Waging war. **2.** Pertaining, or tending, to war; relating to belligerents. — *n.* A nation recognized as carrying on war; a person engaged in warfare.

Bell'man (bĕl'man), *n.* A man who rings a bell, esp. to give notice of anything in the streets.

Bell' met'al (mĕt'al *or* mĕt'l). A hard alloy or bronze, used for making bells.

Bel'low (-lō), *v. i.* [AS. *bylgean*, fr. *bellan.* See BELL, BAWL, BULL.] **1.** To make a hollow, loud noise, as an enraged bull. **2.** To bawl; to roar; to make a loud, hollow sound. — *n.* A loud outcry or roar.

Bel'lows (-lōz), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *bælg*, *bælig.* *Bellows* is prop. a pl. and the orig. sense is *bag.* See BELLY.] An instrument for driving air through a tube.

Bell'weth'er (-wĕth'ēr), *n.* A wether, or sheep, which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

Bel'ly (-lĭ), *n.* [AS. *belg*, *bælig*, bag, bellows, belly.] That part of the body containing the bowels; abdomen. — *v. i.* To swell and protrude; to bulge.

Bel'ly-band' (-bănd'), *n.* **1.** A girth for a horse. **2.** A band of canvas, to strengthen a sail.

Be-long' (bē-lŏng'), *v. i.* [Pref. *be-* + *longen* to desire.] **1.** To be the property, concern, or proper business *of*; to appertain *to*. **2.** To be native *to*, or an inhabitant *of*.

Be-long'ing, *n.* That which belongs to one; goods or effects; an appendage; appurtenance.

Be-loved' (-lŭvd' as *p. p.*, -lŭv'ĕd as *a.*), *p. p. & a.* Greatly loved; dear to the heart.

Be-lov'ed (-lŭv'ĕd), *n.* One greatly loved.

Be-low' (-lō'), *prep.* [Pref. *be-* by + *low.*] **1.** Under, or lower in place; beneath. **2.** Inferior to. **3.** Unworthy of; unbefitting. — *adv.* **1.** In a lower place or state; beneath. **2.** On the earth, as opposed to the heavens. **3.** In hell. **4.** In some part or page following.

Belt (bĕlt), *n.* [AS.] **1.** That which engirdles a person or thing; a band or girdle. **2.** A band of leather, or other flexible substance, passing around two wheels, in machinery, to communicate motion from one to the other. — *v. t.* To encircle; to encompass.

Belt'ing, *n.* Material of which belts are made; also, belts, collectively.

Be-lu'ga (bē-lū'gà), *n.* [Russ. *bieluga* sturgeon.] A cetacean allied to the dolphins.

Bel've-dere' (bĕl'vē-dēr'), *n.* [It., fr. *bello*, *bel*, beautiful + *vedere* to see.] A small open structure, commanding a fine prospect.

Be-mire' (bē-mīr'), *v. t.* To drag through, or fix in, the mire; to soil with mud or dirt.

Be-moan' (bē-mōn'), *v. t.* [AS. *bemǣnan;* pref. *be-* + *mǣnan* to moan.] To bewail; to pity.
Syn. — See DEPLORE.
Be-mock' (-mŏk'), *v. t.* To mock; to ridicule.
Bench (bĕnch), *n.* [AS. *benc;* akin to Sw., D., & G. *bank.*] **1.** A seat longer than a stool. **2.** A long table at which mechanics work. **3.** The seat for judges in court. **4.** The persons who sit as judges; the court. **5.** A collection of dogs for exhibition.
Bench'er, *n.* One of the senior members of an English Inn of Court.
Bend (bĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BENDED or BENT (bĕnt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BENDING.] [AS. *bendan* to bend, fr. *bend* a band, fr. *bindan* to bind.] **1.** To strain out of a straight line; to curve. **2.** To incline; to direct. **3.** To subdue. **4.** To fasten (one rope to another, a cable to an anchor, etc.). — *v. i.* **1.** To be moved; to bow. **2.** To be inclined; to be directed. **3.** To bow in prayer, or in submission. — *n.* **1.** A turn; a crook. **2.** A knot by which a rope is fastened.
Be-neath' (bē-nēth' *or* -nēth'), *prep.* [AS. *beneoðan;* pref. *be-* + *neoðan,* downward, akin to E. *nether.*] **1.** Lower than; under; underneath. **2.** Unworthy of; unbecoming. — *adv.* In a lower place; below.
Ben'e-dict (bĕn'ē-dĭkt), } *n.* [Fr. *Benedick,* a character in Shakespeare's play "Much Ado about Nothing."] A married man, or man newly married.
Ben'e-dick (-dĭk), }
Ben'e-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *benedictio.* See BENISON.] A blessing; invocation of happiness.
Ben'e-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *benefactio,* fr. *benefacere.* See BENEFIT.] **1.** The conferring a benefit. **2.** A benefit conferred; a charitable donation. — **Ben'e-fac'tor,** *n.* — **Ben'e-fac'tress,** *n. f.*
Syn. — Gift; present; gratuity; boon; alms.
Ben'e-fice (bĕn'ē-fĭs), *n.* [F.; L. *beneficium* a kindness, in LL. a grant of an estate. See BENEFIT.] An ecclesiastical living and church preferment. — *v. t.* To endow with a benefice. [Commonly in *p. p.*]
Be-nef'i-cence (bē-nĕf'ĭ-sens), *n.* [L. *beneficentia.* See BENEFIT.] Active goodness, kindness, or charity. — **Be-nef'i-cent,** *a.* — **Be-nef'i-cent-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. — See BENEVOLENCE, BENEVOLENT.
Ben'e-fi'cial (bĕn'ē-fĭsh'al), *a.* [F.] Conferring benefits; useful; profitable. — **Ben'e-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. — See ADVANTAGE.
Ben'e-fi'ci-a-ry (-fĭsh'ĭ-ē-rȳ, *or* -fĭsh'ē-rȳ; 26), *a.* [LL. *beneficiarius.*] **1.** Holding some valuable possession, in subordination to another; holding under a feudal or other superior. **2.** Bestowed as a gratuity. — *n.* **1.** One who holds a benefice and uses its proceeds. **2.** One who receives a benefit; one who receives help from an educational fund or trust estate.
Ben'e-fit (-fĭt), *n.* [OE. *benfet,* F. *bienfait,* fr. L. *benefactum; bene* well (adv. of *bonus* good) + *factum,* p. p. of *facere* to do.] **1.** An act of kindness; a favor conferred. **2.** Whatever promotes prosperity and happiness, or adds value to property; advantage; profit. **3.** A theatrical performance, etc., whose proceeds go to some individual actor or charitable use.
Syn. — Profit; service; use; avail. See ADVANTAGE. — *v. t.* & *i.* To advantage; to profit. — **Ben'e-fit'er,** *n.*
Be-nev'o-lence (bē-nĕv'ō-lens), *n.* [OF.; L. *benevolentia.* See BENEVOLENT.] **1.** Disposition to do good; good will. **2.** Kind act; good done; charity given.
Syn. — BENEVOLENCE; BENEFICENCE; MUNIFICENCE. — *Benevolence* marks a disposition made up of a choice and desire for the happiness of others. *Beneficence* marks the working of this disposition in dispensing good. *Munificence* shows the same disposition, but acting on a still broader scale, in conferring gifts and favors.
Be-nev'o-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *benevolens, -entis; bene* well (adv. of *bonus* good) + *volens,* p. pr. of *volo* I will, I wish.] Disposed to do good; manifesting love to mankind, and desire to promote their happiness; disposed to give to good objects; charitable.
Syn. — BENEVOLENT; BENEFICENT. — Etymologically, *benevolent* implies *wishing* well to others, and *beneficent, doing* well. But *benevolent* now includes both feelings and action.
Be-night' (bē-nīt'), *v. t.* **1.** To involve in darkness; to overtake with night. **2.** To involve in ignorance.
Be-nign' (-nīn'), *a.* [F. *bénin,* fem. *bénigne,* fr. L. *benignus; bonus* good + root of *genus* kind.] **1.** Of a kind disposition; benignant. **2.** Mild; wholesome. **3.** Of a mild type or character. — **Be-nig'ni-ty** (-nĭg'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Be-nign'ly** (-nīn'lȳ), *adv.*
Syn. — Kind; propitious; bland; genial; salubrious; favorable; salutary; gracious; liberal.
Be-nig'nant (-nĭg'nant), *a.* [LL. *benignans,* fr. L. *benignus.*] Kind; favorable. — **Be-nig'nan-cy,** *n.*
Ben'i-son (bĕn'ĭ-z'n), *n.* [OF. *benëison,* fr. L. *benedictio,* fr. *benedicere* to bless; *bene* + *dicere* to say.] Blessing; beatitude; benediction.
Bent (bĕnt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of BEND.
Bent, *a.* & *p. p.* **1.** Changed by pressure so as to be no longer straight; crooked. **2.** Strongly inclined toward something, so as to be resolved, determined, set, etc. (*on* doing something). — *n.* **1.** A leaning or bias; tendency of mind; inclination; purpose; aim. **2.** Particular direction or tendency; flexion; course.
Syn. — BENT; BIAS; INCLINATION; PREPOSSESSION; predilection; turn. — *Bent* denotes a fixed tendency of the mind, and applies to the will, intellect, and affections, conjointly. *Bias* is literally a weight on one side of a ball used in bowling, causing it to swerve from a straight course: figuratively, it denotes a permanent force on the character. *Inclination* is an excited state of desire *Prepossession* is a mingled state of feeling and opinion which has occupied the mind previous to inquiry: it is commonly used in a good sense, an unfavorable impression being denominated a *prejudice.*
Bent, *n.,* **Bent' grass'** (grȧs'). [AS. *beonet;* akin to G. *binse* rush.] A reedlike grass; redtop.
Be-numb' (bē-nŭm'), *v. t.* [AS. *benīman;* pref. *be-* + *nīman* to take. See NUMB.] To make torpid.
Ben'zene (bĕn'zēn *or* bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [Fr. BENZOIN.] A volatile, very inflammable liquid, contained in the naphtha distilled from coal; benzole.
Ben'zine (bĕn'zĭn *or* bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [Fr. BENZOIN.] A liquid consisting of the lighter hydrocarbons of petroleum, used as a solvent and for cleansing soiled fabrics.
Ben-zo'in (bĕn-zō'ĭn), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, benzoin.
Ben-zoin' (-zoin'), *n.* [Sp. *benjui,* fr. Ar. *lubān-jāwī* incense from Sumatra.] A resinous substance from a tree of Sumatra, Java, etc., used in preparation of benzoic acid, in medicine, and as a perfume.
Ben'zole } (bĕn'zōl *or* bĕn-zōl'), **Ben'zo-line** (-zō-lĭn),
Ben'zol } *n.* [*Benzoin* + L. *oleum* oil.] An impure benzene, used as a solvent in manufacturing India rubber and gutta percha, cleaning kid gloves, etc.
Be-praise' (bē-prāz'), *v. t.* To praise extravagantly.
Be-queath' (-kwēth'), *v. t.* [AS. *becweðan* to say, bequeath; pref. *be-* + *cweðan* to speak. See QUOTH.] To give or leave by will; to hand down; to transmit.
Syn. — To BEQUEATH; DEVISE. — *Devise,* in legal usage, denotes a gift by will of real property, and he to whom it is given is called the *devisee. Bequeath* is properly applied to a legacy, and he who receives it is called a *legatee.*
Be-quest' (bē-kwĕst'), *n.* [OE. *biquest;* pref. *be-* + AS. *cwide* a saying, fr. *becweðan.*] **1.** A bequeathing. **2.** Property left by will; a legacy; a gift.
Be-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate or chide; to scold.
Be-reave' (-rēv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEREAVED (bē-rēvd'), BEREFT (bē-rĕft'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEREAVING.] [AS. *bereáftan.* See BE-, and REAVE.] To make destitute; to deprive; to strip. — **Be-reave'ment,** *n.*
Berg (bĕrg), *n.* [See BARROW hill.] A large mass or hill, as of ice; iceberg.

Ber'ga-mot (bûr'gȧ-mŏt), *n.* [F. *bergamote.*] **1.** (*a*) A tree of the Orange kind; also, its fruit, whose rind yields a fragrant essential oil. (*b*) A variety of mint. **2.** Perfume made from the fruit. **3.** A variety of pear. **4.** Snuff perfumed with bergamot.

Ber'ni-cle (bûr'nĭ-k'l), *n.* [LL. *bernacula* for *hibernicula*, fr. *Hibernia;* the birds coming from *Hibernia* or Ireland.] A bernicle goose. [Written also *barnacle.*]

Bernicle goose, a goose of Arctic Europe and America, formerly believed to be hatched from cirripeds of the sea, which were, therefore, called barnacles, goose barnacles, or Anatifers.

Bernicle Goose.

Ber'ry (bĕr'rȳ), *n.* [AS. *berige.*] **1.** A small fruit that is pulpy or succulent throughout, having seeds imbedded in the pulp. **2.** One of the eggs of a fish. — *v. i.* To produce berries.

Berth (bûrth), *n.* [Fr. root of *bear* to produce, like *birth* nativity.] **1.** (*a*) Convenient sea room. (*b*) A room for the officers or ship's company to mess and reside in. (*c*) Place where a ship lies at anchor, or at a wharf. **2.** An appointment; employment. **3.** Place for sleeping in a ship or railroad car. — *v. t.* **1.** To give anchorage to, or a place to lie at. **2.** To furnish berths to, on shipboard.

Ber'yl (bĕr'ĭl), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. βήρυλλος.] A very hard mineral or gem, commonly of a green color, but also yellow, pink, and white. — **Ber'yl-line** (-lĭn), *a.*

Be-seech' (bē-sēch'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Besought (-sąt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Beseeching.] [OE. *biseche;* pref. *be-* + *sechen* to seek.] To ask earnestly for.

Syn. — To Beseech; Entreat; Solicit; Implore; Supplicate; beg; crave. — To *solicit* is to make a repeated request of a superior. To *entreat* implies greater urgency, usually enforced by arguments. To *beseech* is still stronger, and belongs rather to the language of poetry. To *implore* denotes increased fervor of entreaty. To *supplicate* expresses a state of humiliation.

Be-seem' (-sēm'), *v. t.* [Pref. *be-* + *seem.*] To be fit, proper for, or worthy of; to become; to befit.

Be-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.* [AS. *besettan;* pref. *be-* + *settan* to set.] **1.** To hem in; to surround. **2.** To set upon on all sides; to harass. — **Be-set'ment,** *n.* — **Be-set'ting,** *a.*

Syn. — To surround; incloso; environ; hem in: besiege; encircle; encompass; embarrass; urge; press.

Be-shrew' (-shrų'), *v. t.* To curse; to execrate.

Be-side' (-sīd'), *prep.* [OE. *biside, bisiden, bisides;* pref. *be-* by + *side.*] **1.** At the side of. **2.** Aside from; out of. **3.** Over and above; in addition to.

Be-sides' (-sīdz'), } *adv.* More than that; moreover;
Be-side' (-sīd'), } in addition.

Be-sides', *prep.* Over and above; separate or distinct from; in addition to; other than; else than.

Be-siege' (-sēj'), *v. t.* [OE. *bisegen;* pref. *be-* + *segen* to siege.] To beset or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender.

Syn. — To environ; hem in; invest; encompass.

Be-slab'ber (-slăb'bĕr), **Be-slav'er** (-slăv'ĕr), **Be-slob'ber** (-slŏb'bĕr), **Be-slub'ber** (-slŭb'bĕr), *v. t.* To smear with spittle running from the mouth.

Be-smear' (-smēr'). *v. t.* To smear with any viscous, glutinous matter; to soil.

Be'som (bē'zŭm), *n.* [AS. *besma.*] A brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom.

Be-sot' (bē-sŏt'), *v. t.* To make sottish, dull, or stupid; to infatuate. — **Be-sot'ted-ly,** *adv.* — **Be-sot'ted-ness,** *n.*

Be-sought' (-sąt'), *p. p.* of Beseech.

Be-span'gle (-spăn'g'l), *v. t.* To adorn with spangles; to sprinkle with something glittering.

Be-spat'ter (-spăt'tĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To soil by spattering. **2.** To asperse with calumny.

Be-speak' (bē-spēk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Bespoke (-spōk'), Bespake (*Archaic*); *p. p.* Bespoke, Bespoken (-spō'k'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Bespeaking.] [AS. *bespecan* to speak to; pref. *be-* + *sprecan* to speak.] **1.** To speak or arrange for beforehand. **2.** To foretell; to betoken.

Be-spread' (-sprĕd'), *v. t.* To spread or cover over.

Be-sprin'kle (-sprĭn'k'l), *v. t.* To sprinkle over.

Bes'se-mer steel' (bĕs'sē-mĕr stēl'). Steel made directly from cast iron, by forcing air through the molten metal; — fr. Sir Henry *Bessemer,* the inventor.

Best (bĕst), *a.; superl.* of Good. [AS., contr. fr. *betest, betst.* See Better.] **1.** Most good, desirable, excellent, etc. **2.** Most correct or complete. **3.** Most; largest. — *n.* Utmost. — *adv.; superl.* of Well. **1.** In the highest degree. **2.** To the most advantage; with the most success, ease, benefit, or propriety. **3.** Most thoroughly.

Bes'tial (bĕs'chal; 26), *a.* [F.; L. *bestialis,* fr. *bestia* beast.] Belonging to a beast, or like a beast; brutal. — **Bes-tial'i-ty** (bĕs-chĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ *or* bĕs'chĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Brutish; beastly; vile; low; sensual; filthy.

Be-stir' (bē-stēr'), *v. t.* To put into brisk action.

Be-stow' (-stō'), *v. t.* [Pref. *be-* + *stow* a place.] **1.** To lay up in store; to put. **2.** To use; to apply. **3.** To give; to impart. — **Be-stow'al, Be-stow'ment,** *n.*

Syn. — To give; grant; present; confer; accord.

Be-strew' (-strų' *or* -strō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Bestrewed (-strųd' *or* -strōd'); *p. p.* Bestrewed, Bestrown (-strōn'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Bestrewing.] To strew or scatter over; to besprinkle. [Spelt also *bestrow.*]

Be-stride' (-strīd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Bestrode (-strōd'), (*Obs.* or *R.*) Bestrid (-strĭd'); *p. p.* Bestridden (-strĭd'd'n), Bestrid, Bestrode; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Bestriding.] [AS. *bestrīdan;* pref. *be-* + *strīdan* to stride.] **1.** To stand or sit with the legs astride; to stand over. **2.** To step over; to stride over or across.

Bet (bĕt), *n.* [Prob. fr. OE. *abet* abetting.] That which is staked upon the event of a contest or issue; the giving such a pledge; a wager. — *v. t.* To wager.

Be-take' (bē-tāk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Betook (-tōōk'); *p. p.* Betaken (-tā'k'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Betaking.] [Pref. *be-* + *take.*] To have recourse to; to resort.

Be'tel (bē'tĭl), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tamil *vettilei.*] A species of pepper, whose leaves are chewed.

Betel nut, the seed of the areca palm, chewed in the East with betel leaves (whence its name) and shell lime.

‖ **Bête' noire'** (bāt' nwär'). [F., lit., black beast.] Something especially hated or dreaded; a bugbear.

Beth'el (bĕth'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *bēth-el* house of God.] **1.** Place of worship; hallowed spot. **2.** A chapel for dissenters, in England. **3.** A house of worship for seamen.

Be-think' (bē-thĭnk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Bethought (-thąt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Bethinking.] [AS. *bepencan;* pref. *be-* + *pencan* to think.] To call to mind; to consider.

Syn. — To recollect; remember; reflect.

Be-tide' (-tīd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Betided (-tīd'ĕd), *Obs.* Betid (-tĭd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Betiding.] [Pref. *bi-, be-* + AS. *tīdan,* to happen, fr. *tīd* time.] To happen to; to befall. — *v. i.* To come to pass; to occur.

Be-time' (-tīm'), } *adv.* [Pref. *be-* (for *by*) + *time;*
Be-times' (-tīmz'), } that is, by the proper time.] **1.** In good season or time; before it is late; early. **2.** In a short time; soon; forthwith.

Be-to'ken (-tō'k'n), *v. t.* **1.** To signify by signs or tokens. **2.** To foreshow; to indicate something future by that which is seen or known.

Syn. — To presage; portend; indicate; mark; note.

Be-took' (-tōōk'), *imp.* of Betake.

Be-tray' (-trā'), *v. t.* [OE. *betraien;* pref. *be-* + OF. *traïr* to betray, fr. L. *tradere.*] **1.** To deliver to an enemy by treachery or fraud; to give up faithlessly. **2.** To be false to; to deceive. **3.** To disclose (a secret). **4.** To reveal unintentionally. **5.** To mislead; to lead into sin. **6.** To seduce and abandon. **7.** To indicate (something not obvious). — **Be-tray'al,** *n.* — **Be-tray'er,** *n.*

Be-troth' (bē-trŏth'), *v. t.* [Pref. *be-* + *troth*, i. e. *truth*.] **1.** To contract to any one for a marriage; to affiance. **2.** To plight one's troth to. — **Be-troth'al, Be-troth'ment**, *n.*

Bet'ter (bĕt'ẽr), *a.; compar.* of GOOD. [OE. *betere*, and as adv. *bet*, AS. *betera*, adj., and *bet*, adv.; akin to E. *boot* advantage.] **1.** Having good qualities in a greater degree than another. **2.** Preferable. **3.** Improved in health. — *n.* **1.** Advantage, superiority, or victory. **2.** A superior. — *adv.; compar.* of WELL. **1.** In a superior manner. **2.** More correctly or thoroughly. **3.** In a higher or greater degree; more. — *v. t. & i.* To improve.

Syn. — To improve; meliorate; ameliorate; mend; amend; correct; emend; reform; advance; promote.

Bet'tor, Bet'tor, *n.* One who bets or lays a wager.

Bet'ter-ment (-ment), *n.* Improvement.

Bet'ty (bĕt'ĭ), *n.* [Fr. *Betty*, for *Elizabeth*.] **1.** A burglar's short bar to wrench doors open. **2.** A man who occupies himself with womanish matters. **3.** A flask covered with wicker work.

Be-tween' (bē-twēn'), *prep.* [AS. *betweónan;* prefix *be-* by + AS. *twā* two. See TWAIN.] **1.** In the space which separates; betwixt. **2.** From one to another of two. **3.** Belonging in common to two; shared by both. **4.** In intermediate relation to.

Syn. — BETWEEN; AMONG. — *Between* etymologically indicates only two, though it is extended to more than two. *Among* always supposes more than two.

Be-twixt' (-twĭkst'), *prep.* [AS. *betweox;* pref. *be-* by + a form fr. AS. *twā* two. See BETWEEN.] Between.

Bev'el (bĕv'ĕl), *n.* [F. *biveau.*] **1.** A slant of a surface at an angle other than a right angle. **2.** An instrument for adjusting surfaces to a given inclination. — *a.* Slanting. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEVELED (-ĕld) or BEVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEVELING or BEVELLING.] To cut to a bevel angle. — *v. i.* To slant.

Bevel Square.

Bev'er-age (-ẽr-ĕj), *n.* [OF. *bevrage*, fr. *beivre* to drink, fr. L. *bibere.*] Liquid for drinking; drink.

Bev'y (bĕv'ĭ), *n.* [Perhaps orig., a drinking company, fr. OF. *bevée* a beverage; then, a company in general.] **1.** A company; an assembly, esp. of ladies. **2.** A flock of birds, or herd of roes.

Be-wail' (bē-wāl'), *v. t.* To express deep sorrow for, as by wailing. — *v. i.* To express grief; to lament.

Syn. — See DEPLORE.

Be-ware' (-wār'), *v. t.* [*Be*, imper. of verb *to be* + *ware.*] To be on one's guard; to take care.

Be-wil'der (-wĭl'dẽr), *v. t.* [Pref. *be-* + *wilder.*] To lead into perplexity or confusion. — **Be-wil'dered** (-dẽrd), *a.* — **Be-wil'der-ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To perplex; puzzle; entangle; confuse; confound; mystify; embarrass; lead astray.

Be-witch' (-wĭch'; 52), *v. t.* **1.** To affect (esp. to injure) by witchcraft or sorcery. **2.** To please to such a degree as to take away power of resistance. — **Be-witch'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), **Be-witch'ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To enchant; captivate; charm; entrance.

Be-witch'ing, *a.* Enchanting; captivating; charming. — **Be-witch'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Be-wray' (-rā'), *v. t.* [OE. *biwreyen;* pref. *be-* + AS. *wrégan* to betray.] To expose; to reveal; to betray.

Bey (bā), *n.* [See BEG a bey.] A Turkish provincial governor; a prince or nobleman; a beg.

Bey'lic (-lĭk), *n.* The territory ruled by a bey.

Be-yond' (bē-yŏnd'), *prep.* [AS. *begeondan*, prep. and adv.; pref. *be-* + *geond* yond, yonder.] **1.** On the further side of. **2.** At a place or time not yet reached; before. **3.** Past; out of the reach of; further than; greater than. **4.** Above, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind. — *adv.* Further away; yonder.

Bez'el (bĕz'ĕl), *n.* [F. *biseau* sloping edge.] The rim fastening a jewel, watch crystal, etc., in its setting.

Bé-zique' (bā-zēk'), *n.* [F.] A game at cards.

Bhang (bŭng), *n.* [Per. *bang;* cf. Skr. *bhaṅgā* hemp.] A drug made from the leaves and capsules of wild hemp and chewed or smoked in the East as an intoxicant.

Bi-an'gu-lar (bī-ăŋ'gū-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *angular.*] Having two angles or corners.

Bi'as (bī'as), *n.* [F. *biais*, perh. fr. LL. *bifax* two-faced; L. *bis* + *facies* face.] **1.** A weight on one side of the ball used in bowls, or a tendency imparted to the ball, to turn it from a straight line. **2.** A leaning of the mind; bent; inclination. **3.** A wedge-shaped piece of cloth taken out of a garment to shape it. **4.** A slant; diagonal. — *a.* Cut slanting. — *adv.* Crosswise; obliquely. — *v. t.* To incline to one side; to prejudice.

Syn. — See BENT.

Bib (bĭb), *n.* [L. *bibere* to drink, the *bib* catching drink dropped from the mouth.] **1.** A cloth over a child's breast, to protect the clothes. **2.** An arctic fish, allied to the cod. — *v. i.* To drink; to tipple.

Bi-ba'cious (bī-bā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *bibax, bibacis*, fr. *bibere.*] Addicted to drinking. — **Bi-bac'i-ty** (-băs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Bib'ber (bĭb'bẽr), *n.* A tippler.

Bi'ble (bī'b'l), *n.* [F.; Gr. *βιβλίον*, dim. of *βίβλος* book, prop., Egyptian papyrus.] THE BOOK; volume containing the scriptures accepted by Christians as of divine origin and authority. — **Bib'li-cal** (bĭb'lĭ-kal), *a.*

Bib'li-cist (bĭb'lĭ-sĭst), *n.* One learned in the Bible.

Bib'li-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιογραφία.*] A history of books and manuscripts, with notices of different editions, times when they were printed, etc. — **Bib'li-og'ra-pher**, *n.* — **Bib'li-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **Bib'li-o-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

Bib'li-o-ma'ni-a (-ō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον* + *μανία* madness.] A mania for acquiring books. — **Bib'li-o-ma'ni-ac**, *n. & a.*

Bib'li-o-pole (-ō-pōl), **Bib'li-op'o-list**, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιοπώλης; βιβλίον* + *πωλεῖν* to sell.] A bookseller. — **Bib'li-o-pol'ic** (-ō-pŏl'ĭk), **Bib'li-op'o-lar** (-ŏp'ō-lẽr), *a.*

Bib'li-o-thec (-thēk), *n.* A librarian.

‖ **Bib'li-o-the'ca** (-thē'kā), *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιοθήκη; βιβλίον* + *θήκη* case.] A library. — **Bib'li-o-the'cal**, *a.*

Bib'list (-lĭst), *n.* **1.** One who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith. **2.** A biblical scholar.

Bib'u-lous (-ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *bibulus*, fr. *bibere* to drink.] **1.** Readily imbibing fluids or moisture; spongy. **2.** Inclined to tippling.

Bi-cap'su-lar (bī-kăp'sū-lẽr; 40), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *capsular.*] Having two capsules.

Bi-car'bon-ate (bī-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *carbonate.*] A carbonate in which but half the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a positive element or radical; an acid carbonate; — sometimes called *supercarbonate.*

Bice, Bise (bĭs), *n.* [F. *bis*, akin to It. *bigio* light gray, tawny.] A pale blue pigment.

Bi-ceph'a-lous (bī-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *cephalous.*] Having two heads.

‖ **Bi'ceps** (bī'sĕps), *n.* [L., two-headed; *bis* twice + *caput* head.] A muscle having two heads or origins; — applied to a flexor in the arm and one in the thigh.

Bi-cip'i-tal (bī-sĭp'ĭ-tal), **Bi-cip'i-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* [See BICEPS.] Having two heads; dividing into two parts.

Bick'er (bĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* [Perh. fr. Celtic.] **1.** To wrangle. **2.** To quiver; to be tremulous, like flame. — *n.* A noise; angry contention.

Bi'col'or (bī'kŭl'ẽr), **Bi'col'ored** (-ẽrd), **Bi'corn** (bī'kôrn), **Bi'corned** (-kôrnd), **Bi-cor'nous** (bī-kôr'nŭs), *a.* [L. *bicolor; bis* twice + *color* color.] Of two colors. [L. *bicornis; bis* + *cornu* horn.] Having two horns; crescentlike.

Bi-cor'po-ral (-kôr'pō-ral), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *corporal.*] Having two bodies.

Bi-cus'pid (bī-kŭs'pĭd), **Bi-cus'pid-ate** (-āt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *cuspidate.*] Having two prominences; ending in two points; — said of teeth, leaves, fruit, etc.

Bi'cy-cle (bī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *cycle.*] A two-wheeled velocipede, propelled by treadles.

Bid (bĭd), *v. t.* [*imp.* Bade (bād), Bid, (*Obs.*) Bad; *p. p.* Bidden (bĭd'n), Bid; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Bidding.] [AS. *biddan;* akin to G. *bitten* to pray, request, and E. *bead, faith,* and *bide.*] **1.** To offer; to offer to pay or to take (a certain price). **2.** To declare (a greeting, defiance, etc.). **3.** To order; to command. **4.** To invite; to call in. — *v. i.* To make a bid; to state what one will pay or take. — *n.* An offer of a price; that which is offered. — **Bid'der,** *n.*

Syn. — To offer; proffer; tender; propose; order; command; direct; charge; enjoin.

Bid'ding, *n.* **1.** Command; a notifying. **2.** The making bids; an offer of a price.

Bid'dy (bĭd'dĭ), *n.* A name for a hen.

Bid'dy, *n.* [*Bridget.*] An Irish serving girl. [*Colloq.*]

Bide (bīd), *v. i.* [AS. *bīddan.*] To abide; to stay. — *v. t.* **1.** To encounter; to endure. **2.** To wait for.

Bi-den'tal (bī-dĕn'tal), **Bi-den'tate** (-tāt), *a.* Having two teeth or toothlike processes.

Bi-en'ni-al (bī-ĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *biennalis* and *biennis,* fr. *bienntum* space of two years; *bis* + *annus* year.] **1.** Happening once in two years. **2.** Continuing for two years, and then perishing, as plants. — *n.* **1.** Something which takes place once in two years. **2.** A plant which lasts for two years. — **Bi-en'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

Bier (bēr), *n.* [AS. *bēr,* fr. root of E. *bear* to produce.] A frame on which a corpse is borne to the grave.

Biest'ings, Beest'ings (bēst'ĭngz), *n. pl.* [AS. *bȳsting.*] The first milk given by a cow after calving.

Bi-fa'cial (bī-fā'shal), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *facial.*] Having the opposite surfaces alike.

Bi-fa'ri-ous (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *bifarius; bis* + *fari* to speak.] **1.** Twofold; arranged in two rows. **2.** Pointing two ways, as leaves that grow only on opposite sides of a branch; in two vertical rows.

Bif'er-ous (bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *bifer; bis* + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

Bi'fid (bī'fĭd), **Bif'i-date** (bĭf'ĭ-dāt), *a.* [L. *bifidus; bis* + root of *findere* to split.] Opening with a cleft.

Bi-flo'rate (bī-flō'rāt), **Bi-flo'rous** (-flō'rŭs), *a.* [L. *bis* + *flos, floris,* flower.] Bearing two flowers.

Bi-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *foliate.*] Having two leaves.

Bi-fo'li-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + L. *folium* leaf.] Having two leaflets, as some compound leaves.

Bi'form (bī'fôrm), **Bi'formed** (-fôrmd), *a.* [L. *biformis; bis* + *forma* shape.] Having two forms or bodies. — **Bi-form'i-ty** (-fôrm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Bi-fur'cate (bī-fûr'kāt), **Bi-fur'ca-ted,** *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *furcate.*] Two-pronged; forked. — *v. i.* To divide into two branches. — **Bi'fur-ca'tion,** *n.*

Big (bĭg), *a.* [Bigger; Biggest.] [Perh. fr. Celtic.] **1.** Having much bulk or magnitude; large. **2.** Great with young; pregnant; swelling.

Syn. — Bulky; large; great; massive; gross.

Big'a-my (-ă-mĭ), *n.* [L. *bigamus* twice married; *bis* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] Crime of having two wives or husbands at once. — **Big'a-mist,** *n.* — **Big'a-mous,** *a.*

Bighorn of Rocky Mts.

Big'ger (-gẽr), *a.*, *compar.* of Big.

Big'gest (-gĕst), *a.*, *superl.* of Big.

Big'gin (-gĭn), *n.* [F. *béguin.*] A child's cap; hood.

Big'gin, *n.* [Inventor's name.] A coffee pot in which boiling water is poured through the ground coffee.

Big'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* The Rocky Mountain sheep.

Bight (bīt), *n.* [OE. *bȳt* a bending; fr. AS. *byht.*] **1.** A corner, bend, or angle; a hollow. **2.** A bend in a coast forming an open bay. **3.** The double part of a folded rope; a loop.

Big'ness (bĭg'nĕs), *n.* The being big; size; bulk.

Big'ot (-ŭt), *n.* [F., hypocrite, a name given to Normans in France.] One who regards his own faith as unquestionably right, and any other as unreasonable or wicked; one blindly devoted to his own church, party, belief, or opinion. — **Big'ot-ed,** *a.* — **Big'ot-ry,** *n.*

Syn. — Prejudiced; intolerant; narrow-minded.

Big'wig' (-wĭg'), *n.* [*Big* + *wig.*] A person of consequence. [*Jocose*]

‖ **Bi-jou'** (bē-zhōō'), *n.*; *pl.* Bijoux (bē-zhōōz'). [F.] A trinket; a jewel.

Bi-jou'try (bē-zhōō'trĭ), *n.* [F. *bijouterie.* See Bijou.] Small articles of virtu, as jewelry, trinkets, etc.

Bij'u-gate (bĭj'ū-gāt), **Bij'u-gous** (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *jugare, -gatum,* to join.] Having two pairs, as of leaflets.

Bi-la'bi-ate (bī-lā'bĭ-āt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *labiate.*] Having two lips, as the corols of certain flowers.

Bi-lam'el-late (-lăm'ĕl-lāt), **Bi-lam'el-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *lamel-late.*] Formed of two plates; having two ridges, as in lips of flowers.

Bi-lam'i-nar (-ĭ-nẽr), **Bi-lam'i-nate** (-nāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *laminar, laminate.*] Having two laminæ.

Bi-lat'er-al (-lăt'ẽr-al), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *lateral.*] Having, or arranged upon, two sides.

Bil'ber-ry (bĭl'bẽr-rĭ), *n.* [Dan. *böllebær.*] The whortleberry; also, its edible bluish black fruit.

Bil-bo (bĭl'bō), *n.* [Fr. *Bilbao,* in Spain, where they were made.] **1.** A rapier; sword. **2.** *pl.* A bar of iron with sliding shackles, to confine the feet of prisoners.

Bile (bīl), *n.* [L. *bilis.*] **1.** A yellow, or greenish, viscid fluid, secreted by the liver, and aiding digestion. **2.** Bitterness of feeling; choler; anger.

Bilge (bĭlj), *n.* [A form of *bulge,* akin to *belly.*] **1.** The protuberant part of a cask. **2.** Broadest part of a ship's bottom. **3.** Bilge water. — *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To fracture (the bilge); to leak through a broken bilge. **2.** To bulge.

Bilge water, foul water collected in the bilge of a vessel.

Bil'gy (bĭl'jĭ), *a.* Having the smell of bilge water.

Bil'ia-ry (bĭl'yă-rĭ; 26), *a.* [L. *bilis* bile.] Relating to, or conveying, bile.

Bi-lin'gual (bī-lĭn'gwal), *a.* [L. *bilinguis; bis* + *lingua* tongue, language.] Containing, consisting of, or expressed in, two languages.

Bil'ious (bĭl'yŭs), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the bile. **2.** Disordered in respect to the bile; having excess of bile. **3.** Choleric; passionate; ill tempered.

Bi-lit'er-al (bī-lĭt'ẽr-al), *a.* [L. *bis* + *littera* letter.] Consisting of two letters. — *n.* A word, syllable, or root, consisting of two letters.

Bilk (bĭlk), *v. t.* To disappoint; to defraud; to leave in the lurch. — *n.* **1.** A cheat; trick; hoax. **2.** One who tricks a creditor; an untrustworthy person.

Bill (bĭl), *n.* [AS. *bile* beak of a bird, proboscis.] Beak of a bird, turtle, etc. — *v. i.* To join bills, as doves; to caress.

Bill, *n.* The bell, or boom, of the bittern.

Bill, *n.* [AS.] **1.** A cutting instrument. **2.** An obsolete infantry weapon, having a hook-shaped blade, attached to a long staff. **3.** Extremity of the arm of an anchor. — *v. t.* To dig, hoe, hack, or chop, with a bill.

Bill, *n.* [LL. *billa* (OF. *bille*), for L. *bulla* anything rounded, LL., seal, stamp, letter, edict.] **1.** A written legal declaration. **2.** A draft of a law. **3.** A paper to advertise something; placard; handbill. **4.** An account of goods sold, services rendered, etc., with the charge. **5.** A statement of particulars. — *v. t.* **1.** To advertise by public notice. **2.** To charge in a bill.

Bil'let (bĭl'lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *bille* bill, a writing.] **1.** A note; short letter. **2.** A ticket directing sol-

diers where to lodge. — *v. t.* To direct (soldiers, etc.), by a ticket or note, where to lodge; to quarter (soldiers) in private houses.

Bil'let (bĭl'ĕt), *n.* [F. *billette, bille,* log.] A small stick of wood, or bar of metal.

‖ **Bil'let-doux'** (bĭl'ĭ-dōō'), *n.; pl.* Billets-doux (-dōōz'). [F. *billet* note + *doux* sweet.] A love letter.

Bil'liards (-yərdz), *n.* [F. *billard* billiards, OF. *billart* staff, fr. *bille* log.] A game played with ivory balls on a rectangular table bounded by elastic cushions.

Bill'ing (-ĭng), *a.* & *n.* Caressing; kissing.

Bill'ings-gate' (bĭl'ĭngz-gāt'), *n.* 1. A fish market in London, celebrated for foul language. 2. Coarse or profane language; vituperation; ribaldry.

Bil'lion (-yŭn), *n.* [F. *billion,* fr. L. *bis* twice, in imitation of *million* a million.] By French and American numeration, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000; by the English, a million millions, or 1,000,000,000,000.

Bill'man (-mən), *n.* One who uses, or is armed with, a bill or hooked ax.

Bil'low (bĭl'ō), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *bylgja* billow; akin to F. *bulge.*] A great wave or surge of the sea. — *v. i.* To surge; to undulate. — **Bil'low-y** (-ō-ĭ), *a.*

Bil'ly (bĭl'ĭ), *n.* A policeman's club.

Bi-lo'bate (bī-lō'bāt *or* bĭ'lō-bāt), **Bi'lobed** (bī'lōbd), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *lobate, lobed.*] Divided into two lobes.

Bi-loc'u-lar (bī-lŏk'ū-lər), *a.* [*Bi-* + *locular.*] Divided into two cells or compartments.

Section of Biocular Pericarp.

‖ **Bim'a-na** (bĭm'ā-nā *or* bī'mā-nā), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *bis* twice + *manus* hand.] Animals having two hands. — **Bim'a-nous,** *a.*

Bi'me-tal'lic (bī'mē-tăl'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *metallic.*] Relating to, or using, a double metallic standard (as gold and silver) for currency.

Bi-month'ly (bī-mŭnth'lĭ), *a.* [Pref. *bi* + *monthly.*] Occurring or coming once in two months. — *n.* A bimonthly publication. — *adv.* Once in two months.

Bin (bĭn), *n.* [AS. *binn* manger.] A box or place, to hold any commodity. — *v. t.* To put into a bin.

Bin (bĭn). An obsolete form of Be and Been.

Bi'na-ry (bī'nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *binarius,* fr. *bini* two by two, fr. root of *bis* twice.] Compounded of two things or parts; characterized by two (things). — *n.* That which has two figures, things, or parts; two; duality.

Bi'nate (bī'nāt), *a.* Double; growing in pairs.

Bind (bīnd), *v. t.* [*imp.* Bound (bound); *p. p.* Bound, formerly Bounden (bound'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Binding.] [AS. *bindan,* perfect tense *band, bundon,* p. p. *bunden.*] 1. To tie with a cord, band, etc.; to restrain or hold. 2. To cover, bandage, or dress. 3. To protect, by a band or binding, the edge of a carpet or garment. 4. To fasten together, and inclose in a cover (a book, etc.) 5. To hold, by law, duty, promise, or other moral tie. 6. To place under legal obligation to serve; to indenture. — *v. i.* 1. To tie; to confine. 2. To contract; to grow hard or stiff; to stick together. — *n.* 1. That which binds or ties. 2. A climbing plant.

Syn. — To fetter: tie; fasten; restrain; oblige.

Bind'er-y (-ər-ĭ), *n.* A place where books, or other articles, are bound; a bookbinder's establishment.

Bind'ing, *a* That binds; obligatory.

Syn. — Obligatory; restraining; restrictive; stringent; astringent; costive; styptic.

— *n.* 1. Process of one that binds. 2. Anything that binds; bandage; cover of a book; something that secures the edge of cloth from raveling. 3. *pl.* The chief timbers connecting and strengthening parts of a vessel.

Bin'na-cle (bĭn'nā-k'l), *n.* [For *bittacle,* corrup. fr. Pg. *bitacola* binnacle, fr. L. *habitaculum* dwelling place, fr. *habitare* to dwell.] A case containing a ship's compass, and a light to show it at night.

Bin'o-cle (bĭn'ō-k'l), *n.* [F.; L. *bini* two at a time + *oculus* eye] A double-barreled field glass or opera glass.

Bin-oc'u-lar (bĭn-ŏk'ū-lər *or* bī-nŏk'-), *a.* [See Binocle.] 1. Having two eyes. 2. Pertaining to both eyes; employing both eyes at once. — *n.* A binocular opera glass, telescope, or microscope.

Bi-no'mi-al (bī-nō'mĭ-əl), *n.* [L. *bis* twice + *nomen* name.] An algebraic expression of two terms connected by the plus sign (+) or minus (−). — *a.* 1. Consisting of two terms; pert. to binomials. 2. Having two names.

Bi-og'ra-pher (-ōg'rā-fər), *n.* A writer of biography.

Bi-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βιογραφία; βίος* life + *γράφειν* to write.] 1. The written history of a person's life. 2. Biographical writings in general. — **Bi'o-graph'ic** (bī'ō-grăf'ĭk), **Bi'o-graph'ic-al,** *a.*

Bi-ol'o-gy (bī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βίος* + *-logy.*] Science of life, or of living matter as distinct from matter not living; the study of the origin, structure, development, function, and distribution of animals and plants. — **Bi'o-log'ic** (bī'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Bi'o-log'ic-al,** *a.* — **Bi-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

Bip'a-rous (bĭp'ā-rŭs), *a.* [L. *bis* twice + *parere* to bring forth.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bi-par'tile (bī-pär'tĭl), *a.* Divisible into two parts.

Bip'ar-tite (bĭp'ər-tīt *or* bī-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *bipartitus,* p. p. of *bipartire; bis* + *partire* to part, divide.] 1. Being in two parts; having two correspondent parts; shared by two. 2. Divided into two parts almost to the base, as a leaf; consisting of two parts or subdivisions. — **Bi'par-ti'tion** (bī'pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

Biped (bī'pĕd), *n.* [L. *bipes; bis* + *pes, pedis,* foot.] A two-footed animal. — *a.* Having two feet.

Bip'e-dal (bĭp'ē-dal *or* bī'pē-dal), *a.* [L. *bipedalis.*] 1. Having two feet. 2. Pertaining to a biped.

Bi-pen'nate (bī-pĕn'nāt), **Bi-pen'nat-ed** (-nā-tĕd), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *pennate.*] Having two wings.

Bi-pet'al-ous (bī-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *petalous.*] Having two petals.

Bi-pin'nate (-pĭn'nāt), **Bi-pin'na-ted** (-nā-tĕd), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *pinnate.*] Twice pinnate.

Bip'li-cate (bĭp'lĭ-kāt *or* bī'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *plicate.*] Twice folded together.

Bipinnate Leaf of 8 pinnæ and many pinnules.

Bi-quad'rate (bī-kwŏd'rāt), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *quadrate.*] The fourth power, or square of the square. Thus $4 \times 4 = 16$, square of 4, and $16 \times 16 = 256$, *biquadrate* of 4.

Bi'quad-rat'ic (bī'kwŏd-răt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the biquadrate, or fourth power. — *n.* (*a*) A biquadrate. (*b*) A biquadratic equation.

Birch (bĕrch), *n.* [AS. *birce, beorc.*] 1. A tree of several species. 2. The timber of the birch. 3. A birch twig, used for flogging. 4. A birch-bark canoe. — *a.* Pertaining to the birch; birchen. — *v. t.* To whip with a birch rod; to flog. — **Birch'en,** *a.*

Bird (bĕrd), *n.* [AS. *bridd* young bird.] 1. Orig., a chicken; the young of a fowl; a young eaglet; a nestling. 2. A warm-blooded, feathered vertebrate, having wings. — *v. i.* To catch or shoot birds.

Bird'call' (-kąl'), *n.* 1. Imitation of a bird's note, to decoy its mate. 2. Whistle sounding a birdcall.

Bird'lime' (-līm'), *n.* [*Bird* + *lime* viscous substance.] An adhesive viscid substance smeared upon a tree, so as to hold birds which light upon it; a snare. — *v. t.* To smear with birdlime; to insnare.

Bird's'-eye' (bĕrdz'ī'), *a.* 1. Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; embraced at a glance; hence, general; not minute or detailed. 2. Marked with spots resembling bird's eyes. — *n.* A plant with a small bright flower.

Bird's' nest' *or* **Bird's'-nest'** (-nĕst'), *n.* 1. The nest in which a bird lays eggs and hatches her young. 2. An orchideous plant with matted roots.

Bi'reme (bī'rēm), *n.* [L. *biremis; bis* twice + *remus* oar.] An ancient galley with two banks or tiers of oars.

Birth (bĕrth), *n.* [AS. *beorð, gebyrd*, fr. *beran* to bring forth. See BEAR to support.] **1.** The coming into life, or being born. **2.** Lineage; extraction.

Syn. — Parentage; extraction; lineage; race; family.

Birth'day' (-dā'), *n.* **1.** Day on which one is born; day of origin. **2.** Anniversary of one's birth. — *a.* Pertaining to the day of birth, or its anniversary.

Birth'mark' (-mārk'), *n.* A mark or blemish on the body at birth. [is born.

Birth'place' (-plās'), *n.* Town or country where one

Birth'right' (-rīt'), *n.* Any right, privilege, or possession to which one is entitled by birth.

Bis (bĭs), *adv.* [L.] Twice; — a word showing that something is, or is to be, repeated.

Bis'cuit (bĭs'kĭt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bis* + *coquere, coctum*, to cook.] **1.** Unraised bread, formed into cakes, and baked hard. **2.** A small cake of bread, raised and shortened. **3.** Earthenware baked but not glazed; unglazed porcelain, used for vases, figures, etc.

Bi-sect' (bī-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *bis* + *secare, sectum*, to cut.] To cut or divide into two parts, esp. into two equal parts. — **Bi-sec'tion**, *n.*

Bi-seg'ment (-sĕg'ment), *n.* [Pref. *bi-* + *segment.*] One of two equal parts of a line, or other magnitude.

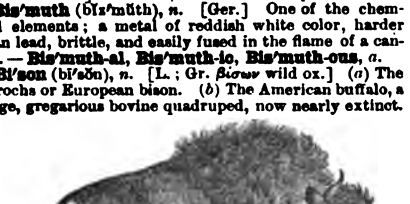
Bi-sex'u-al (-sĕks'ū-*al*; 40), *a.* [Pref. *bi-* + *sexual.*] Of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

Bish'op (bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* [AS. *biscop*, L. *episcopus*, Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος*; *ἐπί* over + *σκοπός* inspector, *σκοπεῖν* to look to.] **1.** A spiritual overseer or head of a diocese, bishopric, or see. **2.** A piece in the game of chess, marked by a bishop's miter.

Bish'op-ric (-rĭk), *n.* [AS. *biscepríce; biscep* + *rice* dominion.] Diocese; office of a bishop.

Bis'muth (bĭz'mŭth), *n.* [Ger.] One of the chemical elements; a metal of reddish white color, harder than lead, brittle, and easily fused in the flame of a candle. — **Bis'muth-al**, **Bis'muth-ic**, **Bis'muth-ous**, *a.*

Bi'son (bī'sŏn), *n.* [L.; Gr. *βίσων* wild ox.] (*a*) The aurochs or European bison. (*b*) The American buffalo, a large, gregarious bovine quadruped, now nearly extinct.



American Bison, male.

Bis-sex'tile (bĭs-sĕks'tĭl), *n.* [L. *bissextilis annus*, fr. *bissextus* (*bis* + *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six) 6th of the calends of March (Feb. 24), reckoned twice every fourth year, by intercalating a day.] Leap year. — *a.* Pertaining to leap year.

Bis'ter } (bĭs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *bistre* a color made of soot.]
Bis'tre } A brown pigment extracted from wood soot.

Bis'tou-ry (-tōō-rȳ), *n.* [F. *bistouri.*] A surgical instrument for incisions.

Bi-sul'cate (bī-sŭl'kāt) [pref. *bi-* + *sulcate*], **Bi-sul'cous** (-kŭs), *a.* **1.** Having two grooves or furrows. **2.** Cloven; said of a foot or hoof.

Bit (bĭt), *n.* [AS. *bite* bite, fr. *bītan* to bite.] The mouthpiece of a bridle. — *v. t.* To put a bridle upon; to put the bit in the mouth of.

Bit, *imp.* & *p. p.* of BITE.

Bit (bĭt), *n.* [AS. *bita*, fr. *bītan*; akin to G. *bissen* bit.] **1.** A part of anything; morsel; bite. **2.** Somewhat; something, but not very great; jot; whit. **3.** A tool for boring.

Bitch (bĭch), *n.* [AS. *bicce.*] The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox.

Bite (bīt), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* BIT (bĭt); *p. p.* BITTEN (-t'n), BIT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BITING.] [AS. *bītan*; akin to L. *findere* to cleave.] **1.** To seize, or wound, with the teeth. **2.** To puncture, abrade, or sting. **3.** To take hold of; to hold fast. — *n.* **1.** A seizing or separating with the teeth or mouth. **2.** A wound made by biting. **3.** A morsel; as much as is taken at once by biting. **4.** The hold or purchase of a tool or machine. — **Bit'er**, *n.*

Bit'ing (bīt'ĭng), *a.* Sharp; cutting; sarcastic.

Bit'ter (bĭt'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *biter*; akin to E. *bite.*] **1.** Having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste. **2.** Causing pain; sharp; poignant; distressing; pitiable. **3.** Harsh; stern; virulent. — **Bit'ter-ly**, *adv.* — **Bit'ter-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Acrid; sharp; harsh; pungent; stinging; cutting; severe; acrimonious.

Bit'ter-ish, *a.* Somewhat bitter.

Bit'tern (-tẽrn), *n.* [F. *butor.*] A wading bird of both hemispheres, allied to the herons.

Bit'tern, *n.* [Fr. BITTER.] **1.** Brine remaining in salt works after the salt is concreted. **2.** A bitter compound used in adulterating beer.

Bit'ters (-tẽrz), *n. pl.* A liquor, generally spirituous, in which a bitter herb, leaf, or root is steeped.

Bit'ter-sweet' (-swēt'), *a.* Sweet and then bitter; sweet with a bitter aftertaste; having pleasure mixed with pain. — *n.* Anything which is bittersweet.

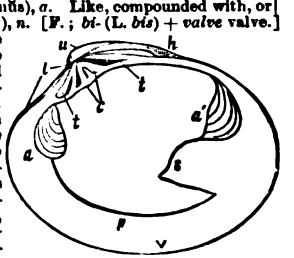
Bitts (bĭts), *n. pl.* [Cf. Icel. *biti* beam.] A frame of two strong timbers in a ship, on which to fasten cables.

Bi-tu'men (bĭ-tū'mĕn), *n.* [L.] Asphalt, or mineral pitch; a black, tarry substance, burning with a bright flame, and used in cements, for pavements, etc.

Bi-tu'mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), **Bi-tu'mi-nize** (-nīz), *v. t.* To prepare, treat, impregnate, or cement with bitumen. — **Bi-tu'mi-ni-za'tion**, *n.* [containing, bitumen.

Bi-tu'mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Like, compounded with, or

Bi'valve (bī'vălv), *n.* [F.; *bi-* (L. *bis*) + *valve* valve.] **1.** A mollusk whose shell consists of two lateral valves joined by an elastic ligament at the hinge. **2.** A pericarp in which the seed case splits into two valves. — *a.* Having two shells or valves. — **Bi'valved** (-vălvd), **Bi-val'vous**, **Bi-val'vu-lar** (-vū-lẽr), *a.*



Inside of Right Valve of a Bivalve.

a a' Anterior and Posterior abductor muscle impressions; *p* Pallial line; *s* Sinus; *c* Cardinal teeth; *l t* Lateral teeth; *h* Ligament; *L* Lunule; *u* Umbo; *v* Ventral margin.

Biv'i-ous (bĭv'ĭ-ŭs *or* bĭ-vĭ'ŭs), *a.* [L. *bivius; bis* + *via* way.] Having, or leading, two ways.

Biv'ouac (bĭv'wăk *or* bĭv'ōō-ăk), *n.* [F.; prob. fr. G. *beiwache; bei* by, near + *wachen* to watch.] (*a*) The watch of a whole army by night. (*b*) An encampment without tents. — *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BIVOUACKED (-wăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BIVOUACKING.] To encamp for the night without covering.

Bi'week'ly (bī'wēk'lȳ), *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *bi-* + *weekly.*] Occurring once every two weeks. — *n.* A fortnightly publication.

Bi-zarre' (bĕ-zär'), *a.* [F., odd, fr. Sp. *bizarro* brave, liberal.] Odd in manner or appearance; grotesque.

Blab (blăb), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. G. *plappern*, Gael. *blabaran*

a stammerer; prob. imitative.] To tell unnecessarily, or talk indiscreetly; to tattle. — *n.* A babbler; telltale.

Black (blăk), *a.* [AS. *blæc;* akin to Sw. *bläck* ink.] **1.** Destitute of light; of a very dark color, the opposite of *white;* very dark or gloomy. **2.** Dismal; forbidding; cruel; mournful; horrible. **3.** Threatening; sullen; foreboding. — *adv.* Sullenly; maliciously. — *n.* **1.** That which is destitute of light or whiteness; the darkest color. **2.** A black pigment or dye. **3.** A negro. — *v. t.* **1.** To make black. **2.** To soil; to sully.

Black art, art of conjurers and witches; magic; necromancy. — **Black lead,** plumbago, or graphite. — **Black letter,** the old English or Gothic letter, in which early English manuscripts were written, and the first English books printed. — **Black sheep,** one in a family who is unlike the rest, and makes trouble.

Syn. — Dark; murky; pitchy; inky; sombre; dusky; gloomy; swart; ebon; atrocious.

Black'a-moor (-ȧ-mo͝or), *n.* [*Black* + *Moor.*] A negro.

Black'ball' (-bą̇l'), *n.* **1.** A composition for blacking shoes, boots, etc. **2.** A ball of black color used as a negative in voting. — *v. t.* **1.** To vote against, by putting a black ball into a ballot box; to exclude. **2.** To blacken (leather, shoes, etc.) with blacking.

Black'ber-ry (-bĕr-rȳ), *n.* [AS. *blæceberie; blæc* + *berie* berry.] Fruit of the bramble; the plant itself.

Black'bird (-bĕrd), *n.* In England, a species of thrush; merle. In America the name is given to several birds.

Black'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A black surface on which writing, drawing, etc., can be done with chalk or crayons.

Black'en (blăk''n), *v. t.* **1.** To make black; to darken. **2.** To defame. — *v. i.* To grow black or dark.

Syn. — To defame; vilify; slander; calumniate; traduce; malign; asperse.

Black'guard (blăg'gärd), *n.* **1.** Orig., a menial smutted by handling kitchen utensils. **2.** One who uses scurrilous language; a scoundrel; a rough. — *v. t.* To revile or abuse. — *a.* Scurrilous; low; worthless; vicious. — **Black'guard-ism,** *n.*

Black'guard-ly, *adv. & a.* Like a blackguard.

Black'ing (blăk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A preparation for giving a black luster to shoes, stoves, etc. **2.** A making black.

Black'ish, *a.* Somewhat black.

Black'leg' (-lĕg'), *n.* **1.** A notorious gambler. **2.** A disease among calves and sheep, characterized by a settling of gelatinous matter in the legs or neck.

Black'-let'ter (-lĕt'tẽr), *a.* **1.** Written or printed in black letter. **2.** Given to the study of books in black letter, that is, of old books; out of date.

Black'mail' (-māl'), *n.* [*Black* + *mail* a piece of money.] Extortion of money by threats of exposure or censure. — *v. t.* To extort money from by exciting fears of injury. [In wickedness.]

Black'ness, *n.* A being black; black color; enormity

Black'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* [*Black* (color of metal) + *smith.*] **1.** A smith who works on iron utensils, horseshoes, etc. **2.** A fish of the Pacific coast, of a blackish color.

Black'thorn' (-thôrn'), *n.* (*a*) A spreading thorny shrub; the sloe. (*b*) A species of hawthorn.

Blad'der (blăd'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *blǽdre.*] **1.** A bag or sac containing fluid; a vesicle or blister. **2.** Anything inflated or unsound. — *v. t.* To put up in bladders.

Blade (blād), *n.* [AS. *blæd* leaf.] **1.** Leaf, or flat part of the leaf, of any plant. **2.** Cutting part of an instrument. **3.** Broad part of an oar; arm of a screw propeller. **4.** Scapula or shoulder blade. **5.** A reckless fellow.

Blade'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* The scapula.

Blad'ed (blād'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having a blade or blades. **2.** Divested of blades; as, *bladed* corn. **3.** Composed of long and narrow plates, shaped like the blade of a knife.

Blain (blān), *n.* [AS. *blēgen.*] A pustule or blister.

Blame (blām), *v. t.* [F. *blâmer,* L. *blasphemare,* Gr. *βλασφημεῖν* to slander, to blaspheme.] To censure; to find fault with. — *n.* **1.** An expression of disapprobation; imputation of fault; censure. **2.** Culpability; fault. — **Blam'a-ble** (blām'ȧ-b'l), **Blame'wor'thy,** *a.* — **Blam'a-bly,** *adv.* — **Blam'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Censure; reprehension; condemnation; reproach; fault; sin; crime; wrongdoing.

Blame'ful, *a.* **1.** Meriting blame; faulty. **2.** Faultfinding; censorious.

Blame'less (-lĕs), *a.* Free from blame or fault; innocent. — **Blame'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Blame'less-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Blameless; Spotless; Faultless; Stainless; irreproachable; sinless; unblemished. — We speak of a thing as *blameless* when it is free from just imputation of fault; as *faultless, stainless,* or *spotless,* when we mean that it is absolutely *without* fault or blemish. We also apply *faultless* to personal appearance; as, a *faultless* figure; which can not be done with any of the other words.

Blanch (blănch), *v. t.* [F. *blanchir,* fr. *blanc* white.] **1.** To take the color out of, and make white; to bleach. **2.** To whitewash; to palliate. — *v. i.* To grow white.

Blanc-mange' (blă-mănzh'), *n.* [F. *blanc-manger,* lit., white food; *blanc* + *manger* to eat.] A preparation for desserts, etc., made from isinglass, sea moss and cornstarch, etc., with milk. [and soothing;

Bland (blănd), *a.* [L. *blandus.*] Mild; soft; smooth

Blan-dil'o-quence (blăn-dĭl'ō-kwens), *n.* [L. *blandiloquentia; blandus* + *loqui* to speak.] Mild, flattering speech.

Blan'dish (blăn'dĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *blandir,* fr. L. *blandiri,* fr. *blandus.*] To flatter with kind words or affectionate actions; to cajole. — **Blan'dish-ment,** *n.*

Blank (blăngk), *a.* [F. *blanc,* fem. *blanche.*] **1.** Of a white or pale color. **2.** Free from writing, printing, or marks; having an empty space to be filled in with some special writing. **3.** Utterly discomfited. **4.** Empty; void; fruitless. **5.** Lacking variety, interest, hope, animation, intelligence, etc.; expressionless; vacant. — *n.* **1.** A void space; interval void of consciousness, action, result, etc.; a void. **2.** A ticket in a lottery which draws no prize. **3.** A paper unwritten; blank ballot; paper to contain designated items of information, for which spaces are left vacant. **4.** A legal instrument, deed, release, writ, etc., with spaces left to be filled with names, date, descriptions, etc. **5.** The point aimed at in a target, marked with a white spot. — **Blank'ly,** *adv.* — **Blank'ness,** *n.*

Blan'ket (blăng'kĕt), *n.* [F. *blanchet,* prop., white woolen stuff, dim. of *blanc* white.] A heavy, loosely woven fabric, usually of wool, used in bed clothing, as a robe, as a cover for a horse, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with a blanket. **2.** To toss in a blanket.

Blare (blâr), *v. i. & t.* [Prob. imitative.] To sound loudly and harshly. — *n.* A loud and harsh noise, like the blast of a trumpet; a roar or bellowing.

Blar'ney (blär'nȳ), *n.* [*Blarney,* a village and castle near Cork, in Ireland.] Smooth, wheedling talk; flattery. — *v. t.* To wheedle with smooth talk.

‖ **Bla-sé'** (blä-zā'), *a.* [F.] Having the sensibilities deadened by excess of enjoyment; surfeited; used up.

Blas-pheme' (blăs-fēm'), *v. t.* [Gr. *βλασφημεῖν.* See Blame.] To speak of with impious irreverence; to revile (anything sacred). — *v. i.* To utter impious language. — **Blas-phem'er,** *n.* — **Blas'phe-mous** (blăs'fē-mŭs), *a.* — **Blas'phe-mous-ly,** *adv.*

Blas'phe-my (-fē-mȳ), *n.* **1.** Impious speech against God or sacred things. **2.** Calumny; abuse; vilification.

Blast (blâst), *n.* [AS. *blǽst.*] **1.** A violent gust of wind. **2.** A forcible stream of air from a bellows, the mouth, etc. **3.** Sound made by blowing a wind instrument. **4.** A sudden, pernicious effect, as if by a noxious wind; a blight. **5.** The rending heavy masses of rock, earth, etc., by explosion of gunpowder, dynamite, etc.; charge used for this purpose. **6.** A flatulent disease of sheep. — *v. t.* **1.** To wither; to blight; to shrivel. **2.** To rend open by gunpowder, dynamite, etc.; to shatter.

Bla'tant (blā'tant), *a.* [Cf. Bleat.] Bellowing, as a calf; bawling; disagreeably clamorous; sounding harshly.

Blaze (blāz), *n.* [AS. *blæse, blase.*] **1.** A stream of burning gas or vapor; bright flame. **2.** Intense light, with heat. **3.** A white spot on a horse's forehead. **4.** A spot made on a tree by chipping off the bark.

Syn. — **Blaze**; **Flame.** — In *blaze* the idea of light rapidly evolved is prominent, with or without heat. *Flame* includes a stronger notion of heat.

— *v. i.* **1.** To shine or glow with flame. **2.** To send forth brilliant light. — *v. t.* **1.** To mark (a tree) by chipping the bark. **2.** To designate; to mark out.

Blaze, *v. t.* [OE. *blasen* to blow.] To make public far and wide; to render conspicuous.

Bla'zon (blā'z'n), *n.* [F. *blason* coat of arms, OF. shield, fr. root of AS. *blæse* blaze, splendor.] **1.** An heraldic shield; coat of arms; armorial bearings. **2.** The depicting heraldic bearings. **3.** Ostentatious display; record. — *v. t.* **1.** To depict in colors; to publish far and wide. **2.** To deck; to adorn. — **Bla'zon-ry,** *n.*

Bleach (blēch), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *blācian, blǣcan,* to grow pale; *blāc* pale. See **Bleak.**] To make or become white, or whiter; to blanch; to whiten. — **Bleach'er,** *n.*

Bleach'er-y (-ėr-ȳ), *n.* Place where bleaching is done.

Bleak (blēk), *a.* [AS. *blāc, blǣc,* pale, wan.] **1.** Desolate and exposed. **2.** Cold and cutting. — *n.* A small European river fish, the blay, whose scales have a silvery pigment. — **Bleak'ish,** *a.* — **Bleak'ness,** *n.*

Blear (blēr), *v. t.* [OE. *bleren;* perh. fr. root of *blink.*] To make (the eyes) sore or watery; to dim (the sight); to obscure (perception); to hoodwink. — *a.* **1.** Dim or sore with water or rheum. **2.** Causing or caused by dimness of sight; dim. — **Blear'-eyed'** (-īd'), **Blear'y** (blēr'ȳ), *a.*

Bleat (blēt), *v. i.* [AS. *blǣtan;* prob. imitative.] To make the noise of a sheep; to cry like a sheep or calf. — *n.* A plaintive cry like that of a sheep.

Bled (blĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of **Bleed.**

Blood (blĕd), *v. i.* [AS. *blēdan,* fr. *blōd* blood.] **1.** To lose blood; to run with blood. **2.** To let blood. **3.** To shed one's blood; to die by violence. **4.** To lose sap, gum, or juice; as, a tree when tapped or wounded. **5.** To pay or lose money. [*Colloq.*] — *v. t.* **1.** To let blood from. **2.** To lose (blood); to emit (sap). **3.** To draw money from.

Blem'ish (blĕm'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *blemir, blesmir,* to strike, injure, soil, fr. *bleme, blesme,* pale, wan.] **1.** To mark with deformity; to mar. **2.** To tarnish (reputation or character); to defame. — *n.* A mark of deformity or injury; smirch upon reputation.

Syn. — Spot; speck; flaw; deformity; stain; defect; fault; taint; reproach; dishonor; imputation; disgrace.

Blench (blĕnch), *v. i.* [AS. *blencan* to deceive; akin to *blink* to deceive.] To shrink; to flinch; to quail.

Blend (blĕnd), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *blandan* to blend, mix.] To mix or mingle together; to combine so that the things mixed, or the line of demarcation, can not be distinguished. — *n.* A thorough mixture, merging, or shading.

Syn. — To combine; fuse; merge; harmonize.

Blende, *n.* [G., fr. *blenden* to blind, dazzle, fr. *blind* blind.] (*a*) A zinc sulphide, often containing iron; — called also *sphalerite, mock lead, false galena,* and *black-jack.* (*b*) A general term for metallic sulphides of a brilliant but nonmetallic luster. — **Blend'ous,** *a.*

Blent (blĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of **Blend.** Mingled.

Bless (blĕs), *v. t.* [AS. *blętsian,* fr. *blōd* blood; prob. orig., to consecrate by sprinkling with blood.] **1.** To make holy; to consecrate. **2.** To confer happiness upon. **3.** To invoke a blessing upon.

Bless'ed (blĕs'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Hallowed; worthy of adoration; holy. **2.** Enjoying bliss; happy; highly favored. **3.** Imparting happiness; blissful; joyful. **4.** Beatified. — **Bless'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Bless'ed-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Delight; beatitude; ecstasy. See **Happiness.**

Bless'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who blesses. **2.** A declaration of divine favor, or an imploring divine favor; benediction. **3.** A means of happiness; beneficent gift.

Blest (blĕst), *a.* Blessed.

Blet (blĕt), *n.* [F., a., soft from over ripeness.] A form of decay in over-ripe fruit.

Blew (blū), *imp.* of **Blow.**

Blick'ey (blĭk'ȳ), *n.* [D. *blik* tin.] A tin dinner pail.

Blight (blīt), *v. t.* [Perh. contr. fr. AS. *blicettan* to glitter.] To affect with blight; to blast; to ruin. — *v. i.* To be affected by blight. — *n.* **1.** Mildew; decay; anything which impairs or destroys. **2.** A species of aphis, or plant louse, destructive to fruit trees.

Apple Blight: *a* Mature insect, sexual form; *c* Wingless, asexual form; *d* The same with downy secretion removed; *e* Piece of twig with the insect in place, nat. size; *a c d* are enlarged.

Blind (blīnd), *a.* [AS.] **1.** Destitute of sight. **2.** Unable or unwilling to understand or judge; undiscriminating; inconsiderate. **3.** Not easily discernible; hidden; unseen; intricate; not easily traced. **4.** Having no openings for light or passage; open only at one end. **5.** Unintelligible; illegible. — *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of sight or discernment; to dazzle. **2.** To conceal; to deceive. — *n.* **1.** Something to hinder sight or keep out light; a screen; shutter for a window; blinder for a horse. **2.** Something to mislead or to conceal; a subterfuge.

Blind'er (-ėr), *n.* **1.** One that blinds. **2.** Screen on a horse's bridle, to hide objects at the side; a blinker.

Blind'fold' (-fōld'), *v. t.* [AS. *blind* + prob. *fellan* to strike down.] To cover the eyes of; to hinder from seeing. — *a.* Having the eyes covered; reckless.

Blind'ly, *adv.* Without sight, discernment, or understanding; without thought or purpose of one's own.

Blind'man's buff' (blīnd'mănz bŭf'). A play in which a blindfolded person tries to catch one of the company and tell who it is.

Blind'ness, *n.* State or condition of being blind, literally or figuratively.

Blind'worm' (-wŭrm'), *n.* A small, burrowing, snake-like, limbless lizard, with minute eyes, popularly believed to be blind; the slowworm.

Blink (blĭnk), *v. i.* [G. & D. *blinken,* AS. *blīcan* to shine; E. *bleak.*] **1.** To wink; to see with the eyes half shut, or indistinctly and with frequent winking. **2.** To twinkle; to glimmer. — *v. t.* To shut out of sight; to evade; to shirk. — *n.* **1.** A glimpse or glance. **2.** Gleam; sparkle. **3.** Dazzling whiteness of the horizon caused by light reflected from fields of ice at sea; ice blink.

Blink'ard (-ėrd), *n.* **1.** One who blinks, as with weak eyes. **2.** That which twinkles or glances, as a dim star.

Blink'er (-ėr), *n.* **1.** One that blinks. **2.** A blinder for horses; whatever obstructs sight or discernment. **3.** *pl.* A kind of goggles, to protect the eyes from glare, etc.

Bliss (blĭs), *n.* [AS. *blīs, blīðs,* fr. *blīðe* blithe.] Orig., blithesomeness; gladness; now, the highest degree of happiness; exalted felicity; heavenly joy. — **Bliss'ful,** *a.* — **Bliss'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Bliss'ful-ness,** *n.*

Blis'ter (-tėr), *n.* [OD. *bluyster,* fr. root of *blast, bladder, blow.*] **1.** A vesicle of the skin, containing watery matter or serum. **2.** A superficial elevation, as on plants or the surface of steel. **3.** A plaster of Spanish flies, or other matter, applied to raise a blister. — *v. t.* To raise in blisters. — *v. t.* To raise a blister upon.

Blithe (blīth), *a.* [AS. *blīðe.*] Gay; merry; sprightly; joyous; glad. — **Blithe'ly,** *adv.* — **Blithe'some,** *a.*

Bliz'zard (blĭz'zėrd), *n.* [Formerly, in local use, a rattling volley; cf. "to *blaze* away" to fire away.] A gale of piercingly cold wind, usually accompanied with fine and blinding snow; a furious blast. [*U. S.*]

Bloat (blōt), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *blaut* soft, wet.] To puff out; to swell. — *n.* A term of contempt for a worthless, dissipated fellow.

Bloat (blōt), *v. t.* To dry (herrings) in smoke.

Bloat'er (-ẽr), *n.* The common herring, esp. when of large size, smoked, and half dried.

Block (blŏk), *n.* [OE. *blok;* cf. F. *bloc* a block; *bloquer* to block.] **1.** A mass of wood, stone, etc., usually with one or more plane faces. **2.** A wooden mold for shaping hats, bonnets, etc. **3.** Row of houses. **4.** A grooved pulley or sheave in a frame having a hook, eye, or strap, to attach it to an object, to raise or move it. **5.** A stop; obstacle. **6.** A piece of box or other wood for engravers' work. — *v. t.* **1.** To prevent passage from, through, or into, by obstructing the way. **2.** To secure or support by blocks. **3.** To shape on, or stamp with, a block.

Block-ade' (blŏk-ād'), *n.* [It. *bloccata.*] **1.** The shutting up of a place by troops or ships. **2.** An obstruction to passage. — *v. t.* **1.** To shut up (a town or fortress). **2.** To obstruct passage. — **Block-ad'er**, *n.*

Block'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A stupid fellow; dolt.

Block'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A wooden fort. **2.** A house of squared logs. [*West. & South. U. S.*]

Block'ish, *a.* Like a block; stupid; dull. — **Block'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Block'ish-ness**, *n.*

Blom'a-ry (blŏm'ā-rȳ), *n.* Bloomery.

Blond, Blonde (blŏnd), *a.* [F., fair, light.] Of a fair color; light-colored. — *n.* **1.** A person of fair complexion, with light hair and blue eyes. **2.** Silk lace originally of the color of raw silk, now sometimes dyed; — called also *blond lace.*

Blood (blŭd), *n.* [AS. *blōd.*] **1.** The red fluid circulating in animal bodies. **2.** Relationship by natural descent; consanguinity; kinship. **3.** Lineage; honorable birth. **4.** The shedding of blood; murder; manslaughter. **5.** Temper of mind; disposition. **6.** A man of fire or spirit; a gay, showy man; a rake.

Blood heat, heat equal to the temperature of human blood, or about 98½° Fahr. — **Blood horse**, a horse of the purest stock. — **Blood vessel**, a vessel, artery, or vein, in which blood circulates in an animal.

Blood'ed, *a.* Having pure blood; of approved breed.

Blood'guilt'y (-gĭlt'ȳ), *a.* Guilty of murder or bloodshed. — **Blood'guilt'i-ness**, *n.*

Blood'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A breed of powerful dogs, remarkable for acuteness of smell, and employed to recover prey and for tracking criminals.

Blood'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a bloody manner; cruelly.

Blood'i-ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being bloody. **2.** Disposition to shed blood; bloodthirstiness.

Blood'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of blood, or apparently so; lifeless; dead. **2.** Not attended with shedding of blood, or slaughter. **3.** Without spirit or activity.

Blood'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* A plant with red root and sap.

Blood'shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* The shedding of blood; slaughter; the taking life, as in war, riot, or murder.

Blood'shot' (-shŏt'), *a.* Red and inflamed; suffused with blood, or having the vessels turgid with blood.

Blood'suck'er (-sŭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any animal that sucks blood; esp., the leech. **2.** An extortioner.

Blood'thirst'y (-thẽrst'ȳ), *a.* Eager to shed blood; cruel; sanguinary; murderous.

Blood'y (blŭd'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Containing or like blood. **2.** Stained with blood. **3.** Given, or tending, to the shedding of blood; savage; murderous. **4.** Attended with bloodshed; sanguinary. — *v. t.* To stain with blood.

Blood'y-mind'ed (-mind'ĕd), *a.* Bloodthirsty.

Bloom (blōōm), *n.* [Icel. *blōm, blōmi;* fr. root of AS. *blōwan* to blow, blossom.] **1.** A blossom; flower of a plant; flowers, collectively. **2.** A blossoming or having the flowers open. **3.** A state or time of beauty, freshness, and vigor. **4.** The powdery coating upon certain fruits or leaves, as on grapes, plums, etc.; a flush; a glow. — *v. i.* **1.** To yield blossoms; to flower. **2.** To be in a state of growing youth and vigor; to flourish.

Bloom, *n.* [AS. *blōma* mass, *isenes blōma* lump of iron.] A mass of crude iron or steel, forged or rolled, preparatory to further working.

Bloom'er-y, Bloom'a-ry (blōōm'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* A furnace and forge in which blooms of wrought iron are made directly from the ore, or from cast iron. [cast iron.]

Bloom'ing, *n.* The making blooms from ore or from

Bloom'ing, *a.* **1.** Opening in blossoms; flowering. **2.** Thriving; indicating youth or health.

Bloom'y (-ȳ), *a.* Full of bloom; flowery.

Blos'som (blŏs'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *blōstma.*] Flower of a plant; florescence; bloom. — *v. i.* **1.** To put forth blossoms; to blow; to flower. **2.** To flourish and prosper.

Blot (blŏt), *v. t.* [Dan. *plette* to blot; *plet* a spot, stain.] **1.** To spot, stain, or bespatter; to mar; to soil. **2.** To disgrace. **3.** To cancel; to efface. **4.** To dry (writing) with blotting paper. — *v. i.* To take a blot. — *n.* **1.** A spot, as of ink on paper; blur. **2.** An obliteration or erasure. **3.** A spot on reputation; blemish.

Syn. — To obliterate; expunge; erase; efface; cancel; tarnish; disgrace; blur; sully; smear; smutch.

Blot, *n.* [Dan. *blot* bare, naked.] **1.** In the game of backgammon, a single man left on a point, exposed to be taken up. **2.** A weak point.

Blotch (blŏch; 52), *n.* [Cf. OE. *blacche* in *blacchepot* blacking pot, akin to *black.*] **1.** A blot or spot. **2.** A large pustule, or coarse eruption.

Blot'ter (blŏt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that blots; device for absorbing superfluous ink. **2.** A wastebook, in which to enter commercial transactions as they take place.

Blouse (blous; *F.* blōōz), *n.* [F.] A loose over-garment, like a smock frock; a loose coat of any material, as the undress uniform coat of the United States army.

Blow (blō), *v. i.* [*imp.* Blew (blū); *p. p.* Blown (blōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Blowing.] [AS. *blōwan* to blossom; akin to G. *blühen*, L. *florere* to flourish.] To flower; to blossom; to bloom. — *v. t.* To put forth (flowers). — *n.* A blossom; state of blossoming; mass of blossoms.

Blow, *n.* [G. *bläuen.*] **1.** A forcible stroke with the hand, fist, rod, club, sword, etc. **2.** A forcible act or effort; assault. **3.** A sudden calamity.

Syn. — Stroke; knock; shock; misfortune.

Blow, *v. i.* [*imp.* Blew (blū); *p. p.* Blown (blōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Blowing.] [AS. *blāwan* to blow, as wind.] **1.** To produce a current of air; to move rapidly or forcibly. **2.** To send forth a forcible current of air. **3.** To pant; to puff. **4.** To sound on being blown into, as a trumpet. **5.** To spout water, etc., as a whale. **6.** To be carried by the wind. **7.** To talk loudly; to storm. [*Colloq.*] — *v. t.* **1.** To force a current of air upon. **2.** To drive by a current of air; to impel. **3.** To cause (a wind instrument) to sound. **4.** To clear (an egg, the nose, etc.) of contents by forcing air through. **5.** To burst or destroy by an explosion **6.** To publish; to disclose. **7.** To swell by injecting air; to inflate. **8.** To put out of breath. **9.** To deposit eggs or larvæ upon, or in (meat, etc.). — *n.* **1.** A blowing; a violent blowing of the wind; a gale. **2.** A forcing air from the mouth, or through some instrument. **3.** The spouting of a whale. **4.** A single heat or operation of the Bessemer converter upon metal. **5.** An egg or larva deposited by a fly in flesh; act of depositing it.

Blow'er, *n.* **1.** One that blows. **2.** A device for producing a current of air, for increasing draft, ventilating, cleansing grain, etc. **3.** A small fish of the Atlantic coast; the puffer. **4.** A braggart, or loud talker. [*Slang*]

Blow'fly' (-flī'), *n.* A fly that deposits its eggs or young larvæ (*flyblows* or *maggots*) upon meat, etc.

Blown (blōn), *p. p. & a.* **1.** Swollen; inflated; puffed up. **2.** Stale; worthless. **3.** Out of breath; exhausted. **4.** Covered with eggs and larvæ of flies; flyblown.

Blown, *p. p. & a.* Opened; having blossomed.

Blow'pipe' (blō'pīp'), *n.* A tube for directing a jet of air into fire, so as to concentrate the heat on some object.

Blowzed (blouzd), **Blowz'y** (blou'zy), *a.* Having high color from exposure to weather; ruddy; frowzy.

Blub'ber (blŭb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A bubble. **2.** Fat of whales, etc., yielding oil. **3.** A large sea nettle. — *v. i.* To weep noisily, or so as to disfigure the face; to cry childishly. — *v. t.* **1.** To swell (the face) with weeping. **2.** To give vent to (tears) or utter (broken words or cries).

Bludg'eon (blŭj'ŭn), *n.* [Ir. *blocan* a little block.] A short stick, heavy at one end, used as a weapon.

Blue (blū), *a.* [Icel. *blār* livid; akin to Dan. *blaa* blue, G. *blau*.] **1.** Of the color of the clear sky. **2.** Low in spirits; melancholy; gloomy. **3.** Severe or over strict in morals. **4.** Literary; — abbr. fr. *bluestocking*.

Blue devils, apparitions supposed to be seen by persons suffering with *delirium tremens;* hence, very low spirits. — Blue gum, a very large Australian tree, affording protection against malaria. — Blue light, a composition which burns with a brilliant blue flame. — Blue mass, a preparation of mercury from which is formed the blue pill. — Blue ointment, mercurial ointment. — Blue Peter, a blue flag with a white square in the centre, used on British ships as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, etc. — Blue pill. (*a*) An aperient pill of prepared mercury. (*b*) Blue mass. — *n.* **1.** One of the seven primary colors; color of the clear sky. **2.** A pedantic woman; bluestocking. [*Colloq.*] **3.** *pl.* [Short for *blue devils*.] Low spirits; melancholy. [*Colloq.*] — *v. t.* To make blue.

Blue'bell' (-bĕl'), *n.* Name of several flowering plants.

Blue'ber-ry (-bẽr-ry), *n.* The berry of several shrubs of the Heath family.

Blue'bird' (blū'bẽrd'), *n.* A small song bird.

Blue'bot'tle (-bŏt't'l), *n.* **1.** A plant growing in grain fields. **2.** A large species of blowfly.

Blue'fish' (-fish'), *n.* A large, voracious food fish of the Atlantic coast of America and the West Indies.

Blue'ness, *n.* The quality of being blue; a blue color.

Blue'nose (-nōz), *n.* A nickname for a Nova Scotian.

Blue'stock'ing (-stŏk'ĭng), *n.* A female pedant.

Bluff (blŭf), *a.* [OD. *blaf* flat, broad; or LG. *bluffen* to frighten.] **1.** Having a broad, flattened front. **2.** Rising steeply with a flat or rounded front. **3.** Surly; churlish; gruff; rough. **4.** Abrupt; unceremonious; blunt; brusque. — *n.* **1.** A high, steep bank; a cliff with a broad face. **2.** A bluffing; an expression of self-confidence for intimidation. **3.** A game at cards; poker. [*U. S.*] — *v. t.* To frighten from a purpose by making a show of confidence in one's strength. [*Colloq.*]

Blu'ing (blū'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The rendering blue (steel, washed linen, etc.). **2.** Indigo, etc., to give a bluish tint.

Blu'ish, *a.* Somewhat blue.

Blun'der (blŭn'dẽr), *v. i.* [Perh. akin to *blend* to mix.] **1.** To make a gross mistake. **2.** To move clumsily. — *n.* A gross error, from carelessness, stupidity, or culpable ignorance. — **Blun'der-er**, **Blun'der-head'**, *n.*

Syn. — Blunder; Error; Mistake; Bull. — An *error* is a departure from what is right or correct. A *mistake* is the interchange or taking of one thing for another, through haste, inadvertence, etc. A *blunder* is a mistake or error of a gross kind, through carelessness, ignorance, or stupidity. A *bull* is a verbal blunder containing a laughable incongruity of ideas.

Blun'der-buss (-bŭs), *n.* [*Blunder* + D. *bus* tube, box; or fr. D. *donderbus* thunder box, gun.] **1.** A short gun with large bore, holding so many balls as to do execution without exact aim. **2.** A blundering fellow.

Blunge (blŭnj), *v. t.* To amalgamate and blend, to beat up or mix in water, as clay.

Blun'ger (blŭn'jẽr), *n.* [Corrup. fr. *plunger*.] A wooden blade for mixing clay in potteries; a plunger.

Blunt (blŭnt), *a.* [Prov. G. *bludde* a dull knife; or perh. akin to E. *blind*.] **1.** Dull; not sharp. **2.** Dull in understanding; stupid; — opposed to *acute*. **3.** Abrupt in manners or speech. — *v. t.* **1.** To dull the edge or point of. **2.** To repress or weaken. — **Blunt'ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Obtuse; dull; pointless; curt; abrupt; short; coarse; rude; brusque; impolite; uncivil.

Blur (blûr), *v. t.* [Prob. same as *blear*.] **1.** To obscure by making the form of confused and uncertain; to smear. **2.** To dim; to darken; to stain. — *n.* A stain; a blot; indistinctness.

Syn. — To spot; blot; disfigure; stain; sully.

Blurt (blûrt), *v. t.* [Cf. Blare.] To utter rashly.

Blush (blŭsh), *v. i.* [AS. *blyscan* to glow.] **1.** To redden in the cheeks, as from shame, modesty, or confusion. **2.** To grow red, or have a warm and delicate color. — *n.* **1.** Suffusion of the face with red. **2.** A rosy tint. — **Blush'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Blus'ter (blŭs'tẽr), *v. i.* [Allied to *blast*.] **1.** To blow fitfully with violence and noise. **2.** To swagger; to talk with noisy violence; to rage. — *v. t.* To bully. — *n.* Fitful noise and violence, as of a storm; violent and boastful language. — **Blus'ter-er**, *n.* — **Blus'ter-ing**, **Blus'ter-ous**, **Blus'trous**, *a.*

Syn. — Noise; boisterousness; tumult; turbulence; boasting; swaggering; bullying.

Bo'a (bō'ȧ), *n.* [L., a water serpent. Perh. fr. *bos* an ox.] **1.** A genus of large American serpents. **2.** A long, round fur tippet; — shaped like the *boa* constrictor.

Boa constrictor, a powerful serpent of tropical America, which kills its prey by constriction.

Boar (bōr), *n.* [AS. *bār;* akin to G. *bär* boar (but not *bär* bear).] The uncastrated male of swine; the wild hog.

Board (bōrd), *n.* [AS. *bord* board, shipboard; akin to *bred* plank.] **1.** A timber sawed thin, for use in building, etc. **2.** A table to put food upon. **3.** Food served on a table; meals furnished for pay. **4.** Table at which a council is held; number of persons sitting in council to manage business. **5.** Table for a game or other special purpose. **6.** Paper made thick and stiff like a board; pasteboard. **7.** *pl.* The stage in a theater. **8.** Side of a ship, etc.; the stretch which a ship makes in one tack. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with boards or boarding. **2.** To go on board of, or enter (a ship, railroad car, etc.). **3.** To supply with meals. — *v. i.* To receive meals, etc., for pay.

Board'er, *n.* **1.** One who lives at another's table for pay. **2.** One who boards a ship.

Board'ing, *n.* **1.** The entering a ship. **2.** A covering with boards; boards, collectively; a covering made of boards. **3.** Supply of meals and lodgings, for pay.

Boarding house, a house in which boarders are kept. — Boarding school, a school in which pupils receive board and lodging.

Boar'ish (bōr'ĭsh), *a.* Swinish; brutal; cruel.

Boast (bōst), *v. i. & t.* [OE. *bosten*, v., *bost*, *boost*, n., noise, boasting; cf. G. *bausen*, *brauschen*, to swell.] To brag; to glory; to exult. — *n.* **1.** A boasting or bragging. **2.** Occasion of exultation. — **Boast'er**, *n.* — **Boast'ful**, *a.* — **Boast'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Boast'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — To brag; bluster; vapor; crow; talk big.

Boat (bōt), *n.* [AS. *bāt;* akin to D. & G. *boot*. Cf. Batbau.] **1.** A small open vessel, moved by oars or by sails, wheels, etc. **2.** Any vessel; — sometimes applied to steam vessels of the largest class. **3.** A vehicle, utensil, or dish, shaped like a boat. — *v. t.* **1.** To transport in a boat. **2.** To place in a boat. — *v. i.* To go in a boat.

Boat hook, an iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat, raft, log, etc.

Boat'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Such as can be transported in a boat. **2.** Navigable for boats, or small river craft.

Boat'age (-āj), *n.* Conveyance by boat; charge for such conveyance.

Boat'ing, *n.* A rowing or sailing; carriage in boats.

Boat'man, *n.* One who manages a boat.

Boat'swain (bōt'swĭn; *colloq.*, bō's'n), *n.* An officer in charge of the boats, sails, anchors, cordage, etc., of a ship, and who summons the crew, etc.

Bob (bŏb), *n.* [Onomatopoetic.] **1.** Anything that plays loosely, or with a short jerking motion, as at the end of a string; a pendant. **2.** Bait used in angling; a cork attached to a fishing line; a float. **3.** Ball of a pendulum, or weight at the end of a plumb line. **4.** A

short, jerking motion. **5.** A mode of ringing changes on bells. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bobbed (bŏbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Bobbing.] **1.** To move in a short, jerking manner. **2.** To tap. **3.** To cut short (the hair, a horse's tail, etc.). — *v. i.* To jerk to and fro, or up and down.

Bob'bin (bŏb'bĭn), *n.* [F. *bobine*; cf. Ir. & Gael. *babán* tassel, or E. *bob.*] **1.** A small pin used in making pillow lace; a spool to hold thread in spinning machines, looms, sewing machines, etc. **2.** Fine cord or narrow braid.

Bob'bi-net' (-bĭ-nĕt'), *n.* A kind of cotton lace, wrought by machines, and not by hand.

Bob'o-link' (-ō-lĭŋk'), *n.* An American singing bird.

Bob'stay' (-stā'), *n.* A rope or chain confining a ship's bowsprit downward to the stem; — usually in *pl.*

Bob'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* An animal (as a horse or dog) with a short tail. — **Bob'tail'**, **Bob'tailed'** (-tāld'), *a.*

Bob'white' (-hwīt'), *n.* The quail of North America.

Bock'ing (bŏk'ĭng), *n.* [Fr. *Bocking*, England, where it was first made.] A coarse woolen fabric, used for floor cloths, etc.

Bobwhite.

Bod'dice (bŏd'dĭs), *n.* Bodice.

Bode (bōd), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *bodian* to announce, tell, fr. *bod* message, fr. root of *bēdan* to command. See Bid.] To indicate (future events) by signs; to portend; to foreshow.

Bod'ice (bŏd'ĭs), *n.* [Prop. pl. of *body*, OE. *bodies* a pair of bodies, equiv. to a bodice. Cf. Corset.] **1.** A corset; stays. **2.** A close-fitting outer waist or upper part of a woman's dress.

Bod'ied (-ĭd), *a.* Having a body; — usually in composition.

Bod'i-less (-ĭ-lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no body. **2.** Without material form; incorporeal.

Bod'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *a.* Having a body or material form; physical; consisting of matter. — *adv.* **1.** Corporeally; in the body. **2.** Entirely; completely.

Bod'ing (bōd'ĭng), *a.* Foreshowing; presaging; ominous. — *n.* A prognostic; omen; foreboding.

Bod'kin (bŏd'kĭn), *n.* [OE. *boydekyn* dagger.] **1.** A pointed implement for making holes in cloth, etc.; stiletto. **2.** A blunt needle for drawing tape, ribbon, etc., through a loop or a hem.

Bod'y (bŏd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* Bodies (-ĭz). [AS. *bodig.*] **1.** The material substance of an animal. **2.** The trunk, or main part, of a person, animal, tree, army, country, etc. **3.** A person; — freq. in comp.; as, any*body*, no*body*. **4.** A collective mass of persons; a corporation. **5.** A number of things or particulars embodied in a system; a general collection; any substance distinct from others. **6.** Part of a garment covering the body. **7.** Box of a vehicle, to contain the load. **8.** Geometrical figure having length, breadth, and thickness. **9.** Consistency; substance; strength. — *v. t.* To give shape or consistency to; to embody.

Bod'y-guard' (-gärd'), *n.* **1.** A guard to defend the person; a lifeguard. **2.** Retinue; following.

‖ **Boer** (bōr), *n.* [D.] Dutch colonist in South Africa.

Bog (bŏg), *n.* [Ir. & Gael., soft, moist: Gael. *bogan* quagmire.] **1.** A quagmire; marsh; morass. **2.** A clump of earth, roots, and grass, in a swamp. [*Local, U. S.*] — *v. t.* To sink and stick, as in mud and mire.

Bog ore. An ore of iron found in boggy land.

Bo'gey (bō'gĭ), *n.* A bogy.

Bog'gle (bŏg'g'l), *v. i.* [See Boggle.] **1.** To stop as if suddenly frightened, or in doubt. **2.** To do anything awkwardly. **3.** To dissemble.

Bog'gy (-gĭ), *a.* Like a bog; swampy.

Bo'gle (bō'g'l), *n.* [Scot. & North Eng., a specter.] A goblin; specter; bogy; bugbear. [Written also *boggle.*]

Bo'gus (bō'gŭs), *a.* Spurious; fictitious; sham.

Bog'wood' (bŏg'wŏŏd'), *n.* Wood of trees dug from peat bogs; — of ebony color, and used in ornaments.

Bo'gy (bō'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* Bogies (-gĭz). [See Boggle.] A specter; hobgoblin; bugbear. [Written also *bogey.*]

Bo-hea' (bō-hē'), *n.* [Fr. *Wu-i*, pron. in Chinese *bu-i*, name of the hills where this tea grows.] Bohea tea, an inferior kind of black tea.

Bo-he'mi-a (-mĭ-ä), *n.* **1.** A country of central Europe. **2.** The community of social Bohemians.

Bo-he'mi-an (-an), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Bohemia, or its ancient language. **2.** Pertaining to a social gipsy or "Bohemian;" vagabond; free and easy. [*Modern*] — *n.* **1.** A native of Bohemia. **2.** Language of the Czechs. **3.** A restless vagabond; an adventurer in art or literature. [*Modern*] — **Bo-he'mi-an-ism**, *n.*

Boil (boil), *v. i.* [OF. *boillir*, fr. L. *bullire* to bubble, *bulla* bubble.] **1.** To bubble from heat; to effervesce. **2.** To pass from a liquid state to vapor, when heated. **3.** To be excited with passion. — *v. t.* **1.** To heat to the boiling point. **2.** To form, or separate, by boiling or evaporation. **3.** To heat in a boiling liquid, as in cooking, cleansing, etc.

Boil, *n.* A hard, inflamed tumor, containing pus.

Boil'er, *n.* **1.** One who boils. **2.** A vessel in which anything is boiled, or steam is generated.

Boil'er-y, *n.* A place and apparatus for boiling.

Boil'ing, *a.* Heated to the point of bubbling; surging; swelling with heat or passion. — *n.* **1.** Ebullition; agitation. **2.** Exposure to action of hot liquid.

Boiling point, temperature at which a fluid becomes vapor. For water, at the level of the sea, barometer 30 in., it is 212° Fahrenheit; for alcohol, 172.96°; for ether, 94.8°.

Bois'ter-ous (bois'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [OE. *boistous.*] Violent; stormy; turbulent. — **Bois'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Loud; roaring; violent; stormy; turbulent; furious; tumultuous; noisy; impetuous; vehement.

Bold (bōld), *a.* [AS. *bald, beald.*] **1.** Forward to meet danger; venturesome; not shrinking from risk. **2.** Exhibiting or requiring spirit and contempt of danger; planned with courage. **3.** Too forward; taking undue liberties; over confident; lacking modesty or restraint. **4.** Standing prominently out to view; markedly conspicuous; in high relief. **5.** Steep; abrupt; prominent. — **Bold'ly**, *adv.* — **Bold'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Courageous; daring; brave; fearless; valiant; manful; audacious; confident; forward; impudent.

Bold'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* **1.** Somewhat impudent. **2.** Having a conspicuous or heavy face; — said of type.

☞ **This line is *bold-faced* nonpareil.**

Bole (bōl), *n.* [Icel. *bolr*; akin to LG. *boll* round. Cf. Bulge.] Trunk of a tree.

Bole, *n.* [Gr. βῶλος clod of earth.] **1.** A friable earthy clay, usually colored red by oxide of iron, and used to color various substances. **2.** A bolus; a dose.

Boll (bōl), *n.* [AS. *bolla.* See Bowl a vessel.] The pod or capsule of a plant; a pericarp of globular form. — *v. i.* To form a boll or seed vessel; to go to seed.

Bol'ster (bōl'stẽr), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A long pillow to support the head of one reclining. **2.** A compress or other thing to hinder pressure or to support a part of the body. **3.** A support in machinery, etc. **4.** Anything used to prevent chafing. — *v. t.* To support; to hold up.

Some forms of Bolts. *A* Tap bolt; *B* Stove bolt; *C* Machine bolt; *D* Carriage bolt. *B, C,* and *D* are furnished with nuts.

Bolt (bōlt), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A shaft for a crossbow or catapult; arrow; dart. **2.** Lightning; thunderbolt. **3.** A strong pin, to hold

something in place. **4.** A sliding catch for a door or gate; portion of a lock which is shot or withdrawn by action of the key. **5.** A roll of cloth. — *v. t.* **1.** To shoot. **2.** To utter precipitately; to blurt out. **3.** To swallow (food) without chewing. **4.** To reject (a nomination made by one's own party). **5.** To secure with bolts; to shackle; to restrain. — *v. i.* **1.** To start forth like a bolt or arrow; to dart. **2.** To spring suddenly aside, or out of the regular path. **3.** To break away from one's political party. — *adv.* Suddenly; straight. — *n.* **1.** A sudden start aside; sudden flight. **2.** A breaking away from one's party.

Bolt (bōlt), *v. t.* [OF. *buleter.*] To sift (bran) from flour, by a bolter; to separate, assort, refine, or purify. — *n.* A fine sieve for bolting flour and meal; a bolter.

Bolt'er, *n.* One who bolts; a horse which starts suddenly aside; a man who breaks from his party.

Bolt'er, *n.* **1.** One who sifts flour or meal. **2.** An instrument for separating bran from flour; a sieve.

Bo'lus (bō'lŭs), *n.* [L., bit, morsel.] A rounded mass of anything, esp. a large pill.

Bomb (bŏm *or* bŭm), *n.* [F. *bombe* bombshell, fr. L. *bombus* a humming noise.] A shell; esp., a spherical shell, fired from mortars.

Bom-bard' (bŏm- *or* bŭm-bärd'), *v. t.* To attack with artillery; to throw shells, hot shot, etc., at or into. — **Bom-bard'ment,** *n.* — **Bom'bar-dier'** (-bär-dēr'), *n.*

Bom'ba-zine' (bŭm'bȧ-zēn'), *n.* Bombazine.

Bom'bast (bŏm'- *or* bŭm'bȧst), *n.* [OF. *bombace*, LL. *bombax* cotton; hence, padding, fustian. See BOMBAZINE.] **1.** Orig., cotton, or cotton wool. **2.** High-sounding words; inflated style; fustian. — *a.* Big without meaning; magniloquent; bombastic. — **Bom-bas'tic, Bom-bas'tic-al,** *a.* — **Bom'bas'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Bom'ba-zine' (bŏm'- *or* bŭm'bȧ-zēn'), *n.* [F. *bombazin*, L. *bombycinus* silken, *bombycinum* a silk or cotton texture, fr. *bombyx* silk, silkworm.] A twilled dress fabric having a silk warp and worsted weft. [Spelt also *bombasin*, and *bombasine.*]

Bomb'proof' (bŏm'- *or* bŭm'prōōf'), *a.* Secure against the explosive force of bombs. — *n.* A structure impenetrable by heavy shot and shell.

Bomb'shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* A bomb.

‖ **Bom'byx** (bŏm'bĭks), *n.* [L.] A genus of moths including the silkworm moth.

Bo-nan'za (bō-năn'zȧ), *n.* [Sp., prop., fair weather, prosperity, fr. L. *bonus* good.] In mining, a rich vein of silver or gold; anything profitable. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

‖ **Bon'bon'** (bŏn'bŏn'), *n.* [F., fr. *bon bon* very good, fr. *bon* good.] Sugar confectionery; sugarplum; a dainty.

Bond (bŏnd), *n.* [Same as *band.*] **1.** That which binds or ties; cord, chain, etc.; band; ligament. **2.** *pl.* Captivity; restraint. **3.** A written obligation to fulfill a contract. **4.** Union of stones in a wall.

Syn. — Chains; fetters; captivity; imprisonment. — *v. t.* To condition by a bond; to mortgage.

Bond, *n.* [OE. *bond* peasant, serf, AS. *bonda* husband, householder.] Formerly, a vassal or serf; a slave. — *a.* In a state of servitude; captive.

Bond'age (-ĭj), *n.* **1.** A being bound, or under restraint; captivity. **2.** Obligation; tie of duty.

Syn. — Thralldom; imprisonment.

Bond'ed, *a.* Placed under a bond, as for payment of duties, or conformity to certain regulations.

Bond'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A female slave.

Bond'man (-mȧn), *n.* A man slave.

Bond' serv'ant (sĕrv'ȧnt). A slave.

Bonds'man (bŏndz'mȧn), *n.* **1.** A bondman. **2.** A legal surety; one who gives security for another.

Bond'wom'an (bŏnd'wo͝om'ȧn), **Bonds'wom'an** (bŏndz'-), *n.* A woman who is a slave, or in bondage.

Bone (bōn), *n.* [AS. *bān*; akin to Icel. & G. *bein* bone, leg.] **1.** The hard, calcified tissue of the skeleton of vertebrate animals. **2.** One of the parts of an animal skeleton; any fragment of bony substance; (*pl.*) the frame or skeleton of the body. **3.** Whalebone; a piece of steel for a corset. — *v. t.* **1.** To withdraw bones from the flesh of, as in cookery. **2.** To put whalebone into. **3.** To fertilize with bone. **4.** To steal. [*Slang*]

Bone'set' (bōn'sĕt'), *n.* A medicinal plant, the thoroughwort, having diaphoretic and tonic properties.

Bon'fire' (bŏn'fīr'), *n.* [OE. *bonefire*, orig., a fire of bones.] A fire built in the open air, in exultation, etc.

‖ **Bon'mot'** (bŏn'mō'), *n.*; *pl.* BONSMOTS (-mōz'). [F. *bon* good + *mot* word.] A witty repartee; jest.

‖ **Bonne** (bŏn), *n.* (F., prop., good woman.) A female servant charged with the care of a young child.

Bon'net (bŏn'nĕt), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *bonneta.*] **1.** A cap worn by Scotchmen. **2.** A woman's covering for the back and sides of the head, but not the forehead. **3.** The second stomach of a ruminating animal.

Bon'ny (-nĭ), *a.* [F. *bon*, fem. *bonne*, fr. L. *bonus* good.] **1.** Handsome; pretty; lively and graceful. **2.** Gay; merry; blithe. — **Bon'ni-ly,** *adv.*

Bon'ny-clab'ber (-klăb'bĕr), *n.* [Ir. *bainne* milk + *clabar* mud, mire.] Coagulated sour milk; curdled milk.

‖ **Bon' ton'** (bŏn' tŏn'). [F., good tone, manner.] The height of the fashion; fashionable society.

Bo'nus (bō'nŭs), *n.* [L., good.] **1.** A premium given for a loan or other privilege. **2.** An extra dividend. **3.** Money paid in addition to a stated compensation.

‖ **Bon' vi'vant'** (bŏn' vē'vän'); *pl.* BONS VIVANTS (-vänz'). [F. *bon* good + *vivant*, p. pr. of *vivre* to live.] A good fellow; jovial companion; free liver.

Bon'y (bō'nĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or full of, bones; pertaining to bones. **2.** Having large or prominent bones.

Bon'ze (bŏn'zē), *n.* [Pg. *bonzo*, fr. Japan *bōzu.*] A Buddhist or Fohist priest, monk, or nun.

Boo'by (bo͞o'bĭ), *n.* [Sp. *bobo* dunce, idiot.] **1.** A dunce; stupid fellow. **2.** (*a*) A swimming bird of the West Indies, related to the gannet. (*b*) A penguin of the antarctic seas. — *a.* Stupid; dull. — **Boo'by-ish,** *a.*

Boo'dle (bōō'd'l), *n.* **1.** The whole collection or lot. [*Low, U. S.*] **2.** Money given for votes or political influence; bribe money; swag. [*Polit. slang, U. S.*]

Book (bo͝ok), *n.* [AS. *bōc*, fr. *bōc*, *bēce*, beech; because the ancient Saxons wrote on beechen board.] **1.** A collection of sheets of paper bound together, printed or not. **2.** A composition; a treatise. **3.** A register of accounts, of debts and credits, receipts and expenditures, etc. **4.** Six tricks taken by one side, in whist; in certain other games, two or more corresponding cards, forming a set. — *v. t.* To enter or register in a book or list.

Book account, a register of debt or credit in a book. — **Book muslin.** (*a*) A kind of muslin used for covers of books. (*b*) Thin white muslin for ladies' dresses. — **To make a book,** to le· bets (recorded in a pocket book) against the success of every horse, so that the bookmaker wins on all the unsuccessful horses and loses only on the winning horse or horses.

Book'bind'er (-bīnd'ĕr), *n.* One whose occupation is to bind books. — **Book'bind'er-y,** *n.* — **Book'bind'ing,** *n.*

Book'case' (-kās'), *n.* A case to hold books.

Book'ish, *a.* **1.** Given to study; understanding books rather than men. **2.** Formal; labored; pedantic.

Book'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* One who keeps accounts; one in charge of the books in an office.

Book'keep'ing, *n.* Art of recording business transactions, so as to show the state of the business in which they occur. The books commonly used are a *daybook*, *cashbook*, *journal*, and *ledger.*

Book'mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who writes and publishes books; a compiler. **2.** A betting man who "makes a book." See under BOOK, *n.*

Book'sell'er (-sĕl'ĕr), *n.* One who sells books.

Book'shelf' (-shĕlf'), *n.* A shelf to hold books.

Book'store' (-stōr'), *n.* A store for selling books.

Book'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **1.** A larva of a beetle or moth injurious to books. **2.** A close student.

Boom (bōōm), *n.* [D., tree, pole, bar. See BEAM.] **1.** A spar extending the bottom of a sail. **2.** A bar, cable, etc., across a river or mouth of a harbor. — *v. t.* To extend, or push, with a boom.

Boom, *v. i.* [Onomatopoetic.] **1.** To cry or roar with a hollow sound. **2.** To rush violently, as a ship before a free wind. **3.** To grow rapidly in market value or in favor. — *n.* **1.** A hollow roar; cry of the bittern. **2.** A strong and extensive advance in market prices, etc.

Boom'er-ang (-ĕr-ăng), *n.* A missile weapon of Australia and some parts of India.

Boon (bōōn), *n.* [OE. *bone, boin,* a petition, fr. Icel. *bōn;* influenced by F. *bon* good, L. *bonus.*] A gift; grant. — *a.* **1.** Kind; bountiful. **2.** Gay; jovial.

Boor (bōōr), *n.* [D. *boer* farmer, boor.] **1.** A peasant; rustic. **2.** A Dutch colonist in South Africa, Guiana, etc.; boer. **3.** One clownish in manners. — **Boor'ish,** *a.*

Boose (bōōz), *v. i.* To booze.

Boost (bōōst), *v. t.* [Cf. BOAST.] To lift or push from behind (one endeavoring to climb); to assist in advancing. — *n.* A push from behind; help. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Boot (bōōt), *n.* [AS. *bōt;* prop., a making good.] **1.** Remedy; amends; reparation. **2.** Something given to equalize an exchange. — *v. t.* To profit; to avail.

Boot, *n.* [F. *botte,* LL. *botta.*] **1.** A covering for the foot and lower leg. **2.** A place for baggage at either end of a stagecoach. **3.** An apron for a vehicle, to protect from rain and mud. — *v. t.* & *i.* To put boots on.

Boot-ee' (bōō-tē'), *n.* A half boot or short boot.

Booth (bōōth), *n.* [OE. *bothe;* akin to AS. *būan* to dwell, E. *boor, bower, be.*] **1.** A shed for temporary occupation. **2.** A stall in a market or at a polling place.

Boot'jack' (bōōt'jăk'), *n.* A device for pulling off boots.

Boot'less, *a.* [Fr. *boot* remedy, profit.] Unavailing; unprofitable; useless.

Boots (bōōts), *n.* A servant who cleans boots and shoes.

Boo'ty (bōō'tȳ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *bȳti* exchange, barter; influenced by *boot* profit.] Spoil taken in war; plunder.

Booze (bōōz), *v. i.* [D. *buizen,* perh. fr. *buis* tube, *bus* box, jar.] To drink greedily; to tipple. [Written also *bouse,* and *boose.*] — *n.* A carouse; a drinking.

Booz'y, *a.* A little intoxicated; fuddled. [*Colloq.*]

Bo-peep' (bō-pēp'), *n.* A looking out suddenly, so as to startle (children in play), or a looking out and drawing back, as if frightened.

Bo'rax (bō'răks), *n.* [F. & LL.; fr. Ar. *būraq.*] A crystalline salt, with a slight alkaline taste, used as a flux, in soldering metals, making enamels, fixing colors on porcelain, and as a soap. — **Bo-rac'ic** (bō-răs'ĭk), *a.*

Bor'der (bôr'dẽr), *n.* [F. *bordure,* fr. *border* to border, fr. *bord* a border; of German origin.] **1.** Outer part or edge of anything. **2.** A boundary; frontier.

Syn. — Edge; verge; margin; brim; confine.

— *v. t.* **1.** To touch at the edge or boundary; to be adjacent. **2.** To approach; to verge. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a border for. **2.** To touch, or be touched; to be near the limits or boundary. [country.

Bor'der-er, *n.* One who dwells on the confines of a

Bore (bôr), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *borian.*] **1.** To perforate (a solid body) by turning an auger, drill, etc.; to pierce. **2.** To make (a passage) by laborious effort, as in boring. **3.** To weary by tedious iteration or by dullness; to tire; to pester. — *n.* **1.** A hole made by boring; a perforation. **2.** Internal cylindrical cavity of a gun, pipe, or tube. **3.** Interior diameter; caliber. **4.** A tool for boring, as an auger. **5.** A person or thing that wearies

Bore, *n.* [Icel. *bāra* wave.] A tidal flood which rushes into rivers of peculiar location, in high waves.

Bore, *imp.* of BEAR to support, also of BEAR to produce.

Bo're-al (bō'rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *borealis,* fr. Gr. Βορέας north wind.] Northern; pertaining to the north wind.

Bor'er (bôr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that bores; an instrument for boring. **2.** A mollusk which burrows in wood, limestone, etc.; larva which penetrates trees.

Born (bôrn), *p. p.* & *a.* [See BEAR, *v. t.*] **1.** Brought forth; brought into life; introduced by birth. **2.** Having a certain character from birth; by nature; innate.

Borne (bôrn), *p. p.* of BEAR. Carried; conveyed; supported; defrayed.

Bo'ron (bō'rŏn), *n.* A nonmetallic chemical element, occurring in borax, and obtained in a semi-metallic form, also in crystals resembling the diamond in hardness.

Bor'ough (bŭr'ō), *n.* [AS. *burh, burg;* akin to *beorgan* to hide, defend.] **1.** An incorporated village or town that is not a city. **2.** The citizens of a borough.

Bor'row (bŏr'rō), *v. t.* [AS. *borgian,* fr. *borg, borh,* pledge.] **1.** To receive from another as a loan; — opposite of *lend.* **2.** To copy. — **Bor'row-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

‖ **Bos** (bŏs), *n.* [L., ox, cow.] A genus of ruminant quadrupeds, including wild and domestic cattle.

Bos'age (bŏs'kĭj), *n.* [OF., grove, fr. LL. *boscus* thicket.] A growth of trees or shrubs; underwood.

Bosh (bŏsh), *n.* [Turk.] Empty talk; humbug.

Bos'om (bōōz'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *bōsm.*] **1.** The breast. **2.** The seat of the passions, affections, and operations of the mind; secret thoughts. **3.** Embrace; fold. — *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the bosom. **2.** Intimate; confidential; beloved. — *v. t.* To take to heart; to cherish.

Boss (bŏs), *n.* [F. *bosse.*] **1.** A stud; knob. **2.** Raised work. — *v. t.* To emboss; to stud. — **Boss'y,** *a.*

Boss, *n.* [D. *baas* master.] A master workman or superintendent; a manager; a political dictator. — *v. t.* & *i.* To hold mastery over; to superintend. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Bo-tan'ic (bō-tăn'ĭk), **Bo-tan'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to botany. — **Bo-tan'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Bot'a-nist (bŏt'ă-nĭst), *n.* One skilled in botany.

Bot'a-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To study plants.

Bot'a-ny (bŏt'ă-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. βοτάνη plant, fr. βόσκειν to graze.] Science of plants.

Botch (bŏch; 52), *n.* [Cf. D. *botsen* to beat.] **1.** Patch put on, or part of a garment patched clumsily. **2.** A clumsy performance; a bungle. — *v. t.* **1.** To mend clumsily. **2.** To mar by unskillful work; to spoil. — **Botch'er-y,** *n.* — **Botch'y,** *a.*

Bot'fly' (bŏt'flī'), *n.* A dipterous insect of many species, some of which infest the horse, ox, and sheep, on which they deposit their eggs.

Botfly of Horse (*Gastrophilus equi*). *a* Larva or Bot; *b* Adult female Botfly. Somewhat enlarged.

Both (bōth), *a.* or *pron.* [OE. *bothe, bape;* akin to G. & D. *beide,* also AS. *begen,* and Gr. ἄμφω, L. *ambo.* Cf. AMB-.] The one and the other; the two. — *conj.* As well; not only; equally.

Both'er (bŏth'ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. Ir. *buaidhirt* trouble.] To annoy; to worry; to perplex. — *v. i.* To feel care; to make or take trouble. — *n.* One that bothers; embarrassment; worry; petty trouble.

Both'er-a'tion, *n.* Vexation. [*Colloq.*]

Bot'ry-oid (bŏt'rĭ-oid), **Bot'ry-oid'al** (-oi'dal), *a.* [Gr. βότρυς a cluster of grapes + *-oid.*] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

Bots (bŏts), *n. pl.* [Cf. Gael. *botus* belly worm.] The larvæ of a botfly, infesting the stomach, throat, or intestines of the horse. [Written also *botts.*]

Bot'tle (bŏt'tl), *n.* [OF. *botel,* LL. *buticula,* dim. of *butis* flask.] **1.** A narrow-necked vessel for holding liquids. **2.** The contents of a bottle. — *v. t.* To put into bottles; to inclose in, or restrain as in, a bottle.

Bot'tle-hold'er (bŏt't'l-hōld'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who attends a pugilist in a prize fight, with a bottle of water for his refreshment. **2.** An abettor; backer. [*Colloq.*]

Bot'tom (bŏt'tŭm), *n.* [AS. *botm.*] **1.** The lowest part of anything; the foot. **2.** The under surface. **3.** That upon which anything rests; foundation; groundwork. **4.** Bed of a body of water. **5.** Low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river; valley. **6.** The part of a ship under water; the vessel itself; a ship. **7.** Power of endurance. — *a.* Pertaining to the bottom; fundamental; lowest. — *v. t.* **1.** To found or build upon. **2.** To furnish with a bottom. **3.** To get to the bottom of. — *v. i.* To be based. — **Bot'tom-less,** *a.*

Bot'tom-ry (-rȳ), *n.* [Fr. BOTTOM, *n.*, in sense 6: cf. D. *bodemerij.*] A kind of mortgage, binding a ship as security for repayment of money advanced or lent.

‖ **Bou'doir'** (bōō'dwŏr'), *n.* [F., fr. *bouder* to pout, sulk.] A lady's private room.

‖ **Bouffe** (bōōf), *n.* [F., buffoon.] Comic opera.

Bough (bou), *n.* [AS. *bōg, bōh,* bough, shoulder.] An arm of a tree, esp. a main branch. [bribed.

Bought (bạt), *imp. & p. p.* of BUY. — *a.* Purchased;

‖ **Bou-gie'** (bōō-zhē'), *n.* [F., wax candle.] **1.** A long, flexible surgical instrument, to remove obstructions, etc. **2.** A slender rod of gelatin, etc., impregnated with medicine, for introduction into the urethra, etc.

Bon'illon' (bōō'yŏN'), *n.* [F., fr. *bouillir* to boil.] **1.** A liquid food made by boiling meat in water; a clear soup. **2.** An excrescence on a horse's frush or frog.

Boul'der (bōl'dẽr), *n.* A bowlder.

‖ **Bon'le-vard'** (bōō'lẽ-vär'), *n.* [F., fr. G. *bollwerk.* See BULWARK.] **1.** Orig., a bulwark or rampart. **2.** A public walk or broad avenue.

Bounce (bouns), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *bonzen* to strike, *bons* blow; prob. imitative.] **1.** To knock loudly. **2.** To spring suddenly; to bound. — *v. t.* **1.** To thump. **2.** To cause to bound or rebound; to toss. **3.** To eject violently. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — *n.* **1.** A sudden leap, bound, or rebound. **2.** A heavy blow. **3.** Bluster; brag; an impudent lie. — *adv.* With a sudden leap; suddenly.

Boun'cer (boun'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who bounces. **2.** A boaster; bully. **3.** A bold lie or liar. **4.** Something big.

Boun'cing, *a.* **1.** Stout; lusty; buxom. **2.** Big.

Bound (bound), *n.* [OE. *bounde,* OF. *bonne, bonde,* F. *borne,* fr. LL. *bodina, bonna;* prob. of Celtic origin.] The external or limiting line of any object or space; confine; extent; boundary. — *v. t.* **1.** To limit; to confine. **2.** To name the boundaries of.

Bound, *v. i.* [F. *bondir* to leap, fr. L. *bombitare* to buzz, hum, fr. *bombus* a humming, buzzing. See BOMB.] **1.** To move with sudden springs or leaps. **2.** To rebound, as an elastic ball. — *v. t.* To cause to rebound. — *n.* **1.** A leap; a jump. **2.** A rebound. **3.** A spring from one foot to the other, in dancing.

Bound, *imp. & p. p.* of BIND.

Bound, *p. p. & a.* **1.** Restrained by a band, fetters, or the like. **2.** Inclosed in a binding or cover. **3.** Under legal or moral obligation. **4.** Constrained or compelled; destined; certain; — followed by the infinitive. **5.** Resolved. [*Colloq. U. S.*] **6.** Constipated; costive.

Bound, *a.* [P. p. of OE. *bounen* to prepare, fr. *boun* ready, prepared; akin to E. *boor* and *bower.*] Ready or intending to go; on the way toward; going.

Bound'a-ry (-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* That which fixes a limit or extent; a bounding or separating line.

Syn. — BOUND; BOUNDARY; limit; border; term; termination; barrier; verge; confines; precinct. — *Boundary,* in its original and strictest sense, is a visible object or mark indicating a limit. *Bound* is the limit itself.

Bound'en (boun'dn), *p. p. & a.* [Old p. p. of *bind.*] **1.** Under obligation; bound by some favor rendered; obliged; beholden. **2.** Made obligatory; binding.

Bound'less, *a.* Without bounds; vast.

Syn. — Unlimited; immeasurable; infinite.

Boun'te-ous (boun'tē-ŭs), *a.* Liberal; disposed to give freely; beneficent. — **Boun'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Boun'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

Boun'ti-ful (-tȳ-ful), *a.* **1.** Free in giving; liberal. **2.** Plentiful. — **Boun'ti-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Boun'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Liberal; munificent; generous; bounteous.

Boun'ty, *n.* [F. *bonté,* fr. L. *bonitas,* fr. *bonus* good.] **1.** Liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; munificence. **2.** That which is given generously. **3.** A premium to induce men to enlist into the public service, or to encourage any branch of industry.

Bou-quet' (bōō-kā'), *n.* [F., bunch of flowers, trees, feathers, for *bouquet* thicket, dim. of LL. *boscus.*] **1.** A bunch of flowers. **2.** A perfume; aroma.

Bour'bon (bōōr'bŭn), *n.* [Fr. the castle and seigniory of *Bourbon* in France.] **1.** A member of a family which has occupied several European thrones. **2.** A politician who neither forgets nor learns anything; an obstinate conservative. — **Bour'bon-ism,** *n.*

Bour-geois' (bûr-jois'), *n.* [Name of a French type founder, or fr. F. *bourgeois* of the middle class.] A size of type between long primer and brevier.

☞ This line is printed in *bourgeois* type.

‖ **Bour-geois'** (bōōr-zhwä'), *n.* [F., fr. *bourg* town.] A man of middle rank in society; one of the French shopkeeping class. — *a.* Characteristic of the middle class.

‖ **Bour-geoi-sie'** (bōōr-zhwä-zē'), *n.* [F.] The French middle class, particularly those in trade.

Bour'geon (bûr'jŭn), *v. i.* [F. *bourgeon* a bud, *bourgeonner* to bud.] To sprout; to put forth buds.

Bourn } (bōrn), *n.* [AS. *burna;* akin to OS. *brunno*
Bourne } spring.] A stream or rivulet; a burn.

Bourn } (bōrn *or* bōōrn), *n.* [F. *borne.* See BOUND
Bourne } a limit.] A bound; boundary; limit; goal.

‖ **Bourse** (bōōrs), *n.* [F., purse, exchange, LL. *bursa,* fr. Gr. *βύρσα* skin, of which a purse was usually made. Cf. PURSE, BURSE.] An exchange, where merchants, bankers, etc., meet for business.

Bouse (bōōz), *v. i. & n.* Booze.

Bout (bout), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *bugt* bend, turning.] **1.** Work performed at one time; turn; round. **2.** Contest.

Bo'vine (bō'vin), *n.* [LL. *bovinus,* fr. L. *bos, bovis,* ox, cow.] **1.** Pertaining to the genus *Bos;* relating to the ox or cow. **2.** Sluggish and patient; dull.

Bow (bou), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *būgan;* akin to L. *fugere* to flee, Gr. *φεύγειν.*] To bend; to curve; to turn; to incline. — *n.* An inclination of the head, in reverence, civility, or submission; obeisance.

Bow (bō), *n.* [AS. *boga,* fr. *būgan* to bend.] **1.** Anything bent or curved. **2.** A weapon made of elastic material, with a cord connecting the ends, for propelling an arrow. **3.** A knot formed by doubling a ribbon or string. **4.** The ∪-shaped piece securing an ox's neck to the yoke. **5.** An instrument of stretched horsehairs for playing on a violin, etc. **6.** *sing.* or *pl.* Two pieces of wood forming the forward part of a saddletree. — *v. t.* To play (music) with a bow. — *v. i.* To manage the bow.

Bow (bou), *n.* [Icel. *bōgr* shoulder, bow of a ship. See BOUGH.] **1.** The rounded part of a ship forward; stem; prow. **2.** One who rows in the forward part of a boat; the bow oar.

Bow'el (bou'ẽl), *n.* [OF. *boel,* fr. L. *botulus* sausage.] One of an animal's intestines; an entrail; a gut; — generally in plural. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOWELED or BOWELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOWELING or BOWELLING.] To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate; to disembowel.

Bow'er (bou'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who bows or bends. **2.** An anchor carried at the bow of a ship.

Bow'er, *n.* [G. *bauer* peasant; the figure for the knave in cards. See BOOR.] One of the two highest cards in the game of euchre.

Bow'er, *n.* [AS. *būr,* akin to *būan* to dwell; G. *bauer* cage, *bauer* peasant.] **1.** Anciently, a chamber; a lady's

private apartment. **2.** A rustic cottage. **3.** A shelter in a garden; arbor; shady recess. — *v. t.* To embower.

Bow'er-y (bou'ẽr-ỹ), *a.* Shading, like a bower; full of bowers. — *n.* A farm or plantation with its buildings. — *a.* Characteristic of the Bowery (a street in New York); swaggering; flashy.

Bow'knot' (bō'nŏt'), *n.* A knot in which part of the string is drawn through in a loop or bow.

Bowl (bōl), *n.* [AS. *bolla.*] **1.** A concave vessel, to hold liquids, etc. **2.** A drinking vessel; convivial drinking. **3.** Contents of a bowl. **4.** Hollow part of a thing.

Bowl, *n.* [F. *boule,* fr. L. *bulla* bubble, stud. Cf. BULL edict.] **1.** A ball for rolling on a level surface. **2.** *pl.* A game played with biased balls on level ground; the game of tenpins. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To roll (a bowl, cricket ball, etc.). **2.** To roll smoothly on, or as on, wheels. **3.** To pelt with anything rolled.

Bowl'der, Boul'der (bōl'dẽr), *n.* [Sw. *bullra* to roar, rattle.] **1.** A large pebble. **2.** A mass of rock transported by natural agencies from its native bed.

Bow'leg' (bō'lĕg'), *n.* A crooked leg. [outward.

Bow'-legged' (bō'lĕgd'), *a.* Having the knees bent

Bow'line (bō'lĭn), *n.* [D. *boelijn.*] A rope to hold a sail to the wind.

Bowl'ing (bōl'ĭng), *n.* The playing at bowls, or rolling the ball at cricket; game of bowls or of tenpins.

Bowling alley, a covered place for playing at bowls or tenpins. — **Bowling green,** a level piece of greensward or smooth ground for bowling.

Bowls (bōlz), *n. pl.* See BOWL, a ball, a game.

Bow'man (bō'man), *n.* An archer.

Bow'man (bou'man), *n.* The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat; the bow oar.

Bow'shot' (bō'shŏt'), *n.* The distance traversed by an arrow shot from a bow.

Bow'sprit (bŏ'sprĭt), *n.* [*Bow* + *sprit.*] A spar, projecting over the stem of a vessel, to carry sail forward.

Bow'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* **1.** String of a bow. **2.** String with which Turks strangle felons. — *v. t.* To strangle.

Box (bŏks), *n.* [AS.; L. *buxus,* fr. Gr. πύξος. See Box a case.] A shrub, used for borders in gardens; also, a tree whose hard and smooth wood is used by turners, engravers, etc.

Box, *n.* [AS., a small case; akin to OHG. *buhsa* box, fr. L. *buxus.*] **1.** A receptacle or case of any firm material. **2.** Quantity that a box contains. **3.** An inclosed space with seats in a theater. **4.** A small country house. **5.** A tubular bearing for an axle in machinery. **6.** The driver's seat on a coach. — *v. t.* **1.** To inclose in a box, or with boarding, lathing, etc. **2.** To furnish with boxes.

Box, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *baske* to slap, *bask* blow.] A blow on the head or ear with the hand. — *v. t. & i.* To strike or fight with the fist; to spar.

Box'er, *n.* One who packs boxes.

Box'er, *n.* One who boxes; a pugilist.

Box'haul' (-hạl'), *v. t.* To put (a vessel) on the other tack by veering her short round on her heel.

Box'ing, *n.* **1.** The inclosing (anything) in a box. **2.** Material for making boxes. **3.** A recess; a casing.

Box'ing, *n.* A fighting with the fist; sparring.

Box'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* The wood of the box.

Boy (boi), *n.* [D. *boef.*] A male child; lad; son.

Boy'cott' (-kŏt'), *v. t.* [Name of a land agent in Mayo, Ireland, so treated in 1880.] To combine against (a landlord, tradesman, etc.). — *n.* Social and business interdiction for coercion. [ing which one is a boy

Boy'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* State of being a boy; time dur-

Boy'ish, *a.* Resembling a boy in manners or opinions; childish; trifling; puerile. — **Boy'ish-ly,** *adv.*

Brab'ble (brăb'b'l), *v. i.* [D. *brabbelen* to talk confusedly.] To clamor. — *n.* A broil; a wrangle.

Brac'ate (brăk'kĕt), *a.* [L. *bracatus* wearing breeches, fr. *bracae* breeches.] Furnished with feathers which conceal the feet.

Brace (brās), *n.* [OF., the two arms, embrace, fathom, fr. L. *bracchia* the arms (stretched out), pl. of *bracchium* arm.] **1.** A bandage or prop. **2.** A cord, rod, strut, stay, etc., producing tension. **3.** A curved line connecting printed words or lines, which are to be taken together; thus, *boil* } *and* } *boil* }. **4.** A curved instrument or handle for holding and turning bits, etc.; a bitstock. **5.** A pair; a couple. **6.** *pl.* Straps to sustain trousers; suspenders. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with braces; to support. **2.** To tighten; to strain; to strengthen; to hold firmly.

Brace'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *bracel* armlet, dim. of *bras* arm, fr. L. *bracchium.*] An ornament clasping the wrist or arm.

Brach'i-al (brăk'ĭ-al *or* brā'kĭ-al), *a.* [L. *brachialis,* fr. *brachium.*] Like, or pertaining to, an arm.

‖ **Brach'i-um** (brăk'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., arm.] The upper arm; the fore limb between shoulder and elbow.

Bra-chyg'ra-phy (brā-kĭg'rā-fỹ), *n.* [Gr. βραχύς short + *-graphy.*] Stenography.

Brack'en (brăk''n), *n.* [AS. *bracce.*] A brake or fern.

Brack'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *bracon* beam, prop.] **1.** An architectural member projecting from a wall or pier, to support weight. **2.** One of two characters in printing [ ], used to inclose a reference, explanation, or note, or to indicate an interpolation, to supply an omission, etc.; — called also *crotchet.* **3.** A gas fixture projecting from a wall, column, etc. — *v. t.* To place within brackets; to connect by brackets; to furnish with brackets.

Brack'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* [D. *brak* salt.] Saltish, or salt in a moderate degree, as water in saline soil.

Bract (brăkt), ‖ **Brac'te-a** (brăk'tẽ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *bractea* a thin plate of metal or wood, gold foil.] A small leaf or scale, whose axil supports a flower stalk.

Brad (brăd), *n.* [Dan. *braad* prick, sting, *brodde* frost nail.] A thin nail, with a slight projection on one side instead of a head.

Brad awl, an awl to make holes for brads, etc.

Brag (brăg), *v. i.* [OE. *braggen* to blow, boast, fr. Icel. *braka* to creak, *brak* noise, akin to E. *break.*] To talk about one's self or one's affairs ostentatiously. — *n.* **1.** A boasting; self glorification. **2.** Thing boasted of. **3.** A game at cards, resembling poker. — **Brag'ger,** *n.*

Syn. — To swagger; boast; vapor; bluster; vaunt.

Brag'ga-do'cio (-gȧ-dō'shō), *n.* [A boastful character in Spenser's "Faërie Queene."] **1.** A braggart; swaggerer. **2.** Empty boasting; pretension.

Brag'gart (-gẽrt), *n.* [OF. *bragard* flaunting, bragging.] A boaster. — *a.* Boastful.

Brah'ma (brä'mȧ), *n.* **1.** In Hindoo mythology, the One First Cause; one of the triad of Hindoo gods, — the others being *Vishnu,* Preserver, and *Siva,* Destroyer. **2.** A large variety of domestic fowl, having the legs well feathered; — called also *Brahmapootra.*

Brah'man, } *n.* A Hindoo of the highest or sacerdotal
Brah'min, } caste. — **Brah'man-ism, -min-ism,** *n.*

Braid (brād), *v. t.* [AS. *bregdan* to move to and fro, to weave.] To weave, interlace, or entwine together; to plait. — *n.* **1.** A plait formed by intertwining different strands. **2.** A narrow fabric to bind dresses, etc.

Brail (brāl), *n.* [OE. *brayle* furling rope, fr. L. *bracae* breeches, — a Gallic word.] **1.** A thong to bind up a hawk's wing. **2.** *pl.* Ropes to haul up sails, preparatory to furling. — *v. t.* To haul (up) by the brails.

Brain (brān), *n.* [AS. *bragen, brægen.*] **1.** The soft mass within the skull which is the seat of sensation and perception. **2.** The understanding; intellect. — *v. t.* To dash out the brains of; to put an end to.

Brain'less, *a.* Without understanding; silly; witless.

Brain'pan' (-păn'), *n.* Bones inclosing the brain; skull; cranium.

Brake (brāk), *n.* [Cf. AS. *bracce* fern.] **1.** A fern, common in almost all countries. **2.** A thicket.

Brake, *n.* [Cf. LG. *brake* a brake (1), akin to

E. *break.*] **1.** An instrument to break the woody part of flax or hemp so as to separate it from the fiber. **2.** A handle to work a pump. **3.** Frame confining a horse while being shod. **4.** Heavy harrow to break clods after plowing; a drag. **5.** A mechanism for retarding or stopping motion by friction.

Brake'man (brāk'man), *n.* One in charge of brakes on a railroad car, etc., or of the winding (or hoisting) engine for a mine.

Brak'y (-ȳ), *a.* Full of brakes, brambles, shrubs, or ferns; rough; thorny.

Bra'ma (brä'mä), *n.* Brahma.

Bram'ble (brăm'b'l), *n.* [AS. *brǽmbel*, akin to E. *broom.*] A plant of the genus including the raspberry and blackberry; any prickly shrub. — **Bram'bly**, *a.*

Bra'min (brä'mĭn), etc. See BRAHMAN, etc.

Bran (brăn), *n.* [F., fr. Celtic.] The broken coat of grain, separated from the flour.

Branch (brănch), *n.* [F. *branche*, fr. LL. *branca* claw of a bird or beast of prey.] **1.** A shoot growing from the stem or bough of a plant. **2.** A part connected with the main body of a thing; section or subdivision.

Syn. — Bough; limb; shoot; offshoot; twig; sprig. — *a.* Diverging from, or tributary to (a main stock, line, way, theme, etc.). — *v. t.* & *i.* To divide; to ramify.

‖ **Bran'chi-a** (brăn'kĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. βράγχια, pl. of βράγχιον.] A gill; respiratory organ by which aquatic animals breathe air contained in water. — **Bran'chi-al, Bran'chi-ate**, *a.*

Branch'let (brănch'lĕt), *n.* A little branch; twig.

Branch'y, *a.* Full of branches; having wide-spreading branches; consisting of branches.

Brand (brănd), *n.* [AS., brand, sword, fr. *byrnan* to burn.] **1.** A piece of wood burning or partly burnt. **2.** A sword. **3.** A mark burned with a hot iron or made with a stencil, etc.; quality; kind; grade. **4.** A mark of infamy; stigma. **5.** A branding iron. **6.** A minute fungus producing a burnt appearance in plants. — *v. t.* **1.** To burn, or put, a mark upon, to indicate quality, ownership, etc., or to mark as infamous. **2.** To fix a stigma upon.

Bran'died (brăn'dĭd), *a.* Mingled, flavored, or treated with brandy.

Bran'dish (-dĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *brandir*, fr. *brand* sword.] To wave, as a weapon; to shake or flourish. — *n.* A flourish, as with a weapon, whip, etc.

Brand'-new' (brănd'nū'), *a.* Quite new; bright as if fresh from the forge.

Bran'dy (brăn'dȳ), *n.* [Orig. *brandywine*, D. *brandewijn*, fr. p. p. of *branden* to burn, distill + *wijn* wine.] Strong alcoholic liquor distilled from wine, also from other liquors, and from cider, peaches, and grain.

Bran'gle (brăn'g'l), *n.* [Scot. *brangle* to shake, menace; prob. a variant of *wrangle*, confused with *brawl.*] A wrangle; squabble. — *v. i.* To wrangle; to squabble.

Bran'-new' (brăn'nū'), *a.* Brand-new.

Bran'ny (brăn'nȳ), *a.* Like or containing bran.

Brant (brănt), *n.* [Cf. BRENT, BERNICLE.] A species of wild goose; — called also *brent* and *brand goose.*

Brash (brăsh), *a.* [Cf. Gael. *bras*, G. *barsch* harsh, sharp, impetuous.] Hasty in temper; impetuous.

Brash, *a.* [Cf. Arm. *bresk*, *brusk*, fragile, brittle.] Brittle, as wood or vegetables. [*Colloq., U. S.*] — *n.* **1.** A rash or eruption; sudden or transient fit of sickness. **2.** Refuse boughs of trees. **3.** Broken fragments of rocks underlying alluvial deposits. **4.** Fragments of ice.

Bra'sier, Bra'zier (brā'zhẽr), *n.* [F. *braise* coals.] **1.** A worker in brass. **2.** Pan to hold burning coals.

Brass (brȧs), *n.* [AS. *bræs.*] **1.** An alloy of copper and zinc. **2.** Impudence; a brazen face. [*Colloq.*] **3.** *pl.* Utensils, ornaments, etc., of brass.

Brass'y (brȧs'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to brass; like brass, in nature, appearance, hardness, etc. **2.** Impudent; bold. — **Brass'i-ness**, *n.*

Brat (brăt), *n.* [AS. *bratt* cloak, fr. Celtic; prop., a child's bib.] A child; — used contemptuously.

Bra-va'do (brȧ-vā'dō), *n.* [Sp. *bravada* boast, brag.] Boastful and threatening behavior; a boastful menace.

Brave (brāv), *a.* [F.; It. or Sp. *bravo*, orig., fierce.] Bold; intrepid; — opposed to *cowardly.*

Syn. — Courageous; daring; valiant; bold; heroic; dauntless; high-spirited; stout-hearted. See GALLANT. — *n.* **1.** A brave person. **2.** Indian warrior. **3.** A bully. — *v. t.* To encounter boldly; to dare. — **Brave'ly**, *adv.*

Brav'er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Fearlessness; intrepidity. **2.** Splendor; magnificence; ostentation; fine dress.

Syn. — Intrepidity; gallantry; valor; fearlessness; hardihood; manfulness. See COURAGE, and HEROISM.

Bra'vo (brä'vō), *n.* [It. See BRAVE, *a.*] A daring villain; bandit; professional assassin.

Bra'vo (brä'vō), *interj.* [It.] Well done! excellent!

Brawl (brąl), *v. i.* [OE. *braulen* to quarrel, boast; cf. W. *brawl* boast.] **1.** To quarrel noisily and outrageously. **2.** To scold. **3.** To make a confused noise, as water of a rapid stream running over stones.

Syn. — To wrangle; squabble; contend. — *n.* A noisy quarrel; wrangle. — **Brawl'er**, *n.*

Syn. — Noise; quarrel; uproar; row; tumult.

Brawn (brąn), *n.* [OF. *braon* fleshy part, muscle.] **1.** Full, strong muscles; strength. **2.** Flesh of a boar.

Brawn'y (-ȳ), *a.* Having large, strong muscles.

Syn. — Muscular; fleshy; strong; sinewy; robust.

Bray (brā), *v. t.* [OF. *breier* to pound, grind, fr. OHG. *brehhan* to break.] To pound, beat, rub, or grind fine.

Bray, *v. i.* [F. *braire* to bray, fr. LL. *bragire* to whinny.] To utter a loud, harsh noise. — *n.* The harsh cry of an ass; any grating or discordant sound.

Braze (brāz), *v. t.* [F. *braser* to solder.] To solder with hard solder, esp. with an alloy of copper and zinc.

Braze, *v. t.* [AS. *brǽsian.*] To cover with brass.

Bra'zen (brā'z'n), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, made of, or like brass. **2.** Sounding harsh and loud. **3.** Impudent. — *v. t.* To carry through shamelessly. — **Bra'zen-ly**, *adv.*

Bra'zier (brā'zhẽr), *n.* Brasier.

Breach (brēch), *n.* [AS. *brice*, fr. *brecan* to break.] **1.** A breaking; infraction of a law, obligation, or tie; violation. **2.** A gap; break; rupture. **3.** A breaking of waters; surf. **4.** A breaking off friendship. — *v. t.* To make a breach or opening in.

Syn. — Rent; cleft; chasm; rift; fracture; rupture; infraction; infringement; violation; quarrel; dispute; contention; difference; misunderstanding.

Breach'y (-ȳ), *a.* Apt to break fences or to break out of pasture; unruly; — said of cattle.

Bread (brĕd), *n.* [AS. *bréad.*] **1.** An article of food made by baking flour or meal. **2.** Food; sustenance.

Bread corn, grain of which bread is made.

Bread'fruit' (brĕd'frụt'), *n.* **1.** Fruit of a tree of the Pacific islands, esp. the South Sea islands, which, when baked, somewhat resembles bread. **2.** The tree itself, from whose bark cloth is made, while the timber is used for many purposes.

Breadfruit. A branch with fruit and a spike of flowers.

Bread'stuff' (-stŭf'), *n.* Grain, flour, or meal of which bread is made.

Breadth (brĕdth), *n.* [AS. *brǽdu*, fr. *brād* broad.] Distance from side to side; width.

Breadth'wise (-wīz), **Breadth'ways** (-wāz), *adv.* In the direction of the breadth.

Break (brāk), *v. t.* [*imp.* BROKE (brōk), (*Obs.* BRAKE); *p. p.* BROKEN (brō'k'n), (*Obs.* BROKE); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREAKING.] [AS. *brecan*; akin to L. *frangere.*] **1.** To sever by fracture; to divide violently. **2.** To lay open;

to disclose. 3. To violate (an obligation). 4. To interrupt; to dissolve or terminate. 5. To disorder; to shatter. 6. To diminish the force of (a fall or blow). 7. To impart (news); to broach. 8. To tame; to discipline. 9. To bankrupt; to ruin. 10. To cashier; to dismiss.

Syn. — To dispart; rend; tear; shatter; batter; violate; infringe; demolish; destroy; burst; dialocate. — *v. i.* 1. To divide into pieces. 2. To come to view; to appear. 3. To burst forth. 4. To become weakened or overwhelmed. 5. To become bankrupt. 6. To change suddenly. 7. To terminate friendship. — *n.* 1. A fracture. 2. Interruption; pause. 3. Dawn. 4. A kind of heavy carriage. 5. A brake.

Break'a-ble (brāk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being broken.

Break'age (-ĭj), *n.* 1. A breaking; a break; articles broken. 2. Compensation for things broken.

Break'down' (-doun'), *n.* 1. A breaking down; downfall. 2. A noisy dance.

Break'er (-ẽr), *n.* 1. One that breaks. 2. A machine for breaking rocks or coal. 3. A small water cask. 4. A wave breaking into foam against the shore.

Break'fast (brĕk'fast), *n.* [*Break* + *fast.*] First meal in the day. — *v. i.* To break one's fast in the morning; to eat the first meal. — *v. t.* To furnish with breakfast.

Break'man (brāk'măn), *n.* Brakeman.

Break'neck' (-nĕk'), *n.* A fall, or steep place, endangering the neck. — *a.* Headlong; rapid.

Break'-up' (-ŭp'), *n.* A separation and dispersion.

Break'wa'ter (-wą'tẽr), *n.* A structure to break the force of waves, and protect from their violence.

Bream (brēm), *n.* [F. *brême*, of German origin.] A food fish, of many species, of fresh and salt water.

Bream, *v. t.* [Cf. Broom.] To clean (a ship's bottom of adherent shells, seaweed, etc.).

Breast (brĕst), *n.* [AS. *brēost.*] 1. Fore part of the body, between neck and belly; chest. 2. One of the glands in the female of man and some other mammalia, secreting milk to nourish the young; mamma; teat. 3. Seat of the affections and passions; heart. — *v. t.* To meet, with the breast; to oppose manfully.

Breast'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* Bone of the breast; sternum.

Breast'pin' (-pĭn'), *n.* A pin worn on the breast for a fastening, or for ornament; a brooch.

Breast'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* 1. A plate of metal covering the breast as defensive armor. 2. A piece against which the workman presses his breast in operating a breast drill or similar tool. 3. A strap across a horse's breast.

Breast'plow' / **Breast'plough'** (-plou'), *n.* Plow to cut turf, driven by the workman's breast.

Breast'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* A low parapet for defense.

Breath (brĕth), *n.* [AS. *brĕð* odor, scent, breath.] 1. Air inhaled and exhaled in respiration. 2. A breathing naturally or freely. 3. Power of respiration; life. 4. Time to breathe; pause. 5. A single respiration; an instant. 6. A very slight breeze.

Breath'a-ble (brēth'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be breathed.

Breathe (brēth), *v. i.* 1. To respire; to live. 2. To take breath; to rest from action. 3. To exhale; to blow gently. — *v. t.* 1. To respire. 2. To inject by breathing; to infuse. 3. To utter softly; to whisper. 4. To exhale; to emit (breath). 5. To promote free respiration in; to exercise. 6. To suffer to take breath; to rest. 7. To put out of breath; to exhaust.

Breath'ing, *n.* 1. Respiration. 2. Aspiration. 3. Breathing place; vent. 4. Pause; delay. 5. The sound of the outgoing breath in the throat, mouth, etc.; sound expressed by the letter *h.* 6. A mark used over vowels in Greek, to indicate aspiration or its absence.

Breath'less (brēth'lĕs), *a.* 1. Spent with violent action; out of breath. 2. Holding the breath, on account of fear, expectation, or intense interest. 3. Dead.

Breo'cia (brē'chȧ), *n.* [It., breach, pebble.] Rock composed of angular fragments united by a cement.

Bred (brĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of Breed.

Breech (brēch *or* brĭch), *n.* [See Breeches.] 1. The lower part of the body behind. 2. Hinder part of a cannon, firearm, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To furnish with breeches or a breech. 2. To fasten with breeching.

Breech'es (brĭch'ĕz), *n. pl.* [AS. *brĕc*, pl. of *brōc* breech, breeches.] A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs; smallclothes.

Breech'ing (brĭch'ĭng), *n.* 1. A whipping on the breech. 2. Part of a harness passing round a horse's breech, and enabling him to hold back a vehicle. 3. A rope limiting the recoil of a gun when it is discharged.

Breech'load'er (brēch'lōd'ẽr *or* brĭch'-), *n.* A firearm loaded at the breech. — **Breech'-load'ing,** *a.*

Breed (brēd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bred (brĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Breeding.] [AS. *brēdan* to nourish, fr. *brōd* brood.] 1. To produce as offspring; to bring forth; to hatch. 2. To nurse and foster; to train. 3. To engender; to cause. 4. To raise, as any kind of stock.

Syn. — To engender; generate; beget; produce; hatch; originate; bring up; nourish; train; instruct. — *v. i.* 1. To bear and nourish young; to reproduce itself; to be pregnant. 2. To be generated, or to grow. — *n.* A race or variety; sort; kind. — **Breed'er,** *n.*

Breed'ing, *n.* 1. A generating or bearing. 2. Nurture; education. 3. Deportment; behavior.

Syn. — Education; instruction; nurture; training; manners. See Education.

European Breeze.

Breeze (brēz), *n.*, **Breeze' fly'** (flī'). [AS. *briōsa*; perh. akin to G. *brummen* to buzz.] A fly which buzzes about animals and torments them by sucking their blood; horsefly; gadfly. [Written also *breese* and *brize.*]

Breeze, *n.* [F. *brise*; akin to It. *brezza* breeze.] 1. A light, gentle wind. 2. An excited state of feeling; disturbance; quarrel. [*Colloq.*]

Breeze, *n.* [F. *braise* cinders.] 1. Refuse left in making coke or burning charcoal. 2. Refuse coal, ashes, and cinders, used in burning bricks.

Breez'y (brēz'ĭ), *a.* 1. Having breezes; airy. 2. Fresh; brisk; full of life.

Brent (brĕnt), *n.* A brant.

Breth'ren (brĕth'rĕn), *n.*; *pl.* of Brother, — used in solemn address, and in speaking of sects, fraternities, etc.

Bret'on (brĭt'ŭn), *a.* [F.] Relating to Brittany, or Bretagne, in France. — *n.* A native of Brittany; the ancient language of Brittany; Armorican.

Brett (brĕt), *n.* A britzska.

Breve (brēv), *n.* [It.; fr. L. *brevis* short. See Brief.] 1. A musical note equivalent to four minims. 2. A curved mark [˘] used, in printing, to note the short quantity of a vowel.

Bre-vet' (brē-vĕt'), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *brevis.*] A military commission giving an officer higher rank than that for which he receives pay; honorary promotion. — *v. t.* To promote by brevet. — *a.* Holding rank by brevet.

Brev'i-a-ry (brĕv'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *breviarium* summary, abridgment, fr. *brevis.*] 1. An abridgment; a summary. 2. A book containing the daily prayers of the Roman Catholic or Greek Church.

Bre-vier' (brē-vēr'), *n.* [Prob. orig. used in printing a *breviary.*] A size of type between bourgeois and minion.

☞ This line is printed in *brevier* type.

Brev'i-pen'nate (brĕv'ĭ-pĕn'nāt), *a.* [L. *brevis* + *penna* wing.] Short-winged; — applied to birds having wings too short to fly with, as the ostrich, emu, etc.

Brev'i-ros'tral (-rŏs'trăl) / **Brev'i-ros'trate** (-rŏs'trāt), *a.* [L. *brevis* + E. *ros-tral, rostrate.*] Short-billed; having a short beak.

Brev'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *brevitas*, fr. *brevis.*] 1. State of being brief. 2. Contraction into few words.

Syn. — Shortness; conciseness; succinctness.

Brew (brŏŏ), *v. t.* [AS. *brēowan.*] **1.** To prepare (beer or other liquor) from malt and hops, or other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation. **2.** To concoct; to contrive; to plot. — *v. i.* **1.** To make beer. **2.** To be in a state of preparation, forming, or gathering. — *n.* A mixture formed by brewing. — **Brew'er**, *n.*

Brew'age (brŏŏ'ăj), *n.* Malt liquor; drink brewed.

Brew'er-y (-ẽr-ỹ), **Brew'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A place and apparatus where brewing is carried on.

Brew'ing, *n.* **1.** The preparing brewed liquors. **2.** Quantity brewed at once. **3.** A mixing together. **4.** A gathering of a storm or squall.

Bri'ar (brī'ẽr), *n.* Brier.

Brib'a-ble (brīb'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bribed.

Bribe (brīb), *n.* [F., lump of bread, scraps given to a beggar.] **1.** A gift to corrupt one in a position of trust. **2.** Seduction; allurement. — *v. t. & i.* To corrupt or accomplish by gifts. — **Brib'er**, *n.*

Brib'er-y, *n.* A giving or taking bribes.

Bric'-a-brac' (brĭk'ă-brăk'), *n.* [F.] Miscellaneous curiosities; knickknacks, etc.

Brick (brĭk), *n.* [F. *brique.*] **1.** A block of clay tempered, molded and sun-dried or burnt. **2.** Bricks, collectively. **3.** A good fellow. [*Slang*] — *v. t.* To lay, pave, surround, or construct with bricks.

Brick'bat' (brĭk'băt'), *n.* A fragment of a brick.

Brick'kiln' (-kĭl'), *n.* A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked or burnt.

Brick'lay'er (-lā'ẽr), *n.* A builder with bricks.

Brick'lay'ing, *n.* A building with bricks.

Brick'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Anything made of bricks. **2.** A building with bricks.

Brid'al (brīd'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to a bride, or to a wedding; nuptial. — *n.* A nuptial festival; a marriage.

Bride (brīd), *n.* [AS. *brȳd.*] A woman newly married, or about to be married.

Bride'groom' (-grōōm'), *n.* [AS. *brȳdguma; brȳd* + *guma* man.] A man newly married, or about to marry.

Brides'maid' (brīdz'mād'), *n.* A female friend attending on a bride at her wedding.

Brides'man (-măn), *n.* A male friend attending a bridegroom and bride at their marriage; the "best man."

Bride'well (brīd'wĕl), *n.* A house of correction; — from a hospital near *St. Bride's* (or *Bridget's*) *well*, in London, subsequently a penal workhouse.

Bridge (brĭj), *n.* [AS. *brycg, bricg.*] **1.** A structure over a river, chasm, railroad, etc., to make a passageway from one bank to the other. **2.** A support. — *v. t.* To build a bridge on or over.

Bri'dle (brī'd'l), *n.* [AS. *bridel.*] **1.** The head gear for managing a horse. **2.** A restraint; curb; check. — *v. t.* **1.** To put a bridle upon (a horse). **2.** To restrain, guide, curb, or control. — *v. i.* To hold up the head, and draw in the chin, to express pride, scorn, or resentment.

Bridle path, road, track, *or* **way**, a narrow road for saddle horses or pack animals, but not for vehicles.

Brief (brēf), *a.* [F. *brief, bref*, fr. L. *brevis.*] **1.** Short in duration. **2.** Concise; terse; succinct.

Syn. — Short; concise; succinct; summary; compendious; condensed; terse; curt; transitory; short-lived. — *n.* **1.** A concise writing; a statement in few words. **2.** An epitome. **3.** A concise legal statement of a client's case or of the heads of a law argument. — *v. t.* To make an abstract or abridgment of; to shorten.

Brief'less, *a.* Having no brief; without clients.

Brief'ly, *adv.* Concisely; in few words.

Brief'ness, *n.* The being brief; conciseness; brevity.

Bri'er, **Bri'ar** (brī'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *brēr, brær.*] A plant with a slender woody stem bearing stout prickles.

Bri'er-y, *a.* Full of briers; thorny. — *n.* A place where briers grow.

Brig (brĭg), *n.* A bridge. [*Scot.*]

Brig, *n.* [Abbr. fr. BRIGANTINE.] A two-masted, square-rigged vessel.

Bri-gade' (brĭ-gād'), *n.* [F.; fr. It. *brigata* troop, crew, brigade, fr. *briga* quarrel. See BRIGAND.] A body of troops larger than a regiment, under command of a brigadier general. — *v. t.* To form into brigades.

Brig'a-dier' gen'er-al. The military officer in rank next above a colonel, and below a major general.

Brig'and (brĭg'and), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *brigans* light-armed soldier, fr. *brigare* to contend, fr. *briga* quarrel.] One of a band of robbers; highwayman; freebooter. — **Brig'and-age**, *n.*

Brig'an-tine (-ăn-tīn), *n.* [F. *brigantin*, fr. It. *brigantino* a piratical vessel. See BRIGAND.] **1.** Orig., a piratical vessel. **2.** A two-masted, square-rigged vessel, like a brig except that she does not carry a square mainsail.

Bright (brīt), *a.* [AS. *beorht, briht.*] **1.** Shining; luminous. **2.** Transmitting light; clear. **3.** Having conspicuous or attractive qualities; resplendent. **4.** Having a clear, quick intellect. **5.** Sparkling with wit; shedding joy around. — **Bright, Bright'ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Shining, splendid; brilliant; effulgent; radiant; sparkling; glittering; lucid; beamy; clear; transparent; illustrious; witty; clever; vivacious; sunny.

Bright'en (brīt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become bright or brighter.

Bright'ness, *n.* **1.** A being bright; splendor; clearness. **2.** Acuteness (of the faculties); sharpness of wit.

Syn. — Splendor; luster; radiance; resplendence; brilliancy; effulgence; glory; clearness.

Bril (brĭl), *n.* [Cf. Corn. *brilli* mackerel, fr. *brith* speckled.] A food fish allied to the turbot.

Bril'lian-cy (brĭl'yan-sỹ), **Bril'liance** (-yans), *n.* The being brilliant; splendor; great brightness.

Bril'liant (-yant), *a.* [F. *brillant*, p. pr. of *briller* to sparkle, fr. L. *beryllus* a beryl.] **1.** Sparkling; very bright. **2.** Having admirable qualities; splendid.

Syn. — See SHINING.

— *n.* **1.** A diamond or other gem cut into faces and facets. **2.** Smallest type used in English printing.

☞ This line is printed in the type called Brilliant.

3. A kind of cotton goods, figured in the weaving.

Bril'liant-ness, *n.* Brilliancy; glitter.

Brim (brĭm), *n.* [AS. *brymme* edge, border.] **1.** Rim or upper edge of a cup, dish, or hollow vessel. **2.** Edge or margin; brink; border. **3.** Rim of a hat. — *v. i.* To be full to the brim. — *v. t.* To fill to the top.

Brim'ful' (brĭm'fŭl'), *a.* Full to the brim; completely full; ready to overflow.

Brim'mer (-mẽr), *n.* A brimful bowl; a bumper.

Brim'stone (brĭm'stōn), *n.* [OE. *brimston, bernston, brenston.* See BURN, *v. t.*, and STONE.] Sulphur. — *a.* Made of, or pertaining to, brimstone.

Brin'ded (brĭn'dĕd), *a.* [Icel. *bröndóttr* brindled, fr. *brandr* brand.] Of a gray or tawny color with darker streaks; streaked; brindled.

Brin'dle (brĭn'd'l), *n.* **1.** State of being brinded. **2.** A brinded color; that which is brinded. — **Brin'dle, Brin'dled** (-d'ld), *a.*

Brine (brīn), *n.* [AS. *bryne* a burning, salt liquor, brine, fr. *brinnan, byrnan*, to burn.] **1.** Water strongly impregnated with salt; pickle. **2.** The ocean; the water of an ocean, sea, or salt lake. **3.** Tears. — *v. t.* **1.** To steep in brine. **2.** To sprinkle with salt or brine.

Bring (brĭng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROUGHT (brôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRINGING.] [AS. *bringan.*] **1.** To bear or convey to; to fetch. **2.** To make to come. **3.** To carry or conduct. **4.** To procure in exchange; to sell for.

Syn. — To fetch; bear; carry; convey; transport; import; procure; produce; cause; adduce; induce.

Brin'ish (brīn'ĭsh), *a.* Like brine; somewhat salt.

Brink (brĭnk), *n.* [Dan., edge, verge; akin to Sw. *brink*, W. *bryn* hill.] Edge of a precipice; bank of a river or pit; verge; border. [salt.]

Brin'y (brīn'ỹ), *a.* Pertaining to brine, or to the *sea*;

Brisk (brĭsk), *a.* [Cf. W. *brysg*, fr. *brys* haste, Gael. *briosg* quick, lively.] **1.** Full of liveliness and activity.

2. Full of life; effervescing; sparkling. — Brisk'ly (brĭsk'lĭ), *adv.* — **Brisk'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Active; lively; agile; alert; nimble; quick; sprightly; vivacious; gay; spirited; animated.

Bris'ket (brĭs'kĕt), *n.* [OF. *bruschet.*] The breast of an animal from the fore legs back beneath the ribs.

Bris'tle (brĭs'l), *n.* [AS. *bristl, byrst.*] A short, stiff, coarse hair, as on the back of swine or on plants. — *v. t.* & *i.* To stand erect and stiff. — **Bris'tly** (-lĭ), *a.*

Bris'tol (brĭs'tĭl), *n.* An English city and seaport.

Bristol board, fine pasteboard, having a smooth surface. — **Bristol brick**, a brick of alliceous matter used for polishing cutlery.

Bri-tan'ni-a (brĭ-tăn'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., Great Britain.] A white-metal alloy of tin, antimony, bismuth, copper, etc.

Bri-tan'nic (-nĭk), *a.* British.

Brit'ish (brĭt'ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain, its inhabitants, or its original inhabitants. — *n. pl.* People of Great Britain.

Brit'on (brĭt'ŭn), *n.* A native of Great Britain.

Brit'tle (brĭt't'l), *a.* [AS. *bryttian* to dispense, fr. *brecȣan* to break.] Easily broken; fragile; not tough.

Britz'ska (brĭts'kȧ), *n.* [Russ. *britshka;* Pol. *bryczka.*] A long traveling carriage, with calash top.

Brize (brīz), *n.* The breeze fly.

Broach (brōch), *n.* [F. *broche*, fr. LL. *brocca.*] A tapering tool; a spit; a pin. — *v. t.* **1.** To pierce as with a spit. **2.** To tap; to let out; to shed (blood). **3.** To make public; to introduce as a topic of conversation. **4.** To enlarge or dress (a hole) by using a broach.

Broad (brȧd), *a.* [AS. *brād;* akin to G. *breit.* Cf. BREADTH.] **1.** Wide; extended in breadth; — opposed to *narrow.* **2.** Extensive; vast. **3.** Diffused; open; full. **4.** Not limited; not restrained; comprehensive; liberal; enlarged. **5.** Plain; evident. **6.** Gross; coarse; indelicate. **7.** Strongly marked.

Broad gauge, a distance between the rails of a railroad wider than the "standard" gauge of 4 feet 8 1-2 inches. — **Broad seal**, public seal of a country or state.

Syn. — Wide; large; ample; expanded; spacious; roomy; extensive; vast; comprehensive; liberal.

Broad'ax' } (-ăks'), *n.* **1.** An ancient battle-ax. **2.**
Broad'axe' } A broad-edged ax to hew timber.

Broad'cast' (-kȧst'), *n.* A casting seed in all directions, as from the hand in sowing. — *a.* **1.** Dispersed in all directions; widely diffused. **2.** Scattering in all directions (as a method of sowing); — opposed to planting in hills, drills, or rows. — *adv.* So as to spread widely.

Broad'cloth (-klŏth), *n.* Fine smooth-faced woolen cloth for men's garments, usually of double width (*i. e.*, a yard and a half). [broader.

Broad'en (-'n), *v. i.* & *t.* To grow or make broad, or

Broad'ly, *adv.* In a broad manner.

Broad'ness, *n.* A being broad; breadth; grossness.

Broad'side' (-sīd'), *n.* **1.** The side of a ship above the water line, from bow to quarter. **2.** A discharge from all the guns on one side of a ship, at the same time. **3.** A sheet of paper containing one large page.

Broad'sword' (-sōrd'), *n.* A sword with a broad blade and cutting edge; claymore.

Bro-cade' (brō-kād'), *n.* [Sp. *brocado*, fr. LL. *brocare* to prick, to figure (textile fabrics), to stitch.] Silk stuff, woven with gold, silver, flowers, foliage, etc.

Bro-cad'ed (-kād'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Woven or worked, as brocade. **2.** Dressed in brocade.

Bro'cage (brō'kĕj), *n.* Brokerage.

Broc'co-li (brŏk'kō-lĭ), *n.* [It., pl. of *broccolo* sprout.] A plant of the Cabbage species, resembling cauliflower.

‖ **Bro-chure'** (brō-shūr'), *n.* [F., fr. *brocher* to stitch.] A book of a few leaves; pamphlet.

Brock (brŏk), *n.* [AS. *broc.*] A badger.

Bro'gan (brō'găn), *n.* A stout, coarse shoe; a brogue.

Brogue (brōg), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *brog* shoe, hoof.] **1.** A stout, coarse shoe; brogan. **2.** A dialectic pronunciation; esp., the Irish manner of pronouncing English.

Broil (broil), *n.* [F. *brouiller* to disorder, from LL. *brogilus, brolius*, thicket.] A noisy quarrel; discord.

Syn. — Contention; fray; affray; tumult; altercation; dissension; discord; contest; conflict; brawl; uproar.

Broil, *v. t.* [OF. *bruillir*, fr. *bruir* to broil, burn.] **1.** To cook over coals or upon a gridiron. **2.** To subject to great heat. — *v. i.* To be greatly heated.

Broil'er, *n.* **1.** One who broils, or cooks by broiling. **2.** A gridiron or other utensil used in broiling.

Broil'ing, *a.* Excessively hot. — *n.* The causing anything to broil.

Bro'kage (brō'kĕj), *n.* Brokerage.

Broke, *imp. & p. p.* of BREAK.

Bro'ken (brō'k'n), *a.* [Fr. *break.*] **1.** Separated by violence; divided into fragments. **2.** Disconnected; rough; uneven. **3.** Fractured; strained apart. **4.** Made infirm or weak, by disease, age, or hardships. **5.** Subdued; contrite. **6.** Subjugated; trained for use. **7.** Not adhered to; violated. **8.** Ruined financially; incapable of paying debts. **9.** Imperfectly spoken, as by a foreigner, or from emotion. — **Bro'ken-ly**, *adv.*

Bro'ken-heart'ed (-hārt'ĕd), *a.* Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair.

Syn. — Disconsolate; heart-broken; forlorn.

Bro'ken-wind'ed (-wĭnd'ĕd), *a.* Having short breath or disordered respiration, as a horse.

Bro'ker (brō'kẽr), *n.* [OE. *brocour*, fr. AS. *brūcan* to use.] One who transacts business for another; agent.

Bro'ker-age (-ĕj), *n.* **1.** Business of a broker. **2.** Fee or commission for transacting business as a broker.

Bro'ma (brō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βρῶμα* food, *βιβρώσκειν* to eat.] **1.** Aliment; food. **2.** A light form of prepared cocoa (or cacao), or the drink made from it.

Bro'mal (-mal), *n.* [*Bromine* + *aldehyde.*] An oily, colorless fluid, obtained by action of bromine on alcohol.

Bro'mate (-māt), *n.* A salt of bromic acid.

Bro'mate (-māt), *v. t.* To combine with bromine.

Bro'mide (-mīd *or* -mĭd), *n.* A compound of bromine with a more positive radical.

Bro'mine (-mĭn *or* -mēn), *n.* [Gr. *βρῶμος* stink.] One of the chemical elements, related to chlorine and iodine. It is a reddish brown liquid of very disagreeable odor.

‖ **Bron'chi** (brŏŋ'kī), *n. pl.* See BRONCHUS.

‖ **Bron'chi-a** (-kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βρόγχια*, pl. Cf. BRONCHUS.] The tubes which arise from the branching of the trachea. — **Bron'chi-al**, **Bron'chic** (-kĭk), *a.*

Bron-chi'tis (brŏn-kī'tĭs), *n.* [*Bronchus* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

Bron'cho (brŏŋ'kō), *n.* [Sp. *bronco* rough, wild.] A small native, or Mexican, horse. [*Western U. S.*]

Bron'cho-cele (-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *βρογχοκήλη*; *βρόγχος* windpipe + *κήλη* tumor.] Goiter.

Bron-chot'o-my (brŏn-kŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* An incision into the windpipe or larynx.

‖ **Bron'chus** (brŏŋ'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* BRONCHI (-kī). [NL., fr. Gr. *βρόγχος* windpipe.] One of the subdivisions of the trachea; esp., one of the two primary divisions.

Bronze (brŏnz *or* brŏnz), *n.* [F., fr. It. *bronzo*, prob. fr. *bruno* brown.] **1.** A red alloy of copper, tin, etc., used for statues, bells, cannon, etc. **2.** A statue, bust, etc., cast in bronze. **3.** A reddish brown color; pigment or powder for imitating bronze. — *v. t.* To give the appearance of bronze to.

Broach (brōch), *n.* [See BROACH, *n.*] A breastpin.

Brood (brōōd), *n.* [AS. *brōd.* Cf. BREED.] **1.** The young birds hatched at one time; a hatch. **2.** The young from the same dam; children of the same mother; offspring. — *a.* **1.** Sitting or inclined to sit on eggs. **2.** Kept to breed from. — *v. i.* **1.** To sit on and cover eggs or young, to warm and protect them; to sit quietly, as if brooding. **2.** To think continuously or moodily on a subject; to be in a state of gloomy, serious thought.

Brook (brŏŏk), *n.* [AS. *brōc.*] A natural stream of water smaller than a river or creek.

Brook (brŏŏk), *v. t.* [AS. *brūcan.*] To bear; to endure; to put up with; to tolerate.

Brook'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small brook.

Broom (brōōm), *n.* [AS. *brōm.*] **1.** A plant having twigs that may be bound together and used to sweep with. **2.** An implement for sweeping floors, etc.

Broom corn, a variety of sorghum having a jointed stem, like maize, used to make brooms.

Broom'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* Handle of a broom.

Broom'y (brōōm'ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to broom.

Broth (brŏth), *n.* [AS. *broð.*] Liquid in which flesh has been boiled; thin soup.

Broth'el (brŏth'ĕl), *n.* [AS. *breóðan* to ruin.] A house frequented by prostitutes.

Broth'er (brŭth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *brōðor.*] **1.** A son of the same parents. **2.** One akin by rank, profession, etc.

Broth'er-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** The state of being brothers or a brother. **2.** An association or fraternity.

Syn. — Fraternity; association; fellowship; sodality.

Broth'er-in-law' (-In-lą'), *n.*; *pl.* BROTHERS-IN-LAW. Brother of one's husband or wife; husband of one's sister.

Broth'er-ly (brŭth'ẽr-lĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming to, brothers; affectionate. — *adv.* Like a brother; kindly. — **Broth'er-li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Fraternal; kind; affectionate; tender.

Brough'am (brōō'ăm *or* brōōm), *n.* A light, close carriage, with wheels so arranged as to turn short.

Brow (brou), *n.* [AS. *brū.*] **1.** Ridge and hair over the eye. **2.** Forehead. **3.** Edge of a steep place.

Brow'beat' (-bēt'), *v. t.* To bear down with abusive words or looks; to bully.

Brown (broun), *a.* [AS. *brun;* akin to G. *braun.*] Of a dusky color, between black and red or yellow.

Brown coal, wood coal; lignite. — Brown stout, a strong kind of porter or malt liquor. — Brown study, a state of mental abstraction or reverie.

— *n.* A dark color resulting from mixture of red and black, or of red, black, and yellow. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become brown. — **Brown'ness**, *n.*

Brown'ie (broun'ĭ), *n.* An imaginary good-natured household spirit.

Brown'ish, *a.* Somewhat brown.

Browse (brouz), *n.* [OF. *brost* sprout, shoot.] Tender branches of trees and shrubs; green food for cattle, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To feed on branches; to graze; to pasture.

Bru'in (brų'ĭn), *n.* [D., brown.] A bear.

Bruise (brųz), *v. t.* [AS. *brȳsan.*] **1.** To hurt with blows; to contuse. **2.** To break, as in a mortar; to crush. — *v. i.* To fight with the fists; to box. — *n.* Wound of the flesh of animals, plants, fruit, etc.; a contusion. — **Bruis'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To pulverize; bray; triturate; pound; contuse.

Bruit (brųt), *n.* [F.] **1.** Report; rumor. **2.** (*French pron.* brwē.) An abnormal sound in the lungs, heard on auscultation. — *v. t.* To report; to noise abroad.

Bru'mal (brų'măl), *a.* [L. *brumalis,* fr. *bruma* winter.] Pertaining to winter.

Bru-nette' (brų-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *brunet, brunette,* brownish, dim. of *brun, brune,* brown.] A girl or woman with a dark complexion. — *a.* Having a dark tint.

Brunt (brŭnt), *n.* [Icel. *bruna* to rush.] **1.** The utmost violence of an onset. **2.** Force of a blow; shock.

Brush (brŭsh), *n.* [OF. *broche, brosse,* brushwood.] **1.** An instrument of bristles, etc., to remove dust, lay on colors, etc. **2.** A fox's bushy tail. **3.** Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood. **4.** A thicket; shrubs in a wood; underbrush. **5.** A brushing; a grazing; light touch. **6.** Skirmish; shock; collision. **7.** A short contest, or trial, of speed. — *v. t.* **1.** To rub, smooth, clean, paint, etc., with a brush. **2.** To touch lightly in passing. — *v. i.* To move nimbly or lightly.

Brush'wood (-wŏŏd), *n.* **1.** Brush; a thicket or coppice. **2.** Small branches of trees cut off.

Brush'y, *a.* Resembling a brush; shaggy; rough.

Brusk (brŭsk), *a.* Brusque.

Brusque (brŏŏsk), *a.* [F., fr. It. *brusco* brusque, tart, sour.] Rough and prompt in manner; abrupt; bluff.

Bru'tal (brų'tal), *a.* [F.] **1.** Pertaining to a brute. **2.** Savage; cruel; merciless; gross. — **Bru'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Bru-tal'i-ty (brų-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** The being brutal. **2.** An inhuman act. [human.

Bru'tal-ize (brų'tal-īz), *v. t.* To make brutal or in-

Brute (brųt), *a.* [F. *brut,* L. *brutus* stupid, irrational.] **1.** Not having sensation; inanimate; without intelligence or volition. **2.** Not possessing reason. **3.** Cruel; ferocious; savage. **4.** Having the physical powers predominating over the mental; coarse; unintelligent. — *n.* **1.** An animal destitute of reason; quadruped; beast. **2.** A brutal or coarse person; savage.

Syn. — See BEAST.

Bru'tish (brų'tĭsh), *a.* Pert. to, or like, brutes; cruel; gross; stupid. — **Bru'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **Bru'tish-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Insensible; unfeeling; cruel; brutal; barbarous; inhuman; ferocious; gross; sensual; bestial.

Bru'tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* The characteristics of a brute; extreme stupidity, or beastly vulgarity.

Bry'o-ny (brī'ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βρυωνία,* fr. *βρύειν* to swell.] Name of several cucurbitaceous plants.

‖ **Bry'o-zo'a** (-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βρύον* moss + *ζῷον* animal.] A class of minute animals which by budding form compound colonies, mostly found in salt water, but sometimes in fresh; — called also *Polyzoa.* — **Bry'o-zo'an**, *a. & n.*

Bub'ble (bŭb'b'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *bobbel.*] **1.** Thin bladder of water, etc. **2.** Globule of air in a transparent solid. **3.** Anything more specious than real; a fraud; empty project. — *v. i.* **1.** To rise in bubbles, or contain bubbles. **2.** To run with a gurgling noise. — *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive.

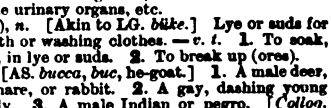
Bub'bly (-blĭ), *a.* Abounding in bubbles; bubbling.

Bu'bo (bū'bō), *n.* [LL., groin, swelling in the groin.] An inflammation of a lymphatic gland, esp. in the groin. — **Bu-bon'ic** (bū-bŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Buc'cal (bŭk'kal), *a.* [L. *bucca* cheek.] Pertaining to the mouth or cheeks.

Buc'ca-neer' (-kȧ-nēr'), *n.* [F. *boucanier.*] A robber upon the sea; pirate. — *v. i.* To live as a piratical adventurer. [Written also *bucanier.*]

Bu-cen'taur (bū-sĕn'tąr), *n.* [Gr. *βοῦς* ox + *κένταυρος* centaur.] **1.** A fabulous monster, half ox, half man. **2.** The state barge of Venice, used by the doge in the ceremony of espousing the Adriatic.



Bucentaur.

Bu'chu (bū'kū), *n.* A South African shrub and its leaves, dotted with oil glands, used in medicine for diseases of the urinary organs, etc.

Buck (bŭk), *n.* [Akin to LG. *bŭke.*] Lye or suds for bleaching cloth or washing clothes. — *v. t.* **1.** To soak, steep, or boil, in lye or suds. **2.** To break up (ores).

Buck, *n.* [AS. *bucca, buc,* he-goat.] **1.** A male deer, goat, sheep, hare, or rabbit. **2.** A gay, dashing young fellow; dandy. **3.** A male Indian or negro. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — *v. i.* **1.** To copulate, as bucks and does. **2.** To spring violently, like a vicious mule. — *v. t.* **1.** To punish (a man) by tying the wrists together, passing the arms over the bent knees, and putting a stick over the arms and under the knees. **2.** To throw by bucking.

Buck, *n.* A frame for sawing firewood.

Buck saw, a framed saw to cut wood on a sawhorse.

Buck'-bas'ket (-bȧs'kĕt), *n.* A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

Buck'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle, having a long elastic board resting on the axletrees.

Buck'et (bŭk'ĕt), *n.* [AS. *buc* pitcher.] **1.** A vessel for drawing, holding, or carrying water or other liquids. **2.** A tub for coal, ore, grain, etc. **3.** A float of a paddle wheel or water wheel.

Bucket shop, a place for betting on current prices of stocks, etc. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Buck'eye' (bŭk'ī'), *n.* **1.** A name for several American trees and shrubs of the horse chestnut kind. **2.** A cant name for a native of Ohio.

Buck'ish, *a.* Dandified; foppish.

Buc'kle (bŭk'k'l), *n.* [OF. *bocle* boss of a shield, ring, L. *bucca* cheek.] **1.** A device to hold straps in place or fasten things together. **2.** A bend or kink in sheet metal. — *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To fasten with buckles. **2.** To bend; to kink.

Buc'kler (bŭk'klẽr), *n.* [OF. *bocler* shield with a boss, fr. *bocle* boss. See BUCKLE.] **1.** A kind of shield. **2.** One of the bony plates found on certain fishes.

Buck'ram (-rum), *n.* [F. *bougran*, MHG. *buckeram*, fr. *boc*, G. *bock*, goat (as made of goat's hair).] Coarse cloth stiffened with size or glue. — *a.* **1.** Made of buckram. **2.** Stiff; precise. — *v. t.* To make stiff.

Buck'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* A coarse shot, used in hunting deer and large game.

Buck'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** Skin of a buck. **2.** Leather made of deerskin. **3.** *pl.* Breeches made of buckskin.

Buck'thorn' (-thôrn'), *n.* A thorny shrub or tree.

Buck'wheat' (-hwēt'), *n.* [*Buck* a beech tree + *wheat.*] A plant of the Polygonum family, whose seed is used, when ground, for griddle cakes, etc.

Bu-col'ic (bū-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. βουκολικός, fr. βουκόλος cowherd; βοῦς ox + (perh.) κέλης race horse.] Pertaining to the life of a shepherd; pastoral; rustic. — *n.* A pastoral poem. — **Bu-col'ic-al**, *a.*

Bud (bŭd), *n.* [D. *bot*, G. *butze*, core of a fruit, bud.] **1.** An undeveloped branch or flower. **2.** A protuberance on certain animals and vegetables which develops into a new organism. — *v. i.* **1.** To produce buds; to grow into a flower or shoot. **2.** To begin to grow, as a horn. — *v. t.* To graft; to insert a bud from one plant into an opening in the bark of (another).

Syn. — To sprout; germinate; blossom.

Bud'dha (bōōd'dȧ), *n.* [Skr., wise.] Title of an incarnation of self-abnegation, virtue, and wisdom, or a deified religious teacher of the Buddhists.

Bud'dhism (-dĭz'm), *n.* The religion taught by the Hindoo sage Gautama Siddartha, surnamed Buddha. — **Bud'dhist**, *n.* — **Bud'dhist, Bud-dhis'tic**, *a.*

Budge (bŭj), *v. i.* [F. *bouger.*] To move off.

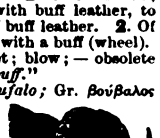
Budge, *n.* [OF. *bouge*, fr. L. *bulga* leathern bag. Cf. BULGE.] A fur prepared from lambskin; — used formerly as an edging of scholastic habits. — *a.* **1.** Lined with budge; scholastic. **2.** Austere or stiff.

Budg'et (bŭj'ĕt), *n.* [F. *bougette* wallet, dim. of OF. *boge* leather bag. See BUDGE, *n.*] **1.** A bag with its contents; stock or store. **2.** Annual financial statement made in the British House of Commons, etc.

Buff (bŭf), *n.* [OE. *buff*, *buffle*, buff, buffalo.] **1.** Leather prepared from buffalo skin, dressed with oil; skins of oxen, etc., similarly dressed. **2.** Color of buff; light yellow. **3.** Wheel covered with buff leather, to polish cutlery, etc. — *a.* **1.** Made of buff leather. **2.** Of the color of buff. — *v. t.* To polish with a buff (wheel).

Buff, *n.* [See BUFFET.] A buffet; blow; — obsolete except in the phrase "Blindman's *buff*."

Buf'fa-lo (bŭf'fȧ-lō), *n.* [Sp. *bufalo;* Gr. βούβαλος buffalo, prob. fr. βοῦς ox.] **1.** A species of ox originally from India. **2.** A very large and savage species of the same genus found in South Africa; — called also *Cape buffalo.* **3.** The bison of North America. **4.** A buffalo robe. **5.** The buffalo fish.



Head of Cape Buffalo.

Buffalo robe, the skin of the bison of North America, prepared with the hair on; — used as a lap robe.

Buff'er (bŭf'fẽr), *n.* [Prop., a *striker.* See BUFFET a blow.] **1.** An elastic fender, to deaden the jar from colliding bodies; a pad or cushion. **2.** One who polishes with a buff. **3.** A wheel for buffing; a buff. **4.** A good-humored, slow-witted fellow. [*Colloq.*]

Buf-fet' (bōō-fā'), *n.* [F.; LL. *bufetum.*] **1.** A cupboard; sideboard. **2.** A restaurant.

Buf'fet (bŭf'ĕt), *n.* [OF., a slap in the face, pair of bellows, fr. *buffe* blow.] **1.** A blow with the hand; slap on the face. **2.** A trial; adversity. — *v. t.* **1.** To strike with the hand or fist; to cuff; to slap; to contend against. **2.** To deaden the sound of (bells) by muffling the clapper. — *v. i.* To strike; to strive.

‖ **Buf'fo** (bōō'fō), *n.* [It.] Comic actor in opera.

Buf-foon' (bŭf-fōōn'), *n.* [F. *bouffon* (cf. It. *buffone, buffo, buffa*, puff of wind, vanity, nonsense, fr. *bouffer* to puff out, because buffoons puffed out their cheeks.] One who amuses by low tricks, antic gestures, etc.; a mimic; clown. — *a.* Characteristic of a buffoon. — *v. t.* To treat with buffoonery. — **Buf-foon'ish**, *a.*

Buf-foon'er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Jests, pranks, tricks, or postures of a buffoon.

Buff'y (-fȳ), *a.* Resembling buff.

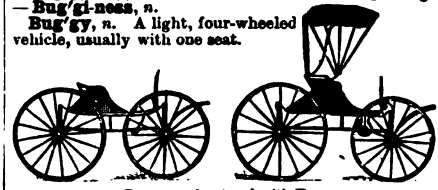
Bug (bŭg), *n.* [W. *bwg, bwgan*, hobgoblin, bugbear.] **1.** Name for various insects and crustacea. **2.** Bedbug.

Bug'a-boo' (bŭg'ȧ-bōō'), **Bug'bear'** (-bâr'), *n.* [See BUG.] Something imaginary that frightens; a specter.

Syn. — Hobgoblin; goblin; specter; ogre; scarecrow.

Bug'gy (-gȳ), *a.* Infested with or abounding in bugs. — **Bug'gi-ness**, *n.*

Bug'gy, *n.* A light, four-wheeled vehicle, usually with one seat.



Buggy without and with Top.

Bu'gle (bū'g'l), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *buculus* bullock, dim. of *bos* ox.] **1.** A wild ox; buffalo. **2.** A hunter's horn. **3.** A copper musical instrument of the horn kind.

Bu'gle, *n.* [LL. *bugulus.*] An elongated glass bead, commonly black. — *a.* Jet black.

Bu'gle, *n.* [F.] A plant of the Mint family.

Bu'gloss (bū'glŏs), *n.* [Gr. βουγλωσσος ox tongue; βοῦς ox + γλῶσσα tongue.] A plant, oxtongue.

Buhl (būl), **Buhl'work** (būl'wûrk), *n.* [Fr. *Boule*, a French carver in wood.] Decorative inlaid woodwork.

Buhr'stone' (bûr'stōn'), *n.* [OE. *burr* whetstone.] A cellular, flinty rock, used for millstones; burrstone.

Build (bĭld), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUILT (bĭlt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUILDING. The regular *imp.* & *p. p.* BUILDED is antiquated.] [AL. *bylda* to build, fr. *bold* house.] **1.** To construct (a fabric of any kind); to make; to form, establish, or produce. **2.** To increase and strengthen; to establish and preserve. — *v. i.* **1.** To practice building. **2.** To rest, as on a foundation; to rely. — *n.* Form or mode of construction; make. — **Build'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To erect; construct; raise; found; frame.

Build'ing, *n.* **1.** A constructing, erecting, or establishing. **2.** Architecture. **3.** A fabric or edifice.

‖ **Buk'shish** (bŭk'shēsh), *n.* Backsheesh.

Bulb (bŭlb), *n.* [L. *bulbus*] **1.** A spheroidal growth from a plant either above or below ground, producing a stem above, and roots below, as in the onion, tulip, etc. **2.** An expansion on a stem or tube, as the bulb of a thermometer. — *v. i.* To swell. — **Bul-ba'ceous** (bŭl-bā'shŭs), **Bulb'ar, Bul-bose', Bulb'ous**, *a.*

Bulge (bŭlj), *n.* [AS. & OHG. *belgan* to swell, G. *bulge* leathern sack.] **1.** The bilge or protuberant part of a cask. **2.** A protuberant part; a bending outward. **3.** Bilge of a vessel. — *v. i.* **1.** To swell; to bend outward. **2.** To bilge. — **Bul'gy** (bŭl'jĭ), *a.*

Bulk (bŭlk), *n.* [Dan., lump.] **1.** Magnitude; dimensions; mass; size. **2.** The main body; principal portion; majority. **3.** Cargo of a vessel when stowed.

Syn. — Size; magnitude; dimension; volume; bigness; largeness; massiveness.

Bulk'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* [Icel. *bālkr* beam, partition.] **1.** A partition in a vessel, to separate apartments on the same deck. **2.** A wall to resist pressure of earth or water.

Bulk'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of great bulk or size; large; massive. — **Bulk'i-ness**, *n.*

Bull (bŭl), *n.* [D. *bul*, G. *bulle;* prob. akin to AS. *bellan*, E. *bellow.*] **1.** The male of any species of cattle, also of any large quadruped or of the whale. **2.** (*a*) Taurus, the 2d sign of the zodiac. (*b*) A constellation of the zodiac between Aries and Gemini, containing the Pleiades. **3.** A speculator who operates for a rise in price of stocks; — opposed to a *bear.* — *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a bull; male; large; fierce. — *v. t.* To endeavor to raise the market price of (stocks, etc.).

Bull, *n.* [L. *bulla* bubble, knob, LL., seal or stamp. Cf. BILL a writing, BOWL ball, BOIL, *v. i.*] **1.** A seal. **2.** A sealed letter, edict, or rescript, of the pope. **3.** A grotesque blunder in language.

Syn. — See BLUNDER.

Bull'dog' (bŭl'dŏg'), *n.* A dog of great ferocity, courage, and tenacity of grip. — *a.* Unyielding; stubborn.

Bull'doze' (-dōz'), *v. t.* To coerce by intimidation or violence. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Bul'let (bŭl'ĕt), *n.* [F. *boulet*, dim. of *boule* ball. See BULL an edict.] **1.** A small ball. **2.** A missile to be discharged from a firearm. **3.** The fetlock of a horse.

Bul'le-tin (-lē-tĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *bullettino*, dim. of *bulletta*, dim. of *bulla.* See BULL an edict.] **1.** An official report or announcement. **2.** A periodical publication.

Bull'finch' (-fĭnch'), *n.* A European bird allied to the grosbeak, which learns to whistle musical airs.

Bull'frog' (-frŏg'), *n.* A very large species of North American frog, named from its loud bellowing in spring.

Bull'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** (*a*) A fresh-water fish of many species, called respectively *miller's thumb, catfish, horned pout,* and *bullpout.* (*b*) A marine fish, the sculpin. **2.** (*a*) The black-bellied plover; — called also *beetlehead.* (*d*) The golden plover. **3.** A stupid fellow; lubber. [*Colloq.*] **4.** A small black water insect.

Bul'lion (-yŭn), *n.* [Cf. OE. *bullyon* hook for fastening the dress, button, stud; LL. *bullio* the swelling of boiling water, mass of gold or silver, fr. L. *bulla* boss, bubble, or perh. corrup. fr. F. *billon* base coin, LL. *billio* bullion.] **1.** Uncoined gold or silver in the mass. **2.** Heavy twisted fringe of gold or silver wire.

Bul'lion-ist, *n.* An advocate for a metallic currency, or paper currency convertible into gold.

Bul'lock (-lŭk), *n.* [AS. *bulluc.*] **1.** A young male of the ox kind. **2.** An ox, steer, or stag.

Bull's'-eye' (bŭlz'ī'), *n.* **1.** A perforated wooden block without sheaves, to connect rigging. **2.** Glass disk inserted in a deck, floor, etc., to let in light. **3.** A lantern, with a thick glass lens to concentrate light on any object; the lens itself. **4.** The center of a target.

Bul'ly (bŭl'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. D. *bulderaar* a blusterer, *bulderen* to bluster; prob. imitative.] A blustering fellow, more insolent than courageous. — *a.* **1.** Jovial and blustering; dashing. **2.** Fine; excellent. [*Slang*] — *v. t.* To intimidate with threats and by a swaggering demeanor. — *v. i.* To act as a bully.

Syn. — To bluster; swagger; hector; domineer.

Bul'rush' (-rŭsh'), *n.* [OE. *bulrysche.*] A large rush, growing in wet land or in water.

Bul'wark (-wŭrk), *n.* [Akin to G. *bollwerk; bohle* plank + *werk* work, defense.] **1.** A rampart; fortification. **2.** That which defends; protection. **3.** *pl.* The sides of a ship above the upper deck. — *v. t.* To protect.

Syn. — See RAMPART.

Bum'ble-bee' (bŭm'b'l-bē'), *n.* [OE. *bumblen* to hum + *bee.* Cf. HUMBLEBEE.] A large bee, sometimes called *humblebee;* — named from its sound.

Bum'mer (-mĕr), *n.* An idle, worthless fellow; a dissipated sponger. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Bump (bŭmp), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. W. *pwmp* round mass, *pwmpiaw* to thump, and E. *boom* to roar.] To strike; to thump. — *n.* **1.** A thump; heavy blow. **2.** A swelling; protuberance. **3.** One of the protuberances on the cranium which phrenologists associate with distinct mental faculties. [*Colloq.*]

Bump, *v. i.* [See BOOM to roar.] To make a hollow noise, as the bittern; to boom. — *n.* Noise of the bittern.

Bum'per (bŭm'pẽr), *n.* [Corrup. of *bumbard* large drinking vessel.] A cup filled to the brim.

Bump'er (bŭmp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** That which bumps or causes a bump. **2.** A buffer, to deaden a bump or shock.

Bump'kin (-kĭn), *n.* A clown; country lout.

Bump'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Self-conceited; forward; pushing. — **Bump'tious-ness,** *n.* [*Colloq.*]

Bun, Bunn (bŭn), *n.* [Scot.; fr. Celtic.] A slightly sweetened raised cake.

Bunch (bŭnch; 52), *n.* [Akin to Dan. *bunke* heap; cf. W. *pwng* cluster.] **1.** A protuberance; knob; lump; hump. **2.** A collection, cluster, or tuft. — *v. i. & t.* To form into bunches. — **Bunch'y,** *a.*

Bun'combe, Bun'kum (bŭn'kŭm), *n.* [*Buncombe* a county of North Carolina.] Speech-making to gratify constituents, or gain public applause. [*Slang, U. S.*]

‖ **Bund** (lōŏnd), *n.* [G.] League; confederacy.

‖ **Bun'des-rath'** (bōŏn'dĕs-rät'), *n.* [G., *bund* + *rath* council.] The federal council of the German Empire; also, that of Switzerland.

Bun'dle (bŭn'd'l), *n.* [AS. *byndel;* akin to E. *bind.*] A number of things bound together; a package; roll. — *v. t.* **1.** To bind in a bundle or roll. **2.** To send off abruptly. — *v. i.* To set off in a hurry.

Bung (bŭng), *n.* [Cf. W. *bwng.*] **1.** Stopper of the orifice in a cask. **2.** Orifice in bilge of a cask through which it is filled; bunghole. — *v. t.* To stop (the orifice in a cask) with a bung; to close.

Bun'ga-low (bŭn'gȧ-lō), *n.* [Bengalee *bāngīā.*] In India, a thatched or tiled cottage, of a single story.

Bung'hole' (bŭng'hōl'), *n.* Orifice in a cask, stopped by a bung.

Bun'gle (bŭn'g'l), *v. i.* [Prob. akin to *bang.*] To act or work clumsily. — *v. t.* To manage awkwardly; to botch. — *n.* A clumsy performance; botch; gross blunder. — **Bun'gler,** *n.* — **Bun'gling,** *a.* — **Bun'gling-ly,** *adv.*

Bun'ion (bŭn'yŭn), *n.* A bunyon.

Bunk (bŭnk), *n.* [Cf. OSw. *bunke* heap, also boarding, flooring. Cf. BUNCH.] **1.** A wooden box, used for a seat in the daytime and for a bed at night. **2.** One of a series of berths in tiers. — *v. i.* To go to bed in a bunk.

Bun'ker (bŭn'kẽr), *n.* [Scot. *bunker, bunkart,* bench.] **1.** A chest whose lid serves for a seat. **2.** A large bin.

Bun'ko (-kō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *banco* bank, *banca* game at cards.] A swindling game by means of cards or by a sham lottery. [Written also *bunco.*]

Bun'kum (bŭn'kŭm), *n.* Buncombe.

Bunn (bŭn), *n.* Bun.

Bun'ting (-tĭng), *n.* [Scot. *buntlin.*] A European and American bird related to the finches and sparrows.

Bun'ting, Bun'tine (-tĭn), *n.* [Prov. E. *bunting* sifting flour, OE. *boulen* to sift.] A thin woolen stuff, used chiefly for flags.

Bunt'line (bŭnt'lĭn *or* -līn), *n.* [Sw. *bunt* a bundle + *line.*] One of the ropes for hauling up a sail.

Bun'yon, Bun'ion (bŭn'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. Prov. E. *bunny* small swelling; fr. OF. *bugne* tumor.] An enlargement

and inflammation of a small membranous sac, usually occurring on the great toe.

Buoy (bwoi *or* boi), *n.* [D. *boei* buoy, fetter, fr. OF. *boie* chain.] A float; floating object moored to the bottom, to mark a channel or to indicate a shoal, rock, etc., beneath the water. — *v. t.* 1. To keep afloat; — with *up*. 2. To sustain; to preserve from sinking into ruin or despondency. 3. To fix buoys to; to mark by buoys. — *v. i.* To float.

Bell Buoy.

Nut Buoy.

Buoy'age (-ĭj), *n.* Buoys collectively; the providing of buoys.

Buoy'an-cy (-*an*-sy), *n.* 1. The being buoyant; specific lightness. 2. Upward pressure exerted upon a floating body by a fluid; the weight just sufficient to submerge a floating body. 3. Cheerfulness; vivacity.

Buoy'ant (-ant), *a.* 1. Having the quality of rising in a fluid; tending to float. 2. Bearing up, as a fluid. 3. Light-hearted; cheerful. — **Buoy'ant-ly**, *adv.*

Bur, Burr (bûr), *n.* [OE. *burre*; cf. OSw. *borra* burdock, thistle.] 1. Rough or prickly head of a plant; a weed bearing burs. 2. The ridge left by a tool in cutting metal. 3. (*a*) A small circular saw. (*b*) A triangular chisel. (*c*) A kind of drill.

Bur'bot (bûr'bŏt), *n.* [F. *barbote*, fr. *barbe* beard.] A fresh-water fish, having on the nose two small barbels, and a larger one on the chin; — also called *eelpout* or *ling*, and allied to the codfish. [Written also *burbolt*.]

Bur'den (bûr'd'n), *n.* [Written also *burthen*.] [AS. *byrðen*; akin to E. *bear*.] 1. That which is borne or carried; a load. 2. That which is difficult, grievous, or oppressive to bear. 3. Capacity of a ship.

Syn. — Burden; Load. — A *burden* is, literally, a weight to be borne; a *load* something *laid* upon us. Our *burdens* may be such that we feel bound to bear them without complaint. What is cast upon us, as a *load*, we carry with greater reluctance or sense of oppression. — *v. t.* 1. To load. 2. To oppress; to overload.

Syn. — To load; encumber; overload; oppress.

Bur'den, *n.* [OE. *burdoun* bass in music, F. *bourdon*; LL. *burdo* drone, long organ pipe, staff, mule.] 1. The verse repeated in a song; chorus; refrain; anything often dwelt upon; main topic. 2. The drone of a bagpipe.

Bur'den-some (-sŭm), *a.* Grievous to be borne.

Syn. — Heavy; cumbersome; onerous; grievous.

Bur'dock (-dŏk), *n.* [*Bur* + *dock* the plant.] A coarse biennial herb, bearing small burs which adhere tenaciously to clothes, fur of animals, etc.

Bu'reau (bū'rō *or* bŭ-rō'), *n.*; *pl.* E. Bureaus (-rōz), F. Bureaux (by-rō'). [F., writing table, desk, office, OF., drugget for covering a writing table.] 1. Orig., a desk with drawers for papers. 2. An office for transacting business requiring writing. 3. A department of public business. 4. A chest of drawers for clothes. [*U. S.*]

Bu-reau'cra-cy (bū-rō'krā-sy), *n.* [*Bureau* + Gr. κρατεῖν to govern.] 1. A system of government by departments or bureaus, each under a chief. 2. Government officials, collectively.

Burg (bûrg), *n.* [AS. *burh*, *burg*, cf. LL. *burgus*. See Borough.] A borough.

Bur'ga-mot (bûr'gă-mŏt), *n.* Bergamot.

Bur-geois' (bûr-joiz'), *n.* Bourgeois, a size of type.

Bur'goss (bûr'jĕs), *n.* [OE. & OF. *burgeis*, fr. *burc* fortified town, fr. LL. *burgus* fort, city; fr. German.] A citizen, representative, or magistrate of a borough.

Burg'grave (bûrg'grāv), *n.* [G. *burggraf*; *burg* fortress + *graf* count. See Margrave.] A German count.

Burgh (bûrg; *Scot.* bŭr'rŏ), *n.* A borough or incorporated town. — **Burgh'al** (bûrg'al), *a.*

Burgh'er (bûrg'ẽr), *n.* A citizen of a burgh or borough.

Bur'glar (bûr'glẽr), *n.* [OF. *burg* town + *lere* thief, fr. L. *latro*.] One guilty of burglary.

Bur'gla-ry (-glă-ry), *n.* [Fr. *burglar*; cf. LL. *burglaria*.] Housebreaking by night. — **Bur-gla'ri-ous** (-glā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* — **Bur-gla'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Bur'go-mas'ter (-gō-măs'tẽr), *n.* [D. *burgemeester*; *burg* + *meester* master.] 1. Chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders, or Germany. 2. A glaucous gull, an aquatic bird common in arctic regions.

Bur'gun-dy (-gŭn-dy), *n.* 1. An old province of France. 2. A richly flavored wine made in Burgundy.

Bur'i-al (bĕr'rĭ-*al*), *n.* [AS. *byrgels*, fr. *byrgan* to bury.] The burying or depositing a dead body in the earth, in a tomb, or in the water; sepulture; interment.

Syn. — Sepulture; interment; inhumation.

Bu'rin (bū'rĭn), *n.* [F., prob. fr. OHG. *bora* borer, *borōn* to bore.] An engraver's tool; a graver.

Burl (bûrl), *v. t.* [OF. *bourel* roll of cloth or leather, stuffed with flocks, etc.] To dress or finish up (cloth). — *n.* 1. A lump in thread or cloth. 2. An overgrown knot on a tree; veneer made from such excrescences.

Bur'lap (bûr'lăp), *n.* A fabric of jute or hemp, used for bagging, curtains, etc. [Written also *burlaps*.]

Bur-lesque' (bûr-lĕsk'), *a.* [F.; fr. It. *burlesco*, fr. *burla* jest, mockery.] Tending to excite laughter by extravagant images; jocular; ironical. — *n.* 1. Ludicrous representation; exaggerated parody. 2. A caricature; travesty. — *v. t.* & *i.* To ridicule grotesquely.

Syn. — Mockery; farce; travesty; mimicry.

‖ **Bur-let'ta** (bûr-lĕt'tă), *n.* [It., dim. of *burla*. See Burlesque.] A comic operetta.

Bur'ly (bûr'ly), *a.* [OE. *burlich* big, strong; cf. Gael. & Ir. *borr* greatness.] 1. Bulky; gross; stout; lusty. 2. Coarse and rough; boisterous. — **Bur'li-ness**, *n.*

Burn (bûrn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Burned (bûrnd) or Burnt (bûrnt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Burning.] [OE. *bernen*, *brennen*, AS. *bernan*, v. t., *birnan*, v. i.] 1. To consume with fire. 2. To injure by fire or heat; to scorch; to scald; to blister; to singe. 3. To change, perfect, or improve by exposure to fire or heat; to bake. 4. To cauterize. 5. To combine with oxygen, with evolution of heat; to consume; to oxidize. — *v. i.* 1. To be on fire; to flame. 2. To suffer from excess of heat. 3. To be in a state of lively emotion. — *n.* 1. A hurt, injury, or effect caused by fire or excessive heat. 2. The result of burning or baking. 3. A disease in vegetables.

Burn, *n.* A bourn (stream).

Burn'er, *n.* 1. One that burns anything. 2. Part of a lamp, gas fixture, etc., emitting flame.

Burn'ing, *a.* 1. On fire; hot. 2. Consuming; intense. — *n.* A consuming, or being excessively heated.

Burning glass, a convex lens for producing intense heat by converging the sun's rays to a focus.

Syn. — Combustion; fire; conflagration; flame; blaze.

Bur'nish (bûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *burnir*, *brunir*.] To polish; to brighten. — *n.* Gloss; brightness; luster.

Bur'noose, Bur'nous (bûr'nōōs *or* bûr-nōōs'), *n.* [Ar. *burnus*.] A cloaklike garment worn by Arabs.

Burnt (bûrnt), *p. p.* & *a.* Consumed with, or as with, fire; scorched; baked or hardened in fire or the sun.

Burnt offering, something offered and burnt on an altar, as an atonement for sin; a sacrifice.

Burr (bûr), *n.* [See Bur.] 1. A bur. 2. Lobe or lap of the ear. 3. [Prob. imitative.] A guttural pronunciation of the letter *r*. — *v. i.* To speak with a burr.

Bur'ro (bur'rŏ), *n.* [Sp., ass.] A Mexican donkey.

Bur'row (bŭr'rō), *n.* [See Borough.] 1. A borough. 2. A shelter; animal's hole in the ground. 3. Heap of rubbish. 4. A mound, or barrow. — *v. t.* To excavate, or lodge in, a hole in the earth; to hide.

Bur'sar (bûr'sẽr), *n.* [LL. *bursarius*, fr. *bursa* purse.] 1. Treasurer; purser. 2. Student receiving a bursary.

Bur'sa-ry (-să-ry), *n.* 1. The treasury of a college or monastery. 2. A scholarship in a university; sum given to enable a student to pursue his studies.

Burse (bûrs), *n.* [F. *bourse.*] **1.** A fund to maintain needy scholars. **2.** A bourse; an exchange, for merchants and bankers.

Burst (bûrst), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BURST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BURSTING.] [AS. *berstan.*] **1.** To break open; to explode. **2.** To appear suddenly. — *v. t.* To break open suddenly. — *n.* **1.** A sudden breaking forth; explosion. **2.** A brief, violent effort; a spurt.

Bur'then (bûr'th'n), *n. & v.* Burden. [*Archaic*]

Bur'y (bĕr'ry), *n.* A borough; manor; — termination of names of places; as, Canter*bury*.

Bur'y, *v. t.* [AS. *byrgan.*] **1.** To cover out of sight; to hide. **2.** To deposit (a corpse) in its resting place; to inter. **3.** To put away finally; to abandon.

Syn. — To entomb; inter; inhume; inurn; hide; cover; conceal; overwhelm; repress.

Burying ground, Burying place, a place for burying the dead; burial place.

Bush (bụsh), *n.* [OE. & D. *bosch,* LL. *boscus, buscus.*] **1.** A thicket; wild forest. **2.** A shrub or cluster of shrubs. **3.** Tail, or brush, of a fox. — *v. i.* To branch thickly like a bush. — *v. t.* **1.** To set bushes for; to support (peas, etc.) with bushes. **2.** To harrow (land), for covering seeds sown.

Bush, *n.* [D. *bus* box, akin to E. *box.*] A ring or lining of metal, let into an orifice. — *v. t.* To furnish with a bush or lining.

Bush'el (bụsh'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *boissel,* LL. *bustellus;* dim. of *bustia, buzida,* fr. *pyxida,* acc. of L. *pyxis* box.] A dry measure of 4 pecks.

Bush'i-ness, *n.* Condition of being bushy.

Bush'whack'er (-hwăk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One accustomed to beat about bushes. **2.** A guerrilla; one who pretends to be a peaceful citizen, but secretly harasses an enemy.

Bush'y (-y), *a.* **1.** Thick and spreading, like a bush. **2.** Overgrown with shrubs. — **Bush'i-ness,** *n.*

Bus'i-ly (bĭz'ĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In a busy manner.

Busi'ness (bĭz'nĕs), *n.* **1.** That which busies one, or engages his time, attention, or labor; regular occupation. **2.** A trade, art, or profession. **3.** Financial or mercantile transactions. **4.** Affair; concern; matter.

Syn. — Affairs; transaction; engagement; calling; occupation; trade; profession; vocation; office; duty.

Busi'ness-like' (-lik'), *a.* Sagacious and efficient.

Busk (bŭsk), *n.* [F. *busc.*] A strip of metal or whalebone to stiffen the front of a corset.

Busk, *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *būask* to make one's self ready.] To make ready; to array; to dress. [*Scot. & Old Eng.*]

Bus'kin (bŭs'kĭn), *n.* [OF. *brossequin.*] A covering for the foot and leg, worn by tragic actors. Used as a symbol of tragedy as distinguished from comedy.

Buss (bŭs), *n.* [L. *basium* kiss, W. & Gael. *bus* lip, mouth.] A kiss; smack. — *v. t.* To kiss rudely.

Buss, *n.* [OF. *busse,* LL. *bussa,* D. *buis.*] A small two-masted vessel used in the herring fishery.

Bust (bŭst), *n.* [It. *busto.*] **1.** A statue of the human head, shoulders, and breast. **2.** The portion of the human figure between head and waist; the chest or thorax.

Bus'tard (bŭs'tẽrd), *n.* [OF. *bistarde,* fr. L. *avis tarda,* lit., slow bird.] The largest game bird in the temperate regions of Europe and Asia.

Bus'tle (bŭs's'l), *v. i.* [OE. *buskle,* perh. fr. AS. *bysig* busy, or Icel. *bustla* to bustle.] To move noisily; to be rudely active. — *n.* Great stir; agitation; tumult.

Bus'tle, *n.* A cushion worn by women on the back below the waist, to give fullness to the skirts; a tournure.

Busy (bĭz'zy), *a.* [AS. *bysig.*] **1.** Engaged in some business; hard at work; occupied. **2.** Diligent; active. **3.** Crowded with business. **4.** Officious; meddling.

Syn. — Diligent; industrious; active; occupied. — *v. t.* To make or keep busy; to employ; to occupy.

Busy-bod'y (-bŏd'ỹ), *n.* One who officiously concerns himself with others' affairs; a meddling person.

But (bŭt), *prep., adv., & conj.* [AS. *būtan* without, on the outside, except, besides; pref. *be-* + *ūtan* outward, fr. *ūt* out. See BY, OUT; cf. ABOUT.] **1.** Except; besides; save. **2.** Excepting the fact that; were it not that; unless. **3.** Otherwise than that; that not. **4.** Only; solely; merely. **5.** On the contrary; on the other hand; only; yet; still; nevertheless; further.

Syn. — BUT; HOWEVER; STILL. — These conjunctions mark *opposition* in passing from one thought or topic to another. *But* marks the opposition with a medium degree of strength. *However* is weaker, and throws the opposition (as it were) into the background. *Still* is stronger than *but,* and marks the opposition more emphatically.

But (bŭt), *n.* [See BUTT a limit.] **1.** A limit; boundary. **2.** The end; thicker or blunt end.

Butch'er (bụch'ẽr), *n.* [OE. & OF. *bochier,* orig., slaughterer of buck goats, fr. OF. *boc* buck goat.] **1.** One who slaughters animals for food. **2.** One who kills cruelly or needlessly. — *v. t.* **1.** To kill (animals) for food, or for market. **2.** To kill barbarously.

Butch'er-ly, *a.* Like a butcher; savage; bloody.

Butch'er-y, *n.* [OE. *bocherie* shambles, fr. F. *boucherie.*] Murder or manslaughter; great or cruel slaughter.

Syn. — Murder; slaughter; carnage. See MASSACRE.

But'ler (bŭt'lẽr), *n.* [F. *bouteillier,* fr. LL. *buticularius,* fr. *buticula* bottle.] One in charge of liquors, plate, etc.; head servant in a large house.

Butt, But (bŭt), *n.* [F. *but* butt, aim, OF. *bot* end, fr. *boter, buter,* to push, strike.] **1.** A limit; bound; goal; the end. **2.** Thicker end of anything. **3.** Mark to be shot at; target. **4.** One at whom contempt is directed. **5.** Thrust or sudden blow from an animal's head. **6.** Thrust in fencing. **7.** Piece of land left unplowed at the end of a field. **8.** Joint where the ends of two objects come squarely together; — also called *butt joint.* **9.** Hinge on the edge of the door, which *butts* against the casing. **10.** Stoutest part of tanned oxhides.

Butt end, the thicker end of anything.

Butt, *v. t.* **1.** To join at the butt or outward extremity; to terminate; to abut. **2.** To strike by thrusting the head forward. — *v. t.* To strike with the head.

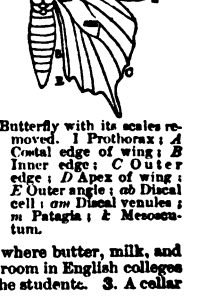
Butt, *n.* [F. *botte, boute,* LL. *butta.* Cf. BOTTLE.] A large cask, containing two hogsheads.

‖ **Butte** (būt *or* bōōt), *n.* [F. See BUTT a bound.] A detached ridge rising from a surrounding plain; — applied to elevations in the Rocky Mountain region.

But'ter (bŭt'tẽr), *n.* [L. *butyrum.*] An oily, unctuous substance obtained from cream by churning. — *v. t.* To cover or spread with butter.

But'ter-cup' (-kŭp'), *n.* A plant of the crowfoot kind, having bright yellow flowers.

But'ter-fly' (-flī'), *n.* [Perh. fr. the color of a yellow species. AS. *buter-flēge, buttorfleóge.*] A general name for numerous species of diurnal Lepidoptera.



Butterfly with its scales removed. I Prothorax; *A* Costal edge of wing; *B* Inner edge; *C* Outer edge; *D* Apex of wing; *E* Outer angle; *ab* Discal cell; *am* Discal venules; *m* Patagia; *k* Mesoscutum.

But'ter-ine (-ĭn), *n.* An imitation of butter, prepared from animal fat.

But'ter-milk' (-mĭlk'), *n.* Milk remaining after the butter is separated from cream.

But'ter-nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* **1.** An American tree of the Walnut family, and its edible fruit. **2.** Souari nut of South America.

But'ter-y (-y), *a.* Having the qualities, consistence, or appearance, of butter.

But'ter-y, *n.* [OE. *botery, boltry;* cf. LL. *botaria* wine vessel. Not fr. *butter.* See BOTTLE, BUTT, a cask.] **1.** A room where butter, milk, and other provisions are kept. **2.** A room in English colleges where refreshments are sold to the students. **3.** A cellar for storing butts of wine.

But'tock (-tŭk), *n.* [Fr. *butt* an end.] **1.** The

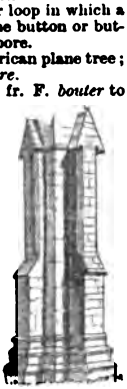
rump, or part at the back of the hip, on which one sits. **2.** The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern.

But'ton (bŭt't'n), *n.* [F. *bouton* button, bud, fr. *bouter* to push. See BUTT, end.] **1.** A knob; ball. **2.** A catch, to fasten parts of dress, secure a door, etc. **3.** A bud; germ of a plant. — *v. t. & i.* To fasten with a button.

But'ton-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* The hole or loop in which a button is caught. — *v. t.* To hold by the button or buttonhole; to detain in conversation; to bore.

But'ton-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* The American plane tree; — called also *buttonball tree* and *sycamore.*

But'tress (-trĕs), *n.* [OE. *butrasse*, fr. F. *bouter* to push. See BUTT an end.] **1.** A projecting mass of masonry, for resisting the thrust of an arch, or for ornament. **2.** Anything which supports or strengthens. — *v. t.* To support with a buttress; to brace firmly.



Buttress.

But'y-ra'ceous (bū'tĭ-rā'shŭs), **Bu'ty-rous** (bū'tĭ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *butyrum* butter.] Like butter.

Bu-tyr'ic (bū-tĭr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, butter.

Bux'om (bŭks'ŭm), *a.* [AS. *bōcsum; būgan* to bow, bend + *-sum*, E. *-some.*] Having health and comeliness; jolly; frolicsome. — **Bux'om-ly**, *adv.* — **Bux'om-ness**, *n.*

Buy (bī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOUGHT (bôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUYING (bī'ĭng).] [AS. *bycgan.*] **1.** To acquire ownership of (property) by payment of a price; to purchase; — opposed to *sell.* **2.** To get, at a cost. — **Buy'er**, *n.*

Buzz (bŭz), *v. i.* [Onomat.] To make a low, continuous, humming sound, like that of bees. — *v. t.* **1.** To spread (a report) by whispers, or secretly. **2.** To talk to in a low humming voice. [*Colloq.*] — *n.* **1.** A continuous, humming noise, as of bees; confused murmur. **2.** A whisper; report spread secretly.

Buzz saw, a circular saw, which makes a loud buzzing when running at full speed.

Buz'zard (bŭz'zĕrd), *n.* [F. *busard*, L. *buteo*, hawk.] **1.** A bird of prey of the Hawk family. **2.** A dunce.

By (bī), *prep.* [AS. *bī, big*, near to, by, of, from, after, according to.] **1.** In the neighborhood of; near or next to; along with. **2.** On; along; in traversing. **3.** Near to, while passing; from one to the other side of; past. **4.** Used in specifying adjacent dimensions; as, a cabin twenty feet *by* forty. **5.** With, as means, way, process, etc.; through means of; with aid of; through.

By all means, most assuredly; certainly. — **By and by**, presently; pretty soon; before long. — **By one's self**, alone; solitary. — **By the bye**, **By the way**, in passing; — used to introduce an incidental or secondary remark. — *adv.* **1.** Near; present. **2.** Passing near; going past; beyond. **3.** Aside. — *a.* Out of the common path; aside; — used in composition, to denote something aside, incidental, or avoiding notice; as, *by*-play, *by*-street.

Bye (bī), *n.* **1.** A thing not directly aimed at; something by the way. [*Obs.* except in the phrase *by the bye.*] **2.** A run made upon a missed ball in cricket.

By the bye, in passing; by way of digression; apropos to the matter in hand. [Written also *by the by.*]

Bye, *n.* [AS. *bȳ.*] **1.** A dwelling. **2.** In certain games, a place of an individual player.

By'-end' (bī'ĕnd'), *n.* Private end or interest.

By'gone' (-gôn'), *a.* Past; gone by. — *n.* Something gone by; a past event.

By'-law' (-lą'), *n.* [Sw. *bylag; by* town + the word for *law;* hence, a law for one town, special law.] **1.** A local or subordinate law; a regulation made by a corporation for its own government. **2.** A law less important than a general law or constitutional provision, and subsidiary to it; a rule relating to a matter of detail.

By'-name' (bī'nām'), *n.* A nickname. — *v. t.* To give a nickname to. [Indirect means.]

By'path' (-pāth'), *n.* A private path; obscure way; **By'play'** (-plā'), *n.* Action carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds.

By'-prod'uct (-prŏd'ŭkt), *n.* A secondary or additional product; something produced, as in the course of a manufacture, in addition to the principal product.

By'road' (-rōd'), *n.* A private or obscure road.

By'stand'er (bī'stănd'ĕr), *n.* [*By* + *stander*, equiv. to *stander-by.*] One who stands near; a spectator; one who has no concern with the business transacting.

Syn. — Looker on; spectator; beholder; observer.

By'way' (-wā'), *n.* A secluded, private, or obscure way; a road aside from the main one.

By'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* [AS. *bīword; bī*, E. *by* + *word.*] **1.** A common saying; proverb. **2.** The object of a contemptuous saying.

Byz'ant (bĭz'ănt), } *n.* [OE. & F. *besant*, fr. LL.
Byz'an-tine (-ăn-tīn), } *Byzantius, Byzantinus*, fr. *Byzantium.*] A gold coin of Byzantium.

By-zan'tian (bī-zăn'shăn), *a. & n.* Byzantine.

By-zan'tine (-tĭn), *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium. — *n.* An inhabitant of Byzantium, now Constantinople.

C.

Cab (kăb), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *cabriolet.*] **1.** A light close carriage. **2.** Covered part of a locomotive.

Cab, *n.* [Heb. *qāb*, fr. *qābab* to hollow.] A Hebrew dry measure, of 2.37 pints.

Ca-bal' (kă-băl'), *n.* [F. *cabale* cabal, LL. *cabbala*, fr. Heb. *qabbālāh* tradition.] **1.** Tradition; occult doctrine. [*Obs.*] **2.** A number of persons united in some intrigue; a junto. — *v. i.* To intrigue; to plot.

Syn. — CABAL; COMBINATION; FACTION; junto; intrigue; plot; conspiracy. — A *combination* is an organized union of individuals for mutual support, whether good or bad. A *cabal* is a secret association of a few individuals seeking power. A *faction* is a larger body than a *cabal*, selfishly employed in agitating the community in order to change the existing order of things.

Cab'a-la (kăb'ă-lă), *n.* [LL. See CABAL.] **1.** A tradition of Jewish rabbis and mediæval Christians, treating of divine and human mysteries. **2.** Secret science; mystic art. — **Cab'a-lism**, *n.* — **Cab'a-list**, *n.* — **Cab'a-lis'tic, Cab'a-lis'tic-al**, *a.* — **Cab'a-lis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ca-bal'ler (kă-băl'ĕr), *n.* One who cabals.

‖ **Ca-bas'** (kă-bă'), *n.* [F.] A flat basket for figs, etc.; a lady's hand bag; — often written *caba.*

Cab'bage (kăb'bĭj), *n.* [F. chou *cabus* headed cabbage, cabbage head; cf. It. *capo* head, L. *caput.*] An esculent garden vegetable of many varieties. — *v. t.* To form a head like that of the cabbage.

Cab'bage, *v. t.* [F. *cabasser*, fr. OF. *cabas* theft.] To purloin (pieces of cloth when cutting a garment); to pilfer. — *n.* Cloth kept when cutting out garments.

Cab'in (-ĭn), *n.* [W. *caban*, dim. of *cab* cot, tent.] **1.** A cottage; hut. **2.** Small room. **3.** Room in a ship. — *v. i.* To lodge. — *v. t.* To connne in a cabin.

Cab'i-net (-ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *cabine* cabin.] **1.** A small room; closet. **2.** A private room for consultations. **3.** Advisory council of the executive officer of a nation. **4.** A piece of furniture, with drawers, etc. **5.** A collection of works of art, etc. — *a.* Suitable for a cabinet; small.

Cab'i-net-mak'er (kăb'ĭ-nĕt-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes articles of household furniture.

Ca'ble (kā'b'l), *n.* [F. *câble*, LL. *capulum*, rope.] A strong rope or chain. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To fasten with a cable. 2. To telegraph by a submarine cable.

Ca'ble-gram' (-grăm'), *n.* [*Cable* + Gr. γράμμα writing.] Message sent by a telegraphic cable.

Ca-boose' (kă-bōōs'), *n.* [Cf. D. *kabuis*, G. *kabuse* a hut.] 1. A house on a ship's deck, where cooking is done; — commonly called the *galley*. 2. A car used on freight trains for brakemen, workmen, etc.; a tool car.

Cab'ri-o-let' (kăb'rĭ-ō-lā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cabriole* leap, caper, fr. It. *capriola*, fr. dim. of L. *capra* she-goat. Cf. CAPER a leap.] A one-horse carriage with two seats and a calash top.

One form of Cabriolet.

Ca-ca'o (kă-kā'ō or kă'kō), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *kakahuatl*.] A small evergreen tree of South America and the West Indies, whose fruit contains edible pulp and seeds yielding cocoa, chocolate, and broma.

Cach'a-lot (kăsh'ă-lŏt), *n.* [F.] The sperm whale, whose head contains an oily fluid, which concretes into a substance called *spermaceti*.

‖ **Cache** (kăsh), *n.* [F., fr. *cacher* to hide.] A place for concealing and preserving provisions.

Ca-chec'tic (kă-kĕk'tĭk), **Ca-chec'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. καχεκτικός.] Pertaining to cachexia.

‖ **Cachet** (kăsh'ĕt), *n.* [F., fr. *cacher*.] Seal of a letter.

‖ **Lettre de cachet** [F.], a sealed letter, esp. a letter from the sovereign; — used in France, under the Bourbons, as an arbitrary order of imprisonment.

Ca-chex'i-a (kă-kĕks'ĭ-ă), **Ca-chex'y** (-kĕks'ĭ), *n.* [Gr. καχεξία; κακός bad + ἕξις condition.] A condition of ill health, esp. from a specific morbid process (as cancer or tubercle).

Cach'in-na'tion (kăk'ĭn-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cachinnatio*, fr. *cachinnare* to laugh aloud.] Loud laughter.

Ca'chou' (kă'shōō'), *n.* [F. See CASHOO.] A silvered aromatic pill, to correct the odor of the breath.

Cack'le (kăk'k'l), *v. i.* [D. *kakelen*; imitative.] 1. To make the sharp, broken cry of a hen. 2. To giggle. 3. To prattle. — *n.* 1. Noise of a hen that has laid an egg. 2. Idle prattle. — **Cack'ler**, *n.* — **Cack'ling**, *n.*

‖ **Cac'o-e'thes** (kăk'ō-ē'thēz), *n.* [Gr. κακοήθης of ill habits, τὸ κακόηθες an ill habit; κακός bad + ἦθος habit.] 1. A bad habit; insatiable desire; as, *cacoëthes scribendi*, "the itch for writing." 2. A bad disposition in a disease; an incurable ulcer.

Ca-cog'ra-phy (kă-kŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. κακός bad + *-graphy*.] Bad writing or spelling.

Ca-coph'o-ny (-kŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. κακοφωνία; κακός + φωνή sound.] 1. An uncouth sound or combination of discordant sounds. 2. An unhealthy state of the voice. — **Cac'o-phon'ic** (kăk'ō-fŏn'ĭk), **Cac'o-phon'ic-al**, **Ca-coph'o-nous** (kă-kŏf'ō-nŭs), *a.*

Cactus (Melon Thistle) of the genus *Mamillaria*. Much reduced.

Cac'tus (kăk'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. CACTUSES (-ŭz), L. CACTI (-tī). [L.; Gr. κάκτος.] A genus of prickly tropical plants, including the prickly pear and night-blooming cereus. — **Cac-ta'ceous** (-tā'shŭs), *a.*

Cad (kăd), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *caddel*.] 1. In England, the doorkeeper of an omnibus. 2. A low-bred, presuming fellow.

‖ **Ca-da'ver** (kă-dā'vẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *cadere* to fall.] A dead human body; a corpse.

Ca-dav'er-ous (-dăv'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Like a dead body; pale; ghastly.

Cad'dice } (kăd'dĭs), *n.* [Prov. E. *cadew*; cf. G. *köder*
Cad'dis } bait.] The larva of a caddice fly, generally contained in a cylindrical case, open at each end, and coated with pieces of shells, gravel, etc.

Caddice fly, an insect whose larva is the caddice.

Cad'dish (-dĭsh), *a.* Like a cad; lowbred.

Cad'dy (-dĭ), *n.* [Earlier spelt *catty*, fr. Malay *kati* a weight of 1⅓ pounds.] A small chest to keep tea in.

Cade (kād), *n.* [L. *cadus* jar, Gr. κάδος.] A cask.

Ca'dence (kā'dens), *n.* [LL. *cadentia* a falling, fr. L. *cadere* to fall.] 1. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking. 2. A rhythmical modulation of sound. 3. A uniform time and pace in marching.

Ca-det' (kă-dĕt'), *n.* [F., a younger son or brother, dim. fr. L. *caput* head; i. e., a smaller head of the family.] 1. A younger brother or son. 2. A pupil in a military or naval school. — **Ca-det'ship**, *n.*

Cad'i (kā'dĭ), *n.* [Turk. See ALCALDE.] A Turkish judge.

Cad'mi-um (kăd'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cadmia* calamine.] A metal related to zinc. — **Cad'mic**, *a.*

Ca-du'ce-us (kă-dū'sē-ŭs), *n.* [L.; Gr. κηρύκειον a herald's wand, fr. κῆρυς herald.] The official wand of Hermes or Mercury, messenger of the gods, having two serpents coiled about it, and two wings at the top. — **Ca-du'ce-an**, *a.*

Caduceus.

Ca-du'cous (-kŭs), *a.* [L. *caducus* falling, fr. *cadere* to fall.] Dropping off, or disappearing early, as the gills of a tadpole.

‖ **Cæ'cum** (sē'kŭm), *n.* [L. *caecus* blind.] (*a*) A cavity open at one end. (*b*) The blind part of the large intestine. See *Illust.* of DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.

Cæ'sar (sē'zẽr), *n.* [L.] A Roman emperor, as succeeding Augustus Cæsar; a kaiser. — **Cæ-sa're-an**, **Cæ-sa'ri-an** (sĕ-zā'rĭ-an), *a.*

Cæ'sar-ism (-Yz'm), *n.* Government by a single person, to whom, as Cæsar or emperor, the popular will has committed it; imperialism; advocacy of such government.

Cæ-su'ra (sĕ-zū'rà or -sū'rà), *n.*; *pl.* E. CÆSURAS (-ràz), L. CÆSURÆ (-rē). [L., division, stop, fr. *caedere*, *caesum*, to cut off.] A metrical break in a verse; a sense pause in the middle of a foot; a long syllable on which the cæsural accent rests. — **Cæ-su'ral**, *a.*

‖ **Ca'fé'** (kà'fā'), *n.* [F.] A coffee house; restaurant.

Caf-fe'ic (kăf-fē'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to coffee.

Caf-fe'ine (-Yn), *n.* [Cf. F. *caféine*.] A white, bitter, crystallizable substance, obtained from coffee.

Caf'tan (kăf'tan or kăf-tăn'), *n.* [Turk. *qaftān*.] A garment worn throughout the Levant.

Cage (kāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cavea* cavity, cage, fr. *cavus* hollow.] 1. An inclosure for confining birds, beasts, malefactors, etc. 2. A framework inclosing something. — *v. t.* To confine or shut up.

Cai'man (kā'mạn), *n.* Cayman.

‖ **Ca-ique'** (kä-ēk'), *n.* [F., fr. Turk. *qāīq* boat.] A skiff used on the Bosporus; also, a larger Levantine vessel.

Cairn (kārn), *n.* [Gael. *carn*, gen. *cairn*, a heap.] A heap of stones.

Cais'son (kās'sŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *caisse* case, chest.] 1. A chest or wagon for ammunition or explosive materials. 2. (*a*) A water-tight box, within which to build submarine structures. (*b*) A box to close the entrances of docks and basins. (*c*) A structure placed beneath a vessel to float it.

Cai'tiff (kā'tĭf), *a.* [OF. *caitif*, *chetif*, captive, wretched, fr. L. *captivus* captive, fr. *capere* to take.] Base; cowardly. — *n.* A despicable person.

Ca-jole' (kă-jōl'), *v. t.* [F. *cajoler* to chatter like a caged bird, to flatter, fr. source of *geôle*, dim. of *cage* cage.] To deceive with flattery; to wheedle. — **Ca-jol'er**, *n.* — **Ca-jol'er-y**, *n.*

Syn. — To flatter; wheedle; delude; coax; entrap.

Cake (kāk), *n.* [Akin to D. *koek*, G. *kuchen*.] **1.** A small mass of dough baked. **2.** Matter concreted, congealed, or molded into a solid mass. — *v. t. & i.* To form into a cake, or mass; to harden.

Cal'a-bash (kăl'ȧ-băsh), *n.* [Sp. *calabaza* dry gourd, fr. Ar. *qar'* gourd + *aibas* dry.] **1.** A gourd (plant or fruit). **2.** A water dipper, bottle, etc., made from the shell of a gourd.

Cal'a-man'co (-măn'kō), *n.* [LL. *calamancus*.] A glossy woolen stuff, plain, striped, or checked.

Cal'a-mif'er-ous (-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calamus* reed + *-ferous*.] Producing reeds; reedy.

Cal'a-mine (-mĭn *or* -mīn), *n.* [F.; LL. *calamina*, fr. L. *cadmia*. See CADMIUM.] A mineral, the hydrous silicate of zinc.

Ca-lam'i-tous (kȧ-lăm'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Producing calamity. — **Ca-lam'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ca-lam'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Miserable; deplorable; distressful; afflictive; wretched; grievous; baleful; disastrous; adverse; unhappy; severe; sad; unfortunate.

Ca-lam'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [L. *calamitas*, akin to *in-columis* unharmed.] A great misfortune or cause of distress.

Syn. — CALAMITY; DISASTER; MISFORTUNE; MISHAP; MISCHANCE; distress; affliction; adversity; unhappiness; infelicity; misery; evil; extremity; exigency; downfall. — Of these words, *calamity* is the strongest, implying a somewhat continuous state, produced by natural causes, such as fire, flood, disease, etc. *Disaster* denotes literally *ill-starred*, and is some distressing event which comes suddenly upon us. *Misfortune* is often due to no specific cause; it is simply the bad fortune of an individual, and not to be charged as a fault. *Mischance* and *mishap* are misfortunes of a trivial nature.

Cal'a-mus (kăl'ȧ-mŭs), *n.* [L., a reed.] **1.** The Indian cane, a kind of palm, which furnishes the common rattan. **2.** A plant commonly called *sweet flag*. The root has a pungent, aromatic taste, and is used in medicine as a stomachic. **3.** The barrel or quill of a feather.

Ca-lash' (kȧ-lăsh'), *n.* [F. *calèche*.] **1.** A light carriage with low wheels, having a movable top, and often a movable front. **2.** A woman's hood.

One form of Calash.

Cal-ca're-ous (kăl-kā'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calcarius*, fr. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.] Of the nature of calcite; containing calcium carbonate or carbonate of lime.

Calcareous spar, calcite.

Cal'ca-rif'er-ous (kăl'kȧ-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calcarius* of lime + *-ferous*.] Lime-yielding; calciferous.

Cal'ce-a'ted (kăl'sē-ā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *calceare*, *-atum*, to shoe, *calceus* shoe, *calx*, *calcis*, heel.] Wearing shoes.

Cal-cif'er-ous (-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime + *-ferous*.] Bearing or containing calcite.

Cal'ci-form (kăl'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.] In the form of chalk or lime.

Cal'ci-mine (-mīn), *n.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.] White or colored wash for plastered walls. — *v. t.* To wash with calcimine. [Also spelt *kalsomine*.]

Cal-cine' (kăl-sīn' *or* kăl'sĭn), *v. t.* [F. *calciner*, fr. L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.] **1.** To reduce to powder by heat. **2.** To oxidize (metal) by action of heat; to reduce to a metallic calx. — *v. i.* To be converted into a powder or calx, by heat. — **Cal-cin'a-ble** (-sĭn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **Cal'ci-na'tion** (-sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.*

Cal'cite (-sīt), *n.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.] Calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime. It includes common limestone, chalk, and marble.

Cal'ci-um (-sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.] An elementary substance; a metal which combined with oxygen forms lime.

Cal'cu-la-ble (-kū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Ascertainable by calculation.

Cal'cu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *calculare*, *-latum*, to calculate, fr. *calculus* pebble used in reckoning; hence, a reckoning, fr. *calx*, *calcis*, limestone.] **1.** To ascertain by mathematical processes, usually by arithmetic. **2.** To plan; to expect; to think. [*Local, U. S.*] — *v. i.* To make a calculation; to forecast consequences; to compute. — **Cal'cu-la'ting** (kăl'kū-lā'tĭng), *a. & n.* — **Cal'cu-la'tion**, *n.* — **Cal'cu-la-tive**, *a.* — **Cal'cu-la'tor**, *n.*

Syn. — To CALCULATE; COMPUTE; RECKON; COUNT; estimate; rate. — We *calculate* with a view to obtain a certain point of knowledge. We *compute* by combining given numbers, in order to learn the grand result. We *reckon* and *count* in carrying out the details of a computation. These words are used in figurative senses.

Cal'cu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *calculosus*.] **1.** Of the nature of a calculus; like stone; gritty. **2.** Caused, or characterized, by the presence of calculi.

Cal'cu-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CALCULI (-lī). [L.] **1.** A solid concretion in the body. **2.** A method of mathematical computation by symbols.

Cal'dron (kăl'drŭn), *n.* [OF. *caudron*, *chauderon*, fr. L. *caldarius* suitable for warming, fr. *calidus* warm, fr. *calere* to be warm.] A large kettle or boiler. [Written also *cauldron*.]

Cal'e-do'ni-a (kăl'ĕ-dō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Latin name of Scotland.

Cal'e-do'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Caledonia or Scotland; Scottish; Scotch. — *n.* A Scot.

Ca-le'fa'cient (-fā'shent), *a.* [L. *calefaciens*, p. pr. of *calefacere* to warm; *calere* + *facere* to make.] Making warm; heating. — *n.* A substance that excites warmth in parts to which it is applied, as mustard.

Cal'e-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.* [L. *calere* + *-fy*.] To heat. — **Cal'e-fac'tion**, *n.* — **Cal'e-fac'to-ry**, *a. & n.*

Cal'en-dar (-ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [L. *kalendarium* account book, fr. L. *calendae*, *kalendae*, calends.] **1.** An orderly arrangement of the divisions of time; an almanac. **2.** A list of persons, things, or events; a schedule. — *v. t.* To enter in a calendar; to register.

Cal'en-der, *n.* [F. *calandre*, LL. *celendra*, corrup. fr. L. *cylindrus* cylinder.] **1.** A machine consisting of cylinders revolving nearly in contact, for smoothing cloth, paper, etc. **2.** One who pursues the business of calendering. — *v. t.* To press (cloth, paper, etc.) between rollers to make it smooth and glossy, or wavy.

Cal'en-der, *n.* [Per. *qalender*.] One of a sect of fantastically dressed dervishes.

Cal'ends (-ĕndz), *n. pl.* [L. *calendae*; akin to *calare* to call, proclaim.] The first day of each month in the ancient Roman calendar. [Written also *kalends*.]

Cal'en-ture (-ĕn-tūr; 40), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *calentura* heat, fever, fr. *calentar* to heat, fr. L. *calere* to be warm.] Delirium caused by the heat of the tropical sun at sea.

Ca-les'cence (kȧ-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *calescens*, p. pr. of *calescere*, incho. of *calere*.] Growing warmth.

Calf (kăf), *n.*; *pl.* CALVES (kăvz). [AS. *cealf*.] **1.** The young of the cow, or of some other mammals, as of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and whale. **2.** Calfskin. **3.** An awkward boy; a dolt. [*Colloq.*] **4.** A small island near a larger. **5.** The fleshy hinder part of the leg below the knee.

Calf'skin' (kăf'skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a calf; leather made of the skin.

Cal'i-ber (kăl'ĭ-bẽr), *n.* [F. *calibre*, perh. fr. L. *qua libra* of what weight; hence, of what size, applied first to a bullet.] **1.** Diameter of the bore of a cannon, etc., or of any tube; weight or size of the projectile which a firearm will carry. **2.** Diameter of a round or cylindrical body. **3.** Mental capacity.

Cal'i-co (-kō), *n.* [Orig. imported from *Calicut*.] Cotton cloth. — *a.* Made of calico or resembling it.

Cal'i-duct (-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *calidus* hot + E. *duct*.] A pipe or duct to convey hot air or steam; caloriduct.

Ca'liph (kā'lĭf), *n.* A caliph.

‖**Ca-lig'go** (kȧ-lĭg'gō), *n.* [L., darkness.] Dimness of sight, from a speck on the cornea; also, the speck itself.

Ca-lig'ra-phy (-lĭg'rȧ-fy), *n.* Calligraphy.

Cal'i-pash' (kăl'ĭ-păsh'), *n.* [Sp. *carapacho.*] A part of a turtle next to the upper shell, esteemed as a delicacy.

Cal'i-pee' (-pē'), *n.* The part of a turtle attached to the lower shell.

Cal'i-pers (-pẽrz), *n. pl.* [Corrup. fr. *caliber.*] Compasses with curved legs for measuring the diameter or caliber of round bodies; — called also *caliper compasses*, or *caliber compasses.*

One form of Calipers.

Ca'liph (kā'lĭf), *n.* [F. *calife*, fr. Ar. *khalīfah* successor, fr. *khalafa* to succeed.] Successor or vicar; — a title of the successors of Mohammed, now used by the sultans of Turkey. [Written also *calif.*]

Cal'i-phate (kăl'ĭ-fāt), *n.* The office, dignity, or government of a caliph.

‖ **Cal'is-then'ic-um** (kăl'ĭs-thĕn'ĭk-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A gymnasium, esp. one for light physical exercise.

Cal'is-then'ic (-thĕn'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. *καλός* beautiful + *σθένος* strength.] Bodily exercise; light gymnastics.

‖ **Ca'lix** (kā'lĭks), *n.* [L.] A calyx.

Calk (kăk), *v. t.* [Perh. fr. Ar. *qalafa* to fill up crevices with fibers.] To stop the seams of (a ship, etc.) by driving tarred oakum into them. — **Calk'er**, *n.*

Calk, *n.* [Cf. AS. *calc* shoe, hoof, L. *calx* heel, *calcar* spur.] A sharp-pointed iron on the shoe of a man or beast to prevent slipping; — called also *calker*, *calkin.* — *v. t.* 1. To furnish with calks. 2. To wound with a calk; as when a horse injures a leg with a calk on one of the other feet. — **Calk'er**, *n.*

Calk'ing, *n.* The making seams tight, as in ships; a furnishing with calks, as a shoe.

Calking iron, a kind of chisel for calking ships, tightening seams in ironwork, etc.

Fig. 1.

Call (kôl), *v. t.* [AS. *ceallian*; akin to D. *kallen* to talk, prate.] 1. To command or request to be present. 2. To summon to the discharge of a particular duty; to designate for an office, or employment. 3. To invite or command to meet; — often with *together.* 4. To give a name to; to speak of, by a specified name. 5. To regard or characterize as of a certain kind. 6. To state, or estimate, approximately or loosely. 7. To utter in a distinct voice. 8. To appeal to. 9. To rouse from sleep; to awaken.

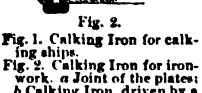


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. Calking Iron for calking ships.

Fig. 2. Calking Iron for ironwork. *a* Joint of the plates; *b* Calking Iron, driven by a wooden mallet or a hammer.

Syn. — To CALL; CONVOKE; SUMMON: name; denominate; invite; bid; assemble; collect; exhort; warn; proclaim; invoke; appeal to; appoint; designate. — *Call* is the generic term; as, to *call* a public meeting. To *convoke* is to require the assembling of some organized body of men by an act of authority. To *summon* is to require attendance by an act of stringent authority.

— *v. i.* 1. To speak in a loud voice; to cry out. 2. To make a demand, requirement, or request. 3. To make a brief visit; also, to stop at some place designated, as for orders. — *n.* 1. A calling, by the voice, by signs, by writing, etc.; a summons; invitation. 2. A requirement; vocation. 3. A short visit. 4. The privilege to demand the delivery of stock or any commodity, at a fixed price, at a time agreed on. [*Brokers' Cant*] — **Call'er**, *n.*

Cal-lig'ra-phy (kă-lĭg'rā-fy), *n.* [Gr. *καλλιγραφία*; pref. *καλλι-* (fr. *καλός* beautiful) + *γράφειν* to write.] Elegant penmanship. — **Cal-lig'ra-pher**, **Cal-lig'raphist** (-fĭst), *n.* — **Cal'li-graph'ic** (kăl'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), **Cal'li-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

Call'ing (kôl'ĭng), *n.* 1. A crying aloud. 2. A summoning or convocation. 3. Divine summons; the being divinely called. 4. One's usual employment.

Syn. — Occupation; employment; business; trade; profession; office; engagement; vocation.

Cal-li'o-pe (kă-lī'ō-pē), *n.* [Gr. Καλλιόπη the beautiful-voiced; pref. *καλλι-* + *ὄψ*, *ὠπός*, voice.] 1. The Muse of eloquence and heroic poetry, chief of the nine Muses. 2. A musical instrument consisting of a series of steam whistles. 3. A humming bird of California, etc.

Cal'li-pash' (kăl'ĭ-păsh'), *n.* Calipash.

Cal'li-pee' (-pē'), *n.* Calipee.

Cal'li-pers (-pẽrz), *n. pl.* Calipers.

Cal'lis-then'ics (-ĭks-thĕn'ĭks), *n.* Calisthenics.

Cal-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* A hard spot or protuberance; a thickening of skin or bark, esp. from friction.

Cal'lous (kăl'ŭs), *a.* [L. *callosus* callous, hard, fr. *callus* callous skin.] Hardened; indurated. — **Cal'lously**, *adv.* — **Cal'lous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See OBDURATE.

Cal'low (-lō), *a.* [AS. *calu* bald.] 1. Destitute of feathers; naked; unfledged. 2. Immature; boyish; "green."

Cal-low' (-lō'), *n.* [Named fr. its note.] The old squaw; — a northern wild duck.

Cal'lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L. See CALLOUS.] (*a*) Callosity. (*b*) A cartilaginous substance formed in fractures of bone, which becomes true bone and unites the fragments.

Calm (kām), *n.* [F. *calme*, LL. *cauma*, Gr. *καῦμα* heat, fr. *καίειν* to burn.] Freedom from motion or disturbance; tranquillity; quiet. — *v. t.* To still or quiet.

Syn. — To still; quiet; appease; allay; pacify; tranquillize; soothe; compose; assuage; check; restrain. — *a.* 1. Not stormy; without motion, as of winds or waves. 2. Undisturbed by emotion; quiet. — **Calm'ly**, *adv.* — **Calm'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Still; quiet; undisturbed; tranquil; peaceful; serene; composed; unruffled; sedate; collected; placid.

Cal'o-mel (kăl'ō-mĕl), *n.* [Gr. *καλός* beautiful + *μέλας* black.] Mild chloride of mercury, used in medicine as a mercurial and purgative; mercurous chloride.

Ca-lor'ic (kă-lŏr'ĭk), *n.* [L. *calor* heat.] The principle of heat. — *a.* Pertaining to caloric.

Ca-lor'i-duct (-ĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *calor* + E. *duct.*] A tube for conducting heat; caliduct.

Cal'o-rie (kăl'ō-rĭ), *n.* [F., fr. L. *calor.*] The French unit of heat; amount of heat which raises the temperature of one kilogram of water 1° centigrade.

Cal'o-rif'ic (-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *calorificus*; *calor* + *facere* to make.] Able to produce heat; heating.

Cal'o-rim'e-ter (-rĭm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *calor* + *-meter.*] Apparatus for measuring the heat contained in bodies.

Ca-lor'i-mo'tor (kă-lŏr'ĭ-mō'tẽr), *n.* [L. *calor* + E. *motor.*] A voltaic battery, producing heating effects.

Cal'ō-type (kăl'ō-tip), *n.* [Gr. *καλός* beautiful + *τύπος* type.] A photograph on sensitized paper.

Cal'trop (kăl'trŏp), } *n.* [AS. *coltræppe* thistle.] 1.
Cal'trap (kăl'trăp), } A spiny herbaceous plant, very annoying to cattle. 2. An instrument with four iron points, so disposed that one must project upward so as to endanger advancing cavalry.

Cal'u-met (-ū-mĕt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *calamus* reed.] A North American Indian pipe of peace.

Ca-lum'ni-ate (kă-lŭm'nĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *calumniari*, *-atus.* See CALUMNY.] To accuse falsely and maliciously. — **Ca-lum'ni-a'tion**, *n.* — **Ca-lum'ni-a'tor**, *n.*

Syn. — See ASPERSE.

Ca-lum'ni-ous (-ŭs), **Ca-lum'ni-a-to-ry** (ă-tō-rỹ), *a.* Containing calumny; false, malicious, and injurious to reputation. — **Ca-lum'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Slanderous; defamatory; scurrilous; opprobrious; derogatory; libelous; abusive.

Cal'um-ny (kăl'ŭm-nỹ), *n.* [L. *calumnia*, fr. *calvi* to devise tricks, deceive.] False accusation made to injure another; malicious misrepresentation; slander.

Cal'va-ry (-vă-rỹ), *n.* [L. *calvaria* a bare skull, fr. *calvus* bald.] 1. Place where Christ was crucified, near Jerusalem. 2. A representation of the crucifixion.

Calve (kăv), *v. i.* [AS. *cealfian.* See CALF.] 1. To bring forth a calf. 2. To produce offspring.

Cal'vin-ism (kăl'vĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Theological doctrines

of John Calvin, which include original sin or total depravity, election or predestination, particular redemption, effectual calling, and the perseverance of the saints. — **Cal'vin-ist** (kăl'vĭn-ĭst), *n.* — **Cal'vin-is'tic, Cal'vin-is'tic-al,** *a.*

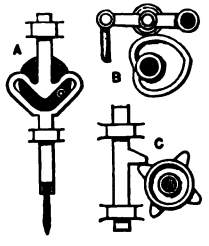
Calx (kălks), *n.*; *pl.* E. CALXES (-ĕz), L. CALCES (kăl'sēz). [L. *calx* limestone; cf. Gr. χάλιξ a pebble. Cf. CHALK.] Earthy residuum after a metal or mineral has been subjected to calcination or combustion by heat.

☞ Metallic calxes are now called *oxides*.

Cal'y-cle (kăl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *calyculus* small flower bud, dim. of *calyx*.] A row of small bracts, outside the base of the calyx.

Ca'lyx (kā'lĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. CALYXES (-ĕz), L. CALYCES (kăl'ĭ-sēz). [L. *calyx*, *-ycis*, fr. Gr. κάλυξ husk, calyx, fr. root of καλύπτειν to cover.] Outer covering of a flower. Each leaf of the calyx is a *sepal*.

Cam (kăm), *n.* [Dan. *kam* comb, ridge; or cf. Gael. and Ir. *cam* bent.] A projecting part of a wheel or moving piece in machinery, so shaped as to give variable motion to another piece against which it acts.



Cams.
A Needle-Bar Cam; *B* Heart Cam; *C* Cam Wheel.

Cam'ber (kăm'bẽr), *n.* [OF. *cambre* curved; L. *camerare* to arch over, fr. *camera* vault, arch.] An upward concavity in the under side of a beam, girder, lintel, or arch, also of a ship's deck, etc. — *v. t.* & *i.* To curve upward.

Cam'bist (-bĭst), *n.* [It. *cambista*, fr. L. *cambire* to exchange.] A banker; dealer in bills of exchange.

Cam-boose' (kăm-bōōs'), *n.* Caboose.

Cam'bri-a (-brĭ-ă), *n.* Latin name of Wales. — **Cam'bri-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Cam'bric (kām'brĭk), *n.* [*Cambrai* a French city, where it was first made.] **1.** A fine, white fabric of flax or linen. **2.** A fabric of fine, hardspun cotton.

Came (kām), *imp.* of COME.

Cam'el (kăm'ĕl), *n.* [OE. & OF.; L. *camelus*, fr. Gr. κάμηλος; of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *gāmāl*, Ar. *jamal*.] **1.** A large ruminant quadruped used in Asia and Africa to carry burdens and for riding. **2.** A water-tight structure to assist a vessel to pass over a shoal.

Bactrian Camel.

Ca-mel'li-a (kă-mĕl'lĭ-ă *or* -mēl'yă), *n.* [NL.; — from *Kamel*, a Jesuit who brought it from the East.] An Asiatic genus of flowering shrubs.

Ca-mel'o-pard (kă-mĕl'ō-părd *or* kăm'ĕl-), *n.* [Gr. καμηλοπάρδαλις; κάμηλος camel + πάρδαλις pard, leopard.] The giraffe.

Cam'e-o (kăm'ē-ō), *n.* [It.] A carving in relief, esp. one on a small scale used as a jewel.

Cam'e-ra (-ē-rā), *n.* [L., vault, arch, LL., chamber.] A chamber; instrument having a chamber.

‖ **Camera obscura** (ŏb-skū'rā). (*a*) An apparatus which throws images of external objects on a white surface within a darkened chamber, so that the outlines may be traced. (*b*) A photographer's apparatus for throwing the image of external objects upon a sensitized plate at the back of a darkened box.

Cam'i-sade' (kăm'ĭ-sād'), **Cam'i-sa'do** (-ĭ-sā'dō), *n.* [F. *camisade* a night attack.] (*a*) A shirt worn over the uniform, to distinguish soldiers making a night attack. (*b*) An attack by surprise.

Cam'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *camelot*, Ar. *khamlat*, fr. *khaml* pile, plush.] A woven fabric orig. of camel's hair, now of goat's hair and silk, or of wool and cotton. [Sometimes written *camelot* and *camblet*.]

Cam'o-mile, Cham'o-mile (-ō-mīl), *n.* [LL. *camomilla*, Gr. χαμαίμηλον, lit., earth apple.] A bitter medicinal herb, whose flowers are tonic, febrifugal, and in large doses emetic, while the volatile oil is carminative.

Camp (kămp), *n.* [F.; It. *campo*, fr. L. *campus* plain, field.] **1.** Ground on which tents, huts, etc., are erected for shelter. **2.** A collection of tents, huts, etc. **3.** A company of persons encamped. — *v. t.* & *i.* To lodge.

Camp bedstead, a bedstead folding for transportation. — **Camp chair, Camp stool,** a folding chair or stool.

Cam-paign' (kăm-pān'), *n.* [F. *campagne*, It. *campagna*, fr. L. *campus*.] **1.** A large, open plain without hills. See CHAMPAIGN. **2.** A series of military operations; time during which an army keeps the field. **3.** Political operations preceding an election; a canvass. [*U. S.*] — *v. i.* To serve in a campaign. — **Cam-paign'er,** *n.*

Cam-pan'i-form (-păn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [LL. *campana* bell + *-form*.] Bell-shaped.

‖ **Cam'pa-ni'le** (kăm'pă-nē'lā), *n.* [It., bell tower, steeple, fr. It. & LL. *campana*.] A bell tower.

Cam'pa-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [LL. *campana* + *-logy*.] Art of ringing bells; a treatise on the art.

‖ **Cam-pan'u-la** (-păn'ū-lă), *n.* [LL. *campanula* little bell, dim. of *campana*.] A genus of plants bearing bell-shaped flowers; — also called *bellflower*.

Cam-pan'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Bell-shaped.

Cam-pes'tral (-pĕs'trăl), **Cam-pes'tri-an** (-trĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *campester*, fr. *campus* field.] Relating to, or growing in, a field or open ground.

Cam'phene (kăm'fēn *or* kăm-fēn'), *n.* One of a series of chemical substances resembling camphor.

Cam-phine' (kăm-fēn' *or* kăm'fĭn), *n.* [Fr. *camphor*.] Rectified oil of turpentine, used for burning in lamps, and as a solvent in varnishes.

Cam'phire (kăm'fĭr), *n.* Old spelling of CAMPHOR.

Cam'phor (-fẽr), *n.* [F. *camphre*, LL. *camfora*, *camphora*, fr. Ar. *kāfūr*.] An aromatic resin, or gum, from an East Indian tree, used in medicine as a diaphoretic, stimulant, or sedative.

Cam'phor-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To impregnate or treat with camphor.

Cam'phor-ate (-āt), **Cam'phor-a'ted,** *a.* Combined or impregnated with camphor.

Cam-phor'ic (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, camphor.

Cam'pi-on (-pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *campus* field.] A plant of the Pink family, bearing berries regarded as poisonous.

‖ **Cam'pus** (-pŭs), *n.* [L., field.] The grounds surrounding a college or school.

Can (kăn), *n.* [AS. *canne*; akin to G. *kanne*.] **1.** A drinking cup. **2.** A vessel of sheet metal. — *v. t.* To preserve in sealed cans.

Can, *v. i.* [*imp.* COULD (kōōd).] [AS. *cunnan*; akin to G. *können*, E. *ken* to know. The present tense *I can* (AS. *ic cann*) was orig. preterit, meaning *I have learned*, hence *I know*, *know how*.] To be able; to have power.

Syn. — CAN BUT, CAN NOT BUT. — It is an error to use the former phrase where the sense requires the latter. If we say, "I *can but* perish if I go," "but" means *only*, and denotes that this is all or the worst that can happen. When the apostle Peter said, "We *can not but* speak of the things which we have seen and heard," he referred to a moral constraint; and meant, We can not help speaking. This idea of a moral necessity is also expressed in the phrase, "I *can not* help it." Thus we say, "I *can*

not but hope," "I *can not but* think," etc., in cases in which it would be an error to use the phrase *can but*.

Can'a-da (kăn'ȧ-dȧ), *n.* A British province in North America, giving its name to various plants and animals. — **Ca-na'di-an** (kȧ-nā'dĭ-*ăn*), *a.* & *n.*

Ca-naille' (kȧ-nāl'), *n.* [F., prop., a pack of dogs, fr. L. *canis* dog.] The lowest class of people; the rabble.

Ca-nal' (-năl'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *canalis* canal, channel.] **1.** An artificial water course. **2.** Duct in animal bodies.

Can'al coal' (kăn'*ăl* kōl'). Cannel coal.

Ca-nard' (kȧ-närd' *or* -närʳ), *n.* [F., prop., a duck.] An extravagant story; sensational statement; hoax.

Ca-na'ry (-nā'rĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Canary Islands. **2.** Of a pale yellowish color. — *n.* **1.** Wine made in the Canary Islands; sack. **2.** A canary bird. **3.** A pale yellow color, like that of a canary bird.

Canary bird, a small singing bird of the Finch family, native of the Canary Islands, but brought to Europe in the 16th century, and made a household pet.

Can'cel (kăn'sĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANCELED *or* CANCELLED (-sĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANCELING *or* CANCELLING.] [L. *cancellare* to make like a lattice, to cross out, fr. *cancelli* crossbars, dim. of *cancer* lattice. Cf. CHANCEL.] **1.** To mark out by cross lines; to obliterate. **2.** To annul, revoke, or recall. **3.** To suppress or strike out (matter in type). — *n.* (*a*) A suppression of matter in type or printed. (*b*) The part suppressed.

Syn. — To blot out; obliterate; erase; expunge; annul; repeal; do away; set aside. See ABOLISH.

Can'cel-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A canceling. **2.** In arithmetic, the striking out common factors, in both dividend and divisor.

Can'cer (-sẽr), *n.* [L. *cancer*, *cancri*, crab, ulcer, a sign of the zodiac.] **1.** A genus of decapod Crustacea, including some of the most common shore crabs. **2.** (*a*) The 4th of the 12 signs of the zodiac; the sign of the summer solstice. (*b*) A northern constellation between Gemini and Leo. **3.** A tumor, often becoming an ulcer, and rarely cured.

Cancer pagurus of Europe.

Can'cer-ate (-ăt), *v. i.* To grow into a cancer. — **Can'cer-a'tion**, *n.*

Can'cer-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Like a cancer; virulent; affected with cancer.

Can'cri-form (kăn'krĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Cancer* + *-form.*] **1.** Resembling a crab; crab-shaped. **2.** Cancerous.

Can'de-la'brum (kăn'dē-lā'brŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. CANDELABRA (-brȧ), E. CANDELABRUMS (-brŭmz). [L., fr. *candela* candle.] A large, branched candlestick.

Can'dent (-dent), *a.* [L. *candens*, p. pr. of *candēre* to glitter. See CANDID.] Heated to whiteness.

Can'did (-dĭd), *a.* [F. *candide*, L. *candidus* white, fr. *candēre* to be of a glowing white.] **1.** Free from bias; disposed to think and judge without prejudice. **2.** Open; frank. — **Can'did-ly**, *adv.* — **Can'did-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — CANDID; FAIR; OPEN; FRANK; INGENUOUS; impartial; just; artless; unbiased; equitable. — A man is *fair* when he puts things on a just footing; he is *candid* when he looks impartially on both sides of a subject, doing justice to an opponent's motives; he is *open* and *frank* when he declares his sentiments without reserve; he is *ingenuous* when he does this from regard for truth.

Can'di-date (-dĭ-dāt), *n.* [L. *candidatus*, n. (because candidates for office in Rome wore a white toga), fr. *candidus*.] One put forward as a suitable person for an office, privilege, or honor. — **Can'di-da-cy** (-dȧ-sy), **Can'di-date-ship**, **Can'di-da-ture** (-dȧ-tûr; 40), *n.*

Can'dle (-d'l), *n.* [AS. *candel*, fr. L. *candela* a (white) light of wax or tallow, fr. *candēre*.] A cylinder of tallow, wax, spermaceti, paraffine, etc., containing a wick, and used to furnish light.

Can'dle-light' (kăn'd'l-līt'), *n.* The light of a candle.

Can'dle-mas (-mas), *n.* [AS. *candelmæsse*; *candel* + *mæsse* mass.] February 2d, the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, — on which day are blessed candles for the altar or other sacred uses. [candle.

Can'dle-stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* A utensil for supporting a

Can'dor (-dẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *candēre*. See CANDID.] Disposition to treat subjects fairly; frankness; sincerity.

Can'dy (-dy), *v. t.* [F. *candir*, fr. Ar. & Pers. *qand* sugar.] **1.** To conserve or boil in sugar. **2.** To make sugar crystals of or in. **3.** To incrust with sugar or with candy. — *v. i.* **1.** To have sugar crystals form in or on. **2.** To solidify in a candylike mass. — *n.* A preparation or confection of sugar.

Cane (kān), *n.* [OE. & OF.; L. *canna*; Gr. *κάννα*.] **1.** (*a*) One of several palms, having long, flexible stems, commonly called rattans. (*b*) A reed; bamboo; sugar cane. **2.** A walking stick. — *v. t.* **1.** To beat with a cane. **2.** To furnish (chair seats, etc.) with cane or rattan.

Cane'brake' (-brāk'), *n.* A thicket of canes.

‖ **Ca-nic'u-la** (kȧ-nĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., little dog, dim. of *canis* dog.] The Dog Star; Sirius.

Ca-nic'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, or measured by, the rising of the Dog Star.

Ca-nine' (-nīn'), *a.* [L. *caninus*, fr. *canis*.] **1.** Pertaining to the family *Canidæ*, or dogs and wolves; having the nature of a dog. **2.** Pertaining to the canine teeth.

Canine tooth, a tooth between the incisor and bicuspid teeth, so called because well developed in dogs; an eyetooth, or the corresponding tooth in the lower jaw.

‖ **Ca'nis** (kā'nĭs), *n.*, *pl.* CANES (-nēz). [L., dog.] A genus of carnivorous mammals, including dogs and wolves.

Can'is-ter (kăn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [L. *canistrum* basket woven from reeds, Gr. *κάναστρον*, fr. *κάννα* reed.] **1.** A basket of rushes, reeds, willow twigs, etc. **2.** A box for tea, coffee, etc. **3.** A case shot for cannon, in which balls are inclosed in a case fitting the gun.

Canister (*Mil.*), with part of case broken away, to show contents.

Can'ker (kăn'kẽr), *n.* [AS. & L. *cancer* a cancer; or cf. OF. *cancre*, fr. L.] **1.** A corroding ulcer; esp., a gangrenous ulcer in the mouth. **2.** Anything which corrodes or corrupts. **3.** A disease of trees, causing the bark to fall off. **4.** A disease of a horse's foot, with separation of the horny portion. **5.** A worthless rose; the dog-rose. — *v. t.* **1.** To eat away; to consume. **2.** To infect; to corrupt. — *v. i.* To grow corrupt; to become venomous. — **Can'ker-ous**, **Can'ker-y**, *a.*

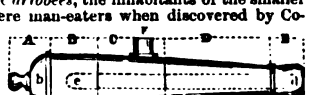
Can'ker-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* The larva of certain geometrid moths which eat the foliage of trees.

‖ **Can'na-bis** (kăn'nȧ-bĭs), *n.* [L., hemp.] Hemp.

Cannabis Indica (ĭn'dĭ-kȧ), Indian hemp, a powerful narcotic, now considered a variety of common hemp.

Can'nel coal' (kăn'nĕl kōl'). [Corrup. fr. *candle coal.*] A mineral coal of black color, which burns with a clear flame, affording a substitute for candles.

Can'ni-bal (-nĭ-*bal*), *n.* [Cf. F. *cannibale*. Corrup. of *Caribales* (E. *Caribbees*, the inhabitants of the smaller Antilles, who were man-eaters when discovered by Columbus).] A human being that eats human flesh; an animal that devours its own kind. — *a.* Relating to cannibals or cannibalism. — **Can'ni-bal-ism**, *n.*



Muzzle-loading Cannon. *A* Formerly called Ca-cabel; *B* First Reënforce; *C* Second Reënforce; *D* Chase; *E* Swell of Muzzle; *F* Trunnion; *G* Rimbase; *a* Base ring; *b* Base of Breech; *c* Cascabel; *d* Muzzle; *e* Chamber; *ed* Bore.

Can'non (-nŭn), *n.*; *pl.* CANNONS (-nŭnz), collectively CANNON. [F. *canon*, fr. L. *canna* reed, tube. See CANE.] **1.** A great gun; a fire-

arm for discharging heavy shot. **2.** A kind of printing type. See CANON.

Cannon ball, a missile to be fired from a cannon. Elongated and cylindrical missiles are sometimes called *bolts*; hollow ones charged with explosives are *shells*. — **Cannon shot.** (*a*) A cannon ball. (*b*) The range of a cannon.

Can'non (kăn'nŭn), *n.* & *v.* English word for CAROM.

Can'non-ade' (-ād'), *n.* A discharging cannon and throwing balls, shells, etc., against an army, town, ship, or fort. — *v. t.* To attack with heavy artillery. — *v. i.* To discharge cannon.

Can'non-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* One who manages, or fires, cannon; an artilleryman.

Can'non-ry (-rỹ), *n.* Artillery.

Can'not (kăn'nŏt). [*Can* to be able + *not*.] Am, is, or are, not able; — written either as one word or two.

Can'nu-lar (-nū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *cannula* small reed, dim. of *canna* cane.] Having the form of a tube; tubular. [Written also *canular*.]

Can'ny, Can'nie (-nỹ), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *kænn* skilled, learned. Cf. KEEN.] **1.** Artful; shrewd; wary. **2.** Skillful; capable. **3.** Cautious; prudent; safe. **4.** Gentle.

Ca-noe' (kȧ-nōō'), *n.* [Sp. *canoa*, fr. Caribbean *canôoa*.] **1.** A boat formed of the trunk of a tree, or of bark or skins. **2.** A light pleasure boat, propelled by a paddle or by a small sail. — *v. i.* To manage a canoe, or voyage in a canoe. — **Ca-noe'ing**, *n.* — **Ca-noe'ist, Ca-noe'man**, *n.*

Indian Canoe.

Can'on (kăn'ŭn), *n.* [AS. *canon* rule, fr. L. *canon* measuring line, rule, fr. Gr. *κανών* rule, rod, fr. *κάνη, κάννη*, reed.] **1.** A law or rule. **2.** The collection of books received as genuine Holy Scriptures; the Bible. **3.** A member of a cathedral chapter; holder of a prebend. **4.** The largest size of type having a specific name.

Canon law, the body of ecclesiastical law adopted in the Christian church.

Ca-ñon' (kȧ-nyōn'; *anglicized* kăn'yŭn), *n.* [Sp., a tube or hollow, fr. *caña* reed, L. *canna*. See CANE.] A deep gorge or gulch, between high banks, worn by water courses.

Aa

Canon Type.

Can'on bone' (kăn'ŭn bōn'). [F. *canon*, fr. L. *canon* a rule.] The shank bone, or great bone above the fetlock, in a horse, etc.

Can'on-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A woman who holds a canonry.

Ca-non'ic, Ca-non'ic-al (kȧ-nŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *canonicus*, fr. *canon*.] Pertaining to, established by, or according to, a canon or canons. — **Ca-non'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ca-non'ic-al-ness**, *n.* [the clergy.

Ca-non'ic-als (-ĭ-kalz), *n. pl.* Full official dress of

Ca-non'i-cate (-kȧt), *n.* Office of a canon; canonry.

Can'on-i-zā'ty (kăn'ŭn-ĭz'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* State of being canonical; agreement with the canon.

Can'on-ist, *n.* A professor of canon law; one skilled in ecclesiastical law. — **Can'on-is'tic**, *a.*

Can'on-ize (-iz), *v. t.* **1.** To declare (a deceased person) a saint; to put in the catalogue of saints. **2.** To exalt to the highest honor. — **Can'on-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Can'on-ry (-rỹ), **Can'on-ship**, *n.* A benefice or prebend in a cathedral or collegiate church; dignity or emoluments of a canon.

Can'o-py (-ō-pỹ), *n.* [LL. *conopeum* a bed with mosquito curtains, fr. Gr. *κωνωπεῖον*, fr. *κώνωψ* gnat.] **1.** A covering over a bed, or carried over an exalted personage, sacred object, etc. **2.** An ornamental projection, over a door, niche, etc.; rooflike covering, over an altar, statue, etc. — *v. t.* To cover with a canopy.

Cant (kănt), *n.* [OF., edge, angle, prob. fr. L. *canthus* iron ring round a wheel, Gr. *κανθός* corner of the eye, felly of a wheel.] **1.** An outer or external angle. **2.** An inclination from a horizontal line; slope; tilt. **3.** A sudden thrust or other impulse, producing a change of direction; bias or turn so given. — *v. t.* **1.** To incline; to tilt over; to tip upon the edge. **2.** To give a sudden turn or new direction to. **3.** To cut off an angle from.

Cant (kănt), *n.* [OF. *cant*, F. *chant*, singing, fr. the whining tone of beggars, fr. L. *cantus*. See CHANT.] **1.** Affected, singsong speech. **2.** Idioms of any sect or occupation. **3.** Insincere use of religious phraseology; hypocrisy. **4.** Vulgar jargon; slang. — *a.* Affected; vulgar. — *v. i.* **1.** To whine. **2.** To make whining pretensions to religion, philanthropy, etc.; to practice hypocrisy. **3.** To use pretentious language, barbarous jargon, or technical terms; to affect learning.

Can't (kănt). Colloquial contraction for *can not*.

Can'ta-loup (kăn'tȧ-lōōp), *n.* Cantaloupe.

Can'ta-lev'er (-lĕv'ẽr), *n.* [*Cant* external angle + *lever*.] [Written also *cantaliver* and *cantilever*.] **1.** A bracket to support a balcony, cornice, etc. **2.** A projecting beam, truss, or bridge unsupported at the outer end; one which overhangs.

Can'ta-loupe (-lōōp), *n.* [From *Cantalupo*, name of a castle in Italy, where they were grown.] A muskmelon.

‖ **Can-ta'ta** (kȧn-tä'tȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *cantare* to sing, L. *canere*.] A poem set to music; musical drama.

Can-teen' (kăn-tēn'), *n.* [F. *cantine*.] **1.** A soldier's flask for water, liquor, etc. [Written also *cantine*.] **2.** Sutler's shop in a garrison; chest for culinary vessels.

Can'ter (kăn'tẽr), *n.* [Abbr. of *Canterbury gallop*, gentle gallop used by pilgrims riding to Canterbury.] An easy gallop adapted to pleasure riding. — *v. i.* To move in a canter. — *v. t.* To ride (a horse) at a canter.

Cant'er, *n.* One who cants or affects goodness.

Can'tha-ris (-thȧ-rĭs), *n.*; *pl.* CANTHARIDES (-thăr'ĭ-dēz). [L., a beetle.] A beetle of brilliant green color and nauseous odor; — also called *blister beetle* and *Spanish fly*. The plural form is usually applied to the dried insects used in medicine. — **Can-thar'i-dal** (-thăr'ĭ-dal), *a.*

Can'ti-cle (-tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *canticulum* little song, dim. of *canticum* song, fr. *canere* to sing.] **1.** *pl.* The Song of Solomon, a book of the Old Testament. **2.** A passage from the Bible, chanted in church service.

Can'ti-lev'er (-tĭ-lĕv'ẽr), *n.* Cantalever.

Can'to (-tō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *cantus* song.] One of the chief divisions of a long poem.

Can'ton (-tŭn), *n.* [F., augm. of OF. *cant* edge, corner.] A small territorial district; one of the independent states of Switzerland; a subdivision of a French arrondissement. — *v. t.* **1.** To divide into districts. **2.** To allot quarters to (parts of an army). — **Can'ton-al**, *a.*

Can'ton crape' (krāp'). A silk fabric, of gauzy texture, used for ladies' scarfs, shawls, etc.

Can'ton flan'nel (flăn'nĕl). Cotton flannel.

Can'ton-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To divide into cantons.

Can'ton-ment, *n.* A district assigned to a body of troops for shelter or rest; quarters.

Can-toon' (-tōōn'), *n.* A cotton stuff showing a fine cord on one side and a satiny surface on the other.

Can'vas (-vas), *n.* [F. *canevas*, L. *cannabis* hemp.] **1.** Strong cloth made of hemp, flax, or cotton; — used for tents, sails, etc. **2.** (*a*) Coarse cloth having regular meshes for needlework. (*b*) Cloth prepared to receive painting in oil. — *a.* Made of, or like, canvas.

Can'vas-back' (-băk'), *n.* An American sea duck of delicate flesh; — named from the markings of its plumage.

Can'vass, *v. t.* [OF. *canabasser* to examine curiously, to search out; prop., to sift through canvas.] **1.** To sift; to scrutinize (votes, etc.). **2.** To examine by discussion; to debate. **3.** To go through, with personal solicitation or public addresses. — *v. i.* To search thoroughly; to solicit. — *n.* **1.** Close inspection; review for verification. **2.** Search; exploration; solicitation. — **Can'vass-er**, *n.* [with canes.

Can'y (kā'nỹ), *a.* Pertaining to cane; abounding

Can'yon (kăn'yŭn), *n.* English form of CAÑON.

Can'zo-net' (-zō-nĕt'), *n.* [It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone* song.] A short song, in one or more parts.

Caout'chouc (kōō'chōōk), *n.* [F., fr. S. Amer. name.] A tenacious, elastic, gummy substance obtained from sap of several plants of South America, Asia, and Africa. Also called *India rubber* (because first brought from India, and used to rub out pencil marks) and *gum elastic*.

Cap (kăp), *n.* [AS. *cæppe* cap, cape, hood, fr. LL. *capa*.] 1. A covering for the head. 2. Top, or uppermost part. 3. A large size of writing paper. — *v. t.* 1. To provide with a cap or cover. 2. To complete.

Ca-pa-ble (kā'pā-b'l), *a.* [F.; LL. *capabilis* capacious, capable, fr. L. *capere* to take, contain.] 1. Possessing ability or qualification; of sufficient size or strength. 2. Possessing adequate power, esp. legal power or capacity. — **Ca'pa-ble-ness, Ca'pa-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — Able; competent; efficient; effective; skillful.

Ca-pa'cious (kā-pā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *capax, -acis*, fr. *capere*.] 1. Having capacity; able to contain much. 2. Qualified to take large views of things, as in obtaining knowledge or forming designs. — **Ca-pa'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ca-pa'cious-ness**, *n.*

Ca-pac'i-tate (-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To render capable; to qualify.

Ca-pac'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [L. *capacitas*, fr. *capax*.] 1. Power of receiving or containing; extent of room or space. 2. Comprehensiveness of mind; receptive faculty. 3. Power resulting from possession of strength, wealth, or talent. 4. Outward circumstances; occupation; position. 5. Legal or moral qualification; legal power or right.

Syn. — See ABILITY.

‖ **Cap'-a-pie'** (kăp'ă-pē'), *adv.* [OF. (*de*) *cap-a-pie* from head to foot; L. *caput* head + *pes* foot.] From head to foot; at all points.

Ca-par'i-son (kă-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* [F. *caparason*, fr. Sp. *caparazon* cover for a saddle, coach, etc.; *capa* cloak, cover (fr. LL. *capa* cape) + term. *-azon*.] 1. Harness of a horse. 2. Rich clothing. — *v. t.* To deck or adorn.

Cape (kāp), *n.* [F. *cap*, fr. L. *caput*.] A point of land, extending into water; promontory; headland.

Cape, *n.* [OE. & F. *cape*. See CAP.] A sleeveless garment hanging over the back, arms, and shoulders.

Ca'per (kā'pĕr), *v. i.* [Fr. older *capreoll* to caper, fr. L. *caper, capra*, goat.] To leap about; to prance; to dance. — *n.* A frolicsome leap or spring; skip; prank.

Ca'per, *n.* [F. *câpre*, fr. L. *capparis*, Ar. & Per. *al-kabar*.] The pungent flower bud of a European and Oriental shrub also called *caper*; — used for pickles.

Caper bush, Caper tree, the (plant) caper.

Ca'per-ber'ry (-bĕr'rȳ), *n.* The berry of the caper, used in pickles and as a condiment.

‖ **Ca'pi-as** (kā'pĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., thou mayst take.] A writ commanding an officer to arrest one named in it.

Cap'il-la'ceous (kăp'ĭl-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *capillaceus* hairy, fr. *capillus* hair.] Having long filaments; slender.

Ca-pil'la-ment (kă-pĭl'lă-ment), *n.* [L. *capillamentum*, fr. *capillus*.] Hairy covering; fine fiber; filament.

Cap'il-lar'i-ty (kăp'ĭl-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* 1. A being capillary. 2. The action by which the surface of a liquid, where in contact with a solid (as in a capillary tube), is elevated or depressed; capillary attraction.

Cap'il-la-ry (kăp'ĭl-lă-rȳ *or* kă-pĭl'lă-rȳ), *a.* [L. *capillaris*, fr. *capillus*.] 1. Resembling a hair; fine; very slender. 2. Pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels. — *n.* 1. A tube or vessel, extremely fine or minute. 2. A minute, thin-walled vessel; one of the smallest blood vessels connecting arteries and veins.

Cap'i-tal (kăp'ĭ-tal), *a.* [F.; L. *capitalis*, fr. *caput* head.] 1. Pertaining to the head, or to the forfeiture of the head or life; punishable with death. 2. First in importance. 3. Of first rate quality; excellent.

Capital letter, a leading or heading letter, used at the beginning of a sentence and as the first letter of certain words, distinguished by different form and larger size from the small (*lower-case*) letters. — Small capital letters have the form of capital letters and the height of lower-case letters. — Capital stock, money, property, or stock invested in any business, corporation, or institution.

Syn. — Chief; leading; controlling; prominent.

— *n.* [L. *capitellum, capitulum*, small head, head or capital of a column, dim. of *caput*.] 1. The head or uppermost member of a column, pilaster, etc. 2. Seat of government; chief city in a country; metropolis. 3. Property employed in trade, manufactures, etc.; sum invested or lent. 4. A capital letter.

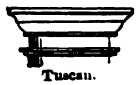
CAPITALS.

Roman Doric.

Ionic.

Corinthian.

Composite.


Tuscan.

Gothic.

Moorish.

Byzantine.

Cap'i-tal-ist (kăp'ĭ-tal-ĭst), *n.* One who has capital; one who invests money or has large property employed in business.

Cap'i-tal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* 1. To convert into capital, or use as capital. 2. To compute or assess the capital value of (a patent right, annuity, etc.). 3. To print in capital letters, or with an initial capital. — **Cap'i-tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Cap'i-tal-ly, *adv.* 1. In a way involving the forfeiture of the head or life. 2. Excellently. [*Colloq.*]

Cap'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *capitatio* a poll tax, fr. *caput*.] A tax upon each head or person; poll tax.

Cap'i-tol (-tŏl), *n.* [L. *capitolium*, fr. *caput*.] 1. The temple of Jupiter, at Rome. 2. A government house; the edifice at Washington occupied by the Congress of the United States.

Ca-pit'u-lar (kă-pĭt'ū-lĕr), *n.* [L. *capitulum* a chapter, dim. of *caput* head, chapter.] 1. An act passed in a chapter. 2. A member of a chapter. 3. The head or prominent part. — *a.* 1. Pertaining to a chapter; capitulary. 2. Pertaining to a capitulum.

Ca-pit'u-la-ry (-lă-rȳ), *n.* 1. A capitular. 2. A collection of laws or statutes. — *a.* Capitular.

Ca-pit'u-late (-lāt), *v. i. & t.* [LL. *capitulare, -latum*, to capitulate.] To surrender on terms agreed upon. — **Ca-pit'u-la'tion**, *n.* — **Ca-pit'u-la'tor**, *n.*

‖ **Ca-pit'u-lum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* CAPITULA (-lă). [L., a small head.] 1. A thick head of flowers on a short axis, as a clover top, or a dandelion; a composite flower. 2. A knoblike protuberance of any part, esp. at the end of a bone or cartilage.

Ca-pouch' (kă-pōōch'), *n.* [Sp. *capucho*, LL. *caputium*, fr. *capa* cloak.] A hood; hood of a monk's gown. — *v. t.* To cover with a hood; to hoodwink or blind.

Ca'pon (kā'p'n), *n.* [AS. *capūn*, L. *capo*, fr. Gr. *κάπων*; akin to *κόπτειν* to cut.] A male chicken gelded to improve his flesh for the table. — *v. t.* To castrate.

Cap're-o-late (kăp'rē-ō-lāt *or* kă-prē'-), *a.* [L. *capreolus* wild goat, tendril, fr. *caper* goat.] Having tendrils.

Ca-price' (kă-prēs'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *caper, capra*, goat.] An abrupt change of mind; a notion.

Syn. — Freak; whim; crotchet; fancy; vagary; humor; whimsey; fickleness.

Ca-pri'cious (kȧ-prish'ŭs), *a.* Governed by caprice; apt to change suddenly. — **Ca-pri'cious-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Freakish; whimsical; fickle; crotchety; fitful; wayward; changeable; inconstant; arbitrary.

Cap'ri-corn (kăp'rĭ-kôrn), *n.* [L. *capricornus; caper* + *cornu* horn.] **1.** The 10th sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the winter solstice, about Dec. 21. **2.** A southern constellation.

Cap'ri-ole (-ōl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *caper*.] **1.** A leap that a horse makes with all fours, without advancing. **2.** A caper, as in dancing. — *v. i.* To perform a capriole.

Cap'si-cum (-sĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *capsa* box, chest.] A genus of plants producing capsules of exceedingly pungent taste, which yield red or Cayenne pepper.

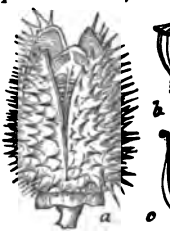
Cap-size' (kăp-sīz'), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Sp. *cabecear* to nod, pitch; fr. L. *caput* head.] To upset or overturn.

Cap'size (kăp'sīz'), *n.* An upset or overturn.

Cap'stan (-stăn), *n.* [F. *cabestan*, fr. Sp. *cabestrante*, fr. *cabestrar* to bind with a halter, fr. *cabestro*, L. *capistrum* halter, fr. *capere* to hold.] A machine for raising an anchor or moving heavy weights.

Cap'su-lar (-sŭ-lẽr), **Cap'su-la-ry** (-lă-rȳ), **Cap'su-late** (-sŭ-lāt), **Cap'su-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Like or pertaining to a capsule; hollow and fibrous. Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a box.

Cap'sule (-sūl), *n.* [L. *capsula* little box, fr. *capsa* chest, case, fr. *capere* to take, contain.] **1.** A pod of a plant, which opens to discharge the seeds. **2.** A gelatinous envelope inclosing nauseous doses to be swallowed. **3.** A membranous sac containing fluid, or investing an organ or joint. **4.** A metallic seal for closing a bottle. **5.** A small metal shell for a percussion cap, cartridge, etc.



Capsules. *a* Datura; *b* Poppy; *c* Gentian.

Cap'tain (-tĭn), *n.* [OE. & OF. *capitain*, LL. *capitanus*, fr. L. *caput* head.] **1.** A head, or chief officer. **2.** A military leader. — **Cap'tain-cy**, **Cap'tain-ship**, *n.*

Cap'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *captio*, fr. *capere* to take.] **1.** A certificate attached to a legal instrument, showing where, when, and by what authority, it was executed. **2.** The heading of a chapter, section, or page.

Cap'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *captiosus*.] **1.** Apt to find fault; difficult to please. **2.** Fitted to harass, perplex, or insnare. — **Cap'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Cap'tious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Captious; Caviling; Carping; fault-finding; censorious; hypercritical; peevish; fretful; perverse; troublesome. — A *captious* person has a fault-finding habit or is disposed to catch at faults, errors, etc., with quarrelsome intent; a *caviling* person is disposed to raise objections on frivolous grounds; *carping* implies that one is given to ill-natured, persistent, or unreasonable fault-finding, or picking up of the words or actions of others.

Cap'ti-vate (-tĭ-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *captivare, -vatum*, to capture.] To capture by art or attraction; to fascinate; to charm. — **Cap'ti-va'ting**, *a.* — **Cap'ti-va'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To enslave; subdue; overpower; charm; enchant; bewitch; fascinate; capture; lead captive.

Cap'tive (-tĭv), *n.* [L. *captivus*, fr. *capere* to take.] **1.** A prisoner; one kept in bondage. **2.** One captivated or subdued by beauty, excellence, or affection. — *a.* **1.** Made prisoner; held in bondage. **2.** Subdued by love; charmed; captivated.

Cap-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being a captive or under control; subjection of the will or affections.

Syn. — Imprisonment; confinement; bondage; subjection; servitude; slavery; thralldom; serfdom.

Cap'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who captures.

Cap'ture (-tŭr; 40), *n.* [L. *captura*, fr. *capere*.] **1.** A seizing, or getting possession of. **2.** The thing taken; a prize; prey. — *v. t.* To seize; to overcome and hold.

Syn. — Seizure; apprehension; arrest; detention.

Cap'u-chin' (kăp'ū-shēn'), *n.* [F. *capucin* monk who wears a cowl, fr. It. *cappuccio* hood. See Capoch.] **1.** A Franciscan monk, who wears the cowl of St. Francis. **2.** A woman's hooded cloak. **3.** (*a*) A South American monkey having hair like a monk's cowl. (*b*) A pigeon having a hoodlike tuft of feathers on the head.

Cap'u-chine (-shĭn), *n.* A capuchin (monkey).

‖ **Ca'put** (kā'pŭt), *n.*; *pl.* **Capita** (kăp'ĭ-tȧ). [L., the head.] **1.** The head; also, a knoblike protuberance or capitulum. **2.** The top of a thing.

Car (kär), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *carrus* wagon.] **1.** A vehicle, usually having two wheels and drawn by one horse; cart. **2.** A vehicle adapted to the rails of a railroad. **3.** A chariot of war or of triumph.

Car'a-bine (kăr'ȧ-bĭn), *n.* A carbine.

Car'a-cole (-kōl), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *caracol* snail, winding staircase, a wheeling about.] **1.** A half turn which a horseman makes. **2.** A spiral staircase. — *v. i.* To move in caracoles; to wheel.

‖ **Ca-raf'e** (kȧ-rȧf'), *n.* [F.] A glass water bottle.

Car'a-mel (kăr'ȧ-mĕl), *n.* [F., LL. *canna mellis* sugar cane; L. *canna* reed + *mel, mellis*, honey.] **1.** Burnt sugar; a brown or black porous substance obtained by heating sugar, and used for coloring spirits, gravies, etc. **2.** A kind of candy.

Car'a-pace (kăr'ȧ-pās), **Car'a-pax** (-păks), *n.* [F. *carapace*.] Shell on the back of the tortoise, crab, etc.

Car'at (kăr'ăt), *n.* [F.; Ar. *qīrāt* pea shell, a weight of 4 grains, a carat, fr. Gr. κεράτιον little horn, fruit of the carob, a weight, a carat.] **1.** The weight by which precious stones are weighed. **2.** A 24th part; — said of the fineness of gold.

Car'a-van (-ȧ-văn), *n.* [F. *caravane*, fr. Per. *karwān*.] **1.** A company of pilgrims, merchants, showmen, etc., traveling together. **2.** A covered vehicle for passengers or for moving furniture, etc.; — shortened into *van*.

Car'a-van'sa-ry (-văn'sȧ-rȳ), *n.* [F. *caravansérai*, fr. Per. *karwānsarāī; karwān* + *sarāī* palace, inn.] An Oriental inn, where caravans rest at night. [Written also *caravanserai* and *caravansera*.]

Car'a-vel (-vĕl), *n.* [F. *caravelle*, fr. Sp. *caraba*, L. *carabus* light boat, Gr. κάραβος light ship.] (*a*) A ship of the Middle Ages. (*b*) A French fishing boat. (*c*) A Turkish man-of-war. [Written also *carvel* and *caravelle*.]

Car'a-way (-wā), *n.* [F. *carvi*, fr. Ar. *karawīā*, fr. Gr. κάρον.] **1.** A biennial plant of the Parsley family, whose aromatic seeds are used in cookery and confectionery, also in medicine as a carminative. **2.** A cake or sweetmeat containing caraway seeds.

Car'bine (kär'bĭn), *n.* [F. *carabine*, fr. LL. *cabulus* a projectile machine, fr. Gr. καταβάλλειν to throw down.] A short musket or rifle. — **Car'bi-neer'** (-bĭ-nēr'), *n.*

Car-bol'ic (-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *carbo* coal + *oleum* oil.] Pertaining to an acid derived from coal tar and other sources, and used as a disinfectant.

Car'bon (-bŏn), *n.* [F. *carbone*, fr. L. *carbo*.] A non-metallic substance present in all organic compounds, forming the base of charcoal, and entering largely into mineral coals. In its pure crystallized state it constitutes the diamond, also graphite or blacklead.

Car'bo-na'ceous (-bō-nā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or composed of, carbon.

Car'bon-ate (-bŏn-āt), *n.* A salt of carbonic acid, as in limestone, some lead ores, etc. [from, carbon.]

Car-bon'ic (-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained

Car'bon-if'er-ous (kär'bŏn-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Carbon* + *-ferous*.] Producing or containing carbon or coal.

Car'bon-ize (-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To convert (an animal or vegetable substance) into a residue of carbon by fire or some corrosive agent; to char. **2.** To impregnate or combine with carbon. — **Car'bon-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Car'boy (kär'boi), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *carb* basket.] A large glass bottle, esp. one inclosed in basket work.

Car'bun-cle (-bŭŋ-k'l), *n.* [L. *carbunculus* a little coal, tumor, dim. of *carbo* coal.] **1.** A gem of deep red color. **2.** Acute inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, having no core, as a boil has, and frequently fatal; — also called *anthrax*. — **Car-bun'cu-lar** (-buŋ'kŭ-lẽr), *a.*

Car'bu-ret (-bū-rĕt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CARBURETED or -RETTED (-rĕt'ĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CARBURETING or -RETTING.] To combine or to impregnate with carbon.

Car'cass (-kas), *n.* [Written also *carcase*.] [F. *carcasse*, fr. L. *caro* flesh + *capsa* chest, case.] **1.** A corpse; dead body. **2.** Decaying remains of a ship, etc.

Card (kärd), *n.* [F. *carte*, fr. L. *charta*, Gr. χάρτης paper.] **1.** A piece of pasteboard, or thick paper; *pl.* a game played with cards. **2.** A published note of explanation, request, thanks, etc.; printed programme; attraction or inducement. **3.** A paper showing the points of the compass; face of the mariner's compass.

Card, *n.* [F. *carde* teasel, head of a thistle, card, fr. L. *carduus* thistle.] **1.** An instrument for disentangling and arranging fibers of cotton, wool, etc., or cleaning hair of animals. **2.** A roll of fiber delivered from a carding machine. — *v. t.* To comb with a card.

Car'da-mom (kär'dă-mŭm), *n.* [Gr. καρδάμωμον.] An East India plant of the Ginger family, and its aromatic seed, used as a condiment, and in medicine.

Card'board' (kärd'bōrd'), *n.* Stiff compact pasteboard, for cards, etc.

‖ **Car'di-a** (kär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. καρδία heart.] (*a*) The heart. (*b*) The anterior orifice of the stomach.

Car'di-ac (-ăk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the heart. **2.** Exciting action in the heart, through the stomach; cordial; stimulant. — *n.* A cordial. — **Car-di'a-cal** (-dĭ'ȧ-kal), *a.*

‖ **Car'di-al'gi-a** (-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [Gr. καρδιαλγία; καρ-
Car'di-al'gy (-ăl'jĭ), } δία + ἄλγος pain.] A pain referred to the region of the heart; heartburn.

Car'di-nal (-nal), *a.* [L. *cardinalis*, fr. *cardo* hinge, that on which a thing depends.] Of fundamental importance; chief; principal. — *n.* **1.** One of the ecclesiastical princes of the Roman Catholic church who constitute the pope's council, or sacred college. **2.** A woman's hooded cloak. **3.** Mulled red wine. — **Car'di-nal-ate, Car'di-nal-ship,** *n.*

Car'di-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. καρδία heart + *-logy*.] Science of the heart and its functions.

‖ **Car-di'tis** (-dĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρδία + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

Car-doon' (-dōōn'), *n.* [F. *cardon* thistle, L. *carduus*.] An herbaceous salad plant related to the artichoke.

Care (kâr), *n.* [AS. *caru, cearu*; akin to OS. *kara* sorrow. Not akin to *cure*.] **1.** Burdensome responsibility; trouble caused by onerous duties. **2.** Responsible charge or management. **3.** Attention or heed; watchfulness. **4.** Object of anxiety. — *v. i.* To be anxious or solicitous; to have regard or interest.

Syn. — CARE; ANXIETY; SOLICITUDE; CONCERN; caution; regard; management; direction; oversight. — *Care* belongs to the intellect, and becomes painful from overburdened thought. *Anxiety* denotes distressing uneasiness from dread of evil. *Solicitude* expresses the same feeling in a diminished degree. *Concern* is opposed to *indifference*, and implies exercise of anxious thought.

Ca-reen' (kȧ-rēn'), *v. t.* [OF. *cariner*, fr. *carine* bottom of a ship, L. *carina*.] To cause (a vessel) to lean over to one side, exposing the other side for repairs below the water line. — *v. i.* To lie over to one side.

Ca-reer' (-rēr'), *n.* [F. *carrière* race course, L. *carrus* wagon.] **1.** A race course. **2.** Full speed. **3.** General course of conduct. — *v. i.* To move rapidly.

Care'ful (kâr'fŭl), *a.* [AS. *cearful*.] Taking care; giving good heed; not indifferent or reckless. — **Care'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Care'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Anxious; solicitous; provident; thoughtful; cautious; circumspect; heedful; watchful; vigilant.

Care'less (kâr'lĕs), *a.* [AS. *cearleás*.] **1.** Free from care or anxiety; light-hearted. **2.** Not taking proper care; negligent; unconcerned. **3.** Without thought or purpose; without attention to rule; unstudied; rash. — **Care'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Care'less-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Negligent; heedless; thoughtless; inattentive; unthinking; incautious; remiss; supine; forgetful; regardless; inconsiderate; listless.

Ca-ress' (kȧ-rĕs'), *n.* [F. *caresse*, fr. L. *carus* dear.] An act of endearment, or expression of affection or tenderness. — *v. t.* To treat lovingly.

Syn. — To fondle; pet; coddle; court; flatter.

Ca'ret (kā'rĕt *or* kâr'ĕt), *n.* [L., there lacks, fr. *carere* to want.] A mark [^] indicating something interlined which belongs in the place marked.

Care'worn' (kâr'wōrn'), *a.* Worn with care.

Car'go (kär'gō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *cargar* to load, charge.] The lading of a vessel; load; freight.

Car'i-bou (kăr'ĭ-bōō), *n.* [Canadian French.] The American reindeer.

Caribou (*Rangifer Caribou*).

Car'i-ca-ture (-kȧ-tūr), *n.* [It. *caricatura*, fr. *caricare* to overload, exaggerate.] An exaggeration of characteristics, as in a picture or description; a burlesque; parody. — *v. t.* To burlesque. — **Car'i-ca-tu'rist,** *n.*

‖ **Ca'ri-es** (kā'rĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., decay.] Ulceration of bone.

‖ **Ca-ri'na** (kȧ-rĭ'nȧ), *n.* [L., keel.] **1.** A keel or part of a papilionaceous flower inclosing the organs of fructification. **2.** The keel of the breastbone of birds.

Car'i-nate (kăr'ĭ-nāt), } *a.* Shaped like a ship's keel
Car'i-na'ted (-nā'tĕd), } or prow; having a carina.

Car'i-ole (-ōl), *n.* [F. *carriole*, dim. fr. L. *carrus* car.] A small, open one-horse carriage or calash.

Ca'ri-ous (kā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cariosus*, fr. *caries* decay.] Affected with caries; decaying.

Carl (kärl), *n.* [AS. *ceorl* fellow.] **1.** A rude fellow; churl. **2.** Large stalks of hemp which bear the seed.

Car'man (kär'man), *n.* Driver of a car or cart.

Car-min'a-tive (-mĭn'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [NL. *carminativus*, fr. *carminare* to card, to cleanse.] Expelling wind from the body; warming; antispasmodic. — *n.* A substance tending to relieve colic, griping, or flatulence.

Car'mine (-mĭn), *n.* [F. *carmin*, fr. LL. *carmesinus* purple.] **1.** A rich red color with a shade of purple. **2.** A pigment prepared from cochineal. — **Car-min'ic** (-mĭn'ĭk), *a.*

Car'nage (kär'nâj), *n.* [F.; LL. *carnaticum* flesh of animals, fr. L. *caro*. See CARNAL.] **1.** Flesh of slain animals or men. **2.** Great destruction of life; bloodshed; slaughter; massacre; havoc.

Car'nal (-nal), *a.* [L. *carnalis*, fr. *caro, carnis*, flesh.] Pertaining to the body or its appetites; given to sensual indulgence; worldly as opposed to *spiritual*.

Car'nal-ist, *n.* A sensualist. [gence of lust.]

Car-nal'i-ty (-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The being carnal; indul-

Car'nal-ize (-nal-īz), *v. t.* To make carnal.

Car'nal-ly (-nal-lĭ), *adv.* According to the flesh, to the world, or to human nature; sensually.

Car-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F., flesh tints in a painting, fr. L. *carnatio* fleshiness, fr. *caro*. See CARNAL.] **1.** Flesh color; rosy pink. **2.** *pl.* Parts of a picture

showing the human body in full color; flesh tints. 3. A species of pink, having flowers of various colors.

Car-nel'ian (kär-nēl'yan; 26), *n.* [For *cornelian.*] A variety of chalcedony, of red or reddish white color.

Car'ne-ous (-nē-us), *a.* [L. *carneus.*] Consisting of, or like, flesh; fleshy.

Car'ni-fy (-nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [LL. *carnificare*, fr. L. *caro, carnis* + *facere* to make.] To form flesh; to become like flesh. — **Car'ni-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Car'ni-val (-nĭ-*val*), *n.* [F. *carnaval*, lit., farewell to meat, fr. L. *caro, carnis* + *vale* farewell.] 1. A festival celebrated with merriment during the week before Lent. 2. A time of riotous excess.

‖ **Car-niv'o-ra** (-nĭv'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. fr. L. *carnivorus.* See CARNIVOROUS.] An order of Mammalia including the lion, wolf, seal, etc., structurally adapted to feed upon flesh, having large and sharp teeth, and powerful jaws.

Carnivora. Skull of Wolf.

Car-niv'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *carnivorous; caro, carnis* + *vorare* to devour.] Eating flesh.

Car-nos'i-ty (-nŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* 1. A fleshy excrescence; fungous growth. 2. Fleshy quality; a fleshy covering.

Car'ob (kăr'ŏb), *n.* [F. *caroube* fruit of the carob tree, fr. Ar. *kharrūb.*] 1. An evergreen leguminous tree of Mediterranean countries. 2. One of the edible succulent pods of the carob tree.

Car'ol (-ŭl), *n.* [OF. *carole* a kind of dance.] A song of joy, exultation, praise, or devotion. — *v. t.* & *i.* To praise in song; to sing joyfully; to warble.

Car'om (-ŭm), *n.* [Prob. corrup. fr. F. *caramboler* to carom, *carambole* the red ball in billiards.] A shot in billiards when the ball struck with the cue touches two or more balls on the table. — *v. i.* To make a carom.

Car'o-mel (-ō-mĕl), *n.* Caramel.

Ca-rot'id (kȧ-rŏt'ĭd), *n.* [Gr. *καρωτίδες*, pl., fr. *κάρος* heavy sleep.] One of the two main arteries of the neck, conveying blood from the aorta to the head. — **Ca-rot'id, Ca-rot'id-al**, *a.* [revel.

Ca-rous'al (-rouz'*al*), *n.* A jovial feast or drunken

Syn. — See FEAST.

Ca-rouse' (-rouz'), *n.* [F. *carrousse*, fr. G. *garaus* an emptying of the cup in drinking a health; *gar* entirely + *aus* out.] A carousal. — *v. i.* To drink freely in compliment; to engage in drunken revels. — **Ca-rous'er**, *n.*

Carp (kärp), *v. t.* [OE. *carpen* to speak; fr. Scand.] To find fault; to cavil; to censure.

Carp, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *karfi*, LL. *carpa.*] A fresh-water herbivorous fish, originally from Asia.

Car'pal (kär'*pal*), *a.* Pertaining to the carpus, or wrist. — *n.* A bone or cartilage of the carpus.

Car'pel (-pĕl), ‖ **Car-pel'lum** (-pĕl'lŭm), *n.* [NL. *carpellum*, fr. Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] A simple pistil or part of a compound pistil, ovary, or seed vessel.

Car'pen-ter (-pĕn-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *carpentier*, fr. L. *carpentum* wagon.] A worker in timber; builder of houses, ships, etc. — **Car'pen-ter-ing, Car'pen-try**, *n.*

Carp'er (kärp'ẽr), *n.* One who carps; a caviler.

Car'pet (-pĕt), *n.* [OF. *carpite* rug, LL. *carpeta* woolly cloths, fr. L. *carpere* to pluck, to card (wool).] A heavy woven or felted fabric to be nailed to the floor, as distinguished from a rug or mat. — *v. t.* To cover or furnish with carpets.

Car'pet-bag' (-băg'), *n.* A portable bag for travelers.

Car'pet-ing, *n.* 1. A covering with carpets. 2. Cloth or materials for carpets; carpets, in general.

Car-pol'o-gy (-pŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit + *-logy.*] That branch of botany which treats of seeds and fruits. — **Car'po-log'i-cal** (-pō-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* — **Car-pol'o-gist**, *n.*

‖ **Car'pus** (kär'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CARPI (-pī). [NL., fr. Gr. *καρπός* wrist.] The wrist; the bones or cartilages between forearm and hand or forefoot.

Car'ra-geen' (kăr'rȧ-gēn'), **Car'ri-geen'** (-rĭ-gēn'), *n.* A purplish, cartilaginous seaweed, which, when bleached, is the *Irish moss* of commerce. [Also written *carragheen, carageen.*]

Car'ra-way (-wā), *n.* Caraway.

Car'riage (-rĭj), *n.* [OF. *cariage, chariage*, carriage, baggage, fr. *carier, charier*, to cart. See CARRY.] 1. A carrying or conveying. 2. Price of carrying. 3. A vehicle. 4. Manner of carrying one's self; deportment.

Car'ri-boo (-rĭ-bōō), *n.* Caribou.

Car'ri-er, *n.* 1. One that carries or conveys; a messenger; porter. 2. A part of a machine, etc., which drives or carries. 3. A carrier pigeon, a variety of pigeon used to convey letters from a distance to its home.

Car'ri-on (-ŭn), *n.* [OF. *caroigne*, fr. L. *caro* flesh.] Dead and putrefying flesh of an animal. — *a.* Pertaining to putrefying carcasses; feeding on carrion.

Car'rom (-rŭm), *n.* & *v.* Carom.

Car'ron-ade' (-rŭn-ād'), *n.* [Orig. made at *Carron*, in Scotland.] Obsolete kind of short cannon.

Car'rot (-rŭt), *n.* [L. *carota.*] A biennial plant, the cultivated varieties of which have an esculent root of reddish yellow color. — **Car'rot-y**, *a.*

Car'ry (-rȳ), *v. t.* [OF. *carier, charier*, to cart, fr. OF. *car, char.* See CAR.] 1. To convey from one place to another. 2. To convey by extension or continuance; to extend. 3. To uphold through conflict; to win; to capture. 4. To contain; to imply. 5. To bear (one's self); to behave or demean (one's self). — *v. i.* 1. To convey anything. 2. To propel. [covered carriage.

Car'ry-all' (-ąl'), *n.* [Corrup. fr. *cariole.*] A light

Cart (kärt), *n.* [AS. *cræt.* Cf. CAR.] 1. A two-wheeled vehicle for transporting heavy articles. 2. A light business wagon. 3. An open two-wheeled pleasure carriage. — *v. t.* To carry in a cart.

Cart'age (-ăj), *n.* 1. A carrying in a cart. 2. Price paid for carting. [Carte de visite.

‖ **Carte** (kärt), *n.* [F., card.] 1. Bill of fare. 2.

‖ **Carte blanche** (blänsh) [F., fr. OF. *carte* paper + *blanc, blanche*, white], a blank paper, with one's signature, etc., given to another, with permission to superscribe what he pleases; unlimited authority. — ‖ **Carte de visite** (de vĕ- tēt'), *pl.* CARTES DE VISITE (kärt). [F.] (*a*) A visiting card. (*b*) A small photographic picture.

Car-tel' (kär-tĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *cartellus* a little paper, dim. fr. L. *charta.*] An agreement between belligerents for exchange of prisoners. [ster.

Cart'er (kärt'ẽr), *n.* One who drives a cart; a team-

Car'ti-lage (kär'tĭ-lăj), *n.* [L. *cartilago.*] A translucent, elastic tissue in animal bodies; gristle.

Car'ti-lag'i-nous (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* 1. Pertaining to cartilage; gristly; firm and tough. 2. Having the skeleton in the state of cartilage, the bones containing little or no calcareous matter; — said of certain fishes, as the sturgeon and the sharks.

Car-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [F. *cartographie.* See CARD, and -GRAPHY.] The forming charts or maps. — **Car-tog'ra-pher**, *n.* — **Car'to-graph'ic** (-tō-grăf'ĭk), **Car'to-graph'ic-al**, *a.* [a pasteboard box.

Car'ton (kär'tŏn), *n.* [F. See CARTOON.] Pasteboard; **Car-toon'** (kär-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *carton*, fr. L. *charta* card.] 1. A design to serve as a model for copying. 2. A large pictorial sketch; esp., a caricature.

Car-touch' (-tōōch'), *n.* [F. *cartouche*, It. *cartuccia*, cornet, cartouch, fr. L. *charta.*] 1. (*a*) A cartridge. (*b*) A cartridge box. (*c*) A military pass for a soldier on furlough. 2. An architectural scroll or tablet.

Car'tridge (-trĭj), *n.* [Corrup. fr. F. *cartouche.*] A complete charge for a firearm, contained in a case or shell. [maker.

Cart'wright' (kärt'rīt'), *n.* [*Cart* + *wright.*] A cart

Car'un-cle (kăr'ŭn-k'l), ‖ **Ca-run'cu-la** (kă-rŭn'kū-lă), *n.* [L. *caruncula* a little piece of flesh, dim. of *caro* flesh.] 1. A small fleshy excrescence; the reddish body in the inner angle of the eye. 2. Appendage near the hilum of a seed. 3. A naked, fleshy appendage on a bird's head, as the wattles of a turkey, etc.

Carve (kärv), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ceorfan* to cut, carve; akin to Gr. γράφειν to write, orig., to scratch, and E. *-graphy*.] 1. To cut (wood, stone, etc.) in a decorative manner; to sculpture; to engrave. 2. To cut into small pieces or slices; to apportion. — **Carv'er**, *n.*

Car'vel (kär'vĕl), *n.* 1. A caravel. 2. A species of jellyfish; sea blubber.

Car'y-at'id (kăr'ĭ-ăt'ĭd), *n.; pl.* E. CARYATIDS (-ĭdz), L. CARYATIDES (-ĭ-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. Καρυάτιδες priestesses in the temple of Diana at Caryæ.] A draped female figure supporting an entablature, in the place of a column or pilaster. — **Car'y-at'ic, Car'y-at'id**, *a.*

Cas'ca-bel (kăs'kă-bĕl), *n.* [Sp., little bell, knob.] Knob or breeching loop behind the breech of a cannon.

Cas-cade' (-kād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *cascata*, fr. *cascare* to fall.] A fall of water over a precipice; waterfall less than a cataract. — *v. i.* To fall in a cascade.

Cas'ca-ril'la (-kă-rĭl'lă), *n.* [Sp., small thin bark, Peruvian bark, dim. of *cáscara* bark.] A euphorbiaceous West Indian shrub; also, its aromatic bark, used as a tonic, and sometimes mixed with smoking tobacco.

Case (kās), *n.* [OF. *casse*, fr. L. *capsa* chest, case, fr. *capere* to hold.] 1. A box or covering. 2. Contents of a box. 3. An inclosing frame; a casing. — *v. t.* To cover with a case; to inclose.

Case knife. (*a*) A knife carried in a sheath or case. (*b*) A large table knife. — **Case shot**, a collection of small projectiles, inclosed in a case or canister.

Case, *n.* [F. *cas*, fr. L. *casus*, fr. *cadere* to fall, happen. Cf. CHANCE.] 1. That which befalls or happens; an event; instance; circumstance; state of things; affair. 2. A patient under medical or surgical treatment; an instance of sickness or injury. 3. The matters of fact in a lawsuit; a suit or action at law; a cause. 4. Variation in form, of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, indicating its relation to other words.

Syn. — Situation; condition; state; circumstances; plight; predicament; occurrence; contingency; accident; event; conjuncture; cause; action; suit.

Case'hard'en (kās'härd'n), *v. t.* 1. To harden (wrought iron) into steel by cementation with carbonizing material. 2. To render insensible to good influences.

Case'mate (-māt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *casamatta*, prob. fr. *casa* house + *matto*, f. *matta* feeble.] A bombproof chamber for cannon.

Case'ment (-ment), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *encasement*. See INCASE.] A hinged window sash; a window.

Ca'se-ous (kā'sē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] Having qualities of cheese; cheesy.

Case'worm' (kās'wûrm'), *n.* A worm or grub that makes for itself a case, as the caddice.

Cash (kăsh), *n.* [F. *caisse* case, cash box.] (*a*) Ready money; coin or specie, or paper convertible into money. (*b*) Immediate payment in current funds. — *v. t.* To pay, or to receive, cash for; to exchange for money.

Syn. — Money; coin; specie; currency.

Cash, *sing. & pl.* A Chinese copper coin (Chinese *tsien*), worth about 1-10th of a cent.

Cash'book (kăsh'bo͝ok), *n.* A book in which is kept a register of money received or paid out.

Ca-shew' (kă-shō͞o'), *n.* [F. *acajou*, prob. fr. Malay *kāyu* tree.] A tropical American tree akin to the sumac.

Cash-ier' (kăsh-ēr'), *n.* [F. *caissier*, fr. *caisse*. See CASH ready money.] One in charge of the payments and receipts of a bank or mercantile company.

Cash-ier', *v. t.* [F. *casser* to break, annul, cashier, fr. L. *cassare* to annul. Cf. QUASH.] To dismiss or discard; to discharge ignominiously.

Cash'mere (kăsh'mēr), *n.* 1. A rich stuff for shawls, scarfs, etc., made from wool of goats of Cashmere, etc. 2. A dress fabric made in imitation of true cashmere.

Ca-shoo' (kă-shō͞o'), *n.* [F. *cachou*.] Catechu.

Cas'ing (kās'ĭng), *n.* 1. An inclosing with a case. 2. An outside covering, or inclosing frame.

‖ **Ca-si'no** (kă-sē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *casa* house, L. *casa* cottage.] 1. Small country house. 2. Room for amusements, dancing, etc. 3. A game at cards, cassino.

Cask (kăsk), *n.* [Sp. *casco* potsherd, skull, helmet.] 1. A barrel, large or small, to hold liquids. 2. Quantity contained in a cask. — *v. t.* To put into a cask.

Cas'ket (kăs'kĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *casquet*, dim. of *casque* helmet.] 1. A small chest or box. 2. A burial case. [*U. S.*] 3. Anything containing something highly esteemed. — *v. t.* To preserve in a casket.

Casque (kăsk), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *casco*. See CASK.] A helmet.

Cas'sa-da (kăs'sä-dä), *n.* Cassava.

Cas-sa'tion (kă-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *casser* to annul, fr. L. *cassus* empty.] An annulling.

Cas'sa-va (kăs'sä-vä), *n.* [Sp. *casabe*, fr. *kasabi*, in the language of Haiti.] 1. A shrubby euphorbiaceous plant; manioc. 2. Starch obtained from the rootstocks of the cassava plant, used as food and in making tapioca.

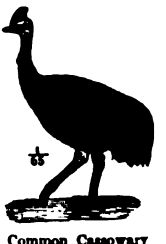
Cas'sia (kăsh'ĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κασσία*.] 1. A leguminous plant having purgative qualities, whose leaves furnish senna. 2. Chinese cinnamon.

Cas'si-mere (kăs'ĭ-mēr), *n.* [Cf. F. *casimir*.] A twilled woolen cloth for men's garments. [Written also *kerseymere*.]

Cas-si'no (-sē'nō), *n.* [It. See CASINO.] A game at cards.

Cas'sock (kăs'ŭk), *n.* [F. *casaque*.] A close, long coat, worn by ecclesiastics.

Cas'so-wa-ry (-sō-wĕ-rĭ), *n.* [Malay *kasuāri*.] A large bird of the East Indies, New Guinea, Australia, etc., resembling the ostrich, but smaller and stouter.



Common Cassowary (*Casuarius galeatus*).

Cast (kăst), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *kasta*; perhaps akin to L. *gerere* to carry, E. *jest*.] 1. To send by force; to throw; to impel. 2. To direct (the eyes). 3. To drop; to deposit (a ballot). 4. To throw down, as in wrestling. 5. To throw up (a mound, rampart, etc.). 6. To eject; to shed; to lose. 7. To bring forth prematurely. 8. To shed; to reflect; to throw (light, etc.). 9. To compute; to calculate. 10. To defeat in a lawsuit; to convict. 11. To overbalance; to decide. 12. To form (liquid metal) in a mold; to found; to stereotype or electrotype. 13. To distribute or allot (parts of a play among actors). — *v. i.* 1. To receive form in a mold. 2. To warp; to twist out of shape. — *n.* 1. A casting or throwing. 2. Thing thrown. 3. Distance to which a thing is thrown. 4. A throw of dice; a chance. 5. That which is thrown out or off, shed, or ejected. 6. An impression or mold; reproduction; copy. 7. Form; mien; air; style. 8. Assignment of parts in a play to the actors. 9. A turn (of the eye); glance; squint.

‖ **Cas-ta'ne-a** (kăs-tā'nē-ä), *n.* [L.] A genus of nut-bearing trees including the chestnut and chinquapin.

Cas'ta-nets (kăs'tä-nĕts'), *n. pl.* [Sp. *castañetas*, fr. L. *castanea*.] Two small instruments beaten together by the fingers, to keep time in dancing.

Cast'a-way (kăst'ä-wā), *n.* 1. One cast away or shipwrecked. 2. One who is ruined; a reprobate. — *a.* Of no value; rejected; useless.

Caste (kăst), *n.* [Pg. *casta* race, lineage, fr. L. *castus* pure, chaste.] 1. One of the hereditary Hindoo social classes. 2. A fixed order or class in society.

Cas'tel-lan (kăs'tĕl-lăn), *n.* [OF. *castelain*, F. *châtelain*, LL. *castellanus* governor of a castle, fr. L. *castellum* castle.] A governor or warden of a castle.

Cas'tel-la-ny (kăs'tĕl-lă-nў), *n.* Lordship of a castle; extent of land and jurisdiction pertaining to a castle.

Cas'tel-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Built with turrets and battlements, like a castle. — **Cas'tel-la'tion**, *n.*

Cast'er (kăst'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who casts (stones, metal, accounts, etc.). **2.** A small vessel, to contain condiments at the table. **3.** A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is moved.

One form of Caster (3).

Cas'ti-gate (kăs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *castigare, -gatum*, to correct, punish; *castus* pure + *agere* to drive.] To punish by stripes; to chastise. — **Cas'ti-ga'tion**, *n.* — **Cas'ti-ga'tor**, *n.* — **Cas'ti-ga-to-ry**, *a.* & *n.*

Cas'tile soap' (kăs'tēl sōp'). [Fr. *Castile* a province in Spain, whence it originally came.] A hard soap, made with olive oil and soda.

Cast'ing (kăst'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A throwing. **2.** The making casts or shaping metal or plaster in a mold. **3.** That which is cast in a mold. **4.** The warping of a board.

Casting net, a net cast and drawn, in distinction from a net set and left. — **Casting vote**, **Casting vote**, the decisive vote of the presiding officer, when the votes of the house are equally divided. — **Casting weight**, a weight that turns a balance when exactly poised.

Cast' i'ron (kăst' ī'ẽrn). Highly carbonized iron, the direct product of the blast furnace; — used for making castings, and for conversion into wrought iron and steel.

Cast'-i'ron, *a.* Made of cast iron; hardy; unyielding.

Cas'tle (kă'l), *n.* [AS. *castel*, fr. L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum* castle.] **1.** A fortified residence; a fortress.

Castle at Pierrefonds, France.

A Donjon or Keep, an irregular building containing the dwelling of the lord; *B C* Large round towers forming part of the donjon and of the exterior walls; *D* Square tower, separating the two inner courts and forming part of the donjon; *E* Chapel; *G H* Round towers on the exterior walls; *K* Postern gate, leading to a court; *M* Turret, containing spiral stairway to all the stories of the great tower, *B*; *N* Turret with stairway for lower, *C*; *O* Echauguettes (sentinel chambers or turrets); *P P* Battlements; *Q Q* Machicolations (those at *Q* defend the postern *K*); *R* Outwork defending the approach; *S S* Wall of the outer bailey.

2. A strong and stately mansion. **3.** A piece, representing a castle, used in a game of chess; a rook. — *v. t.* & *i.* In chess, to cover (the king) with a castle.

Syn. — See FORTRESS.

Cast'-off' (kăst'ŏf'), *a.* Cast aside; discarded.

Cas'tor (kăs'tẽr), *n.* [L., beaver.] **1.** A rodent genus, including beavers. **2.** A hat. **3.** Heavy cloth for overcoats.

Cast'er (kăst'ẽr), *n.* A caster, or small wheel.

Cas'tor (kăs'tẽr), *n.* [L.] The northernmost of the two bright stars in the constellation Gemini, the other being Pollux.

Cas'tor bean' (kăs'tẽr bēn'). The bean or seed of the [castor-oil plant.

Cas'tor oil' (kăs'tẽr oil'). A mild cathartic oil, extracted from seeds of the *Palma Christi*.

Castor-oil plant, Palma Christi, a woody perennial tropical plant, cultivated as an annual in temperate climates.

Cas'tra-me-ta'tion (kăs'trā-mē-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *castra* camp + *metari* to measure off, fr. *meta* limit.] An encamping; the laying out of a camp.

Cas'trate (kăs'trāt), *v. t.* [L. *castrare, -tratum*.] **1.** To deprive of the testicles; to emasculate; to geld. **2.** To remove anything erroneous or objectionable from (a writing); to expurgate. — **Cas-tra'tion**, *n.*

Cas'trel (-trĕl), *n.* Kestrel, a hawk.

Cas'u-al (kăzh'ū-al), *a.* [L. *casualis*, fr. *casus* fall, accident, fr. *cadere* to fall.] **1.** Happening without design and unexpectedly. **2.** Coming without regularity; occasional. — *n.* A vagrant. — **Cas'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See ACCIDENTAL.

Cas'u-al-ty (-tў), *n.* **1.** That which comes without design; contingency. **2.** An injury from accident; death, or other misfortune, occasioned by an accident.

Cas'u-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One skilled in, or given to, casuistry. — **Cas'u-is'tic**, **Cas'u-is'tic-al**, *a.*

Cas'u-ist-ry (-ĭs-trў), *n.* **1.** Science of dealing with cases of conscience, or of resolving questions of right or wrong; application of general moral rules to particular cases. **2.** Sophistical or false reasoning.

Cat (kăt), *n.* [AS.; akin to D. & Dan. *kat*, LL. *catus*.] **1.** An animal of various species, wild and domestic. **2.** A tackle for drawing up an anchor to the cathead of a ship. **3.** A game of ball. **4.** A cat o'nine tails, a whip having nine pieces of knotted cord fastened to a handle. — *v. t.* To bring (an anchor) up to the cathead.

Cat'a-chre'sis (kăt'ă-krē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. κατάχρησις misuse; κατά against + χρήσθαι to use.] A rhetorical figure which wrongly puts one word for another. — **Cat'a-chres'tic** (-krĕs'tĭk), **Cat'a-chres'tic-al**, *a.*

Cat'a-clysm (-klĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. καταλυσμός, fr. καταλύζειν to inundate; κατά + κλύζειν to dash over.] **1.** A sweeping flood of waters; deluge. **2.** A violent catastrophe, changing the earth's surface.

Cat'a-comb (-kōm), *n.* [LL. *catacumba*, perh. fr. Gr. κατά + κύμβη cavity.] A cave or subterraneous place for burial of the dead.

Cat'a-cous-tics (-kous'tĭks *or* -kōōs'tĭks), *n.* [Pref. *cata-* + *acoustics*.] Science of reflected sounds or echoes.

Cat'a-falque' (-fălk'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *catafalco* scaffold, funeral canopy.] A temporary structure used in funeral solemnities, for public exhibition of the remains.

Cat'a-lec'tic (-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. καταληκτικός incomplete; κατά + λήγειν to stop.] **1.** Wanting a syllable at the end. **2.** Incomplete; partial.

Cat'a-lep'sy (-lĕp'sў), ‖ **Cat'a-lep'sis** (-lĕp'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. κατάληψις a seizure; κατά + λαμβάνειν to seize.] Sudden suspension of sensation and volition. — **Cat'a-lep'tic**, *a.*

Cat'a-logue (-lŏg), *n.* [F.; Gr. κατάλογος list, fr. καταλέγειν to count up; κατά + λέγειν to say.] A list of names, titles, etc., arranged methodically. — *v. t.* To make a list of; to insert in a catalogue.

Syn. — See LIST.

Ca-tal'pa (kă-tăl'pă), *n.* [Name among the Indians of Carolina.] A genus of American and East Indian flowering trees, bearing long cylindrical pods.

Cat'a-ma-ran' (kăt'ă-mă-răn'), *n.* [East Indian name.] **1.** A raft consisting of pieces of wood lashed together, and moved by paddles or sails. **2.** A vessel with twin hulls. **3.** A quarrelsome woman; a scold. [*Colloq.*]

Catamaran.

‖ **Cat'a-me'ni-a** (-mē'nĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [Gr. τά καταμήνια, *n. pl.*, fr. κατά + μήν month.] The monthly courses of women; menstrual discharges. — **Cat'a-me'ni-al**, *a.*

Cat'a-mount (-mount), *n.* [*Cat* + *mount*: cf. Sp. *gato montes* mountain cat.] **1.** The cougar; puma; panther. **2.** The lynx.

Cat'a-phon'ics (kăt'ă-fŏn'ĭks), *n.* [Pref. *cata-* + *phonics.*] Science of reflected sounds; catacoustics.

Cat'a-plasm (-plăz'm), *n.* [Gr. *κατάπλασμα*; *κατά* + *πλάσσειν* to form, mold.] A soft substance applied externally to the body; a poultice.

Cat'a-pult (-pŭlt), *n.* [Gr. *καταπέλτης*; *κατά* + *πάλλειν* to hurl.] Ancient engine to throw stones, etc.

Cat'a-ract (-răkt), *n.* [Gr. *καταράκτης*; *κατά* + *ῥηγνύναι* to break.] **1.** A large waterfall. **2.** An opacity of the lens of the eye, impairing or destroying sight.

Ca-tarrh' (ká-tär'), *n.* [Gr. *κατάρροος* rheum; *κατά* + *ῥεῖν* to flow.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane; cold in the head or lungs; influenza. — **Ca-tarrh'al**, *a.*

Ca-tas'tro-phe (-tăs'trō-fē), *n.* [Gr. *καταστροφή*; *κατά* + *στρέφειν* to turn.] **1.** A final event, usually disastrous; calamity. **2.** The final event in a drama; denouement.

Ca-taw'ba (ká-tą'bá), *n.* A light red American grape, or wine made from it.

Cat'bird' (kăt'bĕrd'), *n.* An American bird resembling the mocking bird, and able to imitate notes of other birds. Its scream is like a cat's mew.

Catbird.

Cat'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A sailboat, with a single mast placed far forward.

Catch (kăch; 52), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAUGHT (kăt), *or* (rarely) CATCHED (kăcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CATCHING.] [OF. *cachier*, fr. L. *captare*, intens. of *capere* to take, catch.] **1.** To seize, esp. with the hand; to grasp and hold (anything) in motion. **2.** To arrest; to take captive; to insnare; to entangle. **3.** To seize with the senses or the mind; to apprehend. **4.** To communicate to; to fasten upon. **5.** To take by sympathy, contagion, infection, or exposure. **6.** To reach in time; to come up with. — *v. i.* **1.** To be held or entangled. **2.** To take hold. **3.** To spread by infecting; to communicate. — *n.* **1.** A seizing; grasp. **2.** That which seizes or holds. **3.** That which is caught; profit; gain; whole quantity taken at one time. **4.** A round in music, in which the singers catch up each other's words.

Catch'er, *n.* **1.** One that catches. **2.** The player in baseball who stands behind the batsman to catch the ball.

Catch'ing, *a.* **1.** Infectious; contagious. **2.** Captivating; alluring. — *n.* A seizing or taking hold of.

Catch'pen-ny (-pĕn-nȳ), *a.* Contrived for getting small sums of money from the ignorant or unwary.

Catch'up (kăch'ŭp), **Cat'sup** (kăt'sŭp), *n.* [Prob. of East Indian origin.] Sauce made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, etc. [Written also *ketchup.*]

Catch'word' (kăch'wûrd'), *n.* **1.** The last word of the preceding speaker in a play, reminding one that he is to speak next; cue. **2.** The first word of a page of a book, inserted at the end of the preceding page. **3.** A word or phrase caught up and repeated for effect.

Cat'e-chise (kăt'ĕ-kīz), *v. t.* [Gr. *κατηχίζειν*; *κατά* + *ἠχεῖν* to sound.] **1.** To instruct by questioning and explaining, — esp. in points of religious faith. **2.** To interrogate. — **Cat'e-chi'ser** (-kī'zẽr), *n.* — **Cat'e-chet'ic** (-kĕt'ĭk), **Cat'e-chet'ic-al**, *a.*

Cat'e-chism (-kĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Form of instruction by question and answer. **2.** Summary of religious doctrine in such form. — **Cat'e-chis'mal** (-kĭz'mal), *a.*

Cat'e-chist (-kĭst), *n.* One who catechises. — **Cat'e-chis'tic, Cat'e-chis'tic-al**, *a.*

Cat'e-chise (-kīz), *v. t.* To catechise.

Cat'e-chu (-kū *or* -chū), *n.* [See CASHOO.] A dry, brown, astringent extract, obtained from plants growing in India, containing tannin or tannic acid, and used in medicine and in the arts. — **Cat'e-chu'ic**, *a.*

Cat'e-chu'men (kăt'ĕ-kū'mĕn), *n.* [Gr. *κατηχούμενος* instructed, fr. *κατηχεῖν*. See CATECHISE.] One receiving rudimentary instruction in Christianity; a neophyte.

Cat'e-gor'ic-al (-gŏr'ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a category. **2.** Not hypothetical or relative; admitting no conditions or exceptions; absolute; positive; express. — **Cat'e-gor'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Cat'e-go-ry (-gō-rȳ), *n.* [Gr. *κατηγορία*; *κατά* + *ἀγορεύειν* to assert, fr. *ἀγορά* assembly.] **1.** One of the highest classes to which objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced; an ultimate conception; a predicament. **2.** Class; state; condition; predicament.

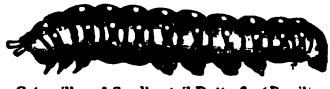
‖ **Ca-te'na** (kā-tē'ná *or* kăt'ē-ná), *n.* [L.] A chain or series of connected things.

Cat'e-na-ry (kăt'ē-nē-rȳ), *a.* Like, or relating to, a chain. — *n.* Curve formed by a cord hanging freely between two points of suspension, not in the same vertical line. — **Cat'e-na'ri-an** (-nē'rĭ-an), *a.*

Cat'e-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To connect, in a series of links or ties; to chain. — **Cat'e-na'tion**, *n.*

Ca'ter (kā'tẽr), *v. i.* [OF. *acater*, F. *acheter*, to buy; L. *ad* + *captare* to seize, intens. of *capere* to take.] To provide food; to purvey. — **Ca'ter-er**, *n.* — **Ca'ter-ess**, *n. f.*

Cat'er-pil'lar (kăt'ẽr-pĭl'lẽr), *n.* [OE. *catyrpel*, corrupt. fr. OF. *chatepelouse*, or *cate pelue*, fr. *chate* she cat + *pelu* hairy, fr. L. *pilus* hair.] Larval state of an insect. Caterpillars feed on leaves, fruit, and succulent vegetables, often destroying them.



Caterpillar of Swallowtail Butterfly (*Papilio asterias*). Nat. size.

Cat'er-waul (-wal), *v. i.* To cry as cats do. — *n.* A caterwauling.

Cat'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* American name for various species of siluroid fishes; the bullhead.

Cat'gut' (-gŭt'), *n.* [*Cat* + *gut.*] **1.** Tough cord made from intestines of animals, used for strings of musical instruments, etc. **2.** Canvas, with wide interstices.

Ca-thar'tic (ká-thär'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *καθαρτικός*, fr. *καθαίρειν* to cleanse, fr. *καθαρός* pure.] Cleansing the bowels; purgative. — *n.* A medicine to promote alvine discharges; a purge.

Cat'head' (kăt'hĕd'), *n.* A projecting timber near a ship's bow, to which the anchor is hoisted and secured.

‖ **Cath'e-dra** (kăth'ē-drá *or* ká-thē'drá), *n.* [Gr. *καθέδρα* seat.] Official seat of a bishop or high dignitary.

Ca-the'dral (ká-thē'dral), *n.* The principal church in a diocese, where the bishop has his official chair (*cathedra*) or throne. — *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the head church of a diocese. **2.** Emanating from a pope or bishop; authoritative.

Cath'e-ter (kăth'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *καθετήρ* thing let down or put in; *κατά* + *ἱέναι* to send.] An instrument for passing along mucous canals, esp. a tubular instrument to draw off urine from the bladder.

Cath'o-lic (-ō-lĭk), *a.* [Gr. *καθολικός* universal; *κατά* + *ὅλος* whole.] **1.** Universal or general. **2.** Not narrow-minded or bigoted; liberal. **3.** Pertaining to the Roman Catholics. — *n.* **1.** One who accepts the creeds received by all parts of the orthodox Christian church. **2.** A Roman Catholic. — **Ca-thol'i-cism** (ká-thŏl'ĭ-sĭz'm), **Cath'o-lic'i-ty** (kăth'ō-lĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ca-thol'i-cize (ká-thŏl'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or to become catholic or a Roman Catholic.

Cat'kin (kăt'kĭn), *n.* An ament; a species of inflorescence, resembling a cat's tail.

Cat'nip' (kăt'nĭp'), **Cat'mint'** (-mĭnt'), ‖ *n.* A plant somewhat like mint, sometimes used in medicine, of which cats are particularly fond.

Ca-top'trics (ká-tŏp'trĭks), *n.* [Gr. *κάτοπτρον* mirror, fr. *κάτοπτος* visible.] Science of reflected light. — **Ca-top'tric, Ca-top'tric-al**, *a.*

Cat's'-eye' (kăts'ī'), *n.* Quartz or chalcedony, exhibiting opalescent reflections from within, like the eye of a cat.

Cat'-fall' (-fą'), *n.* 1. (*a*) A light air which ruffles water during a calm. (*b*) A particular hitch in a rope, into which a tackle may be hooked. 2. A dupe; a tool.

Cat'sup (kăt'sŭp), *n.* Catchup; ketchup.

Cat'-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* A tall rush growing in marshes, with long, flat leaves, used for seating chairs, making mats, etc.

Cat'tle (kăt't'l), *n. pl.* [OF. *catel, chatel*, LL. *captale, capitale*, property, esp. cattle, fr. L. *capitalis* relating to the head, chief; because beasts were anciently the principal property.] Quadrupeds of the Bovine family; sometimes, all domestic quadrupeds, including also sheep, horses, and swine.

Cau-ca'sian (ką-kā'shan), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Caucasus, a mountainous region between the Black and Caspian seas. 2. Pertaining to the white races of men. — *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the Caucasus, esp. a Circassian or Georgian. 2. A member of any of the white races.

Cau'cus (ką'kŭs), *n.* A political primary meeting. — *v. i.* To hold, or meet in, a caucus.

Cau'dad (-dăd), *adv.* [L. *cauda* tail + *ad* to.] Backwards; toward the tail or posterior part.

Cau'dal (-dal), *a.* [L. *cauda.*] Like, or pertaining to, a tail; having a tail-like appendage.

Cau'date (-dāt), **Cau'da-ted** (-dā-tĕd), *a.* Having a tail or a termination like a tail.

Cau'dle (-d'l), *n.* [*OF. caudel*, fr. L. *calidus* warm.] A warm drink for sick persons. — *v. t.* To make into caudle.

Caul (kąl), *n.* [Perh. akin to Gr. κόφινος basket.] A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water.

Caught (kąt), *imp. & p. p.* of CATCH.

Caul (kąl), *n.* [OE. *calle*, prob. fr. F. *cale.*] 1. A net for the head. 2. A membrane covering the lower intestines in mammals; the great omentum. 3. A membrane enveloping the fetus.

Cau-les'cent (ką-lĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk.] Having a leafy stem. [radicle.

Cau'li-cle (ką'lĭ-k'l), *n.* A short caulis or stem; a

Cau'li-flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* [F. *choufleur; chou* (L. *caulis*) cabbage + *fleur* (L. *flos*) flower.] An annual variety of cabbage.

‖ **Cau'lis** (-lĭs), *n.* [L., a stem.] An herbaceous or woody stem which bears leaves, and may bear flowers.

Caulk (kąk), *v. t. & n.* Calk.

Caus'al (ką'zal), *a.* Relating to, or expressing, a cause; causative. — *n.* A causal word or form of speech.

Cau-sal'i-ty (-zăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* 1. Agency of a cause, in producing its effect. 2. The phrenological faculty of tracing effects to their causes.

Cau-sa'tion (-zā'shŭn), *n.* A causing; act or agency which produces an effect.

Caus'a-tive (ką'zā-tĭv), *a.* 1. Effective, as a cause or agent. 2. Expressing a reason; causal. — *n.* A word expressing or suggesting a cause. — **Caus'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Cause (kąz), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *causa.*] 1. That which produces a result; that from which anything proceeds. 2. Occasion of an action or state; ground; reason; motive. 3. A legal suit or process; case; ground of action. 4. A question; affair in general. 5. The side of a question upheld by a person or party.

Syn. — Origin; source; mainspring; motive; reason; incitement; inducement; purpose; object; suit; action. — *v. t.* To effect; to be the occasion of. — **Caus'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To create; produce, beget; effect; occasion; originate; induce; bring about.

Cause'less (-lĕs), *a.* 1. Self-originating; uncreated. 2. Without just or sufficient reason; groundless.

Cause'way (kąz'wā), **Cau'sey** (ką'zȳ), *n.* [OE. & OF. *cauchie*, fr. LL. (*via*) *calciata*, fr. *calciare* to make a road.] Raised road over wet ground.

Caus'tic (kąs'tĭk), **Caus'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. καυστικός, fr. καίειν to burn.] 1. Destructive to the texture of anything or eating away its substance by chemical action; corrosive. 2. Severe; satirical; sharp. — *n.* Any substance which burns, corrodes, or destroys organic tissue by chemical action. — **Caus'ti-cal-ly** (kąs'tĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* — **Caus-tic'i-ty** (-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Stinging; cutting; pungent; searching.

Cau'ter (ką'tĕr), *n.* [Gr. καυτήριον branding iron, fr. καίειν to burn.] A hot iron for searing or cauterizing.

Cau'ter-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Use of a caustic; cautery.

Cau'ter-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [Gr. καυτηριάζειν, fr. καυτήριον.] To burn or sear with a cautery or caustic. — **Cau'ter-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Cau'ter-y (-ȳ), *n.* 1. A burning or searing (morbid flesh) with a hot iron, or by a caustic that will burn or destroy animal tissue. 2. Agent used in cauterizing

Actual cautery, a substance (as hot iron) which cauterizes by actual heat; burning so effected. — Potential cautery, a substance cauterizing by chemical action; as, lunar *caustic;* cauterizing produced by such substance.

Cau'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., a security; L. *cautio*, fr. *cavere* to take care.] 1. Careful attention; prudence in regard to danger. 2. Precept or warning against evil; exhortation to wariness. — *v. t.* To give notice of danger to; to exhort (one) to take heed.

Syn. — Care; forethought; forecast; heed; prudence; watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; providence; counsel; advice; warning; admonition.

Cau'tion-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *a.* 1. Conveying a caution, or warning to avoid danger. 2. Given as security.

Cau'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Attentive to probable effects and consequences of acts with a view to avoid danger or misfortune. — **Cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — CAUTIOUS; WARY; CIRCUMSPECT; watchful; vigilant; prudent; discreet; heedful; thoughtful; scrupulous; anxious; careful. — A man is *cautious* who realizes the constant possibility of danger; one may be *wary*, and yet bold and active; a man who is *circumspect* habitually examines things on every side in order to weigh and deliberate.

Cav'al-cade' (kăv'al-kād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *cavalcata*, fr. *cavalcare* to go on horseback, fr. L. *caballus* an inferior horse.] A procession of persons on horseback; a march of horsemen on parade.

Cav'a-lier' (-ā-lēr'), *n.* [F.; It. *cavaliere*, fr. L. *caballus.*] 1. A horseman; a knight. 2. A gay, sprightly man; a gallant. 3. One of the court party in the time of King Charles I. as contrasted with a Roundhead or adherent of Parliament. — *a.* 1. Gay; easy; offhand. 2. Supercilious; haughty; curt; brusque. 3. Relating to the party of Charles I. — **Cav'a-lier'ly**, *adv.*

Cav'al-ry (-al-rȳ), *n.* [F. *cavalerie*, fr. It. *cavalleria.* See CAVALIER.] Mounted troops. — **Cav'al-ry-man**, *n.*

Cave (kāv), *n.* [F.; L. *cavus* hollow, *carea* cavity.] A hollow place in the earth; cavern; den. — *v. t.* To fall in or down. Hence (*Slang*), to give way; to yield.

‖ **Ca-ve'at** (kā'vē-ăt), *n.* [L., let him beware, pres. subj. of *cavere* to be on one's guard.] 1. A legal notice to some officer not to do a certain act until the party is heard in opposition. 2. Description of an invention lodged in the patent office before the patent right is applied for, to prevent issue of letters patent to another, respecting the same invention. 3. Warning; protest.

Cav'en-dish (kăv'ĕn-dĭsh), *n.* Leaf tobacco softened, sweetened, and pressed into plugs or cakes.

Cav'ern (-ĕrn), *n.* [L. *caverna*, fr. *cavus* hollow.] A deep hollow in the earth; large cave. — **Cav'ern-ous**, *a.*

Ca-viare' (kā-vēr'), *n.* [F. *caviar*, fr. Turk. *havlār.*] **Cav'i-ar** (kăv'ĭ-ăr), Roes of the sturgeon, prepared and salted; — used as a relish, esp. in Russia.

Cav'il (kăv'ĭl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAVILED or CAVILLED (-ĭld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAVILING or CAVILLING.] [L. *cavillari* to jest, to censure, fr. *cavilla* banter, sophistry.] To raise captious objections. — *n.* A frivolous objection. — **Cav'il-er** or **Cav'il-ler**, *n.*

Cav'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A hollow place; a hollow.

Caw (kȧ), *v. i.* [Onomat.] To cry like a crow, rook, or raven. — *n.* The cry of the crow, etc.

Cay-enne' (kā-ĕn' *or* kī-ĕn'), *n.* [Name of an island in French Guiana, South America.] Cayenne pepper.

Cayenne pepper. (*a*) A species of *Capsicum* with small and intensely pungent fruit. (*b*) A spice made from seeds of *Capsicum;* red pepper.

Cay'man (kā'măn), *n.* [From language of Guiana.] The South American alligator.

Ca-zique' } (kȧ-zēk'), *n.* [Sp. *cacique*, fr. language of
Ca-zic' } Haiti.] A chief among some tribes of Indians in America.

Cease (sēs), *v. i.* [F. *cesser*, fr. L. *cessare*, v. intensive fr. *cedere* to withdraw.] **1.** To come to an end; to leave off. **2.** To be wanting; to pass away. — *v. t.* To stop; to end. — **Cease'less**, *a.* — **Cease'less-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — To intermit; desist; stop; abstain; quit; discontinue; refrain; leave off; pause; end.

Ce'dar (sē'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *ceder*, L. *cedrus*, Gr. κέδρος.] An evergreen tree, having very durable and fragrant wood. — *a.* Of or pertaining to cedar.

Cede (sēd), *v. t.* [L. *cedere* to yield; akin to *cadere* to fall.] To yield or surrender; to resign.

Ce-dil'la (sē-dĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp.; dim. of *zeta*, Gr. name of the letter *z*, formerly written after *c*, to give it the sound of *s*.] A mark under the letter *c* [ç], to show that it is sounded like *s*, as in *façade*.

Ce'drine (sē'drĭn), *a.* [L. *cedrinus*, Gr. κέδρινος.] Pertaining to cedar or the cedar tree.

Ceil (sēl), *v. t.* [Fr. an older noun, fr. F. *ciel* heaven, canopy, fr. L. *caelum* heaven, vault.] **1.** To line the roof of. **2.** To line (a surface of a wall, etc.) with plaster, stucco, boards, or the like.

Ceil'ing, *n.* **1.** (*a*) The inside lining of a room overhead; the upper surface opposite to the floor. (*b*) The finishing of a surface with plaster, thin boards, etc. **2.** The inner planking of a vessel.

Cel'an-dine (sĕl'ȧn-dīn), *n.* [OF. *celidoine*, fr. L. *chelidonia* (sc. *herba*), fr. *chelidonius* pertaining to the swallow, akin to *hirundo* swallow.] A plant of the Poppy family, used as a medicine in jaundice, etc.

Cel'e-brate (-ē-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *celebrare*, *-bratum*, to celebrate, fr. *celeber* famous.] **1.** To honor solemnly; to observe duly; to keep. **2.** To participate in (a sacrament or solemn rite); to perform with appropriate rites.

Syn. — To CELEBRATE; COMMEMORATE; distinguish; honor. — We *commemorate* events which we desire to keep in remembrance, when we recall them by some special observance. We *celebrate* by demonstrations of joy or solemnity or by appropriate ceremonies.

Cel'e-bra'ted (-brā'tĕd), *a.* Having celebrity.

Syn. — See DISTINGUISHED.

Cel'e-bra'tion, *n.* Act, process, or time of celebrating.

Cel'e-bra'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who celebrates.

Ce-leb'ri-ty (sē-lĕb'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being celebrated; fame; renown. **2.** A person of distinction.

Ce-ler'i-ty (-lĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *celeritas*, fr. *celer* swift.] Rapidity of motion; quickness; swiftness.

Cel'er-y (sĕl'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* [F. *céleri;* fr. Gr. σέλινον parsley.] A plant of the Parsley family whose blanched leafstalks are used as a salad.

Ce-les'tial (sē-lĕs'chal; 26), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *caelestis*, fr. *caelum* heaven.] **1.** Belonging to the visible heavens. **2.** Pertaining to the spiritual heaven; heavenly; divine. — *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of heaven. **2.** A native of China. — **Ce-les'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Ce'li-ac (sē'lĭ-ăk), *a.* Cœliac; pertaining to the belly.

Cel'i-bate (sĕl'ĭ-bāt), *n.* [L. *caelibatus*, fr. *caelebs* unmarried.] One unmarried; a bachelor; one bound by vows not to marry. — *a.* Unmarried; single. — **Cel'i-ba-cy** (sĕl'ĭ-bȧ-sȳ *or* sē'lĭ-bȧ-sȳ), *n.*

Cell (sĕl), *n.* [OF. *celle*, fr. L. *cella;* akin to *celare* to hide, and E. *hell*, *helm*, *conceal*. Cf. HALL.] **1.** A close apartment, as in a prison or convent. **2.** A small cavity or hollow place. **3.** A jar or division of a compound vessel, for holding the exciting fluid of an electric battery. **4.** One of the minute elementary structures comprising the greater part of animal and plant tissues.

Cel'lar (sĕl'lẽr), *n.* [F. *cellier*, fr. L. *cella* storeroom.] A room under a building, for keeping provisions.

Cel'lar-age (-ĕj), *n.* **1.** The storerooms of a cellar. **2.** Charge for storage in a cellar.

‖ **Cel'lo** (chĕl'lō), *n.* A violoncello.

Cel'lu-lar (sĕl'ū-lẽr; 40), *a.* [L. *cellula* little cell.] Consisting of cells; containing cells; resembling cells.

Cel'lule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *cellula.*] A small cell.

Cel'lu-loid (-ū-loid), *n.* [*Cellulose* + *-oid.*] A composition of gun cotton and camphor, resembling ivory in texture, and used in manufacture of jewelry, combs, brushes, collars, etc.; — originally called *xylonite.*

Cel'lu-lose' (-lōs'), *a.* Containing cells. — *n.* The substance constituting the essential part of the solid framework of plants, of ordinary wood, linen, paper, etc. It is also found to a slight extent in certain animals.

Celt (sĕlt), *n.* [L. *Celtae*, Gr. Κελτοί, *Κέλται*, pl.: cf. W. *Celtiad* one that dwells in a covert, a Celt, fr. *celt* shelter, *celu* to hide.] One of an ancient race of Central and Western Europe, whose descendants now occupy Ireland, Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, and northern shores of France. [Written also *Kelt.* The letter C was pronounced hard in Celtic languages.]

Celt, *n.* [LL. *celtis* chisel.] An implement of stone or metal, found in the barrows of the early Celtic nations.

Celt'ic (sĕl'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Celts. — *n.* Language of the Celts, whose remains are found in Gaelic, Erse or Irish, Manx, Welsh, Cornish, and Bas Breton. [Written also *Keltic.*] — **Celt'i-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*

Ce-ment' (sē-mĕnt'), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *caementum* unhewn stone, chips of marble, from which mortar was made, fr. *caedere* to cut.] **1.** An adhesive substance for uniting bodies to each other, as mortar, glue, etc. **2.** A calcined mixture for making mortar which will harden under water. **3.** Bond of union. **4.** The layer of bone investing the root and neck of a tooth. — *v. t.* **1.** To unite by cement or closely. **2.** To overlay or coat with cement. — *v. i.* To become firmly united; to cohere.

Cem'en-ta'tion (sĕm'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A cementing. **2.** The process of surrounding iron, glass, etc., with powder of other substances, and heating the whole until the physical properties of the body are changed by chemical combination with the powder.

Cem'e-ter-y (sĕm'ē-tẽr-ȳ), *n.* [Gr. κοιμητήριον burial place, fr. κοιμᾶν to put to sleep.] Graveyard; necropolis.

Cen'o-bite (sĕn'ō-bit), *n.* [Gr. κοινόβιος; κοινός common + βίος life.] One of a religious order, dwelling in a community, disting. fr. an anchoret, or hermit, who lives in solitude. — **Cen'o-bit'ic** (-bĭt'ĭk), **Cen'o-bit'ic-al**, *a.*

Cen'o-taph (-tȧf), *n.* [Gr. κενοτάφιον; κενός empty + τάφος tomb.] A monument to one buried elsewhere.

Cen'ser (-sẽr), *n.* [OF. *encensier*, fr. L. *incensum* incense.] A vessel in which incense is burned.

Cen'sor (sĕn'sẽr), *n.* [L.; fr. *censere* to value, tax.] **1.** A Roman magistrate who registered the number and property of citizens, and inspected morals and conduct. **2.** One empowered to examine manuscripts designed for the press, and to suppress them, if found obnoxious. **3.** One given to fault-finding. **4.** A critic. — **Cen-so'ri-al**, *a.*

Cen-so'ri-ous (-sō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Addicted to censure; apt to condemn. **2.** Implying or expressing censure. — **Cen-so'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cen-so'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Fault-finding; carping; caviling; captious; severe; condemnatory; hypercritical.

Cen'sor-ship, *n.* Office or power of a censor.

Cen'sure (-shur; 40), *n.* [L. *censura*, fr. *censere.*] **1.** A blaming or finding fault and condemning. **2.** Judicial or ecclesiastical sentence or reprimand.

Syn. — Blame; reproof; condemnation; reprobation; disapproval; disapprobation; reprehension; animadversion; reprimand; reflection; chspraise; abuse.

Censure (sĕn′shŭr), *v. t.* To condemn as wrong; to express disapprobation of. — **Cen′sur-a-ble**, *a.*
Syn. — To blame; rebuke; condemn; reprimand.
Cen′sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *censere.*] Official registration of the number of people, value of estates, etc.
Cent (sĕnt), *n.* [F., hundred, L. *centum.*] **1.** A hundred; as, ten per *cent*, the proportion of 10 parts in 100. **2.** A coin of the United States, worth the hundredth part of a dollar.
Cent′age (-ĕj), *n.* Rate by the hundred; percentage.
Cen′tal (sĕn′tal), *n.* [L. *centum.*] A weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois; a hundredweight. — *a.* Relating to a hundred.
Cen′tare′ (sĕn′târ′; *F.* sän′tar′), *n.* [F. *centiare; centi-* (L. *centum*) + *are.*] The metric measure of area, 1-100th of an are; one square meter.
Cen′taur (-tȧr), *n.* [Gr. Κένταυρος.] **1.** A fabulous being, half man and half horse. **2.** A southern constellation.
Cen′te-na′ri-an (-tē-nā′rĭ-an), *a.* Relating to a hundred years. — *n.* A person a hundred years old.
Cen′te-na-ry (-nā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *centenarius*, fr. *centum.*] **1.** Relating to, or consisting of, a hundred. **2.** Occurring once in every hundred years; centennial. — *n.* **1.** Aggregate of 100 single things; a century. **2.** Commemoration of an event 100 years after its happening.
Cen-ten′ni-al (-tĕn′nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *centum* + *annus* year.] **1.** Relating to the 100th anniversary. **2.** Happening once in 100 years. **3.** Lasting or aged 100 years. — *n.* Celebration of the 100th anniversary of any event; a centenary.
Cen′ter (-tẽr), *n.* [F. *centre*, Gr. *κέντρον* point, **Cen′tre** point round which a circle is described.] **1.** The middle point or portion. **2.** A principal point of concentration; an object of attention, action, or force. **3.** A temporary structure supporting the materials of a vault or arch. — *v. t.* **1.** To be placed in a center; to be central. **2.** To be concentrated, or collected to a point. — *v. t.* **1.** To fix in the center. **2.** To concentrate.
Cen′ter-bit′, **Cen′tre-bit′**, *n.* A bit turning on a center, for boring holes.
Cen′ter-ing, *n.* A center, or temporary structure supporting the materials of a vault or arch during construction. [Written also *centring.*]
Cen-tes′i-mal (-tĕs′ĭ-mal), *a.* [L. *centesimus* the hundredth, fr. *centum* a hundred.] Hundredth. — *n.* A hundredth part.
Cen′ti-are′ (sĕn′tĭ-ȧr′; *F.* sän′tyȧr′), *n.* [F.] Centare.
Cen′ti-grade (sĕn′tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *centum* + *gradus* degree.] Consisting of 100 degrees; graduated into 100 equal parts.
Cen′ti-gram (-grăm), **Cen′ti-gramme** (sĕn′tĭ-grăm; *F.* sän′tē-gram′), *n.* [F. *centigramme; centi-* (L. *centum*) + *gramme.*] The 100th part of a gram; a weight equal to .15432 of a grain.
Cen′ti-li′ter (sĕn′tĭ-lē′tẽr *or* sĕn-tĭl′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F. **Cen′ti-li′tre** *centilitre; centi-* + *litre.*] The 100th part of a liter; a measure of 0.6102 of a cubic inch.
‖ **Cen′time′** (sän′tē:m′), *n.* [F., fr. L. *centesimus.* See Centesimal.] The 100th part of a franc; a small French copper coin and money of account.
Cen′ti-me′ter (sĕn′tĭ-mē′tẽr *or* sĕn-tĭm′ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [F. **Cen′ti-me′tre** *centimètre; centi-* + *mètre.*] The 100th part of a meter; a measure of 0.3937 of an inch.
Cen′ti-ped (sĕn′tĭ-pĕd), *n.* [L. *centipeda; centum* + *pes, pedis*, foot.] A species of land articulates, many-jointed, and having a great number of feet. [Written also *centipede* (-pēd).]

Centiped (*Scolopendra cingulata*). (½)

Cen′ti-stere (sĕn′tĭ-stēr; *F.* sän′tē-stär′), *n.* [F.; *centi-* + *stère.*] The 100th of a stere, = .353 cubic feet.
Cen′to (sĕn′tō), *n.* [L., patchwork.] A composition formed by selections from different authors.
Cen′tral (-tral), *a.* [L. *centralis*, fr. *centrum.* See Center.] Relating to, in, or near the center or middle.
Cen-tral′i-ty (-trăl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A being central; tendency toward a center.
Cen′tral-ize (-trol-iz), *v. t.* To bring to a central point; to bring into one system, or under one control. — **Cen′tral-i-za′tion**, *n.*
Cen′tral-ly, *adv.* In a central manner or situation.
Cen′tre (-tẽr), *n.* & *v.* Center.
Cen′tric (-trĭk), **Cen′tric-al** (-trĭ-kal), *a.* Central. — **Cen′tric-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Cen-tric′i-ty** (-trĭs′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Cen-trif′u-gal (-trĭf′ū-gal), *a.* [L. *centrum* + *fugere* to flee.] Tending, or causing, to recede from the center.
Cen′tring (-trĭng), *n.* Centering.
Cen-trip′e-tal (-trĭp′ē-tal), *a.* [L. *centrum* + *petere* to seek.] Tending, or causing, to approach the center.
‖ **Cen-tum′vir** (-tŭm′vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* Centumviri (-vĭ-rī). [L., fr. *centum* + *vir* man.] One of a Roman court of about 100 civil judges. — **Cen-tum′vi-ral**, *a.*
Cen′tu-ple (sĕn′tŭ-p'l), *a.* [L. *centuplex; centum* + *plicare* to fold.] Hundredfold. — *v. t.* To increase a hundredfold.
Cen-tu′ri-on (-tū′rĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *centurio*, fr. *centuria.* See Century.] A Roman officer commanding a minor division of troops; a captain.
Cen′tu-ry (-tŭ-rȳ; 40), *n.* [L. *centuria*, fr. *centum.*] A hundred; a period of 100 years.
Ce-phal′ic (sē-făl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλικός*, fr. *κεφαλή* head.] Pertaining to the head. — *n.* Medicine for headache.
Ceph′a-lo-pod (sĕf′ȧ-lō-pŏd), **Ceph′a-lo-pode** (-pōd), *n.* One of the Cephalopoda.
‖ **Ceph′a-lop′o-da** (-lŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *κεφαλή* + *-poda.*] The highest class of Mollusca, having, at the front of the head, a group of elongated muscular arms, usually furnished with prehensile suckers or hooks, as the cuttlefish, squid, octopus, and nautilus.
Ce-ra′ceous (sē-rā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *cera* wax.] Waxy.
Ce-ram′ic (-răm′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κεραμικός*, fr. *κέραμος* earthenware. Cf. Keramic.] Pertaining to pottery.
Ce-ram′ics, *n.* **1.** Art of making pottery, tiles, etc., of baked clay. **2.** Work formed of clay, and baked.
Ce′rate (sē′rāt), *n.* [L. *ceratum*, fr. *cera* wax.] Ointment composed of wax, oil, lard, etc.
Ce′ra-ted, *a.* Covered with wax.
Cer′cal (sẽr′kal), *a.* [Gr. *κέρκος* tail.] Pertaining to the tail.
Cere (sẽr), *n.* [L. *cera* wax.] The soft naked sheath at the base of the beak of birds of prey, parrots, and some other birds.
Cere, *v. t.* [L. *cerare*, fr. *cera.*] To cover or close with wax.
Ce′re-al (sē′rē-al), *a.* [L. *Cerealis*, pert. to Ceres the goddess of corn and tillage.] Pertaining to grasses cultivated for their edible seeds (as wheat, maize, rice, etc.). — *n.* A grass cultivated for its grain, or the grain itself.
Cer′e-bel′lum (sẽr′ē-bĕl′lŭm), **Cer′e-bel**, *n.* [L., dim. of *cerebrum* brain.] The hinder and lower division of the brain, which controls combined muscular action. — **Cer′e-bel′lar**, **Cer′e-bel′lous**, *a.*
Cer′e-brum (-brŭm), *n.* [L.] The anterior division of the brain; seat of the reasoning faculties and will. — **Cer′e-bral**, *a.*
Cere′cloth′ (sēr′klŏth′), *n.* [L. *cera* wax + E. *cloth.*] A cloth smeared with melted wax, etc.
Cere′ment, *n.* [L. *cera.*] A cerecloth for enveloping a dead body when embalmed; a shroud.
Cer′e-mo′ni-al (sĕr′ē-mō′nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *caerimonialis.* See Ceremony.] **1.** Relating to ceremony; according

to established rites. **2.** Ceremonious. — *n.* A system of rules; outward form. — **Cer'e-mo'ni-al-ly** (sĕr'ĕ-mō'nĭ-ăl-lĭ), *adv.*

Cer'e-mo'ni-ous (sĕr'ĕ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Consisting of outward forms and rites. **2.** Devoted to forms and ceremonies; punctilious. — **Cer'e-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See FORMAL.

Cer'e-mo-ny (sĕr'ĕ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *caerimonia.*] **1.** An act prescribed by law, custom, or authority. **2.** Behavior regulated by strict etiquette; formal civility.

Ce-rog'ra-phy (sē-rŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. κηρός wax + *-graphy.*] **1.** The making designs in wax. **2.** A method of making stereotype plates from inscribed sheets of wax. — **Ce'ro-graph'ic** (sē'rō-grăf'ĭk), **Ce'ro-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

Ce-roon' (-rōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *seron* hamper, pannier.] A package covered with hide.

Cer'tain (sûr'tĭn), *a.* [F.; L. *certus* fixed, certain, orig. p. p. of *cernere* to perceive, decide.] **1.** As urged in mind; having no doubts. **2.** Determined; resolved; — with an infinitive. **3.** Not to be doubted or denied. **4.** Actually existing; sure to happen. **5.** Unfailing; infallible. **6.** Fixed or stated; regular. **7.** Not specifically named; indefinite; one or some.

Syn. — Bound; sure; true; undeniable; unquestionable; undoubted; plain; indubitable; indisputable; incontrovertible; unhesitating; undoubting; fixed; stated.

Cer'tain-ly, *adv.* Without doubt; unquestionably.

Cer'tain-ty (-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Condition of being certain. **2.** A fact unquestionably established. **3.** Clearness; freedom from ambiguity.

Cer-tif'i-cate (-tĭf'ĭ-kăt), *n.* [F. *certificat*, fr. LL. *certificare*, *-catum*. See CERTIFY.] A written testimony or declaration. — (-kāt), *v. t.* To verify by certificate. — **Cer'ti-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Cer'ti-fy (-tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [F. *certifier*, LL. *certificare*; L. *certus* + *facere* to make.] **1.** To give certain information to; to make certain. **2.** To testify to in writing.

Cer'ti-tude (-tūd), *n.* [LL. *certitudo*, fr. L. *certus* certain.] Freedom from doubt; certainty.

Ce-ru'le-an (sē-rụ'lē-an), *a.* [L. *caeruleus.*] Sky-colored; blue; azure.

‖ **Ce-ru'men** (-mĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cera* wax.] The waxlike secretion from the glands of the ear.

Ce'ruse (sē'rụs), *n.* [F. *céruse*, L. *cerussa.*] **1.** White lead, used as a pigment. **2.** A cosmetic containing white lead. **3.** Native carbonate of lead.

Cer'vi-cal (sûr'vĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *cervix*, *-icis*, neck.] Pertaining to the neck. [taining to deer.

Cer'vine (-vīn), *a.* [L. *cervinus*, fr. *cervus* deer.] Per-

‖ **Cer'vix** (-vĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. CERVIXES, L. CERVICES (-vĭ-sēz). [L.] The neck.

‖ **Cer'vus** (sûr'vŭs), *n.* [L., a deer.] A genus of ruminants, including the red deer and allied species.

Ce-sa're-an (sē-zā'rē-an), *a.* Cæsarean.

Ces'pi-tose' (sĕs'pĭ-tōs'), **Ces'pi-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *caespes*, *caespitis*, a turf.] Having the form of turf, *i. e.*, many stems from entangled rootstocks or roots.

Cess (sĕs), *n.* [For *sess*, contr. fr. ASSESS.] A rate or tax. — *v. t.* To tax; to assess.

Ces-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *cessatio*, fr. *cessare.* See CEASE.] A ceasing or discontinuance; a stop.

Syn. — Stop; rest; stay; pause; intermission; interval; respite; interruption; recess; remission.

Ces'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *cessio*, fr. *cedere* to give way. See CEDE.] A ceding or yielding; surrender.

Cess'pool' (sĕs'pōōl'), *n.* [See SESSPOOL.] A sink; a receptacle of filth.

Ces'tode (-tōd), **Ces'toid** (-toid), *a.* Pertaining to the Cestoidea. — *n.* One of the Cestoidea.

‖ **Ces-toid'e-a** (-toid'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεστός girdle + *-oid.*] A class of parasitic worms, including tapeworms. — **Ces-toid'e-an**, *n.*

Ces'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., girdle.] A girdle.

Ces'tus, *n.* [L.] An ancient boxing glove.

Ce-su'ra (sē-zū'rȧ *or* -sū'rȧ), *n.* Cæsura.

‖ **Ce-ta'ce-a** (-tā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cetus* whale.] An order of marine mammals, including whales and dolphins. — **Ce-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ce-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. κῆτος whale + *-logy.*] Natural history of cetaceous animals.

Chafe (chāf), *v. t.* [OF. *chaufer*, fr. L. *calefacere* to warm.] **1.** To heat by friction. **2.** To anger; to irritate. **3.** To fret and wear by rubbing. — *v. i.* **1.** To rub; to wear by friction. **2.** To be vexed or irritated. — *n.* **1.** Heat or wear caused by friction. **2.** Vexation.

Syn. — To rub; fret; gall; vex; excite; inflame.

Chaf'er (chā'fẽr), *n.* **1.** One who chafes. **2.** A vessel for heating water; a dish or pan. [chafer.

Chaf'er, *n.* [AS. *ceafor.*] A kind of beetle; cock-

Chaf'er-y, *n.* A forge, for heating blooms before working them into bars.

Chaff (chăf), *n.* [AS. *ceaf.*] **1.** Husks of grains and grasses. **2.** Anything light and worthless; refuse. **3.** Straw cut up for food of cattle. **4.** Light jesting talk; raillery. — *v. i. & t.* To banter. — **Chaff'er**, *n.*

Chaf'fer (chăf'ẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *ceáp* a bargain, price + *faru* a journey; orig., a going to market.] **1.** To dispute about a purchase; to haggle or higgle. **2.** To talk idly; to chatter. — *v. t.* **1.** To buy or sell. **2.** To bandy (words). — **Chaf'fer-er**, *n.* [sweet song.

Chaf'finch (-fĭnch), *n.* A European cage bird of very

Chaff'y (chăf'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in chaff. **2.** Light or worthless. [friction; a warming by rubbing.

Chaf'ing (chā'fĭng), *n.* A rubbing, or wearing by

Chafing dish, a vessel for cooking on the table, or for keeping food warm, by coals, a lamp, or hot water.

Cha-green' (shȧ-grēn'), *n.* Shagreen.

Cha-grin' (-grĭn' *or* -grēn'), *n.* [F., fr. *chagrin* shagreen, a rough and grained leather; also, a gnawing grief.] Vexation; mortification. — *v. t.* To excite ill-humor in; to annoy.

Syn. — CHAGRIN; VEXATION; MORTIFICATION; peevishness; disgust; disquiet. — *Vexation* is a feeling of disquietude from losses, disappointments, etc. *Mortification* denotes keen pain from humiliating occurrences. *Chagrin* is literally the cutting pain produced by the friction of *shagreen* leather; in its figurative sense, it may denote simply vexation, or the keenest mortification.

Chain (chān), *n.* [F. *chaîne*, fr. L. *catena.*] **1.** A series of links fitted into one another. **2.** That which confines or secures; a bond. **3.** A series of things connected and following each other. **4.** A surveyor's instrument consisting of links, for measuring land. — *v. t.* **1.** To fasten with chains. **2.** To enslave. **3.** To unite strongly. **4.** To measure (land) with a surveyor's chain.

Chain belt, a belt made of a chain, for transmitting power in machinery. — Chain bridge, a bridge supported by chain cables; suspension bridge. — Chain cable, a cable made of iron links. — Chain gang, a gang of convicts chained together. — Chain pump, a pump consisting of an endless chain, running over a wheel which moves it, and dipping below the water to be raised: the chain has disks fitting the tube through which the ascending part passes and carrying the water to the point of discharge. — Chain shot, two cannon balls united by a short chain, formerly used in naval warfare to destroy a ship's rigging. — Chain stitch. (*a*) An ornamental stitch like the links of a chain; — used in crocheting, sewing, and embroidery. (*b*) A stitch made by a sewing machine, in which the looping of the thread forms a chain on the under side of the work. — Endless chain, a chain whose ends have been united by a link.

Chain Pump.

Chair (chār), *n.* [F. *chaire* pulpit, fr. L. *cathedra* chair, a teacher's chair, Gr. κα-

κάθρα; κατά down + ἕδρα seat.] **1.** A movable single seat with a back. **2.** A seat of a magistrate, judge, or professor; the office itself. **3.** The presiding officer of an assembly; chairman. **4.** A sedan borne upon poles; a gig. **5.** An iron block to support and secure the rails of a railroad. — *v. t.* To place in a chair.

Chair'man (chār'man), *n.* **1.** The presiding officer of a committee or organized body. **2.** One who carries a chair or sedan. — **Chair'man-ship**, *n.*

Chaise (shāz), *n.* [F., seat, chair, carriage.] A two-wheeled carriage for two persons, with a calash top, and the body hung on leather straps.

Chal-ced'o-ny (kăl-sĕd'ō-nȳ *or* kăl' ĕ-dō-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. Χαλκηδών Chalcedon, a town in Asia Minor.] A translucent quartz, having a luster like wax. [Written also *calcedony.*] — **Chal'ce-don'ic**, *a.*

Chal-cog'ra-phy (kăl-kŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. χαλκός copper + *-graphy.*] An engraving on copper or brass, esp. for printing. — **Chal-cog'ra-pher**, **Chal-cog'ra-phist**, *n.*

Chal-da'ic (-dā'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea. — *n.* Language of the Chaldeans; Chaldee.

Chal-de'an (-dē'ȧn), *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea. — *n.* (*a*) An inhabitant of Chaldea. (*b*) An astrologer.

Chal'dee (kăl'dē *or* kăl-dē'), *a.* & *n.* Chaldaic.

Chal'dron (chăl'drŭn *or* chȧl'drŭn), *n.* [OF., kettle.] An English measure for coal (generally 36 bushels).

Chal'ice (chăl'ĭs), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *calix.*] A bowl; the cup used in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Chalk (chȧk), *n.* [AS. *cealc* lime, fr. L. *calx* limestone.] **1.** A white, calcareous earth, having the same composition as common limestone. **2.** Prepared chalk, used as a drawing implement; a like compound of clay and black lead, etc.; a crayon. — *v. t.* **1.** To mark with chalk. **2.** To manure (land) with chalk. **3.** To make white or pale; to bleach. — **Chalk'y**, *a.* — **Chalk'i-ness**, *n.*

Chalk'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** A mass of chalk. **2.** A chalklike concretion, found in the small joints, the external ear, and elsewhere, in those affected with gout.

Chal'lenge (chăl'lĕnj), *n.* [OE. & OF. *chalenge* claim, accusation, fr. L. *calumnia.* See CALUMNY.] **1.** A defiance; summons to fight a duel. **2.** A sentry's halting one who approaches, and demanding the countersign. **3.** An exception to a juror or voter. — *v. t.* **1.** To call to a contest; to defy. **2.** To demand as a right. **3.** To demand the countersign from (one who attempts to pass the lines). **4.** To take exception to (a statement, a juror, a member of a court, or the qualification of a voter). — *v. i.* To assert a right. — **Chal'lenge-a-ble**, *a.* — **Chal'len-ger**, *n.*

Chal'lis (shăl'ĭ), *n.* [F., a stuff made of goat's hair.] A soft woolen dress fabric. [Written also *chally.*]

Cha-lyb'e-ate (kȧ-lĭb'ē-āt), *a.* [NL. *chalybeatus*, fr. L. *chalybs* steel, Gr. χάλυψ.] Impregnated with salts of iron; tasting like iron. — *n.* Water, liquid, or medicine, containing iron as an ingredient.

Cham'ber (chām'bĕr), *n.* [F. *chambre*, fr. L. *camera* vault, arched roof, in LL., chamber.] **1.** A retired room; a bedroom; a study. **2.** A hall for audience, legislation, etc. **3.** A legislative or judicial body; an assembly; a society. **4.** A compartment or cell; an inclosed space or cavity. **5.** (*a*) That part of the bore of a gun which holds the charge. (*b*) A cavity in a mine, to contain the powder. — *v. i.* To occupy a chamber or chambers. — *v. t.* **1.** To shut up, as in a chamber. **2.** To furnish (a gun, etc.) with a chamber. — **Cham'bered**, *a.*

Cham'ber-lain (-lĭn), *n.* [OF.; G. *kämmerling; kammer* chamber (fr. L. *camera*) + *-ling.*] **1.** One in charge of chambers. **2.** One of the high officers of a court. **3.** A treasurer or receiver of public money.

Cham'ber-maid' (-mād'), *n.* A maidservant in charge of chambers, making beds, sweeping, cleaning rooms, etc.

Cha-me'le-on (kȧ-mē'lē-ŭn), *n.* [L. *chamæleon*, Gr. χαμαιλέων, lit., "ground lion;" χαμαί on the ground + λέων lion.] A lizard-like reptile, whose color changes more or less with that of the objects about it, or with its temper when disturbed.

Common Chameleon (*Chamæleo vulgaris*). (¼)

Cham'fer (chăm'fĕr), *n.* A beveled surface formed by cutting away the angle of two faces of a piece of timber, stone, etc. — *v. t.* To groove; to channel; to flute.

Cham'ois (shăm'mȳ, *or* shă-moi'), *n.* [F., prob. fr. OG. *gamz.*] **1.** A small antelope, living on the ridges of the Alps, Pyrenees, etc. **2.** A soft leather made from the skin of the chamois, or from sheepskin, etc.

Cham'o-mile (kăm'ō-mil), *n.* Camomile.

Champ (chămp), *v. t.* [Prob. of Scand. origin.] *v. t.* & *i.* To bite; to crunch.

Cham-pagne' (shăm-pān'), *n.* [F. See CHAMPAIGN.] A wine originally made in Champagne, in France.

Cham-paign' (shăm-pān'), *n.* [OF. *champaigne.*] A flat, open country. — *a.* Flat; open; level.

Cham'pi-on (chăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *campio*, of German origin.] **1.** A combatant for another or for a cause. **2.** One of acknowledged supremacy in any branch of athletics, and ready to contend with any rival. — *v. t.* To defend; to maintain. — **Cham'pi-on-ship**, *n.*

Syn. — Leader; hero; warrior; defender; protector.

Chance (chăns), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *cadentia* a falling (falling of dice), fr. L. *cadere* to fall.] **1.** A supposed agent other than a force, law, or purpose; fortune; fate. **2.** Something that befalls; accident; casualty. **3.** A possibility; opportunity. — *v. i.* To happen or arrive, without design or expectation. — *v. t.* To take the chances of; to venture upon. — *a.* Happening by chance; casual.

Chan'cel (chăn'sĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *cancelli* crossbars. (The *chancel* was formerly inclosed with lattices.) See CANCEL.] That part of a church containing the altar, or communion table.

Chan'cel-lor (-lĕr), *n.* [F. *chancelier*, LL. *cancellarius* chancellor, director of chancery, fr. L. *cancelli* lattices, which surrounded the seat of judgment.] A high judicial officer; chief justice of a court of chancery, having equity jurisdiction. — **Chan'cel-lor-ship**, *n.*

Chance'-med'ley (chăns'mĕd'lȳ), *n.* [*Chance* + *medley.*] The unpremeditated killing of another in self-defense.

Chan'cer-y (chăn'sĕr-ȳ), *n.* [F. *chancellerie*, LL. *cancellaria*, fr. L. *cancellarius.* See CHANCELLOR.] A court of equity; equity; proceedings in equity.

Chan'cre (shăn'kĕr), *n.* [F. See CANCER.] A venereal sore or ulcer. — **Chan'crous**, *a.*

Chan'de-lier' (shăn'dē-lēr'), *n.* [F.] A support for candles, lights, etc.; esp., one hanging from the ceiling.

Chan'dler (chăn'dlĕr), *n.* [F. *chandelier* candlestick, maker of candles, L. *candela* candle.] **1.** A maker or seller of candles. **2.** A dealer in commodities indicated by a word prefixed; as, ship *chandler*, corn *chandler.*

Chan'dler-y (-ȳ), *n.* Commodities sold by a chandler.

Change (chānj), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *changer*, fr. LL. *cambiare* to exchange, barter, L. *cambire.*] **1.** To alter. **2.** To exchange. **3.** To vary. **4.** To give, or receive, smaller denominations of money (technically called *change*) for.

Syn. — To alter; vary; deviate; substitute; innovate; diversify; shift; veer; turn. See ALTER.

— *n.* **1.** A variation or alteration. **2.** A substitution of one thing for another; novelty; variety. **3.** A passing from one phase to another. **4.** Small money, by means of which larger coins and bills are made available. **5.** An exchange, or place for transacting business. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Variety; variation; alteration; mutation; vicissitude; innovation; novelty; revolution; reverse.

Change'a-ble (chānj'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of change; subject to alteration. **2.** Appearing different, as in color, in different lights. — **Change'a-ble-ness, Change'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **Change'a-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Mutable; variable; inconstant; fitful; capricious; fickle; wavering; erratic; volatile.

Change'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of change; mutable; inconstant; fickle; uncertain. — **Change'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Change'ful-ness,** *n.*

Change'less, *a.* Constant; unchanging.

Change'ling, *n.* **1.** One left or taken in the place of another, as a child exchanged by fairies. **2.** A simpleton; idiot. **3.** One apt to change; a waverer. — *a.* Taken or left in place of another; changed.

Chan'ger (chān'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One who changes or alters anything. **2.** Dealer in money. **3.** An inconstant person.

Chan'nel (chăn'nĕl), *n.* [OF. *chanel*, fr. L. *canalis*. See CANAL.] **1.** Bed of a stream. **2.** Deeper part of a river, harbor, strait, etc. **3.** A strait, or narrow sea. **4.** That through which anything passes. **5.** Gutter; groove. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHANNELED (-nĕld), or -NELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHANNELING, or -NELLING.] To groove.

Chant (chănt), *v. t. & i.* [F. *chanter*, fr. L. *cantare*, intens. of *canere* to sing.] **1.** To sing. **2.** To recite after the manner of a chant. — *n.* **1.** Song; melody. **2.** A simple melody, to which unmetrical psalms, etc., are sung or recited. — **Chant'er,** *n.* — **Chant'ress,** *n. f.*

Chan'ti-cleer (chăn'tĭ-klēr), *n.* [F. *Chanteclair*, name of the cock in "Reynard the Fox"; *chanter* + *clair* clear.] A cock, so called from his clear voice in crowing.

Chant'ry (chănt'rў), *n.* **1.** An endowment for chanting masses and offering prayers. **2.** Chapel so endowed.

Cha'os (kā'ŏs), *n.* [L. *chaos*, Gr. χάος, fr. χαίνειν to yawn. Cf. CHASM.] A confused, unorganized mass of matter; confusion; disorder. — **Cha-ot'ic** (kā-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Chap (chăp *or* chŏp), *v. t. & i.* To crack; to split. — *n.* A cleft, crack, or chink.

Chap (chŏp), *n.* [OE. *chaft*; of Scand. origin.] Jaw.

Chap (chăp), *n.* [Perh. abbr. fr. *chapman*.] A man or boy; a fellow. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Cha'par-ral'** (chă'pär-răl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *chaparro* an evergreen oak.] Thicket of low evergreen oaks or shrubs.

Chape (chāp), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *cappa*. See CAP.] **1.** Piece attaching an object to something, as the frog of a scabbard. **2.** Guard of a sword.

Cha'peau' (shă'pō'), *n.*; *pl.* -PEAUX (-pōz'). [F.] Hat.

Chap'el (chăp'ĕl), *n.* [F. *chapelle*, fr. LL. *capella*.] **1.** A subordinate place of worship; small church attached to a palace, hospital, prison, etc. **2.** In England, a dissenters' meetinghouse.

Chap'el-ry (-rў), *n.* Bounds or district of a chapel.

Chap'er-on (shăp'ẽr-ōn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A hood. **2.** A matron who accompanies a young lady in public. — *v. t.* To matronize. — **Chap'er-on-age** (-ōn'ĕj), *n.*

Chap'fall'en (chŏp'fạl'n), *a.* Having the lower chap or jaw drooping; crestfallen; discouraged.

Chap'lain (chăp'lĭn), *n.* [F. *chapelain*, fr. LL. *capellanus*, fr. *capella*. See CHAPEL.] **1.** An ecclesiastic who performs service in a chapel. **2.** A clergyman officially attached to the army or navy, a public institution, society, etc. — **Chap'lain-cy, Chap'lain-ship,** *n.*

Chap'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *chapelet*.] **1.** Garland or wreath for the head. **2.** String of beads used in praying.

Chap'man (-măn), *n.* [AS. *ceápman*; *ceáp* trade + *man* man; akin to G. *kaufmann*.] A peddler; hawker.

Chaps (chŏps), *n. pl.* The jaws.

Chap'ter (chăp'tẽr), *n.* [OE. & F. *chapitre*, fr. L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput* head.] **1.** A division of a book or treatise. **2.** Organized branch of some society.

Char, Charr (chär), *n.* [Ir. *cear*, lit., blood-colored.] A fish allied to the trout and salmon.

Char (chär), *n.* [AS. *cerr* business.] Chore; work done by the day. [*Eng.*] — *v. i.* To work by the day, without being a regularly hired servant; to do small jobs.

Char (chär), *v. t.* **1.** To reduce to coal, carbon, or charcoal; to burn to a cinder. **2.** To burn partially.

Char'ac-ter (kăr'ăk-tẽr), *n.* [L., an instrument for marking, Gr. χαρακτήρ, fr. χαράσσειν to engrave.] **1.** A distinctive mark; letter; figure; symbol. **2.** Style of writing or printing; handwriting. **3.** Distinctive quality; nature. **4.** Strength of mind; individuality. **5.** Quality or conduct. **6.** Estimate put upon a person or thing; reputation. **7.** A unique or extraordinary person. **8.** One of the persons of a drama or novel.

Char'ac-ter-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the character; showing distinctive qualities or traits; peculiar. — *n.* **1.** A distinguishing property. **2.** Integral part of a logarithm. — **Char'ac-ter-is'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Char'ac-ter-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* **1.** To mark with distinctive features. **2.** To indicate the character of; to describe. **3.** To show the character of. — **Char'ac-ter-i-za'tion,** *n.*

Syn. — To describe; mark; style; entitle.

Cha-rade' (shă-rād'), *n.* [F.] An enigma in which a word and its significant syllables are to be guessed from descriptions or representations.

Char'coal' (chär'kōl'), *n.* [*Char* to burn + *coal*.] **1.** Impure carbon prepared from vegetable or animal substances; coal made by charring wood, and used for fuel and in mechanical and chemical processes. **2.** Finely prepared charcoal, used as a drawing implement.

Charge (chärj), *v. t.* [F. *charger*, fr. LL. *carricare*, fr. L. *carrus* wagon.] **1.** To impose, as a load, tax, or burden. **2.** To impose, as a task, duty, or trust; to urge earnestly. **3.** To make liable for. **4.** To demand as a price. **5.** To put to the account of as a debt; to debit. **6.** To lay to one's charge. **7.** To make a charge or assertion against (a person or thing). **8.** To load; to fill (a gun, etc.). **9.** To rush upon; to attack.

Syn. — To intrust; command; exhort; instruct; accuse; impeach; arraign. See ACCUSE. — *v. i.* **1.** To make an onset. **2.** To demand a price, or debit on an account. **3.** To squat on its belly and be still; — a command to a dog. — *n.* **1.** A load or burden. **2.** A person or thing committed to another's care; a trust. **3.** Custody; office; duty. **4.** An order or command. **5.** An accusation; specification of something alleged. **6.** A burden on property, such as rents, taxes, liens, etc.; expense incurred. **7.** Price demanded for a thing or service. **8.** Entry of what is due from one party to another. **9.** Quantity (of ammunition, electricity, ore, fuel, etc.) held by any apparatus at one time. **10.** Sudden onset; signal for attack.

Syn. — Care; custody; trust; office; expense; cost; price; attack; onset; command; accusation; indictment.

Charge'a-ble, *a.* **1.** That may be charged or imputed. **2.** Liable or responsible. **3.** Costly; burdensome.

‖ **Char'gé' d'af'faires'** (shär'zhā' dăf'fâr'), *n.*; *pl.* CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES. [F., "charged with affairs."] An inferior diplomatic representative at a foreign court.

Char'ger (chär'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One that charges. **2.** An instrument for measuring a charge. **3.** A large dish. **4.** A horse for battle or parade.

Char'i-ly (châr'ĭ-lў), *adv.* Cautiously; frugally.

Char'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being chary.

Char'i-ot (chăr'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F., fr. *char* car.] **1.** A two-wheeled car anciently used in war, racing, processions, etc. **2.** A four-wheeled carriage. — **Char'i-ot-eer',** *n.*

Char'i-ta-ble (-tă-b'l), *a.* [F. See CHARITY.] **1.** Full of good will; kind. **2.** Liberal in judging others. **3.** Liberal in giving. **4.** Pertaining to charity; eleemosynary. — **Char'i-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Char'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Kind; beneficent; benevolent; generous; lenient; forgiving; helpful; liberal; favorable; indulgent.

Char'i-ty (-tў), *n.* [F. *charité*, fr. L. *caritas* dearness, love, fr. *carus* dear, costly.] **1.** Love; good will. **2.** Liberality in judging. **3.** Generosity. **4.** Alms; act of kindness. **5.** Charitable institution; gift to support one.

Syn. — Love; benevolence; good will; tenderness; beneficence; liberality; almsgiving.

‖ **Cha-ri'va-ri'** (shá-rē'vá-rē'), *n.* [F.] A mock serenade of discordant noises, designed to annoy.

Char'la-tan (shär'lá-tan), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ciarlatano.*] One who prates in his own favor; a quack; mountebank. — **Char'la-tan-ism, Char'la-tan-ry,** *n.*

Charles's Wain (chärlz'ĕz wān'). [AS. *Carles wæn* (for *wægn*).] The Dipper, or group of seven stars in the constellation *Ursa Major*, or *Great Bear.*

Char'lotte (shär'lŏt), *n.* [F.] A kind of pudding.

Charlotte Russe (shär'lŏt rus') [F., Russian charlotte], custard or whipped cream, inclosed in sponge cake.

Charm (chärm), *n.* [F. *charme*, fr. L. *carmen* song, incantation.] **1.** A magical combination of words, characters, etc.; an incantation. **2.** That which fascinates; alluring quality. **3.** Anything worn to avert ill or secure good fortune. **4.** A small trinket worn on the person.

Syn. — Spell; incantation; enchantment; attraction. — *v. t.* **1.** To affect by magic. **2.** To attract irresistibly; to fascinate. **3.** To protect with spells, charms, or supernatural influences. — **Charm'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To fascinate; enchant; enrapture; captivate; bewitch; allure; subdue; delight; entice; transport.

Charm'ing, *a.* Pleasing the mind or senses highly; fascinating; attractive. — **Charm'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Enchanting; bewitching; captivating; delightful; lovely; amiable; pleasing; winning.

Char'nel (chär'nĕl), *a.* [F., carnal, fleshly, fr. L. *carnalis.* See CARNAL.] Containing bodies of the dead.

Charnel house, a tomb; vault; cemetery.

‖ **Char'pie** (shär'pē), *n.* [F., p. p. of OF. *charpir* to pluck, L. *carpere.*] Lint for surgical dressings.

Charr (chär), *n.* Char, the fish. [coal.

Char'ry (-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to charcoal; like char-

Chart (chärt), *n.* [A doublet of *card.*] **1.** A paper giving information. **2.** A map. — *v. t.* To map.

Char-ta'ceous (kär-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *chartaceus.*] Resembling paper or parchment.

Char'ter (chär'tẽr), *n.* [F. *chartre, charte*, fr. L. *chartula* a little paper, dim. of *charta.*] **1.** A written instrument, from the sovereign power of a state, bestowing rights, franchises, or privileges. **2.** A legislative act creating a corporation and defining its powers and privileges. **3.** A special privilege or exemption. **4.** The hiring a vessel, or instrument whereby she is let. — *v. t.* **1.** To establish by charter. **2.** To hire by charter.

Charter party [F. *chartre partis* or *charte partie*, a divided charter], lease of a vessel, or part of it.

Char'y (chār'ȳ), *a.* [AS. *cearig* careful, fr. *cearu* care.] Careful; wary; saving; frugal.

Chase (chās), *v. t.* [F. *chasser*; L. *captare* to strive to seize. See CATCH.] **1.** To pursue; to hunt. **2.** To cause to fly. — *v. i.* To hunt. — *n.* **1.** Vehement pursuit; earnest seeking. **2.** That which is hunted. **3.** A division of a gallery floor for court tennis. — **Chas'er,** *n.*

Chase, *n.* [F. *châsse*, fr. L. *capsa* box, case.] **1.** Iron frame in which printers impose type. **2.** Forward part of a cannon. **3.** A groove; trench.

Chase, *v. t.* [Contr. of *enchase.*] To ornament (a surface of metal) by embossing, etc. — **Chas'er,** *n.*

Chasm (kaz'm), *n.* [Gr. χάσμα.] **1.** A deep opening or breach; yawning abyss. **2.** A gap or break.

Chas'seur' (shas'sẽr'), *n.* [F., a huntsman. See CHASE to pursue.] **1.** A light armed cavalry or infantry soldier. **2.** A uniformed attendant upon persons of rank.

Chaste (chāst), *a.* [F.; L. *castus.*] **1.** Pure; virtuous. **2.** Innocent; modest. **3.** Free from vulgarisms; refined; simple. — **Chaste'ly,** *adv.* — **Chaste'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Undefiled; pure; virtuous; continent.

Chas'ten (chā's'n), *v. t.* [OF. *chastier*; L. *castigare*; *castus* + *agere* to drive.] **1.** To correct by punishment; to discipline. **2.** To refine. — **Chas'ten-er,** *n.*

Syn. — CHASTEN; PUNISH; CHASTISE: correct; discipline; castigate; afflict; subdue; purify. — To *chasten* is to subject to affliction, in order to amend life or character. To *punish* is to inflict penalty for wrongdoing. To *chastise* is to punish a particular offense.

Chas-tise' (chăs-tīz'), *v. t.* **1.** To inflict pain upon, for punishment or reformation. **2.** To purify. — **Chas-tis'er,** *n.* — **Chas'tise-ment** (-tīz-ment), *n.*

Syn. — See CHASTEN.

Chas'ti-ty (-tĭ-tȳ), *n.* The being chaste; purity.

Chas'u-ble (chăz'ū-b'l), *n.* [F.; LL. *casubula* a hooded garment, dim. of L. *casa* cottage.] Outer vestment of a priest saying Mass. [Written also *chasible, chesible.*]

Chat (chăt), *v. i.* [Fr. *chatter.*] To talk freely. — *n.* **1.** Light conversation; gossip. **2.** Bird allied to the warblers.

‖ **Cha'teau'** (shă'tō'), *n.*; *pl.* CHATEAUX (-tōz). [F. *château* castle.] **1.** A French castle or fortress. **2.** A manor house or country seat; a royal residence.

Chat'e-let (shăt'ē-lĕt; *F.* shă't'-lā'), *n.* [F. *châtelet*, dim. of *château.*] A little castle.

Chat'el-la-ny (shăt'ĕl-lā-nȳ), *n.* Lordship of a castle.

Chat'tel (chăt't'l), *n.* [OF. *chatel*; a form of *catel.* See CATTLE.] Any movable property.

Chat'ter (-tẽr), *v. i.* [Imitative.] **1.** To utter sounds like language, but inarticulate. **2.** To talk idly or carelessly; to prate. — *n.* **1.** Idle talk; jabber; prattle. **2.** Noise made by collision of the teeth, as in shivering.

Chat'ter-box' (-bŏks'), *n.* One who talks incessantly and idly. [*Colloq.*]

Chat'ter-er, *n.* **1.** A prater. **2.** A European and American bird having a monotonous note.

Chat'ty (-tȳ), *a.* Given to light talk; talkative.

Cheap (chēp), *a.* [AS. *ceáp* bargain, price.] **1.** Of small cost or price. **2.** Of small value; common. — *adv.* Cheaply. — **Cheap'ly,** *adv.* — **Cheap'ness,** *n.*

Cheap'en (chē'p'n), *v. t.* [AS. *ceápian.*] To beat down the price of; to depreciate. — **Cheap'en-er,** *n.*

Cheat (chēt), *n.* [Prob. abbr. of *escheat.*] **1.** A deception or fraud. **2.** An impostor. **3.** Chess, a weed.

Syn. — Deception; imposture; fraud; delusion; artifice; trick; swindle; deceit; guile; finesse; stratagem. — *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To deceive and defraud; to impose upon. **2.** To beguile. — **Cheat'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To trick; gull; fool; beguile; mislead; dupe; swindle; defraud; overreach; deceive; bamboozle.

Check (chĕk), *n.* [F. *échec* a stop, hindrance, orig., check in the game of chess. See CHECKMATE.] **1.** A word of warning in the game of chess, denoting that the king is in danger, and must be made safe. **2.** Impeded progress; arrest. **3.** Whatever arrests progress. **4.** A mark to prevent errors, or identify a thing. **5.** A written order directing a banker to pay money as therein stated. **6.** A woven or painted design in squares resembling the pattern of a checkerboard; one square of such a design; cloth having such a figure. **7.** A small chink or crack.

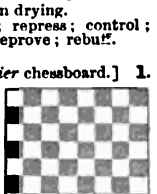
Syn. — Hindrance; setback; interruption; obstruction; reprimand; censure; rebuke; reproof; repulse; rebuff; tally; counterfoil; counterbalance; ticket; draft — *v. t.* **1.** To make a move in chess which puts an adversary's piece in check. **2.** To put restraint upon; to stop temporarily. **3.** To verify by a token or other check; to mark (an item) after verifying it, to secure accuracy. **4.** To make checks or chinks in; to cause to crack. — *v. i.* **1.** To stop; to pause. **2.** To restrain. **3.** To crack open, as wood, varnish, paint, etc., in drying.

Syn. — To restrain; curb; bridle; repress; control; hinder; interrupt; tally; rebuke; reprove; rebuff.

Check'er, *n.* One who checks.

Check'er, *v. t.* [Fr. OF. *eschequier* chessboard.] **1.** To mark with small squares like a checkerboard. **2.** To diversify. — *n.* **1.** A piece in the game of checkers. **2.** A pattern in checks; a single check. **3.** Checker work.

☞ This word is also written *chequer.*



Checkerboard.

Check'er-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board with 64 squares of alternate colors, used for playing checkers or draughts.

Check'ers (chĕk'ẽrz), *n. pl.* A game, called also *draughts*, played on a checkerboard by two persons, each having 12 men (checkers).

Check'er-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* 1. Work consisting of checkers varied alternately in color or material. 2. Any aggregate of varied vicissitudes.

Check'mate (-māt), *n.* [F. *échec et mat*, fr. Per. *shāh māt* checkmate, lit., the king is dead, fr. Ar. *māta* he is dead. The king, when checkmated, is considered dead, and the game ends.] 1. The position in the game of chess when a king cannot be released from check, — which ends the game. 2. A complete check; utter overthrow. — *v. t.* 1. To check (an adversary's king) so that escape is impossible. 2. To defeat completely.

Cheek (chēk), *n.* [AS. *ceáce.*] 1. Side of the face below the eye. 2. *pl.* Those pieces of a machine, etc., which are similar and in pairs. 3. *pl.* Branches of a bridle bit. 4. Cool confidence; impudence. [*Slang*]

Cheer (chēr), *n.* [LL. *cara* face, Gr. *κάρα* head.] 1. Feeling; state of mind. 2. Gayety; animation. 3. That which promotes good spirits; provisions for a feast; entertainment. 4. A shout of joy, applause, favor, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To gladden. 2. To infuse life or hope into. 3. To salute or urge on by cheers. — *v. i.* 1. To grow cheerful. 2. To shout in applause, triumph, etc.

Syn. — To gladden; encourage; inspirit; comfort; console; enliven; refresh; exhilarate; animate; applaud.

Cheer'ful (chēr'fụl), *a.* Having or showing good spirits. — **Cheer'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Cheer'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Lively; animated; gay; joyful; sprightly; jolly; joyous; vivacious; buoyant; hopeful.

Cheer'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a cheery manner.

Cheer'i-ness, *n.* State of being cheery.

Cheer'less, *a.* Without joy, gladness, or comfort. — **Cheer'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Gloomy; sad; comfortless; forlorn.

Cheer'y, *a.* Cheerful; lively; gay; bright.

Cheese (chēz), *n.* [AS. *cēse*, fr. L. *caseus.*] Curd of milk, coagulated, and pressed.

Cheese cake, a cake of soft curds, sugar, and butter. — **Cheese fly**, a black dipterous insect whose larvæ or maggots, called *skippers* or *hoppers*, live in cheese. — **Cheese mite**, a minute mite in cheese, etc.

Cheese'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in cheese.

Cheese Mite, much enlarged.

Chees'par'ing (-pâr'ĭng), *n.* Thin bit of the rind of a cheese. — *a.* Scrimping; mean.

Chees'y (-ĭ), *a.* Like cheese in taste, consistency, appearance, etc.

Chee'tah (chē'tä), *n.* [Hind. *chītā.*] The hunting leopard of India.

‖ **Chef'-d'œuvre'** (shĕ'dœ'vr'), *n.; pl.* **Chefs-d'œuvre** (shĕ'-). [F.] A masterpiece in art, literature, etc.

Cheg'oe (chĕg'ō), **Cheg're** (-ẽr), *n.* Chigoe.

‖ **Chei-lop'o-da** (kī-lŏp'ō-dä), *n.* Chilopoda.

Chei-rop'ter (-rŏp'tẽr), *n.* One of the Cheiroptera.

‖ **Chei-rop'te-ra** (-tẽ-rä), *n.; pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *χείρ* hand + *πτερόν* wing.] An order of Mammalia, including the bats, having the anterior limbs connected by a web, so that they can be used like wings in flying.

‖ **Che'la** (kē'lä), *n.; pl.* **Chelæ** (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. *χηλή* claw.] The pincherlike claw of Crustacea and Arachnida. — **Che'late** (-lāt), *a.*

‖ **Che-lo'ni-a** (kẽ-lō'nĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *χελώνη* tortoise.] An order of reptiles, including tortoises and turtles, having a firm shell. — **Che-lo'ni-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Chem'ic (kĕm'ĭk), *n.* A solution of chloride of lime, used in bleaching. — *a.* Chemical.

Chem'ic-al (-ĭ-kụl), *a.* Pertaining to chemistry; produced by, or used in, processes of chemistry. — *n.* Substance producing a chemical effect. — **Chem'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Che-mise' (shẽ-mēz'), *n.* [F.; LL. *camisa* shirt.] 1. *A woman's under-garment.* 2. Wall lining a bank.

Chem'i-sette' (shĕm'ĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [F.] A woman's undergarment, covering neck, shoulders, and breast.

Chem'ist (kĕm'ĭst), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *alchemist.*] One versed in chemistry; a maker or seller of drugs.

Chem'is-try (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [Fr. *chemist.*] 1. Science of the composition of substances and changes in the composition and constitution of molecules. 2. An application of chemical theory and method to some particular subject; as, the *chemistry* of iron.

☞ This word and its derivatives were formerly written with *y*, and sometimes with *i*, instead of *e*, in the first syllable, *chymistry*, *chymist*, or *chimistry*, *chimist*, etc.

Che-nille' (shẽ-nēl'), *n.* [F., prop., a caterpillar.] Tufted cord, of silk or worsted, used as trimming.

Cheque (chĕk), *n.* Check, an order to pay money.

Cheq'uer (chĕk'ẽr), *n.* & *v.* Checker.

Cher'ish (chĕr'ĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *chérir*, fr. *cher* dear, fr. L. *carus.*] 1. To treat with tenderness; to protect and aid. 2. To hold dear; to foster. — **Cher'ish-er**, *n.*

Syn. — See Nurture.

Che-root' (chĕ-rōōt'), *n.* [Tamil *shuruṭṭu.*] A kind of cigar, originally from Manilla, Philippine Islands.

Cher'ry (chĕr'rĭ), *n.* [F. *cerise* (cf. AS. *cyrs* cherry), fr. L. *cerasus* cherry tree.] 1. A tree bearing a fleshy drupe with a bony stone. 2. Fruit of the cherry tree. 3. Timber of the tree, used in cabinetmaking, etc. 4. A shade of red. — *a.* Of the color of the red cherry.

Cher'so-nese (kẽr'sō-nēs), *n.* [Gr. *χερσόνησος*; *χέρσος* land + *νῆσος* island.] A peninsula.

Chert (chẽrt), *n.* [Ir. *ceart* stone.] An impure, flintlike quartz or hornstone. — **Chert'y**, *a.*

Cher'ub (chĕr'ŭb), *n.; pl.* E. **Cherubs** (-ŭbz); Heb. **Cherubim** (-ŭ-bĭm). [Heb. *kerub.*] 1. One of an order of angels, distinguished from *seraphim*. 2. A beautiful child. — **Che-ru'bic** (chẽ-rụ'bĭk), **Che-ru'bic-al**, *a.*

Cher'up (chĕr'ŭp), *v. & n.* Chirp.

Ches'i-ble (chĕz'ĭ-b'l), *n.* Chasuble.

Chess (chĕs), *n.* [F. *échecs*, prop. pl. of *échec* check. See Check, a stop.] A game played on a chessboard by two persons, with two sets of men, 16 in each set.

Chess, *n.* A troublesome weed in wheat fields; cheat.

Chess'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* The board used in chess.

Chess'man, *n.* One of the 32 pieces used in chess.

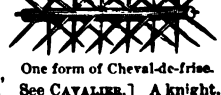
Chest (chĕst), *n.* [AS. *cest*, *cyst*, L. *cista*, Gr. *κίστη.*] 1. A large box with a lid. 2. The part of the body inclosed by the ribs; thorax. 3. A tight receptacle for holding gas, steam, liquids, etc.

Chest'nut (chĕs'nŭt), *n.* [AS. *cisten* in *cisten-bēam* chestnut tree; L. *castanea* chestnut, Gr. *κάστανον.*] 1. Edible nut of a forest tree of Europe and America. 2. The tree itself, or its timber, used for furniture, etc. 3. The bright brown color of the nut. 4. The horse chestnut. 5. One of the horny plates on the inner sides of the legs of the horse and allied animals. 6. An old joke. [*Slang*] — *a.* Of a reddish brown color.

Che'tah (chē'tä), *n.* Cheetah.

‖ **Che-val'** (shẽ-vàl'), *n.; pl.* **Chevaux** (-vō'). [F. See Cavalcade.] A horse; hence, a support or frame.

‖ **Che-val'-de-frise'** (-dẽ-frēz'), *n.; pl.* **Chevaux-de-frise.** [F. *cheval* + *Frise* Friesland, where it was first used.] A timber traversed with pointed spikes, to defend a passage, impede the advance of cavalry, etc.



One form of Cheval-de-frise.

Chev'a-lier' (shĕv'ä-lēr'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *caballarius.* See Cavalier.] A knight.

Chev'ron (-rŭn), *n.* [F., rafter, chevron, fr. *chèvre* goat, L. *capra* she-goat.] 1. Mark of military rank, worn on a coatsleeve. 2. A zigzag architectural molding.

Chew (chụ), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ceówan.*] 1. To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate. 2. To meditate. — *n.* That held in the mouth; quid; cud. [*Low*]

Chia'ro-scu'ro (kyä'rō-skōō'rō), ‖ **Chi-a'ro-os-cu'ro** (kē-ä'rō-ŏs-kōō'rō), *n.* [It., clear dark.] Arrangement of light and dark parts in a picture.

‖ **Chi-bouque'** } (chĭ-bōōk'), *n.* [F. *chibouque*, fr.
Chi-bouk' } Turk.] A Turkish tobacco pipe.

‖ **Chic** (shēk), *n.* [F.] Good form; style. [*Slang*]

Chi-cane' (shĭ-kān'), *n.* [F.] Use of artful subterfuge, esp. in legal proceedings; trickery; sophistry. — *v. i.* To use shifts, cavils, or artifices. — **Chi-can'er**, *n.*

Chi-can'er-y, *n.* Mean artifice; sharp practice.

Syn. — Trickery; sophistry; quibble; stratagem.

Chic'o-ry (chĭk'kō-rĭ), *n.* Chicory.

Chick (chĭk), *v. i.* [OE. *chykkyn*, cf. E. *chicken*.] To sprout, as seed in the ground; to vegetate.

Chick, *n.* 1. A chicken. 2. A child.

Chick'en (-ĕn), *n.* [AS. *cicen*, dim. of *coc* cock.] 1. A young bird, esp. a young barnyard fowl. 2. A child.

Chicken pox, eruptive disease of children; varicella.

Chick'en-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Timid; cowardly.

Chick'-pea' (-pē'), *n.* 1. A leguminous plant of Asia and Africa; dwarf pea; gram. 2. Its nutritious seed.

Chick'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* A weed, whose seeds and flower buds are eaten by small birds.

Chic'o-ry (-ō-rĭ), *n.* [F. *chicorée*, L. *cichorium*.] 1. A perennial plant cultivated for its roots and as a salad plant; succory; wild endive. 2. The root, roasted for mixing with coffee.

Chide (chīd), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* Chid (chĭd); *p. p.* Chidden (chĭd'd'n), Chid; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Chiding.] [AS. *cīdan*.] To find fault; to scold.

Syn. — To blame; rebuke; reprove; scold; censure.

Chief (chēf), *n.* [OE. & OF.; F. *chef*, fr. L. *caput* head.] 1. Head or leader of any body of men; one in authority; principal actor. 2. Most valuable portion.

Syn. — Chief; Chieftain; Commander; Leader; captain; general; head; principal; sachem; sheik. — The term *chief* is usually applied to a head man or commander in civil or military affairs, or in a tribe or clan. A *chieftain* is the chief of a tribe, or a military leader. A *commander* controls a military or naval force. A *leader* is one whom men follow, as in a political party, legislative body, expedition, etc.

— *a.* 1. Highest in office or rank. 2. Principal or most eminent; taking the lead; most important.

Syn. — Principal; head; leading; main; supreme; prime; vital; especial; great; grand; eminent.

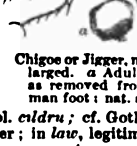
Chief'ly, *adv.* 1. In the first place; principally; above all. 2. For the most part; mostly.

Chief'tain (-tĭn), *n.* [OF. *chevetain*, F. *capitaine*, LL. *capitanus*, fr. L. *caput* head.] A captain, leader, or commander. — **Chief'tain-cy**, **Chief'tain-ship**, *n.*

Syn. — See Chief.

‖ **Chi'gnon** (shĭn'yŏn; *F.* shē'nyôN'), *n.* [F., fr. *chaîne* chain, L. *catena*.] A knot or mass of hair, natural or artificial, at the back of a woman's head.

Chig'oe (chĭg'ō), } *n.* [*Cf.* F. *chique*, perh. of Peru-
Chig're (-ĕr), } vian origin.] A South American flea which attacks the feet or other exposed part, and, burrowing beneath the skin, produces troublesome sores. [Written also *chegre*, *chegoe*, *chique*, *chigger*, *jigger*.]



Chigoe or Jigger, much enlarged. *a* Adult female as removed from a human foot: nat. size.

Chil'blain' (chĭl'blān'), *n.* [*Chill* + *blain*.] A blain or inflammatory swelling, produced by exposure of the feet or hands to cold. — *v. t.* To produce chilblains upon.

Child (chīld), *n.*; *pl.* Children (chĭl'drĕn). [AS. *cild*, pl. *cildru*; cf. Goth. *kilpei* womb.] 1. A son or a daughter; in *law*, legitimate offspring. 2. A descendant, however remote. [dren.]

Child'bear'ing (-bâr'ĭng), *n.* The bringing forth chil-

Child'bed' (-bĕd'), *n.* The state of a woman in labor; parturition. [travail; labor.]

Child'birth' (-bĕrth'), *n.* The bringing forth a child;

Child'hood (-hōōd), *n.* [AS. *cildhād*.] 1. State or time of being a child; condition from infancy to puberty. 2. The commencement; first period.

Child'ish, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or like, a child. 2. Puerile; weak. — **Child'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Child'ish-ness**, *n.*

Child'less, *a.* Destitute of offspring.

Child'like' (-lĭk'), *a.* Resembling, or becoming, a child; submissive; dutiful.

Chil'dren (chĭl'drĕn), *n.*; *pl.* of Child.

Chil'i-ad (kĭl'ĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. χιλιάς, -άδος, fr. χίλιοι a thousand.] A thousand; a period of 1,000 years.

Chill (chĭl), *n.* [AS. *cele*.] 1. A moderate degree of cold. 2. A sensation of cold, with convulsive shaking of the body. 3. A check to enthusiasm; discouragement. 4. An iron mold, serving to cool rapidly, and harden, the surface of molten iron in contact with it. 5. The hardened part of a casting. — *a.* 1. Moderately cold; chilly; raw. 2. Characterized by coolness of manner, feeling, etc.; formal; distant. 3. Depressing; dispiriting. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To cool. 2. To cool (in casting iron) on the surface, producing increased hardness.

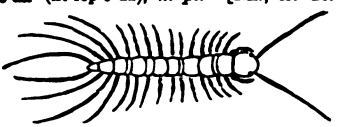
Chill'y, *a.* Moderately cold; cold and raw or damp so as to cause shivering. — **Chill'i-ness**, *n.* [natha.

Chi'log-nath (kī'lŏg-năth), *n.* One of the Chilog-

‖ **Chi-log'na-tha** (kī-lŏg'nă-thă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χείλος lip + γνάθος jaw.] One of the two principal orders of myriapods. They have numerous segments, each bearing two pairs of small, slender legs.

Chi'lo-pod (kī'lō-pŏd), *n.* One of the Chilopoda.

‖ **Chi-lop'o-da** (kī-lŏp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χείλος + -*poda*.] One of the orders of myriapods, including the centipeds.



One of the Chilopoda (*Lithobius Americanus*). Nat. size.

‖ **Chi-mæ'ra** (kĭ-mē'rā), *n.* [NL. See Chimera.] A cartilaginous fish of several species. [chine.

Chimb, **Chime** (chīm), *n.* [AS. *cim*.] Edge of a cask;

Chime, *n.* [OE. *chimbe* cymbal, OF. *cymbe*, *cymble*, L. *cymbalum*.] 1. Harmonious sound of musical instruments. 2. Set of bells musically tuned to each other; in *pl.*, music performed on such a set of bells. — *v. i.* & *t.* 1. To sound in harmony. 2. To agree or suit (with).

Chi-mer'a (kĭ-mē'rā), *n.* [L. *chimaera* chimera, Gr. χίμαιρα she-goat, chimera.] 1. A mythological monster represented as vomiting flames, and as having a lion's head, goat's body, and dragon's tail. 2. A foolish fancy.

Chi-mer'ic-al (-mĕr'ĭ-*kal*), **Chi-mer'ic**, *a.* Merely imaginary; wildly conceived. — **Chi-mer'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wild; vain.

Chim'ney (chĭm'nĭ), *n.* [F. *cheminée*, fr. L. *caminus* fireplace.] 1. A flue for smoke. 2. A tube surrounding the flame of a lamp, to create a draft. 3. A body of ore extending downward in a vein.

Chim-pan'zee (chĭm-păn'zē), *n.* [Fr. native name.] An African ape very closely resembling man.

Chin (chĭn), *n.* [AS. *cin*; akin to G. & Icel. *kinn* cheek, L. *gena*, Gr. γένυς.] 1. The lower extremity of the face, below the mouth; the point of the under jaw. 2. The exterior or under surface embraced between the branches of the lower jaw bone, in birds.

Chi'na (chī'nă), *n.* 1. A country in Eastern Asia. 2. China ware; porcelain.

Chi'na-man (-măn), *n.* A native of China; a Chinese.

Chin'ca-pin (chĭn'kă-pĭn), *n.* Chinquapin.

Chinch (chĭnch), *n.* [Sp. *chinche* bug; L. *cimex*.] 1. The bedbug. 2. A bug resembling the bedbug in its disgusting odor, and very destructive to grain.

Chin-chil'la (chĭn-chĭl'lă), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A rodent of

Peru and Chili, of the size of a large squirrel. **2.** Fur of the chinchilla. **3.** Heavy, long-napped cloth.

Chin' cough' (chĭn' kŏf'). [For *chink cough.*] Whooping cough.

Chine (chīn), *n.* [OF. *eschine*, fr. OHG. *skina* needle, prickle, shin; cf. L. *spina* thorn, spine, backbone.] **1.** Spine of an animal. **2.** Piece of an animal's backbone, with adjoining parts, cut for cooking. **3.** Edge or rim of a cask. — *v. t.* **1.** To cut through the backbone of; to cut into chines. **2.** To chamfer (staves at the ends).

Chi-nese' (chī-nēz' *or* -nēs'), *a.* Pertaining, or peculiar, to China. — *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A native or natives of China. **2.** *sing.* The monosyllabic language of China.

Chink (chĭŋk), *n.* [AS. *cine*, fr. *cīnan* to gape.] A small cleft or fissure. — *v. i.* To crack; to open. — *v. t.* **1.** To open in cracks. **2.** To fill up the chinks of.

Chink, *n.* [Imitative.] **1.** A short, sharp sound, as of metal struck smartly. **2.** Money; cash. [*Cant*] — *v. t. & i.* To jingle. — **Chink'y**, *a.*

Chin'qua-pin (chĭŋ'kä-pĭn), *n.* A North American tree or shrub allied to the chestnut. Also, its small, edible nut. [Written also *chincapin* and *chinkapin.*]

Chintz (chĭnts; 93), *n.* [Hindi *chint* spotted cotton cloth, *chintā* spot.] Printed cotton cloth, often glazed.

Chip (chĭp), *v. t. & i.* [G. *kippen* to clip, pare.] To break or cut into small pieces. — *n.* **1.** Piece; fragment. **2.** Wood or palm leaf split into slips, or straw plaited, to make hats. **3.** Counter in games of cards.

Chip'munk' (-mŭŋk'), *n.* [Indian name.] A squirrel-like American animal, called also *striped, chipping,* or *ground squirrel,* and *hackee.*

Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*).

Chi-rog'ra-pher (kī-rŏg'rä-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. χειρόγραφος written; χείρ hand + γράφειν to write.] A penman.

Chi-rog'ra-phy (-fȳ), *n.* **1.** The art of writing or engrossing; handwriting. **2.** A telling fortunes by examining the hand. — **Chi'ro-graph'ic** (kī'rō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

Chi-rol'o-gy (-rŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. χείρ + *-logy.*] Use of signs by the hands, as a substitute for spoken or written language in intercourse with the deaf and dumb. — **Chi-rol'o-gist**, *n.* — **Chi-ro-log'ic-al** (-rō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

Chi'ro-man'cy (kī'rō-măn'sȳ), *n.* [Gr. χείρ + *-mancy.*] A telling fortunes by inspecting the hand.

Chi-rop'o-dist (-rŏp'ō-dĭst), *n.* [Gr. χείρ + πούς, ποδός, foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; esp., one who removes corns and bunyons.

Chirp (chẽrp), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a short, sharp, cheerful sound, as of small birds or cricketa. — *n.* The short, sharp note of a bird or insect.

Chir'rup (chĭr'rŭp), *v. t. & i.* To animate by chirping; to cherup. — *n.* A chirping; a chirp.

Chis'el (chĭz'ẽl), *n.* [OF. *chisel*, fr. LL. *cisellus*, fr. L. *caesus*, p. p. of *caedere* to cut. Cf. Scissors.] A tool for shaping timber, stone, metal, etc. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Chiseled (-ẽld), or Chiselled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Chiseling, or Chiselling.] To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel.

Chisel.

Chit (chĭt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cīd* shoot, sprig.] **1.** The embryo or growing bud of a plant; a sprout. **2.** A child; a small or insignificant person or animal. — *v. i.* To shoot out; to sprout.

Chit'chat (-chăt), *n.* Familiar talk; prattle.

Chiv'al-ric (shĭv'al-rĭk), **Chiv'al-rous** (-rŭs), *a.* Pertaining to chivalry; warlike; high-minded.

Chiv'al-ry (-rȳ), *n.* [F. *chevalerie*, fr. *chevalier* knight, OF., horseman. See Cavalry.] **1.** A body of cavaliers or knights; cavalry. **2.** Dignity, usages, or manners of knighthood; valor, courtesy, etc.

Chive (chīv), *n.* [F. *cive*, fr. L. *cepa, caepa*, onion.] A perennial plant allied to the onion.

Chlo'ral (klō'ral), *n.* [*Chlor*ine + *al*cohol.] **1.** An oily liquid obtained by action of chlorine upon alcohol. **2.** Chloral hydrate, a white crystalline substance, obtained by treating chloral with water, and used as a sedative.

Chlo'rate (-rāt), *n.* [F.] A salt of chloric acid.

Chlo'ric (-rĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or obtained from, chlorine.

Chlo'ride (-rīd *or* -rĭd), *n.* A compound of chlorine with another element. — **Chlo-rid'ic** (klō-rĭd'ĭk), *a.*

Chlo'rine (klō'rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* [Gr. χλωρός green.] One of the elements, a greenish yellow, poisonous gas. Its most important compound is common salt.

Chlo'ro-form (-rō-fôrm), *n.* [*Chlor*ine + *formyl.*] A volatile liquid formed by treating alcohol with chlorine and an alkali, and used as an anæsthetic. — *v. t.* To treat with chloroform, or to place under its influence.

Chock (chŏk), *v. t.* To fasten, as with a wedge or block; to scotch. — *v. i.* To fill up, as a cavity. — *n.* Wedge preventing motion. — *adv.* Entirely; quite.

Chock'-full' (-fŭl'), *a.* Quite full; choke-full.

Choc'o-late (-ō-lĭt), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mexican name of the cacao.] **1.** A paste composed of roasted seeds of cacao and other ingredients. **2.** Beverage made by dissolving the paste in boiling water or milk.

Choice (chois), *n.* [OE. & OF. *chois;* F. *choisir* to choose.] **1.** A choosing; preference of one thing to another. **2.** Option. **3.** Care in selecting; discrimination. **4.** A sufficient number to choose among. **5.** Thing or person chosen in preference to others. **6.** Best part.

Syn. — See Volition, Option.

— *a.* **1.** Worthy of being chosen or preferred. **2.** Preserving with care; — with *of.* **3.** Selected with care.

Syn. — Select; precious; exquisite; rare; careful.

Choir (kwir), *n.* [OF. *cuer*, fr. L. *chorus* choral dance, chorus, choir, fr. Gr. χορός dancing place.] **1.** A band of singers, esp. in church service. **2.** That part of a church appropriated to the singers. **3.** A chancel.

Choke (chōk), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *āceocian* to suffocate.] **1.** To stifle; to suffocate; to strangle. **2.** To obstruct; to block up. **3.** To check (growth, progress, etc.). — *v. i.* **1.** To have the windpipe stopped; to have a spasm of the throat, caused by irritation of the windpipe. **2.** To be checked; to stick. — *n.* Stoppage; strangulation.

Choke damp, carbon dioxide in wells, mines, etc.

Choke'-full' (-fŭl'), *a.* Quite full; chock-full.

Chok'er (chō'kẽr), *n.* **1.** One that chokes. **2.** A stiff wide cravat. [*Slang*]

Chok'y } (-ky), *a.* **1.** Tending to suffocate. **2.** In-
Chok'ey } clined to choke.

Chol'er (kŏl'ẽr), *n.* [F. *colère* anger, L. *cholera* a bilious complaint, fr. Gr. χολέρα cholera, fr. χόλος, χολή, bile.] **1.** The bile; — formerly considered the seat of irascibility. [*Obs.*] **2.** Irritation of the passions; wrath.

Chol'er-a (-ä), *n.* [L.] A disease affecting the digestive and intestinal tract. — **Chol'er-a'ic** (-ā'ĭk), *a.*

Asiatic cholera, a rapidly fatal Asiatic disease, often epidemic in other lands. — Cholera infantum, a dangerous summer disease of infants. — Cholera morbus, a disease characterized by vomiting and purging, with cramps.

Chol'er-ic (-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. χολερικός.] **1.** Having, or producing, choler, or bile. **2.** Easily irritated. **3.** Angry.

Chon'droid (kŏn'droid), *a.* [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + *-oid.*] Resembling cartilage.

‖ **Chon-dros'te-i** (-drŏs'tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χόνδρος + ὀστέον bone.] An order of fishes, including sturgeons, whose skeleton is cartilaginous.

One of the Chondrostei (*Psephurus gladius*) of China.

Choose (chōōz), *v. t.* [*imp.* Chose (chōz); *p. p.* Cho-

sen (chōō'z'n), CHOSE (*Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHOOSING.] [AS. *ceósan.*] To make choice of. — *v. i.* 2. To select; to decide. 2. To do otherwise. — **Choos'er** (chōōz'ẽr), *n.*

SYN. — To CHOOSE; PREFER; ELECT; select; adopt; follow. — To *choose* denotes to take or fix upon by an act of the will or decision of the judgment. To *prefer* is to favor one thing as more desirable than another. To *elect* is to choose for some office, employment, use, etc.

Chop (chŏp), *v. t.* [Cf. LG. & D. *kappen.* Cf. CHAP to crack.] 1. To cut into pieces; to mince. 2. To sever by blows of a sharp instrument; to divide. — *v. i.* To strike quickly with a sharp instrument.

Chop, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *koopen* to buy. See CHEAPEN, *v. t.*] To barter or truck; to substitute one thing for another. — *v. i.* 1. To purchase by way of truck. 2. To shift suddenly, as the wind. 3. To wrangle. — *n.* Change.

Chop, *v. t. & i.* To chap.

Chop, *n.* 1. A chopping; a stroke. 2. A piece chopped off; a slice. 3. A crack or cleft.

Chop, *n.* [See CHAP.] 1. A jaw of an animal. 2. A movable jaw or cheek of a vise, etc. 3. The land at each side of the mouth of a river, harbor, or channel.

Chop, *n.* [Chin. & Hind. *chhāp* stamp, brand.] 1. Quality; brand. 2. A permit or clearance.

Chop'fall'en (-fąl'n), *a.* Having the lower chop or jaw depressed; crestfallen; dejected; downcast.

Chop'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house where chops, etc., are sold; an eating house. [house.

Chop'house', *n.* [Fr. *chop* quality.] Chinese custom-

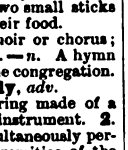
Chop'per (-pẽr), *n.* One that chops.

Chops (chŏps), *n. pl.* [See CHOP a jaw.] 1. The jaws; fleshy parts about the mouth. 2. The sides or capes at the mouth of a river, channel, harbor, or bay.

Chop'stick' (chŏp'stĭk'), *n.* One of two small sticks with which Chinese and Japanese take their food.

Cho'ral (kō'rąl), *a.* Pertaining to a choir or chorus; adapted to be sung in chorus or harmony. — *n.* A hymn tune; a simple tune, sung in unison by the congregation. [Sometimes written *chorale.*] — **Cho'ral-ly,** *adv.*

Chord (kôrd), *n.* [L. *chorda* gut, string made of a gut, Gr. χορδή.] 1. String of a musical instrument. 2. A harmonious combination of tones simultaneously performed. 3. A right line uniting the extremities of the arc of a circle or curve. 4. A cord, tendon, or nerve. 5. The upper or lower part of a truss, resisting compression or tension. — *v. t.* To provide with musical chords or strings; to string; to tune. — *v. i.* To accord; to harmonize together.



Chord (3).
AC, AB, chords.

Chore (chôr), *n.* [Same as *char* work done by the day.] A small job; in *pl.*, the daily light work of a household or farm. — *v. i.* To do chores. [*U. S.*]

‖ **Cho'ri-on** (kō'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. χορίον.] 1. (*a*) The membrane investing the fetus in the womb, also many ova. (*b*) The cutis. 2. Outer membrane of seeds.

Choris'ter (kŏr'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* One of a choir or chorus.

Cho-rog'ra-pher (kō-rŏg'rą-fẽr), *n.* 1. One who maps or describes a region. 2. A geographical antiquary.

Cho-rog'ra-phy (-fy), *n.* [Gr. χωρογραφία; χώρος place + γράφειν to describe.] Map or description of a district. — **Cho'ro-graph'ic-al** (kō'rō-grăf'ĭ-kal), *a.*

Cho'roid (kō'roid), *a.* [Gr. χορίον chorion + εἶδος form.] Like the chorion. — *n.* Second coat of the eye.

Cho'rus (-rŭs), *n.* [L.; Gr. χορός. See CHOIR.] 1. Band of singers. 2. Company of persons beholding a Greek tragedy, and singing their sentiments between the acts; passage thus sung. 3. A composition of two or more parts, each for a number of voices. 4. Parts of a song recurring at intervals; singers in such parts.

Chose (chōz), *imp. & p. p.* of CHOOSE.

Cho'sen (chō'z'n), *p. p.* of CHOOSE. Selected from a number; picked out; choice.

Chough (chŭf), *n.* [AS. *ceó.*] A European bird of the Crow family.

Chouse (chous), *v. t.* [Turk. *chāūsh* interpreter.] To defraud. — *n.* 1. A simpleton; guil. 2. Imposition.

Chow'chow' (chou'chou'), *a.* [Chin.] Consisting of several kinds mingled together. — *n.* Mixed pickles.

Chow'der (-dẽr), *n.* [F. *chaudière* kettle, pot.] A dish made of fresh fish or clams, biscuit, onions, etc., stewed together. — *v. t.* To make a chowder of.

Chrism (krĭz'm), *n.* [AS. *crisma,* LL. *chrisma,* Gr. χρῖσμα, fr. χρίειν to anoint.] Consecrated oil used in baptism, confirmation, ordination, etc. — **Chris'mal,** *a.*

Chris'ma-to-ry (krĭz'mą-tō-rў), *n.* Vessel for chrism.

Christ (krist), *n.* [L. *Christus,* Gr. Χριστός, fr. χριστός anointed, fr. χρίειν.] THE ANOINTED; an appellation of Jesus, the Savior, equivalent to Hebrew MESSIAH.

Chris'ten (krĭs'n), *v. t.* [AS. *cristnian,* fr. *cristen* Christian.] 1. To baptize and give a Christian name to. 2. To style. 3. To use for the first time. [*Colloq.*]

Chris'ten-dom (-dŭm), *n.* [AS. *cristendōm; cristen* + *-dom.*] 1. That portion of the world in which Christianity prevails. 2. The whole body of Christians.

Chris'tian (-chan; 26), *n.* [L. *christianus;* AS. *cristen.*] One who believes in Jesus Christ; one whose life is conformed to Christ's doctrines. — *a.* 1. Pertaining to Christ or his religion. 2. Professing, or practicing, Christianity. — **Chris-tian'i-ty** (-chĭăn'ĭ-tў *or* -chĭ-ăn'-), *n.*

Chris'tian-ize (-chan-īz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become Christian. — **Chris'tian-i-za'tion,** *n.*

Christ'mas (krĭs'mas), *n.* [*Christ* + *mass.*] The festival (December 25) of Christ's nativity.

Chro-mat'ic (krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. χρωματικός suited for color, fr. χρῶμα, *-ματος,* color.] 1. Relating to colors. 2. Proceeding by the smaller intervals (half steps or semitones) of the musical scale.

Chro-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science of colors.

Chrome (krōm), **Chro'mi-um** (krō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. *chromium,* fr. Gr. χρῶμα color.] A chemical element difficult to fuse. Its compounds are used in dyeing, etc.

Chro'mo (krō'mō), *n.* [Abbr.] Chromolithograph.

Chro'mo-lith'o-graph (-lĭth'ō-grąf), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα + E. *lithograph.*] Picture lithographed in colors.

Chron'ic (krŏn'ĭk), **Chron'ic-al,** *a.* [Gr. χρονικός concerning time, fr. χρόνος time.] 1. Relating, or according, to time. 2. Continuing for a long time; habitual.

Chron'i-cle (-ĭ-k'l), *n.* [Gr. χρονικά, neut. pl. of χρονικός.] 1. Historical account of events in order of time. 2. Record. — *v. t.* To record. — **Chron'i-cler,** *n.*

SYN. — See HISTORY.

Chron'o-gram (-ō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. χρόνος + γράμμα writing, character.] 1. An inscription whose letters express a date. 2. Inscription made by a chronograph.

Chron'o-graph (-grąf), *n.* [Gr. χρόνος + *-graph.*] Instrument to record intervals of time.

Chro-nog'ra-pher (krō-nŏg'rą-fẽr), **Chro-nol'o-ger** (-nŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* One skilled in chronology; chronologist.

Chro-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. χρονολογία; χρόνος + λόγος discourse.] Science of measuring time and dating events. — **Chro-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **Chron'o-log'ic** (krŏn'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Chron'o-log'ic-al,** *a.*

Chro-nom'e-ter (krō-nŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. χρόνος + *-meter.*] A very exact portable timekeeper. — **Chron'o-met'ric** (krŏn'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **Chron'o-met'ric-al,** *a.*

Chro-nom'e-try (-trў), *n.* Art of measuring time.

Chrys'a-lis (krĭs'ą-lĭs), *n.; pl.* CHRYSALIDES (krĭs-ăl'ĭ-dēz). [L., the gold-colored pupa of butterflies, Gr. χρυσαλλίς, fr. χρυσός gold.] Pupa state of butterflies, etc., from which the perfect insect emerges.

Chrys-an'the-mum (krĭs-ăn'thẽ-mŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χρυσάνθεμον; χρυσός + ἄνθεμον flower.] A genus of composite plants, mostly perennial.

Chrys'o-ber'yl (krĭs'ō-bĕr'ĭl), *n.* [Gr. χρυσοβήρυλλος; χρυσός + βήρυλλος beryl.] Yellowish mineral used as a gem.

Chrys'o-lite (krĭs'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *χρυσόλιθος*; *χρυσός* + *λίθος* stone.] A greenish mineral.

Chrys'o-prase (-prāz), *n.* [Gr. *χρυσόπρασος*; *χρυσός* + *πράσον* leek.] An apple-green variety of chalcedony.

Chub (chŭb), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *kubb* thick piece of wood.] A fresh-water fish of the Carp family; cheven.

Chub'by (-bĭ), *a.* Like a chub; short and thick.

Chuck (chŭk), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make the noise of a hen calling her chickens; to cluck. — *v. t.* To call, as a hen her chickens. — *n.* The cluck of a hen.

Chuck, *v. t.* [F. *choquer* to strike.] 1. To strike gently. 2. To toss smartly out of the hand; to pitch. [*Colloq.*] 3. To hold by means of a chuck, as in turning; to bore or turn (a hole) in a revolving piece held in a chuck. — *n.* 1. A slight blow under the chin. 2. A toss. 3. Holder fixed to a lathe.

Chuck, *n.* A piece of an animal's backbone between neck and collar bone, cut for cooking. [*Colloq.*]

Chuc'kle (-k'l), *n.* A short, suppressed laugh of exultation or derision. — *v. i.* To laugh derisively.

Chum (chŭm), *n.* [Perh. contr. fr. *comrade.*] A roommate, esp. in a college; an intimate friend.

Chunk (chŭngk), *n.* A short, thick piece of anything. — **Chunk'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [*U. S.*]

Church (chûrch), *n.* [AS. *cyrice*; fr. Gr. *κυριακόν* the Lord's house, fr. *κύριος* lord.] 1. A building for Christian worship. 2. An organized body of Christian believers, of like creed, rites, and ecclesiastical authority; a denomination. 3. The collective body of Christians.

Church'man (-man), *n.* 1. An ecclesiastic or clergyman. 2. An Episcopalian. — **Church'man-ship**, *n.*

Church'ward'en (-wȯrd'n), *n.* A lay officer in charge of pecuniary affairs of an Episcopal church.

Church'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* Ground adjoining a church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

Syn. — Burial place; graveyard; God's acre.

Churl (chûrl), *n.* [AS. *ceorl.*] 1. A rustic; laborer. 2. A rough, ill-bred man; boor. 3. A miser. — **Churl'ish**, *a.* — **Churl'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Churl'ish-ness**, *n.*

Churn (chûrn), *n.* [AS. *ceren.*] Vessel for agitating milk or cream so as to separate the oily globules, and obtain butter. — *v. t.* 1. To agitate (milk or cream in a churn) and make butter. 2. To shake violently.

Churn'ing, *n.* 1. The act of one who churns. 2. Quantity of butter made at one operation.

Chute (shōōt), *n.* [F.] A water trough.

Chyle (kĭl), *n.* [Gr. *χυλός* juice, chyle, fr. *χέειν* to pour.] A milky fluid containing the fatty matter of food, and conveyed into the blood. — **Chy'lous** (kī'lŭs), *a.*

Chyl'i-fac'tion (kĭl'ĭ-făk'shŭn *or* kī'lĭ-), **Chyl'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* [*Chyle* + L. *facere* to make.] Formation of chyle from food in animal bodies.

Chyme (kīm), *n.* [L. *chymus* chyle, Gr. *χυμός* juice, fr. *χέειν.*] The pulpy mass of semi-digested food in the small intestines after leaving the stomach.

Chym'ic (kĭm'ĭk), *a.* Chemic.

Ci-ca'da (sĭ-kā'dà), *n.* [L.] Hemipterous insect, the male of which makes a shrill, grating sound.

Cic'a-trice (sĭk'à-trĭs), *n.* [F.] A cicatrix.

‖ **Ci-ca'trix** (sĭ-kā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] Pellicle formed over a wound, subsequently contracting into a scar.

Cic'a-trize (sĭk'à-trīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To heal or form a cicatrix in (flesh). — **Cic'a-tri-za'tion** (-trĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

‖ **Ci'ce-ro'ne** (chē'chē-rō'nē; *E.* sĭs'ē-rō'nē), *n.* [It., fr. L. *Cicero*, the orator.] A guide to local curiosities.

Ci'der (sī'dẽr), *n.* [F. *cidre.*] The expressed juice of apples, used as a beverage, for making vinegar, etc.

‖ **Ci'-de-vant'** (sē'de-vän'), *a.* [F.] Former.

Ci-gar' (sĭ-gär'), *n.* [Sp. *cigarro*, orig., a kind of tobacco in Cuba.] A small roll of tobacco, for smoking.

Cig'a-rette' (sĭg'à-rĕt'), *n.* [F.] A little cigar; a little fine tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.

‖ **Cil'i-a** (sĭl'ĭ-à), *n. pl.* [L. *cilium* eyelid.] 1. The eyelashes. 2. Small vibrating appendages lining certain organs of animals. 3. Hairlike processes of plants. — **Cil'i-ar-y** (sĭl'ĭ-ĕ-rĭ *or* -ĭ-ā-rĭ; 26), *a.*

‖ **Ci'mex** (sī'mĕks), *n.*; *pl.* CIMICES (sĭm'ĭ-sēz). [L.] A genus of insects, including the bedbug.

Cin-cho'na (sĭn-kō'nà), *n.* [Fr. the wife of *Chinchon*, viceroy of Peru, whom it cured of intermittent fever.] 1. A genus of trees. 2. Bark of this tree, containing febrifuge alkaloids; Peruvian bark; Jesuits' bark.

Cinc'ture (sĭŋk'tûr; 40), *n.* [L. *cinctura*, fr. *cingere*, *cinctum*, to gird.] A belt; girdle; fillet.

Cin'der (sĭn'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *sinder* slag, dross.] 1. Partly burned coal or other combustible. 2. An ember. 3. Scale thrown off in forging metal. 4. Slag of a furnace, or scoriaceous lava from a volcano. — **Cin'der-y**, *a.*

Cin'er-a-ry (-ẽr-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *cinerarius*, fr. *cinis* ashes.] Pertaining to, or containing, ashes. [ashes.

Cin'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The burning anything to

Cin'er-i'tious (-ĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *cineritius*, fr. *cinis.*] Like ashes; having the color of ashes.

Cin'na-bar (-nà-bär), *n.* [Gr. *κινάβαρι.*] Red sulphide of mercury, used in medicine and as a pigment.

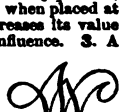
Cin'na-mon (-mŭn), *n.* [Heb. *qinnāmōn.*] (*a*) Inner bark of the shoots of a tree of Ceylon, one of the best cordial, carminative, and restorative spices. (*b*) Cassia.

Cinque (sĭŋk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quinque* five.] Five.

Cinque'foil' (-foil'), *n.* [*Cinque* + *foil*, F. *feuille* leaf.] 1. Plant whose leaves resemble the fingers of the hand. 2. An architectural ornamental foliation having five cusps.

Ci'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* [OF.] Scion.

Ci'pher (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *cifre* zero, LL. *cifra*, fr. Ar. *ṣifrun* empty, cipher, zero.] 1. A character [0] which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but when placed at the right hand of a whole number, increases its value tenfold. 2. One having no weight or influence. 3. A combination of letters, as the initials of a name; a device; monogram. The cut represents the initials *N. W.* 4. A private mode of writing; writing in such characters. — *a.* Of no weight or influence. — *v. i.* To practice arithmetic. — *v. t.* 1. To write in occult characters. 2. To ascertain by ciphering.


Cipher.

Cir'cle (sẽr'k'l), *n.* [OE. & F. *cercle*, fr. L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*, Gr. *κρίκος*, *κίρκος*, circle, ring.] 1. A plane figure, bounded by a single curve line called its *circumference*, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the *center*. 2. The line bounding such a figure; circumference; ring. 3. An astronomical instrument whose graduated limb consists of a circle. 4. Compass; circuit; inclosure. 5. A class of society; coterie; set. 6. A series ending where it begins, and repeating itself.

Circle.

Syn. — Ring; circlet; compass; circuit; inclosure. — *v. t.* 1. To move around. 2. To surround; to encircle. — *v. i.* To move circularly; to circulate.

Cir'clet (-klĕt), *n.* 1. A little circle; that which encircles, as a ring, bracelet, etc. 2. A round body; orb.

Cir'cuit (-kĭt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *circuitus*; *circum* around + *ire* to go.] 1. A revolving around, or as in a circle or orbit; a revolution. 2. Circumference of any space. 3. Space inclosed within a circle, or within limits. 4. A regular journeying from place to place, as of a judge, or a preacher. 5. Territorial district of a judge or an itinerant preacher.

Cir-cu'i-tous (-kū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Going round in a circuit; roundabout; indirect. — **Cir-cu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Tortuous; winding; sinuous; serpentine.

Cir'cu-lar (sẽr'kū-lẽr), *a.* 1. In the form of a circle; round. 2. Repeating itself; reverting to the point of beginning; illogical; inconclusive. 3. Addressed to a circle of persons having a common interest. — *n.* A circular letter addressed to various persons. — **Cir'cu-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Cir'cu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Cir'cu-late (sẽr'kụ-lāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *circulare, -latum*, v. t., to surround, make round, *circulari*, v. i., to gather into a circle.] **1.** To move in a circle; to move round and return to the same point. **2.** To pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand; to spread.

Syn. — To spread; diffuse; propagate; disseminate.

Cir'cu-la'tion, *n.* **1.** A moving in a circle. **2.** A passing from place to place or person to person; transmission. **3.** Currency; circulating coin; notes, bills, etc., current for coin. **4.** Extent to which anything circulates. **5.** Movement of the blood in the blood-vascular system, or of sap in the tissues of plants.

Cir'cu-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that circulates.

Cir'cu-la-to-ry (-là-tŏ-rў), *a.* **1.** Circular. **2.** Circulating, or going round.

Cir'cum-am'bi-ent (sẽr'kŭm-ăm'bĭ-ent), *a.* [Pref. *circum-* + *ambient*.] Surrounding; being on all sides.

Cir'cum-am'bu-late (-bū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *circumambulare, -latum*, to walk around; *circum* + *ambulare* to walk.] To walk round. — **Cir'cum-am'bu-la'tion**, *n.*

Cir'cum-cise (-sīz), *v. t.* [L. *circumcidere, -cisum; circum* + *caedere* to cut.] **1.** To cut off the foreskin of. **2.** To chasten.

Cir'cum-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A circumcising. **2.** (*a*) The Jews. (*b*) Spiritual purification.

Cir-cum'fer-ence (-kŭm'fẽr-ens), *n.* [L. *circumferentia; circum* + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** Line encompassing a circular figure. **2.** External surface of a sphere or orbicular body. — **Cir-cum'fer-en'tial** (-ĕn'shal), *a.*

Cir-cum'fer-en'tor (-ĕn'tẽr), *n.* A surveying instrument, for taking horizontal angles and bearings.

Cir'cum-flex (-flĕks), *n.* [L. *circumflexus* a bending round, fr. *circumflectere, -flexum*, to turn about; *circum* + *flectere* to bend.] **1.** A wave of the voice embracing both a rise and fall on the same syllable. **2.** An accent [˜ or ^] denoting in Greek a rise and fall of the voice on the same long syllable; in Latin denoting a long and contracted syllable, marked [˜ or ^]. — *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with a circumflex. — *a.* Curved circularly.

Cir-cum'flu-ent (-flū-ent), } *a.* [L. *circumfluens*, p. pr.
Cir-cum'flu-ous (-ŭs), } of *circumfluere; circum* + *fluere* to flow; also L. *circumfluus*.] Flowing round.

Cir'cum-fuse' (sẽr'kŭm-fūz'), *v. t.* [L. *circumfundere, -fusum*, to pour around; *circum* + *fundere* to pour.] To pour round. — **Cir'cum-fu'sion**, *n.*

Cir'cum-ja'cent (-jā'sent), *a.* [L. *circumjacens*, p. pr. of *circumjacere; circum* + *jacēre* to lie.] Lying round.

Cir'cum-lo-cu'tion (-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumlocutio*, fr. *circumloqui, -loculus; circum* + *loqui* to speak.] Use of many words to express an idea that might be expressed by few; roundabout language; periphrase. — **Cir'cum-loc'u-to-ry** (-lŏk'ū-tŏ-rў), *a.*

Cir'cum-nav'i-ga'te (-năv'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *circumnavigare, -gatum; circum* + *navigare* to navigate.] To sail completely round. — **Cir'cum-nav'i-ga-ble**, *a.* — **Cir'cum-nav'i-ga'tion**, *n.* — **Cir'cum-nav'i-ga'tor**, *n.*

Cir'cum-po'lar (-pō'lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *circum-* + *polar*.] About, or near, the pole.

Cir'cum-po-si'tion (-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *circum* + *ponere, positum*, to place.] A placing, or being, round about.

Cir'cum-ro'tate (-rō'tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *circumrotare; circum* + *rotare* to turn.] To rotate about. — **Cir'cum-ro'ta-ry, -ro'ta-to-ry**, *a.* — **Cir'cum-ro-ta'tion**, *n.*

Cir'cum-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* [L. *circumscribere, -scriptum; circum* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** To inclose; to hem in; to restrain. **2.** To draw a line around (a figure) so as to touch at certain points without cutting.

Syn. — To bound; limit; restrict; confine; abridge; restrain; environ; encircle; inclose; encompass.

Cir'cum-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Exterior line of a body; periphery. **2.** A limiting, or being limited.

Cir'cum-spect (-spĕkt), *a.* [L. *circumspicere, -spectum*, to observe; *circum* + *spicere, specere*, to look.] Attentive to all the circumstances of a case or probable consequences of an action. — **Cir'cum-spect-ly** (sẽr'kŭm-spĕkt-lў), *adv.* — **Cir'cum-spect-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See CAUTIOUS.

Cir'cum-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* Attention.

Syn. — Caution; prudence; watchfulness; deliberation; thoughtfulness; wariness; forecast.

Cir'cum-spec'tive, *a.* Looking around; watchful.

Cir'cum-stance (-stăns), *n.* [L. *circumstantia*, fr. *circumstans, -antis*, p. pr. of *circumstare; circum* + *stare* to stand.] **1.** That which attends, or affects, a fact. **2.** An event; particular incident. **3.** *pl.* Condition in regard to property; surroundings. — *v. t.* To situate.

Syn. — Event; occurrence; incident; situation; condition; position; fact; detail; item. See EVENT.

Cir'cum-stan'tial (-stăn'shal), *a.* **1.** Consisting in, or pertaining to, circumstances or particular incidents. **2.** Incidental. **3.** Abounding with circumstances; particular. — *n.* Something incidental, but of minor importance — **Cir'cum-stan'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See MINUTE.

Cir'cum-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To circumstance. **2.** To prove by circumstances; to detail.

Cir'cum-val'late (-văl'lāt), *v. t.* [L. *circumvallare, -latum; circum* + *vallare* to wall, fr. *vallum* rampart.] To surround with a wall. — **Cir'cum-val-la'tion**, *n.*

Cir'cum-vent' (-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [L. *circumvenire, -ventus*, to deceive; *circum* + *venire* to come.] To gain advantage over by arts or deception. — **Cir'cum-ven'tion**, *n.*

Cir'cum-vo-lu'tion (-vŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A rolling round; a being rolled. **2.** Thing rolled round another.

Cir'cum-volve' (-vŏlv'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *circumvolvere, -volutum; circum* + *volvere* to roll.] To roll round.

Cir'cus (sẽr'kŭs), *n.* [L., circle, ring, circus.] **1.** Among the ancient Romans, a level oblong space for chariot races, games, and public shows. **2.** A circular inclosure for exhibiting feats of horsemanship, acrobatic displays, etc. Also, the company of performers.

‖ **Cir'ri-pe'di-a** (sĭr'rĭ-pē'dĭ-á), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cirrus* a curl + *pes, pedis*, foot.] An order of Crustacea, including barnacles, which throw out from their shells curved legs, looking like delicate curls.

‖ **Cir'rus** (sĭr'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CIRRI (-ri). [L., curl, ringlet.] [Also written *cirrhus*.] **1.** A tendril, clasper, or tactile appendage. **2.** A form of cloud.

Cis-al'pine (sĭs-ăl'pĭn *or* -pīn), *a.* [L. *Cisalpinus; cis* on this side + *Alpinus* Alpine.] On the hither (Roman), or south, side of the Alps.

Cis'at-lan'tic (-ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* [Pref. *cis-* + *Atlantic*.] On this (the speaker's) side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Cis-ter'cian (sĭs-tẽr'shan), *n.* [LL. *Cistercium*, F. *Cîteaux*, a convent near Dijon, in France.] A monk of a branch of the Benedictine Order. — *a.* Pertaining to the Cisterciana.

Cis'tern (-tẽrn), *n.* [L. *cisterna*, fr. *cista* box.] A reservoir or tank.

Cit'a-del (sĭt'á-dĕl), *n.* [It. *cittadella*, dim. of *città* city, fr. L. *civitas*. See CITY.] Fortress in or near a city.

Syn. — See FORTRESS.

Ci-ta'tion (sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F.; LL. *citatio*, fr. L. *citare* to cite.] **1.** A citing; summons to appear. **2.** Quotation; words quoted. **3.** Enumeration; mention.

Ci'ta-to-ry (sĭ'tá-tŏ-rў), *a.* Citing.

Cite (sīt), *v. t.* [L. *citare*, intens. of *ciere* to excite.] **1.** To summon officially or authoritatively. **2.** To quote; to repeat (a passage from a book, or the words of another). **3.** To specify, for support, proof, illustration, etc. **4.** To notify of a proceeding in court. — **Cit'er** (sĭ'tẽr), *n.*

Syn. — To mention; refer to; summon. See QUOTE.

Cith'ern (sĭth'ẽrn), *n.* A cittern.

Cit'i-zen (sĭt'ĭ-z'n), *n.* **1.** A freeman of a city. **2.** An inhabitant of a city; townsman. **3.** One, native or naturalized, owing allegiance to a government, and entitled to protection from it. — **Cit'i-zen-ship**, *n.*

Cit'rate (sĭt'rāt), *n.* A salt of citric acid.

Cit'ric (-rĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the citron or lemon.

Cit'rine (sĭt'rĭn), *a.* Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon color. — *n.* A yellow, pellucid variety of quartz.

Cit'ron (-rŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *citrus* citron tree, fr. Gr. *κίτρον* citron.] **1.** A fruit resembling a lemon, but larger, and pleasantly aromatic. **2.** A citron tree. **3.** A citron melon, a small variety of muskmelon, also of watermelon.

Cit'tern (-tẽrn), *n.* [AS. *cytere*, fr. L. *cithara*, Gr. *κιθάρα.*] A musical instrument shaped like a lute, but strung with wire and played with a quill or plectrum.

Cit'y (sĭt'ў), *n.* [OE. *cite*, F. *cité*, fr. L. *civitas* citizenship, state, city, fr. *civis* citizen.] **1.** A large town. **2.** A corporate town. — *a.* Pertaining to a city.

Syn. — See VILLAGE.

Civ'et (sĭv'ĕt), *n.* [F. *civette* civet, civet cat, fr. LGr. *ζαπέτιον*, fr. Ar. *zubâd* civet.] **1.** A substance taken from glands of the civet, of a musky odor. **2.** A carnivorous animal of northern Africa and Asia.

Civ'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *civicus*, fr. *civis*. See CITY.] Relating to a city, a citizen, or civil affairs.

Civ'il (-ĭl), *a.* [L. *civilis*, fr. *civis*.] **1.** Pertaining to a city or state, or to a citizen. **2.** Subject to government; civilized; not barbarous. **3.** Having polite manners; courteous; complaisant; affable. **4.** Pertaining to civic affairs, in distinction from military, ecclesiastical, or official state. **5.** Relating to rights sought by suit distinct from criminal proceedings.

Ci-vil'ian (sĭ-vĭl'yan), *n.* **1.** One skilled in civil law. **2.** One following civic pursuits, not military or clerical.

Ci-vil'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *civilitas.*] Courtesy; good breeding; a polite act or expression.

Syn. — Urbanity; affability; complaisance.

Civ'i-lize (sĭv'ĭ-liz), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *civiliser*, fr. L. *civilis* civil.] To reclaim from a savage state; to educate; to refine. — **Civ'i-li-za'tion**, *n.* — **Civ'i-li-za'tion**, *n.*

Civ'il-ly (-ĭl-lў), *adv.* In a civil manner; as regards civil rights and privileges; politely; courteously.

Clab'ber (klăb'bẽr), *n.* [See BONNYCLABBER.] Milk curdled till thick. — *v. i.* To become clabber.

Clack (klăk), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative.] **1.** To make a sudden, sharp noise, or a succession of noises; to rattle; to click. **2.** To utter words rapidly and continually. — *n.* **1.** A sharp, abrupt noise. **2.** Anything that causes a clacking noise. **3.** Continual talk; prattle.

Clack'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that clacks; clapper of a mill.

Clad (klăd), *imp. & p. p.* of CLOTHE.

Claim (klām), *v. t.* [L. *clamare* to cry out; *calare* to proclaim, Gr. *καλεῖν* to call.] To ask for by authority or right; to demand as due. — *v. i.* To be entitled to anything. — *n.* **1.** A demand of right; assertion of a right or fact. **2.** Right to demand something; title. **3.** Thing demanded; that to which one has a right. — **Claim'a-ble**, *a.* — **Claim'ant**, **Claim'er**, *n.*

Clair-voy'ance (klâr-voi'ans), *n.* [F., fr. *clair* clear + *voyant*, p. pr. of *voir* to see.] Discernment, while in a mesmeric state, of objects not perceptible by the normal senses. — **Clair-voy'ant**, *a. & n.*

Clam (klăm), *n.* [Cf. CLAM, *v. t.*] **1.** A bivalve mollusk of many kinds. **2.** *pl.* A kind of vise or forceps.

Clam, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *clæman* to clam, smear; akin to E. *clammy.*] To clog, as with glutinous matter.

Clam, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *clamor.*] Clangor made by ringing all bells of a chime at once. — *v. t. & i.* To clang.

Cla'mant (klā'mant), *a.* [L. *clamans*, p. pr. of *clamare* to call.] Crying earnestly or clamorously.

Clam'ber (klăm'bẽr), *v. i.* [OE. *clambren*, *clameren.*] To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.

Clam'my (-mў), *a.* [Cf. AS. *clām* clay.] Viscous; soft and sticky; adhesive. — **Clam'mi-ness**, *n.*

Clam'or (-ẽr), *n.* [L. *clamor*, fr. *clamare* to cry out.] **1.** A great outcry; loud and continued exclamation. **2.** A continued expression of discontent. — *v. t. & i.* To demand loudly and importunately. — **Clam'or-ous**, *a.* — **Clam'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Clam'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Outcry; exclamation; noise; uproar.

Clamp (klămp), *n.* [LG. & D. *klamp*; D. *klampen* to clasp.] **1.** Something rigid used to hold pieces together, or to strengthen. **2.** A thick plank in a ship's side, to sustain the ends of beams. — *v. t.* To unite firmly.

Clamp, *n.* [Prob. imitative. Cf. CLANK.] A heavy footstep; a tramp. — *v. i.* To tread clumsily; to clump.

Clan (klăn), *n.* [Gael. *clann* offspring, descendants.] **1.** A tribe under a chieftain, having the same common ancestor and surname. **2.** A clique; a sect, society, or body of persons united by some common interest.

Clan-des'tine (-dĕs'tĭn), *a.* [L. *clandestinus*, fr. *clam* secretly.] Conducted with secrecy. — **Clan-des'tine-ly**, *adv.* — **Clan-des'tine-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Hidden; secret; private; concealed; underhand; sly; stealthy; surreptitious; furtive; fraudulent.

Clang (klăng), *v. t.* [L. *clangere*.] To strike together so as to produce a ringing metallic sound. — *v. i.* To resound. — *n.* Loud, ringing sound of colliding metal.

Clan'gor (klăn'gẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *clangere.*] A sharp, harsh, ringing sound. — **Clan'gor-ous**, *a.*

Clank (klăngk), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. CLANG.] A sharp, ringing sound, made by collision of sonorous bodies. — *v. t. & i.* To sound with a clank.

Clan'nish (klăn'nĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to a clan; exclusively devoted to one's clan or clique; actuated by prejudices, habits, etc., of a clan. — **Clan'nish-ly**, *adv.* — **Clan'nish-ness**, *n.* — **Clan'ship**, *n.* — **Clans'man**, *n.*

Clap (klăp), *v. t.* [AS. *clappan.*] **1.** To slap; to strike together noisily. **2.** To thrust, put, or close hastily. **3.** To applaud. — *v. i.* **1.** To strike the hands together in applause. **2.** To come together noisily. — *n.* **1.** Loud collision; bang. **2.** Sudden explosion. **3.** A stroke; blow. **4.** A striking of hands in approbation.

Clap'board (klăb'bôrd), *n.* A narrow board, thicker at one edge than at the other, for weatherboarding houses. — *v. t.* To cover (a house) with clapboards. [*U. S.*]

Clap'per, *n.* **1.** One who claps. **2.** That which strikes or claps, as the tongue of a bell, piece of wood that strikes a mill hopper, etc.

Clap'per-claw (-klą), *v. t.* [*Clap* + *claw.*] **1.** To fight and scratch. **2.** To revile; to scold. [bug.

Clap'trap' (-trăp'), *n.* A trick to gain applause; hum-

Clare'-ob-scure' (klâr'ŏb-skūr'), *n.* [L. *clarus* clear + *obscurus* obscure.] Chiaroscuro. [wine.

Clar'et (klăr'ĕt), *n.* [OE. & OF.] A French red

Clar'i-fy (-ĭ-fĭ), *v. t. & i.* [L. *clarificare*; *clarus* + *facere* to make.] To clear; to purify; to brighten; to defecate. — **Clar'i-fi'er**, *n.* — **Clar'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Clar'i-net' (-ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *clarinette*, fr. L. *clarus.*] Musical reed instrument.

Clar'i-on (-ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *clarus.*] A trumpet, having a clear and shrill note.

Clar'i-o-net' (klăr'ĭ-ŏ-nĕt'), *n.* See CLARINET.

Cla'ro-ob-scu'ro (klā'rŏ-ŏb-skō'rō), *n.* Chiaroscuro.

Clash (klăsh), *v. i. & t.* [Imitative.] **1.** To strike noisily; to interfere (with). — *n.* **1.** Noisy collision. **2.** Opposition; contradiction.

Clasp (klăsp), *v. t.* [Prob. akin to E. *clap.*] **1.** To shut with a clasp. **2.** To grasp. **3.** To surround and cling to. — *n.* **1.** A catch or hook. **2.** Close embrace, grasp, or grasping. — **Clasp'er**, *n.*

Clasp knife, a knife whose blade folds into the handle.

Class (klăs), *n.* [L. *classis* class, collection, fleet.] **1.** A group of individuals ranked together as similar. **2.** A number of students pursuing like studies. **3.** A comprehensive division of similar animate or inanimate objects, subdivided into orders, families, tribes, genera, etc. **4.** Set; species; variety. — *v. t. & i.* To group; to classify.

Clas'sic (klăs'ĭk), *a.* [L. *classicus* relating to the classes of the Roman people, esp. to the first class; superior; fr. *classis.*] **1.** Relating to the first class or rank, esp. in literature or art. **2.** Pert. to the ancient Greeks and Romans, or their literature. **3.** Chaste; refined. — *n.* **1.** A work of authority, or its author. **2.** One learned

in the literature of Greece and Rome. — **Clas'sic-al** (klăs'ĭ-kal), *a.* — **Clas'sic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Clas'si-fy (-fy), *v. t.* [L. *classis* + *-fy.*] To distribute into classes; to arrange. — **Clas'si-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Class'mate' (-māt'), *n.* One in the same class.

Clat'ter (klăt'ẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *clatrung* rattle.] **1.** To make abrupt, rattling sounds. **2.** To talk fast and noisily. — *n.* **1.** Rattling noise. **2.** Disturbance. **3.** Babble.

Clause (klȧz), *n.* [F.; LL. *clausa*, fr. L. *claudere* to close.] **1.** A separate portion of a written paper, paragraph, sentence, or document. **2.** A subdivision of a sentence containing a subject and its predicate.

Claus'tral (klȧs'tral), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *claustralis*, fr. L. *claustrum*. See CLOISTER.] Cloistral.

Cla'vate (klā'vāt), **Cla'va-ted** (-vā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *clava* club.] Club-shaped.

Clavate

Clav'i-cle (klăv'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [F. *clavicule*, fr. L. *clavicula* a little key, tendril, dim. of *clavis* key.] Collar bone. — **Cla-vic'u-lar** (klȧ-vĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.*

Cla'vi-er (klā'vĭ-ẽr; *F.* klȧ'vyā'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *clavis*.] Keyboard of an organ, piano, etc.

Claw (klą), *n.* [AS. *clawu*, *cleó*.] **1.** A sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast or bird. **2.** Foot of an animal having hooked nails; pinchers of a lobster, crab, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To pull, tear, or scratch with claws.

Clay (klā), *n.* [AS. *clǽg*.] **1.** A soft, plastic earth formed by the wearing down of rocks containing aluminous minerals. **2.** Earth in general; the human body. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover or manure with clay. **2.** To clarify (sugar) by filtering through clay. — **Clay'ey** (klā'ĭ), *a.*

Clay'more' (-mōr'), *n.* [Gael. *claidheamhmor*.] A Scottish Highlander's large two-handed sword.

Clean (klēn), *a.* [AS. *clǽne*.] **1.** Free from dirt or anything useless or injurious; complete; entire. **2.** Sinless; pure; healthy. **3.** Well-proportioned; shapely. — *adv.* Without limitation or remainder; quite; wholly; entirely. — *v. t.* To purify; to cleanse. — **Clean'ly**, *adv.*

Clean'ly (klĕn'lĭ), *a.* Habitually clean; pure; innocent. — **Clean'li-ly**, *adv.* — **Clean'li-ness**, *n.*

Cleanse (klĕnz), *v. t.* [AS. *clǽnsian*.] To render clean; to clean. — **Cleans'er**, *n.* — **Cleans'a-ble**, *a.*

Clear (klēr), *a.* [OE. & OF. *cler*, fr. L. *clarus* clear.] **1.** Free from opaqueness; transparent; bright. **2.** Free from ambiguity or indistinctness; lucid; plain. **3.** Able to perceive clearly; keen; acute. **4.** Easily heard; audible. **5.** Without mixture; pure. **6.** Without defect, guilt, or stain. **7.** Without diminution; in full; net. **8.** Free from impediment or obstruction.

Syn. — Pure; transparent; obvious. See MANIFEST. — *n.* Full extent; distance between extreme limits. — *adv.* **1.** In a clear manner; plainly. **2.** Without limitation; wholly; quite. — *v. t.* **1.** To brighten. **2.** To free from impurities or ambiguity; to relieve of perplexity, incumbrance, defilement, etc. **3.** To vindicate or acquit. **4.** To pass by, or over, without touching. **5.** To gain without deduction; to net. — *v. i.* **1.** To become free from clouds or fog. **2.** To exchange checks and bills, and settle balances. **3.** To obtain a clearance.

Clear'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** A clearing. **2.** A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the customhouse; permission to sail. **3.** Clear or net profit. **4.** The distance by which one object clears another.

Clear'ing, *n.* **1.** A making clear. **2.** A tract of land cleared of wood. **3.** A method by which banks and bankers settle differences of accounts.

Clear'ly, *adv.* In a clear manner.

Clear'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being clear.

Syn. — CLEARNESS; PERSPICUITY. — *Clearness* refers to ideas and conception of things under consideration. *Perspicuity* refers to expression of ideas, and belongs to style.

Clear'-sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Seeing with clearness; discerning. — **Clear'-sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

Clear'starch' (-stärch'), *v. t.* To stiffen (linen, etc.) with starch, and make clear by clapping with the hands.

Cleat (klēt), *n.* [OE. *clete*, MHG. *klōz* wedge.] **1.** A strip fastened transversely to something to strengthen it, hold it in position, etc. **2.** A device having two arms, around which a rope may be wound so as to hold securely and yet be readily released. — *v. t.* To strengthen with a cleat.

One form of Iron Cleat.

Cleav'age (klēv'ăj), *n.* **1.** A cleaving or splitting. **2.** Division into laminæ, like slate.

Cleave (klēv), *v. i.* [*imp.* CLEAVED (klēvd), CLAVE (klāv, *Obs.*); *p. p.* CLEAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEAVING.] [AS. *cleofian*, *clifian*.] To adhere closely; to cling.

Cleave, *v. t.* [*imp.* CLEFT (klĕft), CLAVE (klāv, *Obs.*), CLOVE (klōv, *Obsoles.*); *p. p.* CLEFT, CLEAVED (klēvd) or CLOVEN (klōv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEAVING.] [AS. *cleófan*.] **1.** To divide by force; to split. **2.** To part or open naturally; to divide. — *v. i.* To open; to crack.

Cleav'er (klēv'ẽr), *n.* One that cleaves; butcher's instrument for cutting animal bodies into joints.

Clef (klĕf), *n.* [F., key, key in music, fr. L. *clavis* key.] A character in musical notation showing the position and pitch of the scale as represented on the staff.

Cleft (klĕft), *imp. & p. p.* of CLEAVE, to split. — *a.* Divided; partly split. — *n.* **1.** Opening made by splitting; crack. **2.** A disease in horses; a crack on the bend of the pastern.

Syn. — Crack; crevice; fissure; chink; cranny.

Clem'a-tis (klĕm'ȧ-tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κληματίς brushwood, also clematis, fr. κλῆμα twig.] A genus of flowering plants, mostly climbers, having feathery styles.

Clem'en-cy (-en-sy), *n.* [L. *clementia*, fr. *clemens*, *-entis*, mild, calm.] **1.** Disposition to forgive and spare; gentleness. **2.** Mildness of the elements.

Syn. — Mildness; tenderness; indulgence; lenity; mercy; gentleness; compassion; kindness.

Clem'ent, *a.* Mild; compassionate.

Clench (klĕnch), *n. & v. t.* Clinch.

Cler'gy (klẽr'jy), *n.* [OE. & F. *clergie*, fr. *clerc* clerk, fr. L. *clericus* priest.] The body of ecclesiastics or ministers of the gospel, distinguished from the laity.

Cler'gy-man (-man), *n.* An ordained minister.

Cler'ic (klĕr'ĭk), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *clericus*.] Clergyman.

Cler'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the clergy. **2.** Relating to a clerk or copyist, or to writing.

Clerk (klẽrk; *in Eng.* klärk), *n.* [OF. *clerc*, or AS. *clerc*, *cleric*, clerk, priest, fr. L. *clericus*.] **1.** One who could read; scholar; clergyman. [*Obs.*] **2.** An English parish officer. **3.** One employed to keep accounts. **4.** Assistant in a shop. [*U. S.*] — **Clerk'ship**, *n.*

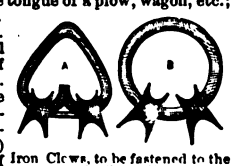
Clerk'ly, *a.* Pertaining to a clerk; scholarly.

Clev'er (klĕv'ẽr), *a.* **1.** Possessing quick intellect or adroitness; expert. **2.** Showing skill in the doer. **3.** Handsome. **4.** Good-natured; obliging. [*U. S.*] — **Clev'er-ly**, *adv.* — **Clev'er-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See SMART.

Clev'is (-ĭs), *n.* [Cf. CLEAVE to adhere.] A U-shaped draft-iron on the end of the tongue of a plow, wagon, etc.; — called also *clavel*, *clevy*.

Clew (klū), **Clue**, *n.* [AS. *cleowen*, *clyve*, ball of thread.] **1.** A ball of thread; the thread itself. **2.** That which guides one in anything doubtful or intricate; a hint in the solution of a mystery. **3.** (*a*) A lower or after corner of a sail. (*b*) A loop and thimbles at the corner of a sail. (*c*) A combination of lines suspending a hammock. — *v. t.* To truss up (a sail) to the yard.


Iron Clews, to be fastened to the corners of sails. *A* Heart Clew; *B* Ring Clew.

Click (klĭk), *v. i. & t.* [Onomat.] To sound with a click; to tick. — *n.* A slight sharp noise.

Click (klĭk), *n.* [OF. *clique* latch.] A detent, pawl, or rachet, to prevent backward motion of a wheel.

Cli'ent (klī'ent), *n.* [L. *cliens, -entis.*] 1. One under the protection of a patron. 2. One who submits his cause to the management of a legal adviser.

Cliff (klĭf), *n.* [AS. *clif.*] A precipice. — **Cliff'y**, *a.*

Cli-mac'ter-ic (klī-măk'tĕr-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κλιμακτηρικός, fr. κλῖμαξ ladder.] Critical. — *n.* A period in human life in which great change takes place in the constitution.

Grand, or Great, climacteric, the 63d year of human life.

Cli'mate (klī'mĭt), *n.* [Gr. κλίμα, -ατος, slope, zone of the earth, fr. κλίνειν to slope.] Condition of a place as to temperature, moisture, etc. — **Cli-mat'ic** (klī-măt'-ĭk), **Cli-mat'ic-al**, *a.*

Cli'ma-tol'o-gy (klī'mă-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Climate* + *-logy.*] Science of climates, their phenomena, and causes.

Cli'max (-măks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κλῖμαξ ladder.] 1. Upward gradation; ascent. 2. Highest point.

Climb (klīm), *v. i.* [AS. *climban.*] 1. To ascend laboriously, esp. by use of the hands and feet. 2. To creep upward, as a plant, by twining or attaching itself by tendrils, rootlets, etc., to a support or upright surface. — *v. t.* To ascend; to mount. — *n.* A climbing; ascent. — **Climb'a-ble**, *a.* — **Climb'er**, *n.*

Clime (klīm), *n.* [L. *clima.*] A climate or region.

Clinch (klĭnch; 52), *v. t.* [OE. *clenchen*, prop. causative of *clink* to strike.] 1. To hold fast by grasping tightly. 2. To set closely together. 3. To bend over the point of (something driven through an object), so that it will hold fast. 4. To make conclusive. — *n.* A holding fast; grip. — **Clinch'er**, *n.*

Cling (klĭng), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clung (klŭng), Clong (klŏng, *Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clinging.] [AS. *clingan* to adhere.] To adhere closely; to hold fast.

Clin'ic (klĭn'ĭk), *n.* [See Clinical.] 1. One confined to bed by sickness. 2. A class taught medicine or surgery by treatment of patients in presence of the pupils.

Clin'ic-al, Clin'ic, *a.* [Gr. κλινικός, fr. κλίνη bed.] 1. Pertaining to a bed, esp. a sick bed. 2. Pertaining to a clinic, or to study of disease in the living subject.

‖ **Cli-nique'** (klĭ-nēk'), *n.* [F.] A clinic.

Clink (klĭngk), *v. t. & i.* [OE. *clinken*; prob. imitative.] To make a slight, sharp, tinkling sound. — *n.* Sound of sonorous bodies struck together.

Clink'er, *n.* [Fr. *clinк*; cf. D. *klinker* a brick hard enough to ring; fr. *klinken* to clink.] 1. A mass of several bricks run together by fire in the kiln. 2. Scoria or vitrified matter from a volcano; slag. 3. A scale formed in forging. 4. A kind of brick.

Clip (klĭp), *v. t.* [AS. *clyppan* to embrace, clasp.] To cut off; to curtail. — *v. i.* To move swiftly. — *n.* 1. A cutting. 2. Product of a shearing of sheep; crop of wool. 3. Clasp for letters, etc. 4. Blow with the hand.

Clip'per (klĭp'pĕr), *n.* 1. One that clips; one who clips edges of coins. 2. A fast-sailing vessel.

Clip'ping, *n.* 1. A cutting off, esp. the clipping edges of coins. 2. Matter clipped off something.

‖ **Clique** (klēk), *n.* [F.] A narrow circle of persons associated for a common purpose. — *v. i.* To combine.

Cloak (klōk), *n.* [OF. *cloque* cloak (fr. the shape), bell.] 1. A loose outer garment. 2. A disguise or excuse. — *v. t.* To cover with a cloak; to conceal.

Syn. — See Palliate.

Cleck (klŏk), *n.* [AS. *clucge* bell.] 1. Machine to measure time. 2. Figured work on the ankle of a stocking.

Clock'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Machinery of a clock, or machinery which produces regular movement:

Clod (klŏd), *n.* [A form of *clot.*] 1. A lump or mass, esp. of turf or clay. 2. A gross, stupid fellow; dolt. 3. A part of the shoulder of a beef. — *v. i.* To coagulate; to clot. — *v. t.* To pelt with clods. — **Clod'dy**, *a.*

Clod'hop'per (-hŏp'pĕr), **Clod'pate'** (-pāt'), **Clod'poll'** (-pōl'), *n.* A stupid fellow; dolt.

Clog (klŏg), *n.* [Prob. akin to E. *clay.*] 1. That which hinders motion; encumbrance. 2. Sandal to keep the feet dry or increase the stature. — *v. t.* To encumber; to hamper; to perplex. — *v. i.* 1. To become clogged or encumbered. 2. To unite in a mass. — **Clog'gy** (klŏg'gĭ), *a.* — **Clog'gi-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Impede; hinder; obstruct; embarrass.

Clois'ter (kloi's'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *cloistre*, L. *claustrum*, pl. *claustra*, bolt, bounds, fr. *claudere, clausum*, to close.] 1. A covered passage on one side of a court; (*pl.*) the series of such passages on the sides of a court of a monastery or a college. 2. A monastic establishment. — *v. t.* To confine in a cloister; to immure. — **Clois'tral**, *a.*

Syn. — Cloister; Monastery; Nunnery; Convent; Abbey; Priory. — *Cloister* and *convent* denote a place of seclusion. A *cloister* or *convent* for *monks* is a *monastery*; for *nuns*, a *nunnery*. An *abbey* is governed by an abbot or an abbess; a *priory* by a prior or a prioress.

Close (klōz), *v. t.* [OF. & F. *clos*, p. p. of *clore* to close, fr. L. *claudere.*] 1. To stop, or fill up (an opening); to shut. 2. To bring together the parts of; to consolidate. 3. To bring to an end; to consummate. 4. To come or gather around; to inclose; to confine. — *v. i.* 1. To come together; to unite or coalesce. 2. To end. 3. To grapple. — *n.* 1. Conclusion; end. 2. A grapple in wrestling. 3. (*a*) Conclusion of a strain of music; cadence. (*b*) A double bar marking the end.

Syn. — Conclusion; termination; cessation; end; ending; extremity; extreme.

Close (*Mus.*).

Close (klōs *or* klōz), *n.* [OF. & F. *clos* an inclosure, fr. *clos.* See Close, *v. t.*] An inclosed place; precinct of a cathedral or abbey.

Close (klōs), *a.* [OF. & F. *clos.*] 1. Shut fast; closed; tight. 2. Narrow; confined. 3. Oppressive; without motion or ventilation. 4. Strictly confined; carefully guarded. 5. Out of the way of observation; hidden. 6. Reticent. 7. Having the parts near each other; dense; compact; viscous; tenacious; not volatile. 8. Concise; to the point. 9. Adjoining; near in space, time, or thought. 10. Intimate. 11. Nearly equal. 12. Parsimonious; stingy. 13. Accurate; attentive; strict. 14. Uttered with a contracted opening of the mouth, as certain sounds of *e* and *o* in French, Italian, and German; — opposed to *open.* — *adv.* In a close manner. — **Close'-ly**, *adv.* — **Close'ness**, *n.*

Close'fist'ed (-fĭst'ĕd), *a.* Covetous; niggardly.

Clos'et (klŏz'ĕt), *n.* [OF., little inclosure, dim. of *clos.*] 1. Small room for retirement and privacy. 2. Recess in a room, for household utensils, clothing, etc. — *v. t.* To take into a closet for a secret interview.

Clo'sure (klō'zhŭr; 40), *n.* [OF.] 1. A shutting; a closing. 2. That which closes.

Clot (klŏt), *n.* [Akin to D. *kloot* ball, G. *kloss* clod.] A concretion; a soft, slimy, coagulated mass, as of blood. — *v. i. & t.* To concrete, coagulate, or thicken.

Cloth (klŏth), *n.*; *pl.* Cloths (klŏthz *or* klŏz). [AS. *clāþ* cloth, garment.] 1. Woven fabric of cotton, woolen, linen, etc. 2. Distinctive dress of any profession; the clergy.

Clothe (klōth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Clothed (klōthd) or Clad (klăd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Clothing.] To dress.

Clothes (klōthz *or* klōz), *n. pl.* 1. Covering for the body; dress. 2. Covering of a bed; bedclothes.

Syn. — Garments; dress; clothing; apparel; attire; vesture; raiment; garb; costume; habit; habiliments.

Cloth'ier (klōth'yĕr), *n.* 1. One who makes, dresses, or fulls cloth. 2. Dealer in cloth or clothes.

Cloth'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Garments in general; covering.

Clot'ted (klŏt'ĕd), **Clot'ty** (-tĭ), *a.* Composed of clots or clods; sticky; slimy; foul.

Cloud (kloud), *n.* [AS. *clūd* a rock.] 1. A collection of visible vapor, in the atmosphere. 2. A volume of smoke, or flying dust, resembling vapor. 3. Dark vein or spot on a lighter material; blemish; defect. 4. That which overshadows, obscures, or depresses. 5. A great crowd or vast collection. — *v. t.* 1. To overspread,

darken, or obscure. **2.** To blacken; to tarnish. **3.** To mark with veins or spots; to variegate with colors.—*v. i.* To grow cloudy. [bright.

Cloud'less (kloud'lĕs), *a.* Without a cloud; clear; **Cloud'y**, *a.* **1.** Overcast or obscured with clouds. **2.** Indicating gloom or ill-nature. **3.** Confused; obscure. **4.** Lacking clearness. **5.** Marked with veins or spots of various hues.—**Cloud'i-ly**, *adv.*—**Cloud'i-ness**, *n.*

Clough (klŭf), *n.* [Scot. *cleugh.*] A narrow valley.

Clout (klout), *n.* [AS. *clūt* little cloth, piece of metal.] **1.** A piece of cloth or leather; patch; rag. **2.** Swaddling cloth. **3.** Center of an archer's butt. **4.** Iron plate to keep an axletree from wearing; washer. **5.** A blow with the hand. [*Low*]—*v. t.* **1.** To cover or mend with a clout. **2.** To join clumsily. **3.** To guard with an iron plate. **4.** To strike. [*Low*]

Clove (klōv), *n.* [F. *clou.*] An aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower bud of a tree of the Moluccа Islea.

Clove, *n.* [AS. *clufe.*] One of the small bulbs in the axils of the scales of a large bulb, as in garlic.

Clo'ven (klō'v'n), *p. p.* & *a.* fr. CLEAVE, *v. t.* Split.

Clo'ven-foot'ed (-fo͝ot'ĕd), **Clo'ven-hoofed'** (-ho͝ōft'), *a.* Having the foot or hoof divided, as the ox.

Clo'ver (-vẽr), *n.* [AS. *clæfre.*] A plant; trefoil.

Clown (kloun), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *klunni* clumsy fellow.] **1.** A boor. **2.** Rustic; churl. **3.** Buffoon in a play or circus.

Clown'ish, *a.* Like a clown; ungainly; awkward.—**Clown'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**Clown'ish-ness**, *n.*

Syn.—Coarse; rough; clumsy; boorish; rustic.

Cloy (kloi), *v. t.* [OF. *cloer* to nail up, fr. *clo*, L. *clavus* nail.] To fill up; to glut (the appetite); to surfeit.

Club (klŭb), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *klubba.*] **1.** A heavy staff; cudgel. **2.** A card of the suit having a figure like the trefoil or clover leaf. **3.** An association of persons for social or other purposes.—*v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To beat with a club. **2.** To combine. **3.** To pay jointly.

Club'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* A short, variously distorted foot; talipes.—**Club'foot'ed**, *a.*

Cluck (klŭk), *v. i.* & *t.* [AS. *cloccian.*] To call, like a brooding hen.—*n.* A hen's call to her chickens.

Clue (klū), *n.* A clew.

Clum'ber (klŭm'bẽr), *n.* [Name of the Duke of Newcastle's estate.] A field spaniel, which hunts silently.

Clump (klŭmp), *n.* [D. *klomp.*] **1.** An unshaped mass. **2.** A cluster; group; thicket. **3.** Compressed clay of coal strata.—*v. t.* To group.—*v. i.* To tread clumsily; to clamp.—**Clump'y**, *a.*

Clum'sy (klŭm'sĭ), *a.* Without skill or grace; ill-made; inappropriate.—**Clum'si-ly**, *adv.*—**Clum'si-ness**, *n.*

Syn.—See AWKWARD.

Clung (klŭng), *imp.* & *p. p.* of CLING.

Clus'ter (klŭs'tẽr), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A number of like things growing together; bunch. **2.** Crowd; mob.—*v. t.* & *i.* To collect into a close body.—**Clus'ter-y**, *a.*

Clutch (klŭch; 52), *n.* [Cf. AS. *gelæccan* to seize.] **1.** Gripe with fingers or claws. **2.** *pl.* Hands, claws, or talons, grasping firmly; rapacity; cruelty. **3.** Device for coupling shafting, etc.—*v. t.* & *i.* To grasp.

Clut'ter (klŭt'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. W. *cludair* pile.] **1.** Confused collection; disorder. **2.** Clatter; confused noise.—*v. t.* To disarrange.—*v. i.* To bustle.

Clys'ter (klĭs'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A liquid injected into the lower intestines by a syringe; an injection; enema.

Coach (kōch; 52), *n.* [F. *coche*, fr. It. *cocchio*, dim. of *cocca* little boat, fr. L. *concha* mussel shell, Gr. κόγχη.] **1.** A large, close, four-wheeled carriage. **2.** A tutor who prepares a student for examination; one who trains athletes for a contest. [*Colloq.*]—*v. t.* **1.** To convey in a coach. **2.** To prepare for examination by private instruction. [*Colloq.*]—*v. i.* To drive or to ride in a coach. [carriage.

One form of Coach.

Coach'man (kōch'mạn), *n.* A driver of a coach or

Co-ac'tion (kō-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coactio*, fr. *cogere*, *co-actum*, to force.] Force; compulsion.

Co-ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Compelling. **2.** United in action.

Co-ad'ju-tant (-ăd'jū-tạnt), *a.* & *n.* Assistant.

Co'ad-ju'tor (kō'ăd-jū'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who aids another. **2.** Assistant of a bishop or priest.—**Co'ad-ju'tress**, **Co'ad-ju'trix**, *n. f.*

Co-a'gent (-ā'jẽnt), *n.* Associate in an act; coworker.

Co-ag'u-late (-ăg'ū-lāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To change into a curdlike or semisolid state, by chemical reaction; to curdle.—**Co-ag'u-la-ble**, *a.*—**Co-ag'u-la'tor**, *n.*

Syn.—To thicken; concrete; curdle; clot; congeal.

Co-ag'u-la'tion, *n.* **1.** Chemical change from a liquid to a curdlike state. **2.** Substance coagulated.

Co-ag'u-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Causing coagulation.

Co-ag'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* COAGULA (-lạ). [L.] Coagulated matter; clot.

Coal (kōl), *n.* [AS. *col.*] **1.** Charred fragment of a combustible substance; charcoal. **2.** A black, solid, combustible substance, dug from the earth for fuel.—*v. t.* & *i.* To fill with coal.

Coal gas, a variety of carbureted hydrogen, procured from bituminous coal, used in illuminating and heating.—**Coal oil**, a general name for mineral oils; petroleum.—**Coal tar**, a thick, black liquid, yielded by distilling bituminous coal, and used for making printers' ink, black varnish, etc.

Co'a-lesce' (kō'ạ-lĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *coalescere*, *coalitum*; *co-* + *alescere* to grow up.] **1.** To grow together. **2.** To unite.—**Co'a-les'cence**, *n.*—**Co'a-les'cent**, *a.*

Syn.—See ADD.

Co'a-li'tion (-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A coalescing; union into a body or mass. **2.** A temporary combination of persons, parties, or states, having different interests.

Syn.—Alliance; confederation; confederacy; league; combination; conjunction; conspiracy; union.

Coal'pit' (kōl'pĭt'), *n.* **1.** A pit where coal is dug. **2.** A place where charcoal is made. [*U. S.*]

Coal'y (-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, like, or containing coal.

Coam'ings (kōm'ĭngz), *n. pl.* [Cf. COMB a crest.] The raised rim of a ship's hatches. [Written also *combings.*]

Co'ap-ta'tion (kō'ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coaptatio*; *co-* + *aptare* to fit.] Adaptation of parts to each other.

Coarse (kōrs), *a.* [Orig., *course*, or *cours*, perh. abbr. fr. *of course*, common; hence, homely, plain.] **1.** Large in bulk: of inferior quality; not fine in material or close in texture; thick; rough. **2.** Not refined; rude; gross.—**Coarse'ly**, *adv.*—**Coarse'ness**, *n.*

Syn.—Large; thick; rude; rough; gross; blunt; uncouth; unpolished; inelegant; indelicate; vulgar.

Coast (kōst), *n.* [OF. *coste*, F. *côte*, rib, shore, coast, L. *costa* rib, side.] The seashore, or land near it.—*v. t.* **1.** To sail by or near the shore. **2.** To slide down hill; to slide on a sled, over snow or ice. [*Local, U. S.*]

Coast'er, *n.* **1.** Vessel sailing along a coast, or in the coasting trade. **2.** One who sails near the shore.

Coast'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Along the coast.

Coat (kōt), *n.* [OF. *cote*, LL. *cota*, *cotta*, tunic.] **1.** Outer garment fitting the upper part of the body. **2.** External covering, as fur, skin, wool, husk, or bark. **3.** Layer of any substance covering another; tegument.—*v. t.* To cover with a coat or layer.

Coat of arms, a light garment formerly worn over armor; an heraldic achievement; the bearings of any person.—**Coat card**, a playing card bearing a coated figure.

Coat'ing, *n.* **1.** A coat or covering; a layer of any substance, as a cover or protection. **2.** Cloth for coats.

Coax (kōks), *v. t.* [Cf. W. *coeg* empty, foolish.] To persuade by flattering or fondling.—**Coax'er**, *n.*

Syn.—To wheedle; cajole; flatter; persuade; entice.

Cob (kŏb), *n.* [AS. *cop*, *copp*, head.] **1.** Axis on which kernels of maize grow. **2.** A spider. **3.** A young herring. **4.** A stout horse for the saddle.

Co'balt (kō'bôlt; 1), *n.* [G. *kobalt.*] A metal of the iron group. — **Co-balt'ic**, *a.*

Cob'ble, *n.* [Fr. *cob.*] A cobblestone.

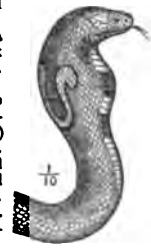
Cob'ble, *v. t.* [OF. *cobler, copler*, to join together, L. *copulare* to couple.] **1.** To make or mend coarsely; to patch; to botch **2.** To pave with cobblestones.

Cob'bler (-blẽr), *n.* **1.** A mender of shoes. **2.** A clumsy workman. **3.** A mixed drink.

Cob'ble-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Large pebble; small bowlder.

Cob'nut' (-nŭt'), *n* **1.** A large variety of hazelnut. **2.** A game played by children with nuts.

Co'bra, *n.*, ‖ **Co'bra de ca-pel'lo** (kō'brä dĕ kä-pĕl'lō). [Pg., serpent of the hood.] Hooded snake, a venomous serpent of India.



Head of Cobra de Capello.

Cob'web' (kŏb'wĕb'), *n.* [*Cob* a spider + *web.*] **1.** The network spread by a spider to catch its prey. **2.** Something flimsy and worthless.

Co'ca (kō'kä), *n.* [Sp., fr. native name.] Dried leaf of a South American shrub, chewed (with an alkali) in Peru and Bolivia to give strength.

Co'ca-ine (-In), *n.* A powerful alkaloid, obtained from coca, used to produce local insensibility to pain.

Coc-cif'er-ous (kŏk-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *coccum* berry + *-ferous.*] Bearing berries; bacciferous.

‖ **Coc'cyx** (kŏk'sĭks), *n.*; *pl.* L. Coccyges (-sĭ'jēz). [L., cuckoo, Gr. κόκκυξ cuckoo, coccyx.] End of the vertebral column beyond the sacrum.

Coch'i-neal (kŏch'ĭ-nēl), *n.* [Sp. *cochinilla*, Gr. κόκκος berry, kermes insect, used to dye scarlet] Dried bodies of a tropical insect, used as a dye.

‖ **Coch'le-a** (kŏk'lē-ä), *n.* [L., snail, snail shell.] An appendage of the labyrinth of the internal ear.

Coch'le-a-ry (-ä-rȳ), **Coch'le-ate** (-āt), **Coch'le-a'ted**, *a.* Having the form of a snail shell; spiral; turbinated.

Cock (kŏk), *n.* [AS. *coc.*] **1.** Male of birds, esp. of domestic fowls. **2.** Vane shaped like a cock; weathercock. **3.** Faucet or valve. **4.** Style or gnomon of a dial.

Cock, *v. t.* [Cf. Gael. *coc.*] **1.** To set erect; to turn up. **2.** To turn (the eye) obliquely in derision or insinuation. — *n.* The act of cocking; the turn so given.

Cock, *n.* [It. *cocca* notch of an arrow.] **1.** Notch of an arrow. **2.** Hammer in the lock of a firearm. — *v. t. & i.* To set (the hammer of a firearm) for firing.

Cock, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *kok* heap, or E. *cock* to set erect.] Conical pile of hay. — *v. t.* To put into cocks or heaps.

Cock, *n.* [L. *concha* mussel shell, vessel.] Small boat.

Cock-ade' (-ād'), *n.* [OF. *coquart* vain, fr. *coq* cock. A cockade is like a cock's crest.] Rosette on the hat.

Cock'a-too' (-ä-tōō'), *n.* [Malayan *kakatūa.*] A bird of the Parrot family, having an erectile crest.

Cock'a-trice (-trĭs), *n.* [OF. *cocatrice* crocodile.] **1.** A fabulous serpent whose breath and look were said to be fatal. See Basilisk. **2.** Any deadly thing.

Cock'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A small boat.

Cock'chaf'er (-chā'fẽr), *n.* [See Chafer beetle.] A beetle called also *May bug, chafer*, or *dorbeetle.*

Cocker Spaniel.

Cock'crow' (-krō'), **Cock'crow'ing**, *n.* Time at which cocks first crow; early morning.

Cock'er (kŏk'ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. W. *cocru* to fondle.] To fondle; to indulge; to pamper.

Cock'er, *n.* [Fr. *cock* the bird.] A small dog of the spaniel kind, used for starting up woodcocks, etc.

Cock'er-el (-ĕl), *n.* Young cock.

Cock'et (-ĕt), *n.* A customhouse certificate that goods have paid duty.

Cock'eye' (kŏk'ī'), *n.* A squinting eye.

Cock'fight' (kŏk'fīt'), *n.* A match or contest of gamecocks. — **Cock'fight'ing**, *n. & a.*

Cock'horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* A child's rocking-horse.

Coc'kle (kŏk'k'l), *n.* [AS. *sĕccocas* sea cockles, prob. fr. Celtic.] **1.** A bivalve mollusk, eaten in Europe. **2.** A cockleshell. **3.** The mineral black tourmaline.

Coc'kle, *v. t. & i.* To pucker into wrinkles or ridges.

Coc'kle, *n.* [AS. *coccel, cocel.*] (*a*) A weed infesting grain; the corn rose. (*b*) The darnel.

Coc'kle-shell', *n.* **1.** Shell of a cockle. **2.** Light boat.

Cock'ney (-nȳ), *n.* [OE. *cokenay* spoiled child.] **1.** An effeminate person. **2.** A native of London.

Cock'pit' (-pĭt'), *n.* **1.** An area for cockfights. **2.** That part of a war vessel appropriated to the wounded.

Cock'roach' (-rōch'), *n.* [Sp. *cucaracha.*] Orthopterous insect of numerous species, esp. in hot countries.

Cocks'comb' (kŏks'kōm'), *n.* **1.** A coxcomb. **2.** A plant, bearing fantastic spikes of brilliant flowers.

Cock'swain (kŏk'swān, *colloq.* kŏk's'n), *n.* [*Cock* a boat + *swain.*] Steersman of a boat.

Cock'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* An iced, spirituous beverage.

Co'co (kō'kō), *n.*, *or* **Co'co palm'** (pälm'). Cocoa.

Co'coa (kō'kō), *n.*, ‖ **Co'coa palm'** (pälm'). [Sp. & Pg. *coco* cocoanut.] A palm tree producing the cocoanut, growing in nearly all tropical countries.

Co'coa, *n.* [Corrup. fr. *cacao.*] A preparation from seeds of the chocolate tree; beverage made from cocoa.

Co'coa-nut', *n.* Nut of the cocoa palm.

Co-coon' (kō-kōōn'), *n.* [F. *cocon*, fr. L. *concha* mussel shell.] **1.** Silken case spun by the silkworm before leaving the larval state. These cases yield the silk of commerce. **2.** Similar case constructed by insects, spiders, leeches, etc.

Co-coon'er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* A building for silkworms.

Coc'tile (kŏk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *coctilis*, fr. *coquere.* See Cook.] Made by baking, or exposing to heat, as a brick.

Coc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *coctio.*] A boiling.

Cod (kŏd), *n* [AS. *codd* small bag.] **1.** A husk; pod. [*Eng.*] **2.** The scrotum. [Atlantic.

Cod, *n.* [G. *gadde*, L. *gadus.*] Edible fish of the north

Cod'dle (kŏd'd'l), *v. t.* [Prov. E. *caddle* to coax.] **1.** To parboil. **2.** To pamper.

Code (kōd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *codex, caudex*, stem of a tree, tablet of wood on which the ancients wrote; a book, a writing.] A collection, system, or digest of laws.

‖ **Co'dex** (kō'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* Codices (kōd'ĭ-sēz). [L.] **1.** A book; a manuscript. **2.** A code.

Cod'fish' (kŏd'fĭsh'), *n.* Cod.

Cod'ger (kŏj'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A miser. **2.** An odd person.

Cod'i-cil (kŏd'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex.*] A clause added to a will. — **Cod'i-cil'la-ry**, *a.*

Co'di-fy (kō'dĭ-fī *or* kŏd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To reduce (laws, etc.) to a code. — **Co'di-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Cod'lin (kŏd'lĭn), ‖ *n.* [Cf. AS. *codæppel* a quince.] **Cod'ling** (-lĭng), ‖ (*a*) An apple fit to stew or coddle. (*b*) An immature apple.

Co-ĕf-fi'cien-cy (cō-ĕf-fĭsh'en-sȳ), *n.* Joint efficiency; [coöperation.

Co-ĕf-fi'cient (-ent), *a.* Coöperating; acting together to produce an effect. — *n.* **1.** That which combines with something else to produce the same effect. **2.** A number or letter put before a mathematical quantity, known or unknown, to show how often it is to be taken.

‖ **Cœ-len'te-ra** (sē-lĕn'tē-rä) *or* ‖ **Cœ-len'te-ra'ta** (-rā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κοῖλος hollow + ἔντερα intestines.] A group of Invertebrata, whose stomach and body cavities are one. — **Cœ-len'ter-ate**, *a. & n.*

‖ **Cœ'li-a** (sē'lĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κοιλία a cavity of the body.] A cavity of the brain.

Cœ'lí-ac, Ce'lí-ac (-ăk), *a.* [Gr. κοιλιακός, fr. κοιλία.] Relating to the abdomen or cavity of the abdomen.

‖ **Cœ'lum** (-lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κοίλωμα a hollow.] Space between the walls of the body and inclosed viscera.

Co-e'qual (kō-ē'kwal), *a.* [L. *coæqualis*; *co-* +

æquālis equal.] Equal in rank, position, or power. — *n.* One who is on an equality with another. — **Co/e-qual'i-ty** (kŏ/ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Co-erce' (kō-ûrs'), *v. t.* [L. *coërcere; co-* + *arcere* to shut up, press together.] 1. To restrain by force; to repress; to curb. 2. To compel to any action. 3. To enforce. — **Co-er'ci-ble** (-ûr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* — **Co-er'cion** (-shŭn), *n.* — **Co-er'ci-tive** (-sĭ-tĭv), **Co-er'cive**, *a.*

Syn. — Coërce; Compel. — To *compel* is to urge on by irresistible force. *Coerce* at first only meant to restrain by force; but has gained the sense of driving a person to perform some act required of him by another.

Co/es-sen'tial (kō/ĕs-ĕn'shal), *a.* Of the same essence.

Co/e-ta'ne-ous (-ē-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *coætaneus; co-* + *ætas* age.] Contemporaneous.

Co/e-ter'nal (-tûr'nal), *a.* Equally eternal. — **Co/e-ter'ni-ty**, *n.*

Co-e'val (kō-ē'val), *a.* [L. *coævus; co-* + *ævum* lifetime, age.] Of the same age. — *n.* A contemporary.

Co/ex-ist' (kō/ĕgz-ĭst'), *v. i.* To exist at the same time. — **Co/ex-ist'ence**, *n.* — **Co/ex-ist'ent**, *a.* & *n.*

Co/ex-tend' (-ĕks-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To extend through the same space or time with another; to extend to the same degree. — **Co/ex-ten'sion**, *n.* — **Co/ex-ten'sive**, *a.*

Cof'fee (kŏf'ĭ), *n.* [Ar. *qahwaḥ.*] 1. The "berries" of a small evergreen tree of Abyssinia, Arabia, Persia, and tropical America. 2. The coffee tree. 3. Beverage made from the roasted berry.

Coffee: flowering branch and section of fruit.

Cof'fee-house' (-hous'), *n.* House for selling coffee, food, etc. [to hold coffee.]

Cof'fee-pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* Pot

Cof'fer (-fĕr), *n.* [F. *coffre*, L. *cophinus* basket, fr. Gr. κόφινος. Cf. Coffin.] 1. A casket or chest. 2. Treasure or funds. 3. A recessed panel. 4. Chamber of a canal lock; caisson. — *v. t.* To put into, or furnish with, coffers.

Cof'fer-dam' (-dăm'), *n.* An inclosure in the bed of a river, etc., to exclude water while building piers, etc.

Cof'fin (-fĭn), *n.* [OE., basket, fr. L. *cophinus.*] 1. Case inclosing a body for burial. 2. A horse's hollow hoof, below the coronet. — *v. t.* To inclose in a coffin.

Cog (kŏg), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. W. *coegio* to deceive.] To deceive; to cheat. — *n.* A trick; deception; falsehood.

Cog, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *kugge* a cog.] 1. Tooth on a wheel to transmit motion. 2. A tenon. 3. Pillar supporting the roof of a mine. — *v. t.* To furnish with cogs.

Cog, *n.* [D. *kog.*] A small fishing boat.

Co'gent (kō'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *cogens*, p. pr. of *cogere* to force; *co-* + *agere* to drive.] Able to compel conviction; irresistible. — **Co'gent-ly**, *adv.* — **Co'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.*

Syn. — Forcible; powerful; potent; urgent; strong.

Cog'i-tate (kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *cogitare, -itatum*, to reflect upon.] To engage in continuous thought. — *v. t.* To think over; to plan. — **Cog'i-ta-ble**, *a.* — **Cog'i-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Cog'i-ta'tion**, *n.* — **Cog'i-ta-tive**, *a.*

Co'gnac' (kōn'yăk'), *n.* [F.] French brandy.

Cog'nate (kŏg'nāt), *n.* [L. *cognatus; co-* + *gnatus*, p. p. of *gnasci* to be born.] 1. Allied by blood. 2. Of like nature. — *n.* 1. One related to another on the female side. 2. One of several kindred things.

Cog-na'tion, *n.* Relationship by blood; kindred.

Cog-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *cognitio*, fr. *cognoscere, -nitum*, to know; *co-* + *gnoscere* to get a knowledge of.] 1. A knowing; perception. 2. Thing known.

Cog'ni-tive (-nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Knowing; apprehending.

Cog'ni-za-ble (kŏg'nĭ-zā-b'l *or* kŏn'-), *a.* 1. Capable of being known. 2. Judicially determinable.

Cog'ni-zance (kŏg'nĭ-zans *or* kŏn'ĭ-), *n.* [OF. *conissance*, fr. L. *cognoscere.*] 1. Apprehension by the understanding; perception. 2. Recognition. 3. (*a*) Jurisdiction. (*b*) The hearing a matter judicially. 4. A badge identifying a thing.

Cog'ni-zant (kŏg'nĭ-zant), *a.* Having cognizance (*of*).

Cog'nize (kŏg'nīz), *v. t.* To know or perceive.

Cog-no'men (kŏg-nō'mĕn), *n.* [L.] 1. Last of a Roman's three names, denoting house or family. 2. A surname. — **Cog-nom'i-nal** (-nŏm'ĭ-nal), *a.*

Cog'wheel' (kŏg'hwēl'), *n.* Wheel with cogs or teeth.

Co-hab'it (kō-hăb'ĭt), *v. i.* [L. *co-* + *habitare* to dwell.] 1. To reside together. 2. To live as husband and wife. — **Co-hab'it-ant**, *n.* — **Co-hab'i-ta'tion**, *n.*

Co-heir' (-ĕr'), *n.* A joint heir; one of several entitled to an inheritance. — **Co-heir'ess**, *n. f.*

Co-here' (-hēr'), *v. i.* [L. *cohærere, cohæsum; co-* + *hærere* to adhere.] 1. To stick together; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass. 2. To follow naturally, as arguments in reasoning; to be logically consistent.

Co-her'ent (-ent), *a.* 1. Sticking together, as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid. 2. Consistent. — **Co-her'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Co-her'ence**, **Co-her'en-cy**, *n.*

Co-he'sion (-hē'zhŭn), *n.* 1. A cohering; close union. 2. That form of attraction which unites particles of a body throughout the mass. 3. Logical dependence.

Co-he'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Cohering; producing cohesion. — **Co-he'sive-ness**, *n.*

Co'hort (kō'hôrt), *n.* [L. *cohors*, prop., an inclosure.] In the ancient Roman army, a body of about 500 soldiers.

Coif (koif), *n.* [OF. *coife.*] Cap; headdress. — *v. t.* To cover with a coif. [Written also *quoif.*]

Coif'fure (koif'fûr), *n.* [F. See Coif.] Headdress.

Coil (koil), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *coillir* to collect, L. *colligere; col-* + *legere* to gather.] To wind cylindrically or spirally. — *n.* 1. A series of rings into which a rope, pipe, etc., is wound. 2. Entanglement; perplexity.

Coin (koin), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cuneus* wedge; prob. akin to E. *cone, hone.*] 1. A quoin; corner or external angle; wedge. 2. A piece of metal stamped as money. — *v. t.* 1. To make (metal) into money by stamping it. 2. To make or fabricate; to invent. 3. To acquire (money) rapidly. — *v. t.* To make counterfeit money.

Coin'age (-ĕj), *n.* 1. The converting metal into money. 2. Cost of coining money. 3. Formation; fabrication.

Co'in-cide' (kō'ĭn-sīd'), *v. i.* [L. *co-* + *incidere* to fall on; *in* + *cadere* to fall.] 1. To occupy the same place. 2. To occur simultaneously. 3. To concur.

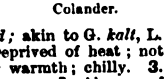
Co-in'ci-dence (kō-ĭn'sĭ-dens), *n.* 1. An occupying the same place. 2. A happening at the same time. 3. Exact correspondence; agreement. — **Co-in'ci-dent**, *a.*

Coir (koir), *n.* [Tamil *kayiru.*] Cocoanut fiber.

Co-i'tion (kō-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *coitio*, fr. *coire* to come together; *co-* + *ire* to go.] Sexual intercourse.

Coke (kōk), *n.* [Perh. akin to *cake*, n.] Mineral coal charred, or deprived of its volatile matter by roasting or by distillation. — *v. t.* To convert into coke.

Col'an-der (kŭl'an-dĕr), *n.* [L. *colans, -antis*, p. pr. of *colare* to filter, fr. *colum* a strainer.] Utensil with perforated bottom for straining; strainer.



Colander.

Col'chi-cum (kŏl'kĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *Colchis*, Gr. Κολχίς, a province east of the Black Sea.] A genus of bulbous-rooted European plants; saffron.

Cold (kōld), *a.* [AS. *cald, ceald;* akin to G. *kalt*, L. *gelu* frost, *gelare* to freeze.] 1. Deprived of heat; not warm or hot; frigid. 2. Lacking warmth; chilly. 3. Wanting in ardor, zeal, or passion. — *n.* 1. Absence of warmth. 2. Sensation produced by escape of heat. 3. Morbid state of the body, from exposure to cold or dampness; catarrh. — **Cold'ly**, *adv.* — **Cold'ness**, *n.*

Cold chisel, a strong chisel for cutting cold metal.

Syn. — Gelid; bleak; frigid; chill; unfeeling; stoical.

Cole (kōl), *n.* [AS. *cawl*, fr. L. *caulis* stalk, cabbage, akin to Gr. *καυλός*.] A plant of the Cabbage genus.

Co'le-op'ter (kō'lē-ŏp'tẽr), *n.* One of the Coleoptera.

‖ **Co'le-op'te-ra** (-tẽ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κολεόπτερος* sheath-winged; *κολεός* sheath + *πτερόν* wing.] An order of insects (mostly beetles and weevils) having horny wingcases. — **Co'le-op'ter-al, Co'le-op'ter-ous,** *a.* — **Co'le-op'ter-an,** *n.*

Cole'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* Common rape or cole.

Cole'slaw' (-slȧ'), *n.* [D. *kool slaa* cabbage salad.] A salad made of sliced cabbage.

Cole'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* [AS. *cawlwyrt; cawl* cole + *wyrt* wort.] A variety of cabbage whose leaves never form a compact head.

Col'ic (kŏl'ĭk), *n.* [L. *colicus* sick with colic, Gr. *κωλικός*, fr. *κῶλον*, *κόλον*, colon, — the disease being seated in or near the colon.] A paroxysmal pain in the abdomen. — *a.* 1. Pertaining to colic; affecting the bowels. 2. Pertaining to the colon. — **Col'ick-y,** *a.*

Col-lapse' (kŏl-lăps'), *v. i.* [L. *collabi, -lapsum*, to collapse; *col-* + *labi* to fall, slide.] To fall together suddenly; to shrink up. — *n.* 1. A falling together suddenly, as of the sides of a hollow vessel. 2. Complete failure; breakdown. [*Colloq.*] 3. Extreme depression or sudden failing of the vital powers.

Col'lar (kŏl'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *colier*, fr. *col* neck, L. *collum*.] 1. Something worn round the neck, for use, ornament, restraint, or identification. 2. A ring or cincture. — *v. t.* 1. To seize by the collar. 2. To put a collar on.

Col-late' (-lāt'), *v. t.* [Fr. *collation*.] 1. To compare critically. 2. To gather and place in order (sheets of a book for binding). 3. To institute in a benefice.

Col-lat'er-al (-lăt'ẽr-al), *a.* [LL. *collateralis; col-* + *lateralis* lateral.] 1. Coming from, being on, or directed toward, the side. 2. Acting indirectly. 3. Related to, but not a part of, the thing under consideration; subordinate. 4. Tending toward the same result as something else; additional. 5. Descending from the same ancestor, but not in the same line. — *n.* 1. A collateral relative. 2. Collateral security. — **Col-lat'er-al-ly,** *adv.*

Collateral security, security for performing covenants, or paying money, besides the principal security.

Col-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *collatio* a bringing together, comparing.] 1. A collating; comparison of one copy or thing with another of like kind. 2. A light repast or luncheon. — **Col-la'tor,** *n.* [L.]

Col'league (-lēg), *n.* [F. *collègue*, L. *collega* one chosen along with another, partner in office; *col-* + *legare* to send as deputy.] An associate in office or employment.

Syn. — Helper; assistant; coadjutor; ally; associate.

Col-lect' (kŏl-lĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *colligere, -lectum*, to bind together; *col-* + *legere* to gather.] 1. To assemble. 2. To obtain payment (of an indebtedness). 3. To infer.

Syn. — To gather; muster; amass; infer; deduce.

Col'lect (kŏl'lĕkt), *n.* [LL. *collecta*, fr. L. *colligere*.] A short, comprehensive prayer in a liturgy.

Col-lect'ed (-lĕkt'ĕd), *a.* 1. Gathered together. 2. Self-possessed; composed. — **Col-lect'ed-ness,** *n.*

Col-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1. A collecting. 2. Thing collected; assemblage; contribution of money.

Syn. — Gathering; assembly; group; compilation.

Col-lect'ive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *collectivus*.] 1. Formed by gathering or collecting; congregated or aggregated. 2. In grammar, expressing a collection or aggregate of individuals, by a singular form. 3. Having plurality of origin or authority. — *n.* A collective noun or name.

Col-lect'ive-ly, *adv.* In a mass, or body; unitedly.

Col-lect'or (-tẽr), *n.* [LL.] 1. One who collects things which are separate; esp., one who collects books, works of art, objects in natural history, etc. 2. An officer commissioned to collect customs, duties, taxes, or toll. — **Col-lect'or-ate** (-ăt), **Col-lect'or-ship,** *n.*

Col'lege (kŏl'lĕj), *n.* [F.; L. *collegium*, fr. *collega* colleague.] 1. A collection or society of persons having common duties and interests. 2. Society of scholars. 3. A building, or buildings, used by a college. — **Col-le'gi-an** (kŏl-lē'jĭ-an), *n.* — **Col-le'gi-ate,** *a.* & *n.*

Col'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. fr. L. *collum* neck.] 1. Small collar or band. 2. Part of a ring holding the stone.

Col-lide' (-līd'), *v. i.* [L. *collidere, -lisum; col-* + *laedere* to strike.] To strike or dash against each other.

Col'lie (kŏl'ĭ), *n.* [Gael. *cuilean* whelp, dog.] Scotch shepherd dog. [Written also *colly, colley*.]

Col'lier (-yẽr), *n.* 1. One engaged in digging coal or making charcoal; dealer in coal. 2. Vessel employed in the coal trade.

Col'lier-y (-ĭ), *n.* Place where coal is dug; coal mine.

Col'li-ma'tion (-lĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. a false reading (*collimare*) for L. *collineare* to direct in a straight line; *col-* + *linea* line.] Adjustment of the line of the sights, as the axial line of the telescope of an instrument.

Col'li-ma'tor (-tẽr), *n.* A telescope arranged to determine errors of collimation.

Col-liq'ue-fac'tion (-lĭk'wẽ-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *col-* + *liquefacere; liquēre* to be liquid + *facere* to make.] A melting together; fusion of bodies into one mass.

Col-li'sion (-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *collisio*, fr. *collidere*. See COLLIDE.] 1. A striking together; a clashing. 2. A state of opposition; antagonism; interference.

Col'lo-cate (-lō-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *collocare, -catum*.] To set or place; to station. — **Col'lo-ca'tion,** *n.*

Col-lo'di-on (-lō'dĭ-ŭn), **Col-lo'di-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *κολλώδης* like glue; *κόλλα* glue + *εἶδος* form.] A solution of pyroxylin (soluble gun cotton) in ether containing alcohol. It is adhesive, and is used to coat wounds, and as a vehicle for the sensitive film in photography.

Col'lop (-lŭp), *n.* A small slice or piece of anything.

Col-lo'qui-al (-lō'kwĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to colloquy; conversational; informal. — **Col-lo'qui-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Col'lo-quy (-lō-kwȳ), *n.* [L. *colloquium*, fr. *colloqui, -loculum*, to converse; *col-* + *loqui* to speak.] 1. Mutual discourse; conference. 2. In American colleges, a minor part in exhibitions. — **Col'lo-quist** (-kwĭst), *n.*

Col-lude' (-lūd'), *v. i.* [L. *colludere, -lusum; col-* + *ludere* to play.] To play into each other's hands.

Col-lu'sion (-lū'zhŭn), *n.* A colluding; deceit. — **Col-lu'sive, Col-lu'so-ry,** *a.* — **Col-lu'sive-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — COLLUSION; CONNIVANCE. — One guilty of *connivance* intentionally overlooks, and thus sanctions what he should prevent. One guilty of *collusion* unites with others (playing into their hands) for fraudulent purposes.

Co-logne' (kō-lōn'), *n.* [Orig. made in *Cologne*, French name of Köln, in Germany.] A perfumed toilet liquid.

Co'lon (kō'lŏn), *n.* [L. *colon, colum*, limb, the largest of the intestines, fr. Gr. *κῶλον*, and, in sense of the intestine, *κόλον*.] 1. That part of the large intestines between the cæcum and rectum. 2. A character [:] used to separate parts of a sentence complete in themselves.

Co'lo'nel (kûr'nel), *n.* [F.; It. *colonnello* commander of a column, fr. *colonna* column, L. *columna*.] Chief officer of a regiment. — **Co'lo'nel-cy, Co'lo'nel-ship,** *n.*

Co-lo'ni-al (kō-lō'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a colony.

Col'o-nist (kŏl'ō-nĭst), *n.* Member of a colony.

Col'o-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To establish a colony in; to people with colonists; to migrate to and settle in. — *v. i.* To remove to, and settle in, a distant country; to make a colony. — **Col'o-ni'zer,** *n.* — **Col'o-ni-za'tion,** *n.*

Col'on-nade' (-ŏn-nād'), *n.* [F.] A range of columns.

Col'o-ny (-ō-nȳ), *n.* [L. *colonia*, fr. *colonus* farmer, fr. *colere* to cultivate.] 1. A company of people transplanted to a remote country, and subject to the parent state. 2. A settlement. 3. A number of animals or plants living together, beyond their usual range.

Col'o-pho'ny (kŏl'ō-fō'nȳ *or* kō-lŏf'ō-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἡ κολοφωνία* (sc. *ῥητίνη* gum) resin.] Rosin.

Col'or (kŭl'ẽr), *n.* [Written also *colour*.] [OF. & L.] 1. A property of light, by which the hues of objects are

apprehended in vision. **2.** Any hue distinguished from white or black. **3.** Hue manifesting good health and spirits; ruddy complexion. **4.** A paint; pigment. **5.** That covering the real thing; semblance; disguise. **6.** A distinguishing badge, flag, etc. (usually in pl.). — *v. t.* **1.** To change the hue of; to dye; to tinge. **2.** To give a false appearance to; to make plausible; to palliate or excuse. — *v. i.* To acquire color; to turn red; to blush.

Col'or-a-ble (kŭl'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Specious; plausible.

Col'o-ra'do bee'tle (kŏl'ȯ-rä'dō bē't'l). A yellowish beetle, originally known in Colorado, destructive to the potato plant; — called also *potato beetle* and *potato bug.*

Col'or-a'tion (kŭl'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or art of coloring; state of being colored.

Col'ored (kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* **1** Having color; tinged; dyed; stained. **2.** Specious; plausible. **3.** Of some other color than black or white. **4.** Of some other color than white; — applied to persons of negro blood. **5.** Of some other color than green; — said of plants.

Col'or-ist, *n.* Painter skillful in use of colors.

Col'or-less, *a.* **1.** Without color; transparent. **2.** Free from manifestation of sentiment or feeling.

Co-los'sal (kō-lŏs'sal), *a.* [F.; L. *colosseus.* See COLOSSUS.] Of enormous size; gigantic; huge.

Col'os-se'um (kŏl'ŏs-sē'ŭm), *n.* [L.] The amphitheater of Vespasian in Rome. [Also written *Coliseum.*]

Co-los'sus (kō-lŏs'sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. COLOSSI (-sī), E. COLOSSUSES (-sŭs-ĕz). [L., fr. Gr. κολοσσός.] **1.** A statue of gigantic size. **2.** A man or beast of gigantic size.

Col'our (kŭl'ẽr), *n.* & *v.* Color.

Col'por'teur (kŏl'pŏr'tẽr), **Col'por'ter** (-tẽr), *n.* [F. *colporteur; col* (L. *collum*) neck + *porter* (L. *portare*) to carry.] A hawker; distributer of religious books.

Colt (kōlt), *n.* [AS.] Young of the horse kind.

Col'ter (kōl't'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *culter.*] The sharp fore iron of a plow. [Written also *coulter.*]

Colt'ish (kōlt'ĭsh), *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky.

‖ **Col'u-ber** (kŏl'ū-bẽr), *n.* [L., serpent.] A genus of harmless serpents. — **Col'u-brine** (-brīn), *a.*

Col'um-ba-ry (-ŭm-bā-rў), *n.* [L. *columbarium,* fr. *columba* dove.] A dovecote; pigeon house.

Co-lum'bi-a (kō-lŭm'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Fr. *Columbus.*] America; the United States. — **Co-lum'bi-an,** *a.*

Col'um-bine (kŏl'ŭm-bīn), *n.* [LL. *columbina,* fr. L. *columba* dove.] **1.** A flowering plant of several species. **2.** The sweetheart of Harlequin in pantomimes.

Col'u-mel'la (kŏl'ū-mĕl'lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *columen* column.] **1.** (*a*) An axis to which a carpel of a compound pistil may be attached. (*b*) A columnlike axis in capsules of mosses. **2.** Columnlike part of an animal body.

Col'umn (kŏl'ŭm), *n.* [L. *columna,* fr. *columen, culmen,* fr. *cellere* (used only in comp.), akin to E. *excel. Cf.* COLONEL.] **1.** A cylindrical support for a roof, ceiling, statue, etc. **2.** (*a*) A body of troops formed in ranks, one behind the other; — disting. fr. *line.* (*b*) A small army. **3.** A perpendicular set of lines in a book, etc., not extending across the page. — **Co-lum'nar** (kō-lŭm'nẽr), *a.*

Co-lure' (kō-lūr'), *n.* [F.; L. *coluri,* pl., fr. Gr. κόλουρος dock-tailed; fr. κόλος docked, stunted + οὐρά tail.] One of two great circles intersecting at right angles in the poles of the equator.

Col'za (kŏl'zȧ), *n.* [F., fr. D. *koolzaad,* prop., cabbage seed; *kool* (E. *cole*) + *zaad* (E. *seed*).] A cabbage whose seeds yield an illuminating and lubricating oil.

‖ **Co'ma** (kō'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. κῶμα lethargy, fr. κοιμᾶν to put to sleep.] A state of insensibility.

‖ **Co'ma,** *n.* [L., hair, fr. Gr. κόμη.] **1.** Envelope of a comet. **2.** Bunch of branches or hairs on plants.

Co'mate (-māt), *a.* [L. *comatus,* fr. *comare* to clothe with hair, fr. *coma* hair.] Encompassed with a coma, or bushy appearance, like hair; hairy. [panion.]

Co'-mate' (kō'māt'), *n.* [Pref. *co-* + *mate.*] A com-

Co'ma-tose' (kō'mȧ-tōs' *or* kŏm'-), **Co'ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* [Fr. *coma* lethargy.] Drowsy; lethargic.

Comb (kōm), *n.* [AS. *camb.*] **1.** A toothed instrument for cleansing and adjusting hair, wool, flax, etc.; currycomb. **2.** Crest or caruncle on a cock's head. **3.** Crest of a wave. **4.** Waxen walls of the cells in which bees store honey, eggs, etc.; honeycomb. — *v. t.* To cleanse or adjust (hair, wool, flax, etc.) with a comb. — *v. i.* To break with white foam, as waves. — **Comb'er,** *n.*

Com'bat (kŏm'bȧt *or* kŭm'bȧt), *v. t & i.* [F. *combattre;* pref. *com-* + *battre,* L. *batluere* to strike.] To fight; to oppose. — *n.* Struggle of no great magnitude. Single combat, a duel.

Syn. — See BATTLE, CONTEST.

Com'bat-ant (kŏm'bȧt-ant), *a.* [F. *combattant,* p. pr.] Contending; pugnacious. — *n.* One engaged in combat.

Com'bat-ive (kŏm'bȧt-Iv *or* kŏm-bȧt'Iv), *a.* Disposed to combat; pugnacious. — **Com'bat-ive-ness,** *n.*

Com'bi-na'tion (-bĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A combining; union. **2.** A uniting by chemical affinity, by which substances unite in definite proportions to form distinct compounds. **3.** *pl.* Different arrangements of objects into groups, without regard to order in each group.

Syn. — Alliance; league; conspiracy. See CABAL.

Com-bine' (kŏm-bīn'), *v. t. & i.* [LL. *combinare, -natum;* L. *com-* + *binus,* pl. *bini,* two and two, double. See BINARY.] To unite or join; to coalesce; to agree; to confederate. — **Com-bin'er,** *n.* [operation; jointly.]

Com-bin'ed-ly (-ĕd-lў), *adv.* In combination or co-

Comb'ing (kōm'Ing), *n.* **1.** Use of combs, to clean hair, wool, etc. **2.** *pl.* Anything caught or collected with a comb. **3.** *pl.* Coamings of a ship.

Com-bus'ti-ble (kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F.; fr. L. *comburere* to burn up; *com-* + *burere* (only in comp.).] **1.** Inflammable. **2.** Easily kindled or excited; fiery; irascible. — *n.* A substance liable to take fire and burn. — **Com-bus'ti-ble-ness, Com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'Ĭ-tў), *n.*

Com-bus'tion (-chŭn; 26), *n.* A burning.

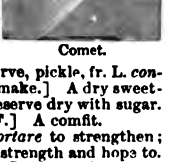
Come (kŭm), *v. i.* [*imp.* CAME (kām); *p. p.* COME (kŭm); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMING.] [AS *cuman.*] **1.** To draw near. **2.** To arrive. **3.** To appear. — **Com'er,** *n.*

Co-me'di-an (kō-mē'dĭ-an), *n.* **1.** An actor in comedy. **2.** A writer of comedy.

Com'e-dy (kŏm'ẽ-dў), *n.* [F. *comédie;* Gr. κωμῳδία; κῶμος jovial festivity + ἀείδειν to sing.] An amusing drama; play terminating happily; — opp. to *tragedy.*

Come'ly (kŭm'lў), *a.* [AS. *cymlic; cyme* suitable + *lic* like.] Pleasing; well-proportioned; proper; agreeable. — *adv.* In a becoming manner. — **Come'li-ness,** *n*

Co-mes'ti-ble (kō-mĕs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F.; fr. L. *comesus, comestus,* p. p. of *comedere* to eat; *com-* + *edere* to eat.] Eatable; esculent. — *n.* Something suitable to be eaten; — commonly in plural.



Comet.

Com'et (kŏm'ĕt), *n.* [L. *cometes, cometa,* fr. Gr. κομήτης comet, prop., long-haired, fr. κόμη hair, akin to L. *coma.*] A member of the solar system, usually moving in an elongated orbit, and consisting of three parts: the nucleus, the envelope, or coma, and the tail. — **Com'et-a-ry, Co-met'ic,** *a.*

Com'fit (kŭm'fĭt), *n.* [F. *confit,* prop. a p. p., fr. *confire* to preserve, pickle, fr. L. *conficere* to prepare; *con-* + *facere* to make.] A dry sweetmeat; a confection. — *v. t.* To preserve dry with sugar.

Com'fi-ture (-fĭ-tūr; 40), *n.* [F.] A comfit.

Com'fort (-fẽrt), *v. t.* [L. *confortare* to strengthen; *con-* + *fortis* strong.] To impart strength and hope to.

Syn. — To COMFORT; CONSOLE; SOLACE: cheer; revive; encourage; enliven; invigorate; inspirit; gladden; exhilarate; refresh; animate; confirm; strengthen. — *Console* signifies the giving sympathetic relief to the mind under affliction or sorrow. *Comfort* points to relief afforded by communication of positive pleasure, hope, and strength, as well as diminution of pain. To *solace* denotes the using of things to afford relief under suffering.

Comfort (kŭm'fĕrt), *n.* **1.** Encouragement; that which affords consolation. **2.** A state of quiet enjoyment, or whatever contributes to it. **3.** Unlawful support or encouragement.

Com'fort-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Affording comfort or consolation; cheering. **2.** In a condition of comfort; contented; cheerful. — *n.* A quilted coverlet for a bed. — **Com'fort-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Com'fort-a-bly**, *adv.*

Com'fort-er, *n.* **1.** One who comforts. **2.** The Holy Spirit. **3.** Woolen tippet. **4.** Wadded bedquilt. [*U. S.*]

Com'fort-less, *a.* Without comforts; in distress.

Com'frey (-frȳ), *n.* [L. *conferva*, fr. *confervere* to boil together, to heal.] A plant, whose mucilaginous root yields a decoction used in cough mixtures, etc.

Com'ic (kŏm'ĭk), **Com'ic-al**, *a.* [L. *comicus* pert. to comedy.] **1.** Relating to comedy, as distinct fr. tragedy. **2.** Causing mirth; ludicrous. — **Com'ic-al'i-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — See Droll.

Com'ing (kŭm'ĭng), *a.* Approaching; the next. — *n.* **1.** Approach; advent. **2.** The Second Advent of Christ.

Com'i-ty (kŏm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *comitas*, fr. *comis* courteous.] Mildness and suavity of manners; civility.

Com'ma (-mȧ), *n.* [L., part of a sentence, comma, Gr. *κόμμα* clause, fr. *κόπτειν* to cut off.] A character [,] marking the smallest divisions of a sentence.

Com-mand' (-mănd'; 6), *v. t.* [L. *com-* + *mandare* to commit to, to command.] **1.** To order with authority. **2.** To have control of; to have at one's disposal; to lead. **3.** To have within a sphere of control, access, or vision; to dominate by position; to overlook. **4.** To obtain as if by ordering; to receive as a due; to claim. — *v. i.* **1.** To have direct authority; to govern; to give orders. **2.** To have a view, as from a superior position.

Syn. — To bid; order; dictate; charge; govern. — *n.* **1.** An authoritative order. **2.** Possession or exercise of authority; power or right of control. **3.** Power to dominate, command, or overlook by means of position; scope of vision. **4.** A naval or military force or post, or the whole territory under control of a particular officer.

Syn. — Control; power; authority; rule; sovereignty; order; injunction; charge. See Direction.

Com'man-dant' (kŏm'mȧn-dănt'), *n.* [F., orig. p. pr. of *commander*.] A commander; commanding officer.

Com-mand'er (kŏm-mănd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who has supreme authority; leader; chief officer of an army or division of it. **2.** A naval officer next below a captain.

Syn. — See Chief.

Com-mand'er-y (-ȳ), **Com-mand'ry**, *n.* **1.** A district subject to a member of an order of knights called a *commander*; — called also a *preceptory*. **2.** A lodge of Knights Templars among Freemasons. [*U. S.*]

Com-mand'ing, *a.* **1.** Exercising authority. **2.** Fitted to control. **3.** Exalted; having strategic advantages.

Syn. — Authoritative; imperative; imperious.

Com-mand'ment, *n.* **1.** An order; mandate. **2.** One of the ten laws given by God at Mount Sinai.

Com-meas'ur-a-ble (-mĕzh'ŭr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Having the same measure; commensurate; proportional.

Com-mem'o-rate (-mĕm'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *commemorare*, *-atum*, to remember; *com-* + *memorare* to mention, fr. *memor* mindful.] To call to remembrance by a special observance; to celebrate with honor and solemnity. — **Com-mem'o-ra'tion**, *n.* — **Com-mem'o-ra-tive, Com-mem'o-ra-to-ry**, *a.* — **Com-mem'o-ra'tor**, *n.*

Syn. — See Celebrate.

Com-mence' (-mĕns'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *commencer*, fr. L. *com-* + *initiare* to begin. See Initiate.] To begin.

Com-mence'ment, *n.* [F.] **1.** Origin; beginning. **2.** Day when colleges and universities confer degrees.

Com-mend' (-mĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *commendare*; *com-* + *mandare* to command.] **1.** To give in charge for care. **2.** To recommend; to praise. — **Com-mend'a-ble**, *a.* — **Com-mend'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Com-mend'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Com'men-da'tion**, *n.* — **Com-mend'a-to-ry**, *a.*

Com-men'su-ra-ble (-mĕn'shŭ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *commensurabilis*.] Having a common measure. — **Com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (kŏm-mĕn'shŭ-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Com-men'su-ra-bly**, *adv.*

Com-men'su-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* To reduce to a common measure; to adjust. — *a.* Having a common measure; proportionate. — **Com-men'su-rate-ly**, *adv.*

Com-men'su-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A commensurating or being commensurate.

Com'ment (kŏm'mĕnt), *v. i.* [L. *commentari* to meditate upon; *com-* + root of *meminisse* to remember.] To explain. — *n.* A remark or criticism.

Com'men-ta-ry (-mĕn-tȧ-rȳ), *n.* **1.** A series of comments or annotations. **2.** A brief account of events; a memorandum; — usually in *pl.* [comments.

Com'men-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), **Com'ment'er**, *n.* One who

Com'merce (-mẽrs), *n.* [F.; L. *commercium*; *com-* + *merx* merchandise.] **1.** Exchange of commodities; extended trade. **2** Social intercourse. — **Com-mer'cial** (-mẽr'shal), *a.* — **Com-mer'cial-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Trade; traffic; dealings; intercourse.

Com'mi-na'tion (kŏm'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *commination*, fr. *com-* + *minari* to threaten.] A threat. — **Com-min'a-to-ry** (-mĭn'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.*

Com-min'gle (-mĭn'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To mingle or blend.

Com'mi-nute (kŏm'mĭ-nūt), *v. t.* [L. *comminuere*, *-minutum*; *com-* + *minuere* to lessen.] To reduce to minute particles; to grind. — **Com'mi-nu'tion**, *n.*

Com-mis'er-ate (-mĭz'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *commiserari*, *-ratus*; *com-* + *miserari* to pity.] To feel sorrow or regret for; to pity. — **Com-mis'er-a'tion**, *n.* — **Com-mis'er-a-tive** (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* — **Com-mis'er-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.*

Syn. — To pity; compassionate; lament; condole.

Com'mis-sa'ri-al (kŏm'mĭs-sā'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to a commissary.

Com'mis-sa'ri-at (-āt), *n.* [F.] (*a*) Supply of armies and military posts. (*b*) Officers charged with such service.

Com'mis-sa-ry (-sȧ-rȳ), *n.* [LL. *commissarius*, fr. L. *committere*, *-missum*, to commit.] **1.** One charged with some duty; commissioner. **2.** An officer who provides food for troops or a military post.

Com-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *commissio*.] **1.** A committing, doing, or performing. **2.** A charge; instructions how to execute a trust. **3.** A warrant granting powers to perform certain duties, or conferring rank. **4.** A company of persons joined in executing some trust. **5.** (*a*) Something to be done for another. (*b*) Allowance to an agent for transacting business.

Syn. — Charge; warrant; authority; office; trust. — *v. t.* To give a commission to; to empower or authorize. — **Com-mis'sion-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To appoint; depute; authorise; empower.

‖ **Com-mis'sion-naire'** (kŏm-mĭsh'ŭn-ãr'; *F.* kō-mē-syō-nãr'), *n* [F.] **1.** An agent. **2.** A guide.

Com'mis-sure (kŏm'mĭ-shụr *or* kŏm-mĭsh'ụr; 40, 41), *n.* [L. *commissura* a joining together.] **1.** A joint or closure; cleft or juncture. **2.** Line of junction.

Com-mit' (kŏm-mĭt'), *v. t.* [L. *committere*, *-missum*; *com-* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To give in trust; to consign. **2.** To imprison. **3.** To perpetrate (a crime, sin, etc.). **4.** To pledge or bind; to compromise (one's self).

Syn. — To Commit; Intrust; Consign. — *Commit* may express only the general idea of delivering into the charge of another, or it may mean the intrusting to a superior power, or to a careful servant, or consigning, as to writing or paper, to the flames, or to prison. To *intrust* denotes the committing in the exercise of trust. To *consign* is to put the thing transferred out of one's own control.

Com-mit'ment, Com-mit'tal, *n.* **1.** A putting in charge or trust; a committing to prison. **2.** Warrant to imprison a person. **3.** A referring to a committee for report. **4.** Perpetration of a crime or blunder. **5.** A pledging or engaging; a compromising; a being pledged.

Com-mit'tee (-tē), *n.* [LL. *comitatus* jurisdiction.] A body of persons appointed to attend to any business.

Com-mix' (-mĭks'), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *com-* + *mix*.] To

mix together; to blend. — **Com-mix'ion** (kŏm-mĭk'-shŭn), **Com-mix'ture** (-mĭks'tŭr), *n.*

Com-mode' (kŏm-mōd'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *com-* + *modus* measure, mode.] A piece of furniture of various kinds.

Com-mo'di-ous (-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *commodiosus.*] Adapted to its use or to necessities; convenient.

Syn. — Convenient; fit; proper; useful; spacious.

Com-mod'i-ty (-mŏd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *commodité* convenience, fr. L. *commoditas.*] That which affords convenience or profit; goods, wares, produce, etc.

Com'mo-dore' (kŏm'mō-dōr'), *n.* [Prob. corruption of *commander.*] A naval officer commanding a squadron.

Com'mon (-mŭn), *a.* [OE. & F. *commun*, fr. L. *communis*; *com-* + *munis* ready to be of service; cf. E. *mean* low, common.] **1.** Belonging equally to more than one. **2.** General; public. **3.** Often met with; usual. **4.** Not distinguished or exceptional; ordinary.

Common council, the representative (legislative) body, or lower branch of the representative body, of a municipal corporation. — **Common gender**, the gender comprising words that may be either masculine or feminine. — **Common law**, law receiving its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception; — distinguished from *statute law.* — **Common noun**, the name of any one of a class of objects, as distinguished from a *proper noun* (the name of a particular person or thing). — **Common pleas**, a court for trying civil actions. In the United States, it has sometimes both civil and criminal jurisdiction. — **Common prayer**, the liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal church. — **Common school**, a school maintained at the public expense, and open to all. — **Common sense**, sound judgment.

Syn. — General; public; popular; national; universal; frequent; customary; familiar; vulgar; mean; trite; commonplace. See MUTUAL, ORDINARY, GENERAL.

— *n.* A tract of ground for use by the public. — *v. i.* **1.** To have a joint right. **2.** To board together.

Com'mon-age (-ĭj), *n.* Right of pasturing on a common; right of using anything in common with others.

Com'mon-al-ty (-ăl-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *communalté.*] The common people; classes below the rank of nobility.

Com'mon-er, *n.* **1.** One of the commonalty. **2.** A member of the British House of Commons. **3.** One who has a joint right in common ground.

Com'mon-ly, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily.

Com'mon-ness, *n.* **1.** The being common or usual. **2.** Triteness; meanness.

Com'mon-place' (-plās'), *a.* Common; ordinary. — *n.* **1.** An idea or expression wanting originality or interest; a platitude. **2.** A memorandum.

Com'mons (-mŭnz), *n. pl.* **1.** The mass of the people, as disting. fr. the nobility. [*Eng.*] **2.** House of Commons, or representative house of the British Parliament. **3.** Provisions; food; fare, provided at a common table.

Com'mon-wealth' (-mŭn-wĕlth'), **Com'mon-weal'** (-wēl'), *n.* [*Common* + *wealth* or *weal.*] **1.** A state; body politic. **2.** People of a state; the public.

Syn. — State; realm; republic.

Com-mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *commotio.*] **1.** Disturbed or violent motion. **2.** Popular tumult; disturbance; riot. **3.** Agitation; heat; excitement.

Syn. — Excitement; disturbance; tumult; disorder.

Com'mu-nal (-mū-năl), *a.* Pertaining to a commune.

Com'mu-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A French political doctrine that each commune forms a state independent of the national government; — not to be confounded with *communism.* — **Com'mu-nal-ist**, *n.* — **Com'mu-nal-is'tic**, *a.*

Com-mune' (kŏ n-mūn'), *v. i.* [OF. *communier*, fr. L. *communicare* to communicate, fr. *communis* common.] **1.** To converse together familiarly; to take counsel. **2.** To receive the communion or Lord's supper.

Com'mune (kŏm'mūn), *n.* Communion; sympathetic intercourse between friends.

Com'mune, *n.* [F., fr. *commun.* See COMMON.] **1.** A small territorial district in France under a mayor and municipal council; inhabitants, or government, of such a district. **2.** Absolute municipal self-government.

Com-mu'ni-ca-ble (kŏm-mū'nĭ-ká-b'l), *a.* Capable of being communicated, or imparted.

Com-mu'ni-cant, *n.* [L. *communicans*, p. pr.] A partaker of the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Com-mu'ni-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *communicare, -catum*, to communicate, fr. *communis.*] **1.** To impart; to convey. **2.** To make known; to recount.

Syn. — To COMMUNICATE; IMPART; REVEAL; bestow; confer; disclose; tell; announce; recount; make known. — *Communicate* denotes the allowing of others to partake in common with ourselves. *Impart* is to give to others a part of what we had held as our own, or make them our partners. To *reveal* is to disclose something concealed. — *v. i.* **1.** To participate; to possess in common. **2.** To have intercourse or be the means of intercourse. **3.** To partake of the Lord's supper; to commune.

Com-mu'ni-ca'tion, *n.* **1.** A communicating. **2.** Intercourse; conference. **3** Means of passing from place to place; a connecting passage. **4.** Intelligence; news; a message. **5.** Participation in the Lord's supper.

Syn. — Correspondence; conference; intercourse.

Com-mu'ni-ca-tive (-mū'nĭ-ká-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to communicate. — **Com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*

Com-mun'ion (-mūn'yŭn), *n.* [L. *communio.* See COMMON.] **1.** A sharing. **2.** Intercourse. **3.** Body of Christians of one faith and discipline. **4.** The Lord's supper.

Syn. — Share; participation; fellowship; converse; intercourse; unity; concord; agreement.

Com'mu-nism (kŏm'mū-nĭz'm), *n.* A scheme to equalize social conditions, and distribute wealth equally to all.

Com'mu-nist, *n.* An advocate of communism. — **Com'mu-nis'tic**, *a.*

Com-mu'ni-ty (-mū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *communitas.*] **1.** Common possession or enjoyment. **2.** Body of people or animals living in the same place under the same conditions. **3.** Society at large; a commonwealth; the public.

Com-mut'a-ble (-mū'tá-b'l), *a.* Capable of being commuted. — **Com-mut'a-ble-ness**, **Com-mu'ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Com'mu-ta'tion (-mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Exchange. **2.** Change of a penalty or punishment by the power of the state. **3.** Substitution of a less thing for a greater; esp., a substitution of one form of payment for another.

Com-mut'a-tive (-mū'tá-tĭv), *a.* Relative to exchange; interchangeable; reciprocal.

Com'mu-ta'tor (kŏm'mū-tā'tĕr), *n.* An electrical apparatus to change the direction of a current.

Com-mute' (kŏm-mūt'), *v. t.* [L. *commutare, -tatum; com-* + *mutare* to change.] To exchange; to put something else in place of, or a single thing for an aggregate. — *v. i.* **1.** To bargain for exemption. **2.** To pay in gross instead of part by part. — **Com-mut'er**, *n.*

Com-pact' (kŏm-păkt'), *a.* [L. *compingere, -pactum*, to unite; *com-* + *pangere* to fix.] **1.** Closely united; firm; solid; dense. **2.** Brief. — *v. t.* To unite firmly; to consolidate. — **Com-pact'ly**, *adv.* — **Com-pact'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Firm; close; solid; dense; pithy; sententious.

Com'pact (kŏm'păkt), *n.* [L. *compactum.* See PACT.] An agreement; covenant; contract.

Syn. — See COVENANT.

Com-pan'ion (-păn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *compagnon*; fr. L. *com-* + *panis* bread.] One associated with others; a comrade; partner. — **Com-pan'ion-ship**, *n.*

Syn. — Associate; mate; partner; ally; accomplice.

Com-pan'ion-a-ble, *a.* Agreeable as a companion.

Com'pa-ny (kŭm'pá-nĭ), *n.* [F. *compagnie.*] **1.** An accompanying; society. **2.** A companion or companions. **3.** Assemblage of persons. **4.** Guests, disting. fr. members of a family. **5.** Association for carrying on some business; corporation; firm. **6.** A subdivision of a regiment of troops under a captain. **7.** Crew of a ship. **8.** Body of actors in a theater.

Syn. — Assemblage; society; group; troop; crew; corporation; fraternity; partnership; union; party.

Com'pa-ra-ble (kŏm'pá-rá-b'l), *a.* [F.] Capable, or worthy, of comparison. — **Com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*

Com-par'a-tive (kŏm-păr'ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to comparison. **2.** Proceeding from, or by, comparison. **3.** Relative; not positive or absolute. **4.** Expressing a grammatical degree greater or less than the positive degree of the quality denoted by an adjective or adverb. — *n.* Comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs; form expressing the comparative degree. — **Com-par'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

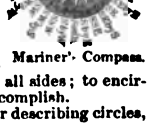
Com-pare' (-păr'), *v. t.* [L. *comparare; com-* + *par* equal.] **1.** To examine qualities of (persons or things) to discover resemblances or differences; to regard discriminatingly. **2.** To liken. **3.** To inflect (adjectives) by degrees of comparison. — *v. i.* **1.** To be like or equal; to admit, or be worthy of, comparison. **2.** To vie.

Syn. — To COMPARE, COMPARE WITH, COMPARE TO. Things are compared *with* each other to learn their relative value or excellence. One thing is compared *to* another because of similarity between them.

Com-par'i-son (-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* **1.** A comparing; relative estimate. **2.** Illustration; similitude. **3.** Inflection of an adjective or adverb, to denote degrees of quality or quantity. **4.** A simile. **5.** Phrenological faculty of perceiving resemblances and contrasts.

Com-part'ment (-pärt'ment), *n.* [F. *compartiment*; L. *com-* + *partiri* to share, *pars, partis,* part.] One of the separate parts of any inclosure.

Com'pass (kŭm'pas), *n.* [F. *compas,* fr. LL. *com-* + *passus* pace.] **1.** A passing round; circuit. **2.** Inclosing limit; boundary; circumference. **3.** Inclosed space; extent. **4.** Reach; capacity; sphere. **5.** Moderate bounds; due limits. **6.** Range of musical tones within the capacity of a voice or instrument. **7.** A magnetic instrument indicating the north.

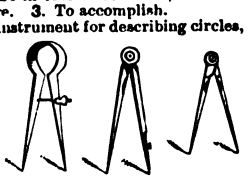


Mariner's Compass.

Compass card, the circular card attached to the needles used by mariners in navigation.

— *v. t.* **1.** To go entirely round; to make the circuit of. **2.** To inclose on all sides; to encircle; to invest; to besiege. **3.** To accomplish.

Com'pass-es, *n. pl.* Instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, etc.



Compasses.

Com-pas'sion (kŏm-păsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *compassio,* fr. *com-* + *pati* to suffer.] A suffering with another.

Syn. — Sympathy; commiseration; fellow-feeling. See PITY.

Com-pas'sion-ate (-ăt), *a.* Disposed to pity; sympathetic. — *v. t.* To sympathize with.

Com-pat'i-ble (-păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *compatibilis.* See COMPASSION.] Capable of existing in harmony.

Syn. — Consistent; suitable; agreeable; accordant.

Com-pa'tri-ot (-pā'trĭ-ŏt), *n.* [LL. *compatriota; com-* + *patriota* a native.] One of the same country. — *a.* Having a common sentiment of patriotism.

Com-peer' (-pēr'), *n.* [L. *compar; com-* + *par* equal.] An equal, as in rank, age, prowess, etc.; mate.

Com-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.* [L. *compellere, -pulsum; com-* + *pellere* to drive.] **1.** To drive or urge irresistibly. **2.** To force to yield; to overpower. — **Com-pel'la-ble,** *a.*

Syn. — See COERCE.

Com'pel-la'tion (kŏm'pĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compellatio,* fr. *compellere.*] Style of address; appellation.

Com'pend (-pĕnd), *n.* A compendium; summary.

Com-pen'di-ous (-pĕn'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *compendiosus.*] Containing the substance of a subject in a narrow compass; summarized. — **Com-pen'di-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Short; summary; abridged; brief; concise.

Com-pen'di-um, *n.* [L. *com-* + *pendere* to weigh.] A brief composition, abridging a larger system; summary.

Syn. — See ABRIDGMENT.

Com'pen-sate (kŏm'pĕn-sāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *compensare, -satum.*] **1.** To make equal return; to requite suitably. **2.** To be equivalent to; to make amends for.

Syn. — To recompense; indemnify; reward; requite.

Com'pen-sa'tion, *n.* **1.** A compensating. **2.** An equivalent; that which compensates for loss or privation.

Syn. — Recompense; reward; indemnification; consideration; requital; satisfaction; set-off.

Com-pen'sa-tive (-pĕn'sā-tĭv), **Com-pen'sa-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends.

Com-pete' (-pēt'), *v. i.* [L. *competere, -petitum; com-* + *petere* to seek.] To contend emulously; to rival.

Com'pe-tence (-pē-tens), **Com'pe-ten-cy** (-ten-sĭ), } *n.* [F. *compétence;* L. *com-* } A being competent; adequacy. **2.** Property sufficient for comfort. **3.** (*a*) Legal capacity. (*b*) Right; power.

Com'pe-tent, *a.* [F.; LL. *competere* to strive after together, to be fit.] Answering to all requirements; fit.

Syn. — See QUALIFIED.

Com'pe-ti'tion (-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Emulous contest.

Syn. — See EMULATION.

Com-pet'i-tive (-pĕt'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to competition; producing competition.

Com-pet'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] A rival.

Com'pi-la'tion (-pĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A compiling or gathering from various sources. **2.** That which is compiled, or made from materials gathered from others.

Com-pile' (-pīl'), *v. t.* [L. *compilare* to pillage; *com-* + *pilare* to plunder.] To put together in a new form out of materials already existing. — **Com-pil'er,** *n.*

Com-pla'cent (-plā'sent), *a.* [L. *complacens; com-* + *placere* to please.] Self-satisfied. — **Com-pla'cence, Com-pla'cen-cy,** *n.* — **Com-pla'cent-ly,** *adv.*

Com-plain' (-plān'), *v. i.* [F. *complaindre;* L. *com-* + *plangere* to beat the breast in grief.] **1.** To express grief, censure, etc. **2.** To accuse. — **Com-plain'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To repine; grumble; regret; murmur.

Com-plain'ant, *n.* **1.** One who complains. **2.** (*a*) One making a legal complaint. (*b*) One suing in equity.

Com-plaint' (-plānt'), *n.* **1.** Expression of grief, pain, or resentment; fault-finding. **2.** Cause of complaining. **3.** Ailment; disease. **4.** A legal charge; accusation.

Syn. — Lamentation; murmuring; sorrow; grief; disease; illness; disorder; malady; ailment.

Com'plai-sance' (-plā-zăns'), *n.* [F.] Disposition to please or oblige; obliging compliance with others' wishes.

Syn. — Civility; courtesy; suavity; good breeding.

Com'plai-sant' (-zănt'), *a.* [F. See COMPLACENT.] Desirous to please; compliant. — **Com'plai-sant'ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Courteous; gracious; well-bred. See OBLIGING.

Com'ple-ment (-plē-ment), *n.* [L. *complementum.*] **1.** That which fills up or completes. **2.** That which is required to supply a deficiency, or to complete a symmetrical whole. **3.** Full quantity, or amount; complete set. — **Com'ple-men'tal, Com'ple-men'ta-ry,** *a.*

Com-plete' (-plēt'), *a.* [L. *complere, -pletum,* to fill up; *com-* + *plere* to fill.] **1.** Filled up; with no part lacking. **2.** Finished; ended. **3.** Having all the botanical parts or organs which belong to the typical form.

Syn. — See WHOLE.

— *v. t.* To perfect; to accomplish; to fulfill; to finish.

Syn. — To perform; execute; finish; end; effect; accomplish; effectuate; fulfill; bring to pass.

Com-plete'ly, *adv.* In a complete manner; fully.

Com-plete'ness, *n.* The state of being complete.

Com-ple'tion (-plē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A making complete. **2.** The being complete; fulfillment; accomplishment.

Com'plex (-plĕks), *a.* [L. *complecti, -plexus,* to comprise; *com-* + *plectere* to twist.] **1.** Composed of two or more parts; not simple. **2.** Complicated.

Syn. — See INTRICATE.

Com-plex'ion (-plĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *complexio.* See COMPLEX, *a.*] **1.** Color of the skin, esp. of the face. **2.** General appearance. — **Com-plex'ion-al,** *a.*

Com-plex'i-ty (-plĕks'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being complex. **2.** That which is complex; complication.

Com-plex'ly (kŏm-plĕks'lĭ), *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.

Com-pli'ance (kŏm-plī'ans), *n.* **1.** A complying; a yielding; concession. **2.** Disposition to yield to others; complaisance. — **Com-pli'ant**, *a.* — **Com-pli'ant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Concession; obedience; execution; assent.

Com'pli-ca-cy (-plĭ-kā-sĭ), *n.* A being complicate.

Com'pli-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *complicare, -catum*, to fold together. See COMPLEX.] Composed of two or more parts united; complex; involved. — *v. t.* To fold or twist together; to combine so as to make intricate or difficult. — **Com'pli-cate-ly**, *adv.* — **Com'pli-cate-ness**, *n.*

Com'pli-ca'tion, *n.* A complicating or being complicated; intricate relation of parts; complexity.

Com-plic'i-ty (-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *complicité.*] The being an accomplice; participation in guilt.

Com'pli-ment (-plĭ-ment), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *complere* to fill up.] Expression of approbation, civility, or admiration; a flattering attention; a ceremonious greeting.

Syn. — See ADULATION.

— *v. t.* & *i.* To praise, flatter, or gratify. — **Com'pli-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.*

Syn. — To praise; flatter; adulate; commend.

Com'pline } (-plīn), *n.* [OE. & OF. *complie*, fr. LL.
Com'plin } *completa* exercise which completes the service of the day.] Evening prayer.

Com'plot (kŏm'plŏt), *n.* [F.] A plotting together.

Com-plot' (kŏm-plŏt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To plot or plan together; to conspire; to join in a secret design.

Com-ply' (-plī'), *v. i.* [Perh. fr. *compliment.*] To yield assent; to acquiesce.

Com-po'nent (-pō'nent), *a.* [L. *componens.* See COMPOUND.] Composing; constituting. — *n.* An ingredient.

Com-port' (-pōrt'), *v. i.* [L. *comportare* to bring together; *com-* + *portare* to carry.] To agree; to suit. — *v. t.* To conduct. — **Com-port'ment**, *n.*

Com-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *composer; com-* + *poser* to place.] **1.** To put together; to fashion. **2.** To constitute. **3.** To adjust. **4.** To quiet. **5.** To arrange (types) in a composing stick for printing; to set (type).

Com-posed' (-pōzd'), *a.* Free from agitation; calm. — **Com-pos'ed-ly** (kŏm-pōz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **Com-pos'ed-ness**, *n.*

Com-pos'er (-pōz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who composes; an author, esp. of music. **2.** Adjuster of a difference.

Com-pos'ing, *a.* **1.** Tending to compose or soothe. **2.** Pertaining to composition.

Com-pos'ite (-pŏz'ĭt), *a.* [L. *componere, -positum.*] **1.** Made up of distinct parts; compounded. **2.** Belonging to an architectural order composed of the Ionic order grafted upon the Corinthian. **3.** Bearing involucrate heads of many small florets, as the daisy, thistle, and dandelion.

Composite number, one which can be divided exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 6 by 2 or 3.

Composite Order (*Arch.*).

Com'po-si'tion (-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *compositio.*] **1.** A composing. **2.** A being put together or composed; combination; adjustment. **3.** A mass formed by combining other substances. **4.** A literary, musical, or artistic production. **5.** Mutual agreement to terms for settling a difference.

Com-pos'i-tor (-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who composes or sets in order. **2.** One who sets type.

Com'post (-pŏst), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *compositus*, p. p.] A mixture for fertilizing land. — *v. t.* To manure.

Com-po'sure (-pō'zhŭr), *n.* Calm; repose.

Com-pound' (kŏm-pound'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *componere, -positum; com-* + *ponere* to put.] **1.** To combine or unite. **2.** To change by combination with something else. **3.** To settle; to compromise.

Com'pound (kŏm'pound), *a.* Composed of two or more elements, ingredients, or parts; composite. — *n.* **1.** Thing formed by mixture. **2.** Chemical union of ingredients, forming a distinct substance.

Com'pre-hend' (-prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *comprehendere, -hensum; com-* + *prehendere* to grasp.] **1.** To contain; to include. **2.** To take in by implication; to imply. **3.** To take into the mind; to understand.

Syn. — To contain; include; comprise; embody; involve; imply; apprehend; understand. See APPREHEND.

Com'pre-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being comprehended or comprised. **2.** Intelligible. — **Com'pre-hen'si-ble-ness, Com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Com'pre-hen'sion (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A comprehending, containing, or comprising. **2.** Perception.

Com'pre-hen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Including much. — **Com'pre-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Com'pre-hen'sive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Extensive; wide; large; full; compendious.

Com-press' (kŏm-prĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *comprimere, -pressum; com-* + *premere* to press.] To press together; to force into a narrower compass. — **Com-press'or**, *n.*

Syn. — To crowd; squeeze; condense; reduce; abridge.

Com'press (kŏm'prĕs), *n.* A pad used to cover the dressing of wounds and make due pressure on any part.

Com-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being compressed. — **Com-press'i-ble-ness, Com-press'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* [ing compressed.

Com-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A compressing, or be-

Com-press'ive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Compressing.

Com-pres'sure (-prĕsh'ụr; 40), *n.* Compression.

Com-prise' (-prīz'), *v. t.* [F. *compris, comprise*, p. p. of *comprendre*, L. *comprehendere.* See COMPREHEND.] To comprehend; to include. — **Com-pris'al**, *n.*

Syn. — To embrace; include; inclose; involve; imply.

Com'pro-mise (kŏm'prō-mīz), *n.* [L. *compromissum* mutual promise to abide by an arbiter's decision, fr. *com-* + *promittere* to promise.] **1.** An agreement in which mutual concessions are made. **2.** A surrender. — *v. t.* **1.** To adjust by mutual concessions; to compound. **2.** To pledge by some act or declaration; to put to hazard. — *v. i.* To make concessions for peace.

Com'pro-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [L. *compromittere.*] **1.** To promise. **2.** To endanger; to compromise.

Comp-trol' (kŏn-trōl'), *n.* & *v.* Control.

Comp-trol'ler (-lẽr), *n.* A controller; a public officer whose duty is to examine and certify accounts.

Com-pul'sion (kŏm-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* A compelling, or being compelled; constraint.

Syn. — See CONSTRAINT.

Com-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Having power to compel; exercising or applying compulsion. — **Com-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Com-pul'so-ry (-sŏ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Constraining. **2.** Obligatory; necessary. — **Com-pul'so-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Com-punc'tion (-pŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [OF.; L. *compunctio*, fr. *compungere, -punctum*, to prick; *com-* + *pungere* to prick, sting. See PUNGENT.] A pricking of heart; sting of conscience. — **Com-punc'tious**, *a.*

Syn. — COMPUNCTION; REMORSE; CONTRITION. — *Remorse* is anguish of soul under a sense of guilt. *Compunction* is pain from an awakened conscience. Neither implies true *contrition*, which denotes self-condemnation and repentance. See REGRET.

Com'pu-ta'tion (-pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A computing. **2.** Result of computation; amount computed.

Syn. — Reckoning; calculation; estimate; account.

Com-pute' (-pūt'), *v. t.* [L. *computare.* See COUNT, *v. t.*] To reckon; to count. — **Com-put'er**, *n.*

Syn. — See CALCULATE.

Com'rade (kŏm'rād *or* -răd), *n.* [Sp. *camarada*, fr. L. *camara* chamber; hence, a chamber-fellow.] A mate, companion, or associate. — **Com'rade-ship**, *n.*

Con (kŏn), *adv.* [Abbr. fr. L. *contra* against.] Against the affirmative side; in opposition; — antithesis of *pro.*

Con, *v. t.* [AS. *cunnan* to know, be able; *cunnian* to try, test. See CAN, *v. t.* & *i.*] To study; to memorize.

Con (kŏn), *v. t.* [OE. *conduen*, F. *conduir* to conduct, fr. L. *conducere*.] To conduct the steering of (a vessel).

Con-cat'e-nate (-kăt'ē-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *concatenare, -natum*.] To link together; to unite in a series or chain. — **Con-cat'e-na'tion**, *n.*

Con'cave (kŏn'kāv *or* kŏn'-), *a.* [L. *concavus; con-* + *cavus* hollow.] Hollow and curved or rounded. — *n.* Arched vault; recess. — **Con-cav'i-ty** (kŏn-kăv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Con-ceal' (kŏn-sēl'), *v. t.* [L. *concelare; con-* + *celare* to hide.] To hide from observation; to withhold knowledge of. — **Con-ceal'a-ble**, *a.* — **Con-ceal'ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To Conceal; Hide; Disguise; Dissemble; Secrete; cover; screen. — To *hide* is the generic term. To *conceal* is not to make known what we wish to keep secret. To *disguise* or *dissemble* is to conceal by false appearance. To *secrete* is to hide in a secret place.

Con-cede' (-sēd'), *v. t.* [L. *concedere, -cessum; con-* + *cedere* to yield.] 1. To yield; to surrender. 2. To grant, as a right or privilege. 3. To admit to be true; to acknowledge. — *v. i.* To make concession.

Syn. — To grant; allow; admit; yield; surrender.

Con-ceit' (-sēt'), *n.* [L. *conceptus*, fr. *concipere* to conceive.] 1. That which is formed in the mind; idea; thought; conception. 2. Quickness of apprehension; lively fancy. 3. Extravagant notion; quaint fancy; witty thought; whim; quip. 4. An overweening idea of one's self; vanity. — *v. t.* To conceive; to imagine.

Con-ceit'ed, *a.* Entertaining high opinion of one's self. — **Con-ceit'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-ceit'ed-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Vain; proud; opinionated; egotistical.

Con-ceiv'a-ble (-sēv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being conceived, imagined, or understood. — **Con-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

Con-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.* [L. *concipere; con-* + *capere* to seize.] 1. To receive into the womb and begin to breed. 2. To form in the mind; to originate. 3. To comprehend. — *v. i.* 1. To become pregnant. 2. To have an idea or opinion; to think.

Syn. — To apprehend; imagine; understand; think.

Con-cen'ter | (-sĕn'tẽr), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Con-**Con-cen'tre** | centered or -centred (-tẽrd); *p. pr.* -centering (-tẽr-ĭng) or -centring (-trĭng).] [F. *concentrer*, fr. L. *con-* + *centrum* center.] To concentrate.

Con-cen'trate (kŏn-sĕn'trāt *or* kŏn'sĕn-), *v. t. & i.* 1. To bring to, or meet in, a common center; to gather into one body, mass, or force. 2. To increase in strength and diminish in bulk; to condense. — **Con'cen-tra'tor**, *n.*

Syn. — To combine; to condense; to consolidate.

Con'cen-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A concentrating or becoming concentrated; condensation. 2. The reducing the volume of a liquid, as by evaporation. 3. The removing dross of ore and compacting the valuable part.

Con-cen'tra-tive (-sĕn'trā-tĭv), *a.* Concentrating. — **Con-cen'tra-tive-ness**, *n.*

Con-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* Having a common center. — **Con-cen'tric-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'cen-tric'i-ty** (-trĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Con'cept (-sĕpt), *n.* An abstract general conception; [a notion.

Con'cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *conceptio*, fr. *concipere* to conceive.] 1. A conceiving in the womb. 2. A being conceived. 3. Formation in the mind of an image or notion; apprehension. 4. Image formed in the mind; notion; judgment.

Con-cern' (-sẽrn'), *v. t.* [L. *concernere* to mix together, as in a sieve; *con-* + *cernere* to separate.] To relate or belong to; to concern. — *n.* 1. That which relates to one; affair. 2. Interest; moment. 3. Regard; anxiety. 4. A firm and its business.

Syn. — Anxiety; business; moment. See Care.

Con-cern'ing, *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding.

Con-cern'ment (-ment), *n.* That in which one is concerned; affair; interest; importance; participation; solicitude; anxiety.

Con-cert' (kŏn-sẽrt'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *concerter*, L. *con-* + *serere* to join together.] To plan together; to adjust by agreement; to arrange.

Con'cert (kŏn'sẽrt), *n.* [F.] 1. Agreement in a plan; simultaneous action. 2. Harmony; concord. 3. A musical entertainment.

Con'cer-ti'na (-sẽr-tē'nă), *n.* A kind of accordion.

Con-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. A conceding or yielding. 2. That which is granted; boon.

Concertina.

Con-ces'sive (-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* Implying concession.

Conch (kŏnk), *n.* [L. *concha*, Gr. κόγχη.] 1. A marine univalve shell. 2. The external ear.

Con'choid (kŏn'koid), *n.* [Gr. κογχοειδής; κόγχη shell + εἶδος form.] A peculiar geometrical curve.

Con-choid'al (-koid'al), *a.* Having elevations or depressions like one half of a bivalve shell.

Con-chol'o-gy (-kŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [*Conch* + *-logy*.] Science of Mollusca and their shells. — **Con-chol'o-gist**, *n.* — **Con'cho-log'ic-al** (-kŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

‖ **Con'cierge'** (kŏn'sy'ārzh'), *n.* [F.] A janitor.

Con-cil'i-ate (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-āt; 26), *v. t.* [L. *conciliare, -atum*, to unite.] To win over from a state of hostility; to gain the good will of. — **Con-cil'i-a'tion**, *n.* — **Con-cil'i-a-to-ry**, *a.*

Syn. — To reconcile; propitiate; appease; pacify.

Con-cise' (-sīs'), *a.* [L. *concisus* cut off, short; *con-* + *caedere* to cut.] Expressing much in a few words; brief and compacted. — **Con-cise'ly**, *adv.* — **Con-cise'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See Laconic, and Terse.

Con-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A cutting off; schism.

Con'clave (kŏn'klāv *or* kŏn'-), *n.* [L. *conclave* room that may be locked; *con-* + *clavis* key.] 1. Rooms where the Roman Catholic cardinals meet to choose a pope. 2. The body of cardinals. 3. A private meeting.

Con-clude' (kŏn-klūd'), *v. t.* [L. *concludere, -clusum; con-* + *claudere* to shut.] 1. To reach as an end of reasoning; to close (an argument) by inferring. 2. To determine; to judge. 3. To end; to finish. 4. To bring about as a result. — *v. i.* 1. To come to an end; to terminate. 2. To reach a decision. — **Con-clud'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To infer; decide; determine; finish; end.

Con-clu'sion (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conclusio.*] 1. Last part of anything; close; end. 2. Final decision. 3. Inference or result of reasoning.

Syn. — Deduction; end; decision. See Inference.

Con-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Convincing; putting an end to question; involving a decision. — **Con-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Final; ultimate; unanswerable. See Final.

Con-coct' (-kŏkt'), *v. t.* [L. *concoquere, -coctum*, to digest, mature; *con-* + *coquere* to cook.] 1. To prepare by combining different ingredients. 2. To digest in the mind; to contrive; to plot. — **Con-coct'er**, *n.*

Con-coc'tion (-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concoctio.*] 1. A concocting; that which is concocted. 2. A digesting in the mind; planning or devising.

Con-coct'ive (-tĭv), *a.* Digestive.

Con-com'i-tant (-kŏm'ĭ-tant), *a.* [F., fr. L. *con-* + *comitari* to accompany, *comes* companion.] Accompanying; conjoined; attending. — *n.* One connected with another; associate; accompaniment. — **Con-com'i-tant-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-com'i-tance**, **Con-com'i-tan-cy**, *n.*

Con'cord (kŏn'kôrd), *n.* A large dark blue grape.

Con'cord, *n.* [L. *concordia; con-* + *cor, cordis*, heart.] 1. State of agreement; union. 2. Grammatical agreement of words with one another. 3. A consonant chord; harmony.

Con-cord'ance (kŏn-kôrd'ans), *n.* [F.; fr. LL. *concordantia.*] 1. Agreement; accordance. 2. A minute verbal index to a work.

Con-cord'ant (-ant), *a.* Agreeing; correspondent; harmonious; consonant. — **Con-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.*

Con-cor'dat (kŏn-kôr'dăt), *n* [F.] An agreement, esp. one between the pope and a government concerning ecclesiastical matters.

Con'course (kŏn'kôrs), *n.* [F. *concours*, fr. L. *concurrere* to run together.] **1.** A moving or running together; confluence. **2.** An assembly; gathering.

Con-crete (kŏn'krēt), *a.* [L. *concrescere*, *-cretum*, to grow together; *con-* + *crescere* to grow.] **1.** United in growth; formed by coalition of particles into one mass. **2.** Existing in a subject; not abstract; special. — *n.* **1.** A compound or mass formed by concretion of separate particles in one body. **2.** Gravel, pebbles, etc., cemented together, for sidewalks, roadways, etc. **3.** A term in logic, designating both a quality and the subject in which it exists; a concrete term.

Con-crete' (kŏn-krēt'), *v. i.* & *t.* To unite in a mass.

Con-cre'tion (-krē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A concreting or becoming united into a mass; solidification. **2.** The mass itself.

Con-cre'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Promoting concretion.

Con'cu-bine (kŏn'kū-bin), *n.* [L. *concubina*; *con-* + *cubare* to lie down.] A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife. — **Con-cu'bi-nage** (-kū'bĭ-nāj), *n.* — **Con-cu'bi-nal, Con-cu'bi-na-ry**, *a.*

Con-cu'pis-cent (kŏn-kū'pĭs-sent), *a.* [L. *concupiscere* to long for.] Having sexual lust; libidinous; lustful. — **Con-cu'pis-cence**, *n.*

Con-cur' (-kûr'), *v. i.* [L. *concurrere* to run together, agree; *con-* + *currere* to run.] **1.** To meet in one point; to combine. **2.** To act jointly; to agree.

Syn. — To agree; combine; coincide; acquiesce; assent.

Con-cur'rence (-kŭr'rens), *n.* **1.** A concurring; a meeting or coming together. **2.** Agreement in opinion; union in design or act. **3.** Coöperation. **4.** A common right; coincidence of equal powers.

Con-cur'rent, *a.* **1.** Acting in conjunction; coöperating. **2.** Conjoined; associate. **3.** Joint and equal in authority. — *n.* **1.** One that concurs; a joint or contributory cause. **2.** One seeking the same objects; a rival. — **Con-cur'rent-ly**, *adv.*

Con-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *concussio*, fr. *concutere*, *-cussum*, to shake violently.] Agitation; shock; collision. — **Con-cus'sive**, *a.*

Syn. — See SHOCK.

Con-demn' (-dĕm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDEMNED (-dĕmd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDEMNING (-dĕm'nĭng or -dĕm'ĭng).] [L. *condemnare*; *con-* + *damnare* to condemn. See DAMN.] **1.** To pronounce to be wrong; to pronounce a judicial sentence against. **2.** To adjudge unfit for use or service. **3.** To take for public use. — **Con-dem'na-ble**, *a.* — **Con-dem'ner** (-dĕm'nẽr or -dĕm'ẽr), *n.*

Syn. — To blame; censure; reprove; convict; doom.

Con'dem-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A condemning. **2.** State of being condemned. **3.** Reason for condemning.

Con-dem'na-to-ry (-dĕm'nā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Condemning.

Con-den'sa-ble (-dĕn'sā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being condensed. — **Con-den'sa-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Con'den-sa'tion (kŏn'dĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* A condensing; consolidation.

Con-den'sa-tive (-sā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to condense.

Con-dense' (-dĕns'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *condensare*; *con-* + *densare* to make dense, *densus* thick, dense.] To make or become more close, compact, or dense; to concentrate; to consolidate. — **Con-dens'er**, *n.* — **Con-den'si-ble**, *a.*

Con'de-scend' (kŏn'dē-sĕnd'), *v. i.* [L. *con-* + *descendere*. See DESCEND.] To waive one's privileges of rank or dignity; to accommodate one's self to an inferior. — **Con-de-scend'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — To yield; stoop; descend; deign; vouchsafe.

Con'de-scen'sion (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* A condescending.

Con-dign' (kŏn-dīn'), *a.* [L. *condignus* very worthy; *con-* + *dignus* worthy.] Deserved; adequate; suitable. — **Con-dign'ly**, *adv.* — **Con-dign'ness**, *n.*

Con'di-ment (kŏn'dĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *condimentum*, fr. *condire* to preserve, pickle.] Seasoning for food.

Con-di'tion (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *conditio*; *con-* + root signifying to point out, akin to *dicere* to say.] **1.** State or situation as to external circumstances. **2.** Essential quality; attribute. **3.** That which must exist as the occasion or concomitant of something else; essential qualification. **4.** A clause in a contract, modifying the principal obligation.

Syn. — Circumstances; station; case; plight; predicament; stipulation; qualification; requirement; article; provision; arrangement. See STATE.

— *v. i.* To make terms; to stipulate. — *v. t.* **1.** To limit by conditions. **2.** To contract; to agree.

Con-di'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Containing, or depending on, conditions; not absolute. **2.** Expressing a condition or supposition. — *n.* A conditional word, mode, or proposition. — **Con-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Con'di-to-ry (kŏn'dĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *conditorium*, fr. *condere* to hide.] A repository for holding things.

Con-dole' (kŏn-dōl'), *v. i.* [L. *condolere*; *con-* + *dolere* to grieve.] To express sympathetic sorrow (*with*). — **Con-dol'er**, *n.* — **Con-dole'ment, Con-do'lence**, *n.*

Con-done' (-dōn'), *v. t.* [L. *condonare*, *-natum*, to give up, forgive; *con-* + *donare* to give.] **1.** To pardon. **2.** To overlook the offense of. — **Con'do-na'tion**, *n.*

Con'dor (kŏn'dôr), *n.* [Sp., fr. Peruvian *cuntur*.] A very large vulture of the highest parts of the Andes.

Con-duce' (kŏn-dūs'), *v. i.* [L. *conducere*; *con-* + *ducere* to lead.] To lead or tend; to contribute. — **Con-du'cent, Con-du'cive, Con-du'ci-ble**, *a.* — **Con-du'ci-ble-ness, Con-du'ci-bil'i-ty, Con-du'cive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — To contribute; aid; assist; tend; subserve.

Con'duct (kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* [LL. *conductus*, fr. L. *conducere*, *-ductum*.] **1.** A conducting; guidance. **2.** Skillful management; generalship. **3.** Personal deportment; action. **4.** Plot; construction.

Syn. — Carriage; deportment; bearing; management; guidance. See BEHAVIOR.

Con-duct' (kŏn-dŭkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To lead, or guide; to escort. **2.** To direct; to carry on. **3.** To behave (one's self). **4.** To serve as a medium for conveying; to transmit (heat, light, electricity, etc.). — *v. i.* To act as a conductor (of heat, electricity, etc.); to carry.

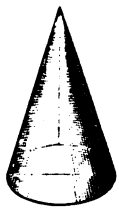
Con-duct'or (-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* [LL., a carrier, L., a lessee.] **1.** One that conducts; a leader; guide; director. **2.** One in charge of a public conveyance. [*U. S.*] **3.** Leader of an orchestra or chorus. **4.** A substance or body capable of transmitting heat, electricity, etc.; lightning rod.

Con-duct'ress (-trĕs), *n.* A directress.

Con'duit (kŏn'dĭt), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *conductus* escort, conduit.] A pipe or passage for conveying water or fluid.

Con-du'pli-cate (-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *conduplicare*, *-catum*. See DUPLICATE.] Folded lengthwise; doubled together.

Cone (kōn), *n.* [L. *conus*, Gr. κῶνος.] **1.** A solid described by a right-angled triangle revolving about a side adjacent to the right angle; a solid having a circular base and tapering to a point or vertex. **2.** The fruit or strobile of the pine, fir, cedar, etc. — *v. t.* To render cone-shaped.



Geometrical Cone.

Cone of Italian Pine.

Co'ney (kō'nĭ *or* kŭn'ĭ), *n.* A rabbit, also a fish. See CONY.

Con-fab'u-late (kŏn-făb'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *confabulari*, *-latus*, to converse together; *con-* + *fabulari* to speak. See FABLE.] To talk familiarly; to chat. — **Con-fab'u-la'tion**, *n.*

Con-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *confectio*, fr. *conficere*, *-fectum*, to

prepare.] Composition of fruits, roots, etc., with sugar; sweetmeat. — **Con-fec'tion-a-ry** (kŏn-fĕk'shŭn-ā-rȳ), *a.*

Con-fec'tion-er, *n.* Dealer in confections, etc.

Con-fec'tion-er-y (-ĕr-ȳ *or* -ĕr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Sweetmeats; candies. **2.** Place where candies, etc., are made or sold.

Con-fed'er-a-cy (-fĕd'ĕr-ā-sȳ), *n.* **1.** A confederating or confederation; league for common action. **2.** A combination of persons to commit an unlawful act.

Syn. — League; covenant; compact; alliance; association; union; combination; coalition; confederation.

Con-fed'er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *confoederare, -atum*, to join by a league; *con-* + *foedus* compact.] United in a league. — *n.* Ally; accomplice. — *v. t. & i.* To band together. — **Con-fed'er-a'tion**, *n.* — **Con-fed'er-a-tive**, *a.*

Con-fer' (-fĕr'), *v. t.* [L. *conferre* to bring together, consult; *con-* + *ferre* to bear.] To grant as a possession; to bestow. — *v. i.* To consult; to compare views.

Syn. — To counsel; advise; discourse; converse.

Con'fer-ence (kŏn'fĕr-ens), *n.* [F.] **1.** A consulting formally; interchange of views. **2.** A meeting for consultation, action on church matters, etc.

‖ **Con-fer'va** (-fĕr'vȧ), *n.; pl.* **-væ** (-vē). [L., a water plant.] A plant of the fresh-water algæ.

Con-fess' (-fĕs'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *confesser*, fr. L. *confiteri, -fessus; con-* + *fateri* to confess.] **1.** To acknowledge or avow; to own or admit. **2.** To profess belief in. **3.** (*a*) To make known (one's sins to a priest) in order to receive absolution. (*b*) To receive such confession. **5.** To prove; to attest.

Syn. — To Confess; Acknowledge; Avow; admit; grant; concede; own; assent; recognize; prove; attest. — *Acknowledge* is opposed to *conceal*. We *acknowledge* what we feel ought to be made known. *Avow* is opposed to *withhold*. We *avow* when we make a public declaration as against obloquy or opposition. *Confess* is opposed to *deny*. We *confess* what we feel to have been wrong.

Con-fess'ed-ly, *adv.* By confession; without denial.

Con-fess'er, *n.* One who makes a confession.

Con-fes'sion (-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A confessing; avowal; admission of a debt, obligation, or crime. **2.** Acknowledgment of belief; profession of one's faith. **3.** The disclosing sins to a priest, to obtain absolution. **4.** A formulary comprising the articles of one's faith.

Con-fes'sion-al, *n.* [F.] Place where a priest hears confessions. — *a.* Pertaining to a confession of faith.

Con-fess'or (-fĕs'ĕr), *n.* [OF., L., & LL.] **1.** One who confesses; a follower of Christ who endures persecution for his faith. **2.** A priest who hears the confessions of others and may grant them absolution.

Con'fi-dant' (kŏn'fĭ-dănt'), *n. m.* } [OF.] One to
Con'fi-dante', *n. f.* } whom secrets, esp. affairs of love, are intrusted; a confidential friend.

Con-fide' (-fīd'), *v. i.* [L. *confidere; con-* + *fidere* to trust.] To put faith (*in*); to repose confidence; to trust. — *v. t.* To intrust; to commit to one's keeping.

Con'fi-dence (kŏn'fĭ-dens), *n.* **1.** A confiding or putting faith in; reliance; belief. **2.** That in which faith is put. **3.** Self-reliance; assurance of security. **4.** Private conversation; (*pl.*) secrets shared.

Syn. — Trust; assurance; expectation; hope.

Con'fi-dent, *a.* [L. *confidens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Assured beyond doubt; sure. **2.** Trustful; without fear or suspicion. **3.** Having self-reliance; bold. **4.** Having an excess of assurance; dogmatical; presumptuous.

Con'fi-den'tial (-dĕn'shal), *a.* **1.** Enjoying, or treated with, confidence; trustworthy. **2.** Communicated in confidence; secret. — **Con'fi-den'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Con'fi-dent-ly, *adv.* With confidence; positively.

Con-fig'ure (-fĭg'ūr), **Con-fig'ur-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *configurare, -atum*, to form after; *con-* + *figura* form.] To take form; to match a pattern. — **Con-fig'u-ra'tion**, *n.*

Con-fine' (kŏn-fīn'), *v. t.* [F. *confiner* to border upon, L. *con-* + *finis* boundary, end.] To restrain within limits; to shut up; to keep close. — **Con-fin'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To bound; limit; imprison; incloss; restrict.

Con'fine (kŏn'fĭn), *n.* Common boundary; limit.

Con-fine'ment, *n.* **1.** Imprisonment; seclusion. **2.** Restraint within doors by sickness, esp. from childbirth.

Con-firm' (-fĕrm'), *v. t.* [L. *con-* + *firmare* to make firm, fr. *firmus* firm.] **1.** To make firm or firmer; to add strength to. **2.** To corroborate. **3.** To render valid by formal assent. **4.** To administer the rite of confirmation to. — **Con-firm'er**, *n.* — **Con-firm'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To strengthen; fix; ratify; verify; assure.

Con'fir-ma'tion (kŏn'fĕr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A confirming or strengthening; ratifying or sanctioning. **2.** That which gives new strength; convincing testimony. **3.** A church rite supplemental to baptism, which admits a person to the full privileges of the church.

Con-firm'a-tive (-fĕrm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to confirm.

Con-firm'a-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Serving to confirm; corroborative. **2.** Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

Con'fis-cate (kŏn'fĭs-kāt), *a.* [L. *confiscare, -fiscatum*, to confiscate, prop., to lay up in a chest; *con-* + *fiscus* basket, treasury.] Seized and appropriated by the government to the public use; forfeited. — *v. t.* To seize as forfeited, and appropriate to public use. — **Con-fis'ca-ble** (-fĭs'kȧ-b'l), *a.* — **Con'fis-ca'tion** (-fĭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **Con'fis-ca'tor** (-kā'tĕr), *n.*

Con'fla-gra'tion (-flȧ-grā'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *conflagratio.*] A fire on a great scale.

Con'flict (kŏn'flĭkt), *n.* [L. *confligere, -flictum*, to strike together, to fight.] **1.** A dashing together; collision. **2.** A strife for the mastery; hostile contest.

Syn. — Contest; collision; struggle; combat; strife; contention; battle; fight; encounter. See Contest.

Con-flict' (kŏn-flĭkt'), *v. i.* **1.** To strike together; to meet in violent collision. **2.** To maintain a conflict; to engage in strife. **3.** To be in opposition.

Syn. — To fight; contend; resist; struggle; strive.

Con'flu-ence (-flū-ens), *n.* [L. *confluentia*.] **1.** A flowing together; junction of streams; place of meeting. **2.** A meeting and crowding in a place; concourse.

Con'flu-ent, *a.* [L. *confluens, -entis*, p. pr. of *confluere, -fluxum; con-* + *fluere* to flow.] **1.** Flowing together; running one into another. **2.** Blended into one, as parts of plants. **3.** Running together or uniting, as pustules. — *n.* A small stream flowing into a large one.

Con'flux (-flŭks), *n.* [L. *confluxus*, p. p. See Confluent.] **1.** A flowing together. **2.** A crowd.

Con-form' (kŏn-fôrm'), *v. t.* [L. *conformare, -matum; con-* + *forma* form.] To make like; to bring into agreement with. — *v. i.* **1.** To accord; to comply. **2.** To be a conformist. — **Con-form'er**, *n.*

Con-form'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Corresponding in form, character, opinions, etc.; consistent; proper. **2.** Disposed to compliance. — **Con-form'a-ble-ness**, **Con-form'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Con-form'a-bly**, *adv.*

Con'for-ma'tion (kŏn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A conforming; a producing conformity. **2.** Agreement; structure.

Con-form'ist (-fôrm'ĭst), *n.* One who complies; one who conforms to the Established Church.

Con-form'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Correspondence in form, manner, or character; agreement; congruity.

Con-found' (-found'), *v. t.* [F. *confondre*, fr. L. *confundere, -fusum; con-* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To mingle and blend; to confuse. **2.** To mistake for another. **3.** To throw into confusion; to amaze.

Syn. — To confuse; dismay; mix; blend. See Abash.

Con-found'ed, *a.* **1.** Confused; perplexed. **2.** Excessive; abominable. [*Colloq.*] — **Con-found'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Con'fra-ter'ni-ty (kŏn'frȧ-tĕr'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* [LL. *confraternitas.* See Fraternity.] A society or brotherhood.

‖ **Con'frère'** (kŏn'frĕr'), *n.* [F.] Intimate associate.

Con-front' (kŏn-frŭnt'), *v. t.* [F. *confronter*; L. *con-* + *frons* forehead, front.] **1.** To face; to oppose firmly. **2.** To cause to meet. **3.** To contrast; to compare. — **Con'fron-ta'tion** (-frŭn-tā'shŭn), *n.*

Con-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* [L. *confundere, -fusum.* See

CONFOUND.] **1.** To mix or blend; to obscure. **2.** To disconcert; to cause to lose self-possession. — **Con-fus'ed-ly** (kŏn-fūz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **Con-fus'ed-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — To disorder; disconcert; confound. See ABASH.

Con-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** A being mixed so as to produce indistinctness; disorder; tumult. **2.** A being abashed or disconcerted; shame. **3.** Overthrow; ruin.

Con-fute' (-fūt'), *v. t.* [L. *confutare* to check (a boiling liquid), to repress, confute; *con-* + root of *futis* a water vessel.] To overwhelm by argument; to prove false; to silence. — **Con-fut'er**, *n.* — **Con-fut'a-ble** (-fūt'ā-b'l), *a.* — **Con-fut'an't**, *n.* — **Con'fu-ta'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To CONFUTE; REFUTE; disprove; overthrow; set aside; oppugn. — *Refute* is literally to pour back, hence to repel by decisive evidence. *Confute* is literally to check boiling, as when cold water is poured into hot, thus to neutralize completely, to end a case.

‖ **Con'gé'** (kŏn'zhĭ'), *n.* [F., leave, permission, fr. L. *commeatus* leave of absence, fr. *com-* + *meare* to go.] **1.** A taking leave; farewell; dismissal. **2.** A bow or courtesy. — *v. i.* To take leave ceremoniously; to bow or courtesy.

‖ **Congé d'élire** (dā'lēr') [F., leave to choose], license to choose as bishop the person nominated in the missive.

Con-geal' (kŏn-jēl'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *congelare, -latum; con-* + *gelu* frost.] To freeze; to thicken. — **Con-geal'a-ble**, *a.* — **Con-geal'ment, Con'ge-la'tion**, *n.*

Con'ge-ner (kŏn'jĕ-nĕr), *n.* [L.] Thing of like kind.

Con-gen'ial (-jēn'yal; 26), *a.* [Pref. *con-* + *genial.*] **1.** Partaking of the same nature; kindred; sympathetic. **2.** Naturally adapted. — **Con-ge'ni-al'i-ty** (-jē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ *or* -jēn-yăl'ĭ-tĭ; 26), **Con-gen'ial-ness**, *n.*

Con-gen'i-tal (-jĕn'ĭ-tal), *a.* [L. *congenitus; con-* + *genitus*, p. p. of *gignere* to beget.] Existing at, or dating from, birth; born with one; constitutional; natural.

Con'ger (kŏn'gĕr), *n.* [L.], **Con'ger eel.** Large sea eel.

Con-ge'ri-es (kŏn-jē'rĭ-ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *congerere.* See CONGEST.] A collection of particles into one mass; a heap; an aggregation.

Con-gest' (-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *congerere, -gestum*, to bring together; *con-* + *gerere.*] **1.** To collect into a mass or aggregate; to accumulate. **2.** To cause overfullness of the blood vessels. — **Con-ges'tion** (-jĕs'chŭn; 26), *n.* — **Con-gest'ive** (-jĕst'ĭv), *a.*

Con-glo'bate (-glō'bāt), *a.* [L. *conglobare, -batum.*] Collected into a rounded mass. — *v. t.* To form into a ball; to gather together. — **Con'glo-ba'tion**, *n.*

Con-globe' (-glōb'), **Con-glob'u-late** (-glŏb'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To conglobate.

Con-glom'er-ate (-glŏm'ĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *conglomerare, -atum; con-* + *glomerare* to wind into a ball.] **1.** Gathered into a ball or mass; concentrated. **2.** Closely crowded together; densely clustered. **3.** Composed of stones or fragments cemented together. — *n.* **1.** Matter heaped together; accumulation. **2.** A rock, composed of rounded fragments of stone cemented together by another mineral substance. — *v. t.* To collect into a mass. — **Con-glom'er-a'tion**, *n.*

Con-glu'ti-nate (-glū'tĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *conglutinare, -natum*, to glue; *con-* + *gluten* glue.] Glued together; united. — *v. t.* To stick together; to unite or grow together; to coalesce. — **Con-glu'ti-nant**, *a.* — **Con-glu'ti-na'tion**, *n.* — **Con-glu'ti-na-tive**, *a.*

Con'gou (kŏn'gōō), **Con'go** (-gō), *n.* [Chin. *kung-foo* labor.] Black tea, of higher grade than bohea.

Con-grat'u-late (kŏn-grăt'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *congratulari, -latus*, to wish joy abundantly; *con-* + *gratus* pleasing.] To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure on account of some happy event. — **Con-grat'u-lant**, *a.* — **Con-grat'u-la'tion**, *n.* — **Con-grat'u-la'tor**, *n.* — **Con-grat'u-la-to-ry**, *a.*

Syn. — To CONGRATULATE; FELICITATE. — To *felicitate* is simply to wish a person joy. To *congratulate* has the additional signification of uniting in his joy.

Con'gre-gate (kŏn'grĕ-gāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *congregare, -gatum; con-* + *grex* flock, herd.] To collect into an assembly or assemblage; to assemble; to meet.

Con'gre-ga'tion (kŏn'grĕ-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A congregating, or collecting. **2.** A collection of separate things. **3.** An assembly for worship and religious instruction.

Con'gre-ga'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or participated in by, a congregation. **2.** Belonging to the system of Congregationalism, or to Congregationalists.

Con'gre-ga'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Organization which vests ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church. **2.** Polity of Congregational churches. — **Con'gre-ga'tion-al-ist**, *n.*

Con'gress (kŏn'grĕs), *n.* [L. *congredi, -gressus*, to come together; *con-* + *gradi* to go, *gradus* step. See GRADE.] **1.** A gathering or conference. **2.** A formal assembly (of deputies, representatives, envoys, etc.) to consider matters of common interest. **3.** The legislative assembly of senators and representatives of a nation, esp. of a republic. — **Con-gres'sion-al**, *a.*

Syn. — Assembly; meeting; convention; convocation; council; diet; conclave; parliament; legislature.

Con-gres'sive (kŏn-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Coming together.

Con'gress-man (kŏn'grĕs-măn), *n.* A member of the Congress of the United States.

Con'gru-ent (kŏn'grŭ-ent), **Con'gru-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *congruens*, p. pr. of *congruere* to come together, agree.] Possessing congruity; agreeing. — **Con'gru-ence, Con'gru-en-cy, Con-gru'i-ty**, *n.* — **Con'gru-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Con'ic (kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κωνικός. See CONE.] **1.** Resembling a geometrical cone; round and tapering to a point. **2.** Pertaining to a cone; as, *conic* sections. — *n.* A conic section. — **Con'ic-al**, *a.* — **Con'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Conic section, a curve line formed by the intersection of the surface of a right cone and a plane. The conic sections are the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola. — **Conic sections**, that branch of geometry which treats of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola.

a *b* *c* *d* *e*

Conic Sections (the right lines and circle being sometimes included).

a Right lines; *b* Circle; *c* Ellipse; *d* Parabola; *e* Hyperbola.

Con'ics, *n.* Geometry of cones. **2.** Conic sections.

Co'ni-fer (kō'nĭ-fĕr), *n.* [L. *conus* cone + *ferre* to bear.] A tree bearing cones; one of the order *Coniferæ*, including the pine, cypress, etc. — **Co-nif'er-ous** (-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.*

Con-jec'tur-a-ble (kŏn-jĕk'tūr-ā-b'l; 40), *a.* Capable of being conjectured or guessed. [ful.

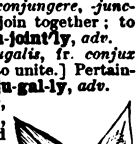
Con-jec'tur-al, *a.* Dependent on conjecture; doubt-

Con-jec'ture (-tūr; 40), *n.* [L. *conjectura*, fr. *conjicere, -jectum; con-* + *jacere* to throw.] An opinion formed on imperfect evidence; probable inference; guess; suspicion. — *v. t. & i.* To infer on slight evidence; to surmise; to imagine. — **Con-jec'tur-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

Con-join' (-join'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *conjungere, -junctum; con-* + *jungere* to join.] To join together; to league. — **Con-joint'** (-joint'), *a.* — **Con-joint'ly**, *adv.*

Con'ju-gal (-jū-gal), *a.* [L. *conjugalis*, fr. *conjux* husband, wife, consort, fr. *conjungere* to unite.] Pertaining to marriage; matrimonial. — **Con'ju-gal-ly**, *adv.*

Con'ju-gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *conjugare, -gatum*, to unite; *con-* + *jugare* to join, yoke, marry, *jugum* yoke.] **1.** United in pairs; coupled. **2.** Agreeing in derivation and radical signification; — said of words. **3.** Presenting themselves simultaneously and having reciprocal properties; — used of mathematical quantities, points, lines, axes, curves, etc. — *n.* A word agreeing in derivation with another word, and of similar signification. — *v. t.*



Conjugate Leaf.

To inflect (a verb) in its several voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons. — *v. t.* To unite in sexual union, as cells or individuals among the simpler plants and animals.

Conjugate diameters, two diameters of an ellipse or hyperbola, each bisecting all chords parallel to the other.

Con'ju-ga'tion (kŏn'jŭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** (*a*) The conjugating a verb or giving its various parts and inflections. (*b*) A scheme arranging all parts of a verb. (*c*) A class of verbs conjugated in the same manner. **2.** A kind of sexual union: see CONJUGATE, *v. i.*

Con-junc'tion (-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A conjoining, or being associated; union. **2.** Meeting of stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac. **3.** A connective or connecting word; an indeclinable word joining sentences, clauses of a sentence, or words; as, *and*, *but*, *if*.

Con-junc'tive (kŏn-jŭnk'tĭv), *a.* Serving to unite; connecting together. — **Con-junc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Con-junct'ly, *adv.* In union; conjointly.

Con-junc'ture (-tŭr; 40), *n.* **1.** A joining, or being joined; union. **2.** A crisis; complication; plight.

Con-jure' (kŭn-jūr'), *v. t.* [F. *conjurer*, fr. L. *conjurare* to conspire; *con-* + *jurare* to swear.] To call on solemnly; to adjure. — **Con'ju-ra'tion**, *n.*

Con'jure (kŭn'jŭr), *v. t.* & *i.* To call forth or expel by magic arts; to charm. — **Con'ju-ra'tion**, *n.*

Con-jur'er (kŏn-jūr'ẽr), *n.* One who conjures or charges solemnly. [arts; a juggler.

Con'jur-or (kŭn'jŭr-ẽr), *n.* One who practices magic

Conn (kŏn), *v. t.* To con, or direct (a ship).

Con'nate (kŏn'nāt *or* kŏn-nāt'), *a.* [L. *connatus*; *con-* + *natus* born, p. p. of *nasci* to be born.] **1.** Born with another. **2.** Congenital; existing from birth. **3.** Congenitally united; growing from one base, or united at their bases; united into one body; as, *connate* leaves.

Con-nat'u-ral (kŏn-năt'ū-ral; 40), *a.* [Pref. *con-* + *natural*.] Connected by nature; inborn, inherent.

Con-nect' (-nĕkt'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *connectere*, *-nexum*; *con-* + *nectere* to bind.] To join together; to associate; to unite or cohere. — **Con-nect'or** (-nĕk'tẽr), *n.*

Con-nect'ed-ly, *adv.* In a connected manner.

Con-nec'tion (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A connecting or being connected; junction; union; relationship. **2.** A tie. **3.** A relation. **4.** Persons or things connected.

Syn. — Union; coherence; continuity; junction; association; intercourse; communication; relationship.

Con-nect'ive (-nĕk'tĭv), *a.* Connecting. — *n.* That which connects. (*a*) Word connecting words or sentences; conjunction; preposition. (*b*) Part of an anther connecting its theca, lobes, or cells.

Con-nex'ion (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* Connection.

Con-niv'ance (-nĭv'ans), *n.* Intentional failure to see a fault; passive consent or coöperation.

Syn. — See COLLUSION.

Con-nive' (-nīv'), *v. i.* [L. *connivere* to connive, fr. *con-* + (perh.) word akin to *nictare* to wink.] To close the eyes upon a fault; to wink (at). — **Con-niv'er**, *n.*

Con'nois-seur' (kŏn'nĭs-sûr'), *n.* [OF.; fr. L. *cognoscere* to learn to know.] A skillful critic.

Con-nu'bi-al (-nū'bĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *connubialis*, fr. *connubium* marriage.] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial.

Co'noid (kō'noid), *n.* [Gr. κωνοειδής conical; κῶνος cone + εἶδος form.] **1.** Anything formed like a cone. **2.** A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. — **Co'noid, Co-noid'al, Co-noid'ic**, *a.*

Conoid.

Con'quer (kŏŋ'kẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *conquirere*, *-quisitum*, to search for, LL., to conquer; *con-* + *quaerere* to seek.] To gain by force; to prevail. — **Con'quer-or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Con'quer-a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To CONQUER; VANQUISH; SUBDUE; SUBJUGATE; OVERCOME: overpower; overthrow; defeat; rout; discomfit; reduce; humble; crush; surmount; subject, master. — These words agree in the general idea expressed by *overcome*, — that of bringing under one's power by the exertion of force. *Conquer* denotes usually a succession of conflicts. *Vanquish* refers to a single conflict. *Subdue* implies continual pressure, but surer and more final subjection. *Subjugate* is to bring completely under the yoke of bondage.

Con'quest (kŏŋ'kwĕst), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *conquirere*.] **1.** A conquering. **2.** That which is gained by force.

Syn. — Victory; triumph; mastery; subjection.

Con'san-guin'e-ous (kŏn'săn-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *con-* + *sanguis* blood.] Of the same blood; descended from the same parent or ancestor. — **Con'san-guin'i-ty**, *n.*

Con'science (-shens), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *conscientia*; *con-* + *scire* to know.] **1.** Sense of right and wrong; the faculty passing judgment on one's self; the moral sense. **2.** Conviction of right or duty.

Con'sci-en'tious (-shĭ-ĕn'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Influenced by conscience; governed by the rules of right and wrong. **2.** Conformed to the dictates of conscience. — **Con'sci-en'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'sci-en'tious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Scrupulous; exact; faithful; just; upright.

Con'scion-a-ble (-shŭn-ā-b'l), *a.* Reasonable; just.

Con'scious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *conscius*; *con-* + *scire* to know.] **1.** Able to know one's own mental operations. **2.** Cognizant; aware; sensible. — **Con'scious-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'scious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Aware; apprised; sensible; felt; known.

Con'script (kŏn'skrĭpt), *a* [L. *conscribere*, *-scriptum*, to enroll; *con-* + *scribere* to write.] Enrolled; registered. — *n.* An enrolled soldier or sailor.

Con-script' (kŏn-skrĭpt'), *v. t.* To enroll, by compulsion, for military service. — **Con-scrip'tion**, *n.*

Con'se-crate (kŏn'sē-krāt), *a.* [L. *consecrare*, *-cratum*; *con-* + *sacer* sacred.] Consecrated; dedicated; sacred. — *v. t.* **1.** To set apart or devote to the service of God; to give (one's self) unreservedly. **2.** To hallow; to dignify. — **Con'se-cra'tor, Con'se-cra'tor**, *n.* — **Con'se-cra'tion**, *n.*

Con-sec'u-tive (-sĕk'ū-tĭv), *a.* [F. *consécutif*. See CONSEQUENT.] **1.** Following in regular order; with no interval or break. **2.** Following as a consequence; actually or logically dependent. — **Con-sec'u-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Con-sent' (-sĕnt'), *v. i.* [L. *consentire*, *-sensum*, to agree; *con-* + *sentire* to feel.] **1.** To agree in sentiment. **2.** To indicate willingness; to yield; to give approval.

Syn. — To accede; yield; assent; comply; agree; allow; concede; permit; admit; concur; acquiesce. — *n.* **1.** Agreement in opinion or sentiment; accord. **2.** Correspondence in parts, qualities, or operations; harmony. **3.** Acquiescence; permission.

Syn. — See ASSENT.

Con'sen-ta'ne-ous (-sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *consentaneus*.] Consistent; harmonious; concurrent. — **Con'sen-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'sen-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

Con-sen'tient (-sĕn'shent), *a.* [L. *consentiens*, p. pr. See CONSENT.] Agreeing in mind; accordant.

Con'se-quence (-sē-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *consequentia*. See CONSEQUENT.] **1.** That which is produced by a cause. **2.** A proposition collected from the agreement of previous propositions; conclusion which results from argument; inference. **3.** Importance with respect to what comes after; power to produce an effect; value; rank.

Syn. — Effect; result; end. See EFFECT.

Con'se-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *consequens*, *-entis*. p. pr. of *consequi* to follow; *con-* + *sequi* to follow.] Following as a result or deduction. — *n.* **1.** That which results from a cause. **2.** A logical conclusion, or inference. **3.** The second term of a mathematical ratio.

Con'se-quen'tial (-kwĕn'shal), *a.* **1.** Following as a consequence; consequent. **2.** Assuming an air of consequence; pompous. — **Con'se-quen'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Con'se-quent-ly (kŏn'sē-kwĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* By consequence; by natural or logical sequence or connection.

Syn. — See ACCORDINGLY.

Con-serv'an-cy (-sẽrv'an-sĭ), *n.* Conservation.

Con-serv'ant (kŏn-sĕrv'ant), *a.* Conserving; saving.
Con'ser-va'tion (-sĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* A preserving, guarding, or protecting; preservation.
Con-serv'a-tism (-sĕrv'ă-tĭz'm), *n.* Disposition to preserve what is established; opposition to change.
Con-serv'a-tive (-tĭv), *a.* 1. Able to preserve from loss or injury; preservative. 2. Opposed to change. 3. Pertaining to a political party which favors conservation of existing institutions. — *n.* 1. One that preserves from ruin, injury, innovation, or radical change; a conserver. 2. One who desires to maintain existing institutions; one who holds moderate opinions in politics.
Con'ser-va'tor (kŏn'sĕr-vā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] Protector.
Con-serv'a-to-ry (-sĕrv'ă-tō-rȳ), *a.* Preservative. — *n.* 1. Place for preserving anything from loss, decay, or injury; greenhouse for tender plants. 2. An art school.
Con-serve' (kŏn-sĕrv'), *v. t.* [*F. conserver*, L. *conservare; con-* + *servare* to guard. See SERVE.] 1. To keep in a safe or sound state; to preserve; to protect. 2. To prepare (fruits, etc.) with sugar, etc., for preservation.
Con'serve (kŏn'sĕrv *or* kŏn-sĕrv'), *n.* Anything conserved; a sweetmeat; confection.
Con-sid'er (-sĭd'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [L. *considerare, -atum.*] 1. To ponder; to examine. 2. To respect. 3. To think.
Syn. — To ponder; weigh; revolve; study; reflect; meditate; contemplate; examine. See PONDER.
Con-sid'er-a-ble, *a.* 1. Worthy of consideration; requiring to be attended to. 2. Noteworthy; respectable. 3. Of importance or value. — **Con-sid'er-a-bly**, *adv.*
Con-sid'er-ate (-ĭt), *a.* Given to consideration; regardful of others' rights and feelings. — **Con-sid'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-sid'er-ate-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Careful; discreet; serious. See THOUGHTFUL.
Con-sid'er-a'tion, *n.* 1. A considering; careful thought; deliberation. 2. Attentive respect; appreciative regard. 3. Thoughtful or sympathetic notice. 4. Claim to notice; importance. 5. Result of attention and examination; matured opinion; a reflection. 6. Motive; reason. 7. Cause moving a contracting party to enter into a legal agreement; compensation; equivalent.
Con-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* [L. *consignāre, -natum*, to seal or sign; *con-* + *signum* mark.] 1. To give or transfer formally. 2. To intrust. 3. To address (by bill of lading, etc.) to an agent.
Syn. — To deliver; intrust; resign. See COMMIT.
Con-sig'na-to-ry (-sĭg'nă-tō-rȳ), *n.* One of several that jointly sign a written instrument, as a treaty.
Con'sign-ee' (-sī-nē'), *n.* [F. *consigné*, p. p. of *consigner* to consign.] One to whom goods or other things are consigned; a factor; — correlative to *consignor*.
Con-sign'er (-sīn'ẽr), *n.* One who consigns.
Con-sign'ment, *n.* 1. A consigning. 2. A sending property to an agent for care, sale, etc. 3. Goods addressed to a consignee at one time or by one conveyance. 4. Writing which consigns anything.
Con-sign'or (kŏn-sīn'ẽr *or* kŏn'sī-nôr'), *n.* One who consigns something to another; — opposed to *consignee*.
Con-sist' (-sĭst'), *v. i.* [L. *consistere* to stand firm; *con-* + *sistere* to stand.] 1. To stand firm; to hold together; to be; to exist; to subsist. 2. To be composed or made up (*of*). 3. To have as its substance or foundation. 4. To be consistent or harmonious (*with*).
Con-sist'ence (-sĭs'tens), } *n.* 1. A standing or ad-
Con-sist'en-cy (-ten-sȳ), } hering together, or being fixed in union; firmness; solidity. 2. A degree of firmness or density. 3. Substantiality; durability; persistency. 4. Agreement; harmony; congruity.
Con-sist'ent, *a.* [L. *consistens*, p. pr.] 1. Possessing firmness; solid. 2. Having agreement with itself or with something else; having harmony among its parts; not contradictory. — **Con-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.*
Con-sis'to-ry (kŏn-sĭs'tō-rȳ *or* kŏn'sĭs-), *n.* [L. *consistorium*, fr. *considere*.] 1. A solemn assembly or council. 2. A spiritual court. 3. Assembly of Roman Catholic prelates; session of the college of cardinals. 4. A church tribunal. — **Con'sis-to'ri-al** (kŏn'sĭs-tō'rĭ-al), *a.*
Con-so'ci-ate (kŏn-sō'shĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* To unite.
Con-so'ci-a'tion, *n.* 1. Intimate union; confederation; association. 2. A council of neighboring Congregational churches; meeting of pastors and delegates.
Con-sol'a-ble (-sōl'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *consolabilis.*] Capable of receiving consolation.
Con'so-la'tion (kŏn'sō-lā'shŭn), *n.* A consoling or being consoled; that which consoles or comforts.
Syn. — Comfort; solace; alleviation. See COMFORT.
Con-sol'a-to-ry (-sōl'ă-tō-rȳ), *a.* Consoling.
Con-sole' (-sōl'), *v. t.* [L. *consolari, -latus; con* + *solari* to comfort. See SOLACE.] To cheer; to soothe.
Syn. — To solace; encourage; support. See COMFORT.
Con'sole (kŏn'sōl), *n.* [F.] A bracket; table supported by consoles instead of legs.
Con-sol'i-dant (-sōl'ĭ-dant), *a.* Consolidating.
Con-sol'i-date (-dāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *consolidare, -datum; con-* + *solidus* solid.] 1. To make or become solid; to harden. 2. To combine. — **Con-sol'i-da'tion**, *n.*
Syn. — To unite; harden; condense; compress.
Con'sols (kŏn'sŏlz), *n. pl.* [For *consolidated* (annuities).] British funded government security.
‖ **Con'som'mé'** (kŏn'sŏ'mā'), *n.* [F., lit. p. p. of *consommer* to finish.] Clear soup boiled down till very rich.
Con'so-nance (kŏn'sō-nans), } *n.* [L. *consonantia.*]
Con'so-nan-cy (-nan-sȳ), } 1. Accord of sounds produced simultaneously. 2. Congruity; harmony.
Syn. — Agreement; unison; congruity; suitableness.
Con'so-nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *consonans, -antis*, p. pr. of *consonare; con-* + *sonare* to sound.] 1. Having agreement; according. 2. Harmonizing together; accordant. 3. Pertaining to consonants; made up of consonants. — *n.* An articulate sound less open than a vowel; a letter or character representing such a sound.
Con'so-nant-ly, *adv.* Agreeably.
Con'so-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Agreeing in sound.
Con'sort (kŏn'sôrt), *n.* [L. *consors, -sortis; con-* + *sors* lot, share. See SORT.] 1. One who shares the lot of another; a partner; a wife or husband. 2. A ship keeping company with another. 3. Concurrence; union.
Con-sort' (kŏn-sôrt'), *v. i. & t.* To unite; to associate.
Con-spic'u-ous (-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *conspicuus; con-* + *spicere, specere*, to look.] 1. Open to the view; plainly visible. 2. Obvious; clearly defined; prominent. — **Con-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-spic'u-ous-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See DISTINGUISHED.
Con-spir'a-cy (-spĭr'ă-sȳ), *n.* A conspiring; combination for an evil purpose. — **Con-spir'a-tor**, *n.*
Syn. — Combination; plot; cabal.
Con-spire' (-spīr'), *v. i. & t.* [L. *conspirare* to blow together, harmonize; *con-* + *spirare* to breathe.] To plot together; to agree. — **Con-spir'er**, *n.*
Syn. — To unite; combine; confederate; league.
Con'sta-ble (kŭn'stă-b'l), *n.* [OE. & OF. *conestable*, LL. *conestabulus* count of the stable, master of the horse; *comes* count + L. *stabulum* stable.] 1. A high court officer in the Middle Ages. 2. An officer of the peace, who executes judicial warrants. — **Con'sta-ble-ship**, *n.*
Con-stab'u-la-ry (kŭn-stăb'ŭ-lĕ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to constables. — *n.* Body of constables in a district.
Con'stan-cy (kŏn'stan-sȳ), *n.* 1. The being constant or steadfast; freedom from change. 2. Fixedness of resolution; firmness under sufferings; fidelity.
Syn. — Stability; permanence; resolution. See FIRMNESS.
Con'stant (kŏn'stant), *a.* [L. *constans, -antis*, p. pr. of *constare; con-* + *stare* to stand.] 1. Not liable to change; continually recurring; steadfast; not fickle. 2. Remaining unchanged or invariable, as a quantity, force, law, etc. — *n.* 1. That which is unchanging. 2. A mathematical quantity having always the same value in the same expression.
Syn. — CONSTANT; CONTINUAL; PERPETUAL; fixed;

steadfast; unchanging; permanent; unalterable; immutable; invariable; resolute; firm; unshaken; determined. — *Constant* denotes, in its absolute sense, unchangeably fixed; as, a *constant* mind or purpose. In its qualified sense, it marks something as a "standing" fact or occurrence; as, liable to *constant* interruptions; *constantly* called for. *Continual*, in its absolute sense, coincides with *continuous*. In its qualified sense, it describes a thing as occurring in steady and rapid succession; as, *continually* changing. *Perpetual* denotes, in its absolute sense, what never ceases or comes to an end; as, *perpetual* motion. In its qualified sense, it denotes that which rarely ceases; as, *perpetual* disturbance.

Con'stant-ly (kŏn'stant-lȳ), *adv.* With constancy; steadily; continually; without cessation; uniformly.

Con'stel-la'tion (-stĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *constellatio; con-* + *stella* star.] A cluster of fixed stars.

Con'ster-na'tion (-stĕr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consternatio*, fr. *con-* + *sternere* to spread out, throw down.] Amazement or horror confounding the faculties; dismay.

Syn. — Horror; fright; amazement; astonishment; panic; perturbation. See ALARM.

Con'sti-pate (-stĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *constipare, -patum; con-* + *stipare* to crowd together.] 1. To stop (a channel) by filling it. 2. To render costive.

Con'sti-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* A state of the bowels in which evacuations are difficult; costiveness.

Con-stit'u-en-cy (-stĭt'ū-en-sȳ), *n.* A body of constituents; body of citizens or voters in a district.

Con-stit'u-ent, *a.* [L. *constituens, -entis*, p. pr. See CONSTITUTE.] 1. Serving to form; elemental; component. 2. Having power to elect or appoint. — *n.* 1. One that constitutes, determines, or constructs. 2. A component; an element. 3. One represented by another in a legislative assembly; — correl. to *representative*. 4. One for whom another acts as attorney in fact.

Con'sti-tute (-stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* [L. *constituere, -stitutum*, to constitute; *con-* + *statuere* to place, fr. *status* station, fr. *stare* to stand.] 1. To cause to stand; to establish. 2. To form. 3. To appoint to office; to empower.

Con'sti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *constitutio.*] 1. A constituting, enacting, or appointing; establishment. 2. The state of being, or structure of parts, which constitutes and characterizes a system or body; natural condition; conformation. 3. Aggregate of one's physical or mental qualities; temperament. 4. Fundamental principles of government of a nation, state, society, etc.; a written instrument embodying such organic law.

Con'sti-tu'tion-al, *a.* 1. Belonging to the constitution or structure of body or mind. 2. In accordance with the constitution of a state, etc. 3. Regulated by a constitution. — *n.* Exercise taken for one's health or constitution. [*Colloq.*] — **Con'sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty**, *n.*

Con'sti-tu'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In accordance with the constitution; naturally; legally.

Con'sti-tu'tive (-tū'tĭv), *a.* Tending or assisting to constitute; essential; instituting; determining.

Con-strain' (-strān'), *v. t.* [OF. *constraindre*, L. *con-* + *stringere* to draw tight.] 1. To secure by bonds; to hold tightly. 2. To compress. 3. To restrain; to repress. 4. To compel; to oblige. 5. To produce in such manner as to give an unnatural effect. — **Con-strain'a-ble**, *a.* — **Con-strain'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To compel; force; drive; impel; urge; press.

Con-strained' (-strānd'), *a.* Marked by constraint; not voluntary; embarrassed. — **Con-strain'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Con-straint' (-strānt'), *n.* A constraining; necessity.

Syn. — CONSTRAINT; COMPULSION; violence; necessity; urgency. — *Constraint* implies strong binding force. *Compulsion* implies the exertion of urgent impelling force. The former prevents our acting agreeably to our wishes; the latter forces us to act contrary to our will.

Con-strict' (-strĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *constringere, -strictum.*] To draw together; to bind. — **Con-stric'tive**, *a.*

Con-stric'ted, *a.* 1. Drawn together; bound; cramped. 2. Contracted or compressed so as to be smaller in certain places than in others.

Con-stric'tion (kŏn-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* 1. A constricting. 2. The being constricted; a narrowing or binding.

Con-stric'tor (-strĭk'tŏr), *n.* 1. That which constricts. 2. Muscle contracting an orifice or compressing an organ. 3. Serpent that kills prey by crushing it with its folds.

Con-struct' (-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *construere, -structum; con-* + *struere* to pile up. See STRUCTURE.] 1. To put together the constituent parts of (something); to build. 2. To devise; to set in order. — **Con-struct'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To build; erect; form; originate; invent.

Con-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* 1. A constructing; composition; structure. 2. Grammatical connection of words in a sentence. 3. Method of explaining; attributed meaning; understanding; sense.

Con-struc'tion-ist, *n.* One who puts a certain construction upon some writing or instrument.

Con-struct'ive (-tĭv), *a.* 1. Having ability to form; employed in construction. 2. Derived from construction; inferred. — **Con-struct'ive-ly**, *adv.* [struct.]

Con-struct'ive-ness, *n.* Tendency or ability to con-

Con'strue (kŏn'strŭ; *archaic* kŏn'stēr), *v. t.* [L. *construere.* See CONSTRUCT.] 1. To apply the rules of syntax to (a sentence or clause) so as to exhibit the structure or discover the sense; to interpret. 2. To put a construction upon; to explain.

Con'sub-stan'tial (-sŭb-stăn'shal), *a.* [L. *consubstantialis; con-* + *substantialis.* See SUBSTANTIAL.] Of the same kind or substance; coessential.

Con'sub-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt; 26), *v. t.* To profess the doctrine of consubstantiation. — *a.* Consubstantial.

Con'sub-stan'ti-a'tion, *n.* 1. Identity of substance. 2. The actual, substantial presence of the body of Christ with the bread and the wine of sacrament of the Lord's Supper; impanation; — opposed to *transubstantiation*.

Con'sul (kŏn'sŭl), *n.* [L.] 1. One of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic. 2. One of the three chief magistrates of France from 1799 to 1804. 3. Commercial agent of a government in a foreign country. — **Con'su-lar** (-sū-lĕr), *a.* — **Con'sul-ship**, *n.*

Con'su-late, *n.* 1. Consul's office, jurisdiction, or residence. 2. Consular government; consul's term of office.

Con-sult' (-sŭlt'), *v. t.* [L. *consultare*, fr. *consulere* to consult.] To seek another's advice; to deliberate. — *v. i.* 1. To refer to. 2. To consider. — **Con-sult'er**, *n.*

Con'sul-ta'tion (kŏn'sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A consulting; deliberation. 2. Conference, as of physicians or lawyers.

Con-sum'a-ble (-sūm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being spent.

Con-sume' (-sūm'), *v. t.* [L. *consumere* to take completely; *con-* + *sub-* + *emere* to buy.] To destroy, as by decomposition, dissipation, waste, or fire; to devour. — *v. i.* To waste away. — **Con-sum'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To destroy; swallow up; ingulf; absorb; waste; exhaust; spend; expend; squander; lavish; dissipate.

Con-sum'mate (kŏn-sŭm'mĭt), *a.* [L. *consummare, -matum*, to accomplish; *con-* + *summa* sum.] Carried to the utmost extent; of the highest quality; perfect. — **Con-sum'mate-ly**, *adv.*

Con'sum-mate (kŏn'sŭm-māt *or* kŏn-sŭm'māt), *v. t.* To raise to the highest point; to finish; to achieve. — **Con'sum-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.*

Con-sump'tion (-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* 1. A consuming by use, waste, etc. 2. Diminution; loss. 3. A wasting away of the body; disease of the lungs, with cough, spitting of blood, fever, etc. — **Con-sump'tive**, *a.* & *n.* — **Con-sump'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-sump'tive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Decline; waste; decay. See DECLINE.

Con'tact (kŏn'tăkt), *n.* [L. *contingere, -tactum*, to touch on all sides; *con-* + *tangere* to touch.] A close junction of bodies; a touching or meeting.

Con-ta'gion (kŏn-tā'jŭn), *n.* [L. *contagio.* See CONTACT.] 1. Transmission of disease from one person to another by contact. 2. Agency to transmit disease.

Syn. — See INFECTION.

Con-ta'gious (-jŭs), *a.* 1. Communicable by contact,

by a virus, or by a bodily exhalation; catching. **2.** Conveying or generating disease. **3.** Spreading from one to another. — **Con-ta'gious-ly** (kŏn-tā'jŭs-lȳ), *adv.* — **Con-ta'gious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Contagious; Infectious. — A *contagious* disease is one caught from another by contact, by the breath, by bodily effluvia, etc.; while an *infectious* disease supposes some different cause *infecting* the system with disease.

Con-tain' (kŏn-tān'), *v. t.* [L. *continere, -tentum; con-* + *tenere* to hold.] **1.** To hold within fixed limits; to include. **2.** To have capacity for; to be equivalent to. **3.** To restrain; to keep within bounds. [*Obs.*, except as used reflexively.] — **Con-tain'a-ble**, *a.* — **Con-tain'er**, *n.*

Con-tam'i-nate (-tăm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *contaminare, -natum*, to contaminate; *con-* + root of *tangere* to touch.] To corrupt by contact. — *a.* Contaminated; tainted. — **Con-tam'i-na-ble**, *a.* — **Con-tam'i-na'tion**, *n.* — **Con-tam'i-na-tive** (-nā-tĭv), *a.*

Syn. — To pollute; defile; taint; soil; stain; corrupt.

Con-temn' (-tĕm'), *v. t.* [L. *contemnere, -temptum; con-* + *temnere* to despise.] To treat with contempt; to disdain. — **Con-tem'ner** (-tĕm'nĕr *or* -tĕm'ĕr), *n.*

Syn. — To Contemn; Despise; Scorn; Disdain; spurn; slight; neglect; overlook. — *Contemn* applies to objects, qualities, etc., deemed contemptible; to *despise* is to regard or treat as mean or worthless; to *scorn* expresses indignant contempt; *disdain* denotes either unwarrantable haughtiness or abhorrence of what is base.

Con'tem-plate (kŏn'tĕm-plāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *contemplari, -platus.*] **1.** To consider with continued attention; to study. **2.** To have in view as probable; to look forward to. — **Con'tem-pla'tion**, *n.* — **Con'tem-pla'tor** (-tĕr), *n.*

Syn. — To view; study; plan; purpose. See Meditate.

Con-tem'pla-tive (-tĕm'plā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to contemplation; meditative; thoughtful. — **Con-tem'pla-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-tem'pla-tive-ness**, *n.*

Con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (-pŏ-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *con-* + *tempus* time.] Living, existing, or occurring at the same time; contemporary. — **Con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

Con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ly, *adv.* At the same time.

Con-tem'po-ra-ry (-rā-rȳ), *a.* [Pref. *con-* + L. *temporarius* pert. to time.] **1.** Contemporaneous. **2.** Of the same age. — *n.* One living at the same time with another.

Con-tempt' (-tĕmt'), *n.* [L. *contemnere, -temptum.*] **1.** A contemning or despising. **2.** Disgrace; shame. **3.** Disobedience of the rules of a court of justice or legislative body; insolent behavior.

Syn. — Disdain; scorn; mockery; neglect; slight.

Con-tempt'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of contempt; deserving disdain. **2.** Despised; neglected; abject. — **Con-tempt'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Con-tempt'i-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Contemptible; Despicable; Pitiful; Paltry; abject; vile; mean; base; worthless; sorry; scurrile. See Contemptuous. — *Despicable* is stronger than *contemptible*, as *despise* is stronger than *contemn*. It implies keen disapprobation, with a mixture of anger. A man is *despicable* chiefly for low actions; *contemptible* for mean qualities of character. *Pitiful* and *paltry* are applied to cases beneath anger.

Con-temp'tu-ous (-tĕmp'tū-ŭs; 40), *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt. — **Con-temp'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Contemptuous; Contemptible; scornful; insolent; haughty; disdainful; supercilious; insulting; contumelious. — *Contemptuous* and *contemptible*, from their like sound, are sometimes erroneously interchanged, as when a person speaks of having "a very *contemptible* opinion of another." *Contemptible* is applied to that which is the object of contempt; as, *contemptible* conduct. *Contemptuous* is applied to that which indicates contempt.

Con-tend' (-tĕnd'), *v. i.* [L. *contendere, -tentum; con-* + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To strive in opposition; to contest. **2.** To exert one's self to obtain, keep, or defend. **3.** To strive in debate; to argue. — **Con-tend'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To struggle; fight; combat; vie; strive; oppose; emulate; contest; litigate; dispute; debate.

Con-tent' (kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *continere, -tentum*, to restrain.] Contained within limits; satisfied.

Con'tent (kŏn'tĕnt *or* kŏn-tĕnt'), *n.* **1.** That which is contained. **2.** Area or quantity of space or matter contained within certain limits.

Con-tent' (kŏn-tĕnt'), *v. t* [F. *contenter*, fr. L. *contentus*, p. p. See Content, *a.*] **1.** To satisfy the desires of; to quiet; to please. **2.** To satisfy; to pay. — *n.* Rest of mind; moderate happiness.

Syn. — To satisfy; appease; please. See Satiate.

Con-tent'ed, *a.* Content; satisfied; quiet; willing. — **Con-tent'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-tent'ed-ness**, *n.*

Con-ten'tion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *contentio.* See Contend.] **1.** Violent effort to obtain, or resist, something. **2.** Strife in words; controversy; dispute. **3.** A point maintained in argument; position contended for.

Syn. — Contention; Strife: struggle; contest; quarrel; combat; conflict; feud; litigation; controversy; dissension; variance; debate; emulation. — *Strife* is a struggle for mastery; *contention* for possession of some object, or accomplishment of some end.

Con-ten'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Fond of contention; provoking dispute. **2.** Relating to strife; involving contention. **3.** Contested; litigated; litigious. — **Con-ten'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-ten'tious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Quarrelsome; pugnacious; perverse; peevish.

Con-tent'ment (-tĕnt'ment), *n* **1.** The being contented or satisfied. **2.** A contenting or satisfying.

Con-ter'mi-na-ble (-tĕr'mĭ-nā-b'l), **Con-ter'mi-nal, Con-ter'mi-nous**, *a.* [L. *conterminus; con-* + *terminus* border.] Having the same bounds or limits.

Con-test' (kŏn-tĕst'), *v. t.* [F. *contester*, fr. L. *contestari* to call to witness; *con-* + *testis* witness.] **1.** To dispute; to question. **2.** To strive to maintain. **3.** To defend (a suit) or resist (a claim). — *v. i.* To engage in contention, or emulation; to strive; to vie.

Syn. — To dispute: debate; litigate; contend.

Con'test (kŏn'tĕst), *n.* **1.** Earnest dispute; controversy. **2.** Earnest struggle for victory, defense, etc.

Syn. — Contest; Conflict; Combat; Encounter; battle; shock; struggle; dispute; altercation; debate; controversy; difference; disagreement; strife. — *Contest* had originally no reference to actual fighting. It was a legal term signifying to *call witnesses*, and came to denote a struggle between opposing parties. *Conflict* denotes literally a close personal engagement, but more commonly means strenuous opposition. An *encounter* is a direct meeting face to face. *Combat* is commonly applied to actual fighting, but may refer to a strife of words or struggle of feeling.

Con-test'a-ble (-tĕst'a-b'l), *a.* Debatable.

Con-test'ant (-ant), *n.* Opponent; litigant; disputant; one who claims what has been awarded to another.

Con'tes-ta'tion, *n.* A contesting; strife; dispute.

Con'text (-tĕkst), *n.* [L. *contextus; con-* + *texere* to weave.] Matter preceding or following a quoted passage.

Con-tex'ture (-tĕks'tūr; 40), *n.* [F.] The structural character of a thing; system; texture.

Con-tig'u-ous (-tĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *contiguus*; akin to *contingere.* See Contingent.] In actual contact; touching; also, adjacent; near. — **Con-tig'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-tig'u-ous-ness, Con'ti-gu'i-ty** (-tĭ-gū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Adjacent.

Con'ti-nence (kŏn'tĭ-nens), **Con'ti-nen-cy** (-nen-sȳ), } *n.* [F. *continence*, L. *continentia.* See Continent.] **1.** Self-restraint; self-command. **2.** Chastity.

Con'ti-nent (-nent), *a.* [L. *continens, -entis*, prop. p. pr. of *continere.* See Contain.] **1.** Exercising restraint of desires or passions; temperate. **2.** Chaste. — *n.* One of the grand divisions of land on the globe. — **Con'ti-nen'tal**, *a.* [perately.

Con'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* In a continent manner; tem-

Con-tin'gen-cy (-tĭn'jen-sȳ), **Con-tin'gence** (-jens), *n.* **1.** Union; contact. **2.** The being contingent; possibility of coming to pass. **3.** Possible or probable event.

Syn. — Casualty; accident; chance.

Con-tin'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *contingens, -entis*, p. pr. of *contingere* to happen; *con-* + *tangere* to touch.] **1.**

Possible, or liable, but not certain, to occur. **2.** Dependent on that which is undetermined or unknown. — *n.* **1.** An event which may or may not happen; a contingency. **2.** That which falls to one in an apportionment among a number; a suitable share; quota of troops.

Syn. — See ACCIDENTAL.

Con-tin'gent-ly (kŏn-tĭn'jent-lȳ), *adv.* Without design; accidentally.

Con-tin'u-al (-tĭ-al), *a.* [OE. & F. *continuel*. See CONTINUE.] **1.** Proceeding without interruption or cessation; lasting. **2.** Occurring in rapid succession; very frequent; often repeated. — **Con-tin'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See CONSTANT, and CONTINUOUS.

Con-tin'u-ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** A continuing or remaining in a particular state; permanence, as of condition, habits, abode, etc.; perseverance; duration; stay. **2.** Uninterrupted succession; constant renewal; propagation. **3.** Adjournment of legal proceedings.

Con-tin'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A continuing or being continued; uninterrupted extension or succession.

Con-tin'u-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* A continuer.

Con-tin'ue (-tĭn'ū), *v. i.* [F. *continuer*, L. *continuare*, *-atum*.] **1.** To remain in a given place or condition; to stay. **2.** To endure; to last. **3.** To be steadfast. — *v. t.* **1.** To protract or extend; to prolong. **2.** To retain. — **Con-tin'u-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To persevere; persist. See PERSEVERE.

Con'ti-nu'i-ty (kŏn'tĭ-nū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *continuitas*.] The being continuous; close union of parts; cohesion.

Con-tin'u-ous (-tĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *continuus*.] **1.** Without break or interruption; constant; protracted. **2.** Not interrupted; not jointed or articulated. — **Con-tin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — CONTINUOUS; CONTINUAL. — *Continuous* means that the union of parts is uninterrupted. *Continual* marks a close succession of things, rather than absolute continuity. See CONSTANT.

Con-tort' (-tôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *contorquere*, *-tortum*; *con-* + *torquere* to twist.] To twist, or twist together; to distort; to wrest. — **Con-tor'tion**, **Con-tor'sion** (-tôr'shŭn), *n.* — **Con-tor'tive** (-tôr'tĭv), *a.*

Con-tour' (-tōōr'), *n.* [F.; *con-* + *tourner* to turn.] Outline of a body, or line that bounds; periphery.

Con'tra-band (kŏn'trȧ-bănd), *n.* [It. *contrabbando*; *contra* + *bando* ban, proclamation.] **1.** Illegal traffic. **2.** Goods whose importation or exportation is forbidden. — *a.* Prohibited by law or treaty.

Con-tract' (kŏn-trăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *contrahere*, *-tractum*; *con-* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To draw together or nearer; to shorten or lessen. **2.** To wrinkle; to knit. **3.** To incur; to acquire. **4.** To bargain for. **5.** To betroth; to affiance. **6.** To shorten (a word) by omitting letters, or consolidating vowels or syllables. — *v. i.* **1.** To shrink. **2.** To covenant; to agree.

Syn. — To shorten; abridge; epitomize; narrow; lessen; condense; reduce; confine; incur; assume.

Con'tract (kŏn'trăkt), *a.* Contracted. — *n.* **1.** Legal agreement to do, or to abstain from doing, some act; compact. **2.** A formal betrothing of a man and woman.

Syn. — See COVENANT.

Con-tract'ed (kŏn-trăk'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Drawn together; shrunken. **2.** Illiberal; selfish. **3.** Bargained for; betrothed. — **Con-tract'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-tract'ed-ness**, *n.*

Con-tract'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of contraction. — **Con-tract'i-ble-ness**. **Con-tract'i-bĭl'i-ty**, *n.*

Con-tract'ile (-trăk'tĭl), *a.* [F.] Tending to contract; able to shrink. — **Con'trac-til'i-ty**, *n.*

Con-trac'tion, *n.* **1.** A contracting, or shrinking. **2.** An incurring or becoming subject to (liabilities, debts, a disease, etc.). **3.** Something contracted or abbreviated, as a word or phrase. **4.** The shortening of a word, or of two words, by omission of letters, or by reducing two or more vowels or syllables to one. [tracting.

Con-tract'ive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to contract; con-

Con-tract'or (kŏn-trăk'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who contracts or bargains; one who covenants to perform certain work at a certain price.

Con'tra-dance' (kŏn'trȧ-dȧns'), *n.* Dance in which the partners stand face to face, or in opposite lines.

Con'tra-dict' (-dĭkt'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *contradicere*, *-dictum*; *contra* + *dicere* to speak.] To assert the contrary of; to gainsay. — **Con'tra-dict'or** (-dĭk'tẽr), *n.*

Con'tra-dic'tion, *n.* [L. *contradictio*.] Denial of the truth of a statement. **2.** Direct opposition; inconsistency; incongruity; contrariety.

Con'tra-dict'ive (-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* Contradictory.

Con'tra-dic'to-ry (-dĭk'tŏ-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Affirming the contrary; mutually contradicting; inconsistent. **2.** Opposing; repugnant. — *n.* A proposition which denies another; contrariety. — **Con'tra-dict'o-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'tra-dic'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

Con'tra-dis-tinct' (-dĭs-tĭŋkt'), *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities. — **Con'tra-dis-tinc'tion** (-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* — **Con'tra-dis-tinc'tive** (-tĭŋk'tĭv), *a.* & *n.*

Con'tra-dis-tin'guish (-tĭŋ'gwĭsh; 45), *v. t.* To distinguish by a contrast of opposite qualities.

Con'tra-in'di-cate (-ĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To indicate (by a symptom) some method of treatment contrary to that which the general tenor of the case would seem to require. — **Con'tra-in'di-ca'tion**, **Con'tra-in'di-cant**, *n.*

Con-tral'to (kŏn-trăl'tō), *n.* & *a.* [It., fr. *contra* + *alto*. See ALTO.] Alto; counter tenor.

Con'tra-ri'e-ty (-trȧ-rī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** A being contrary; antagonism. **2.** Thing inconsistent with something else.

Syn. — Consistency; discrepancy; repugnance.

Con'tra-ri-ly (-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a contrary manner.

Con'tra-ri-ness, *n.* Contrariety.

Con'tra-ri-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* **1.** On the contrary; on the other hand. **2.** In a contrary order; conversely.

Con'tra-ry (-trȧ-rȳ *or* -trā-rȳ; 2), *a.* [OE. & F. *contraire*, fr. L. *contrarius*, fr. *contra*. See CONTRA-.] **1.** Opposite; adverse. **2.** Opposed; repugnant; inconsistent. **3.** Given to opposition; perverse. **4.** Affirming the opposite; so opposed as to destroy each other. — *n.* **1.** A thing of opposite qualities. **2.** The opposite; a proposition, fact, or condition incompatible with another.

Syn. — Adverse; repugnant; hostile; inconsistent.

Con-trast' (kŏn-trȧst'), *v. i.* & *t.* [F. *contraster*, fr. L. *contra* + *stare* to stand.] To stand in opposition.

Con'trast (kŏn'trȧst), *n.* **1.** A contrasting, or being contrasted. **2.** Opposition of qualities; unlikeness.

Con'tra-vene' (kŏn'trȧ-vēn'), *v. t.* [L. *contra* + *venire* to come.] **1.** To come into conflict with; to oppose. **2.** To violate; to nullify. — **Con'tra-ven'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To contradict; set aside; nullify; thwart.

‖ **Con'tre-temps'** (kŏn'tr'-tăn'), *n.* [F., fr. *contre* (L. *contra*) + *temps* time, L. *tempus*.] Mishap; hitch.

Con-trib'ute (kŏn-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* [L. *contribuere*, *-butum*; *con-* + *tribuere* to impart.] To give in common with others; to give (money or aid) for a specified object. — *v. i.* **1.** To aid a common purpose. **2.** To assist.

Con'tri-bu'tion (kŏn'trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A contributing. **2.** That which is contributed.

Con-trib'u-tive (-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* Contributing.

Con-trib'u-tor (-tẽr), *n.* One that contributes; one who writes articles for a newspaper or magazine.

Con-trib'u-to-ry (-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end.

Con'trite (kŏn'trĭt), *a.* [L. *conterere*, *-tritum*, to bruise; *con-* + *terere* to grind.] Broken down with grief and penitence; humbly penitent. — **Con'trite'ly**, *adv.* — **Con'trite'ness**, **Con-tri'tion** (-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

Syn. — CONTRITION; ATTRITION; REPENTANCE; penitence; humiliation; compunction; self-reproach; remorse. — *Contrition* is deep sorrow and self-condemnation, with thorough repentance for sin because it is displeasing to God. *Attrition* is imperfect repentance produced by fear of punishment or a sense of the baseness of sin. *Repentance* is a penitent renunciation of sin; thorough repentance produces a new life. See COMPUNCTION.

Con-triv'a-ble (kŏn-triv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being contrived, planned, invented, or devised.

Con-triv'ance, *n.* **1.** A contriving or planning. **2.** Thing contrived or planned; scheme; artifice.

Syn. — Plan; scheme; invention; machine; project; design; artifice; shift. See DEVICE.

Con-trive', *v. t.* [OF. *controver*, F. *controuver*; *con-* + *trouver* to find.] To form by an exercise of ingenuity; to invent. — *v. i.* To scheme; to plot.

Syn. — To invent; plan; design; project; concert.

Con-trol' (-trōl'), *n.* [F. *contrôle* a counter register, contr. fr. *contre-rôle*; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *rôle* roll, catalogue.] **1.** That which serves to check or hinder; restraint. **2.** Power to restrain; government.

Syn. — See DIRECTION.

— *v. t.* [Formerly written *comptrol* and *controul*.] To govern; to regulate; to overpower. — **Con-trol'la-ble**, *a.* — **Con-trol'la-ble-ness**, **Con-trol'la-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — To restrain; rule; govern; manage; guide; regulate; hinder; direct; check; curb; counteract.

Con-trol'ler, *n.* **1.** One that controls or restrains. **2.** An officer appointed to keep a counter register of accounts, or to examine or verify accounts. [More commonly written *comptroller*.] — **Con-trol'ler-ship**, *n.*

Con-trol'ment, *n.* A controlling; superintendence.

Con'tro-ver'sial (kŏn'trō-vẽr'shal), *a.* Pertaining to controversy; disputatious. — **Con'tro-ver'sial-ly**, *adv.*

Con'tro-ver'sial-ist, *n.* A disputant.

Con'tro-ver'sy (-vẽr'sy), *n.* [L. *controversia*, fr. *contra* + *versus*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn.] **1.** Contention; debate; discussion. **2.** Quarrel; difference.

Syn. — Dispute; debate; disputation; disagreement.

Con'tro-vert (-vẽrt), *v. t.* To make matter of controversy; to dispute. — **Con'tro-ver'ter**, **Con'tro-ver'tist**, *n.* — **Con'tro-ver'ti-ble**, *a.* — **Con'tro-ver'ti-bly**, *adv.*

Con'tu-ma-cy (kŏn'tū-mȧ-sy), *n.* [L. *contumacia*, fr. *contumax*, *-acis*, insolent.] **1.** Stubborn perverseness; pertinacious resistance to authority. **2.** Willful contempt of a lawful summons, or rules and orders of court. — **Con'tu-ma'cious** (-mā'shŭs), *a.*

Syn. — Stubborn; obstinate; obdurate; disobedient.

Con'tu-me-ly (-mē-ly), *n.* [L. *contumelia*.] Insolent contempt; disgrace. — **Con'tu-me'li-ous**, *a.*

Con-tuse' (-tūz'), *v. t.* [L. *contundere*, *-tusum*; *con-* + *tundere* to beat.] **1.** To beat or pound together. **2.** To bruise; to injure a part without breaking the skin.

Con-tu'sion, *n.* **1.** A beating. **2.** A bruise.

Co-nun'drum (kō-nŭn'drŭm), *n.* A riddle based upon resemblance between things quite unlike.

Con'va-lesce' (kŏn'vȧ-lĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *convalescere*; *con-* + *valescere* to grow strong, v. incho. of *valere* to be strong.] To recover health and strength gradually, after sickness. — **Con'va-les'cence** (-lĕs'sens), **Con'va-les'cen-cy** (-sen-sy), *n.*

Con-vene' (-vēn'), *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *convenire*; *con-* + *venire* to come.] To collect; to assemble; to unite.

Con-ven'ience (-vēn'yens; 26), **Con-ven'ien-cy** (-yen-sy), *n.* **1.** A being convenient; fitness; propriety. **2.** Ease; accommodation. **3.** That which promotes comfort or advantage. **4.** Fit time; opportunity.

Con-ven'ient (-yent), *a.* [L. *conveniens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *convenire* to suit.] **1.** Affording accommodation or advantage; adapted to use; handy. **2.** Seasonable; timely. **3.** Easy of access. [*Colloq.*] — **Con-ven'ient-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Fit; suitable; proper; adapted; commodious.

Con'vent (kŏn'vĕnt), *n.* [L. *conventus* a meeting, LL. also, a convent. See CONVENE.] **1.** A community of religious recluses; body of monks or nuns. **2.** Monastery; nunnery.

Syn. — See CLOISTER.

Con-ven'ti-cle (-vĕn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *conventiculum*.] An assembly; esp., one for religious worship.

Con-ven'tion, *n.* **1.** A convening or being brought together; union. **2.** General concurrence; usage. **3.** A meeting of delegates for some specific object. **4.** An agreement preliminary to a treaty; formal agreement between governments.

Con-ven'tion-al (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-al), *a.* **1.** Formed by agreement; stipulated. **2.** Growing out of custom or tacit agreement; formal. — **Con-ven'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-ven'tion-al-ism**, **Con-ven'tion-al'i-ty** (-al'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Con-ven'tu-al (-tū-al; 40), *a.* Pertaining to a convent; monastic. — *n.* A monk or nun; a recluse.

Con-verge' (-vẽrj'), *v. i.* [Pref. *con-* + L. *vergere* to turn.] To tend to one point; to draw together. — **Con-ver'gence**, **Con-ver'gen-cy**, *n.* — **Con-ver'gent**, *a.*

Con-vers'a-ble (-vẽrs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F.] Qualified for conversation; sociable. — **Con-vers'a-bly**, *adv.*

Con'ver-sant (kŏn'vẽr-sant), *a.* [L. *conversans*, p. pr. of *conversari*.] **1.** Having customary intercourse; well acquainted. **2.** Familiar by use or study; versed.

Con'ver-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conversatio*.] **1.** Familiar intercourse; intimate association. **2.** Colloquial discourse; informal dialogue. — **Con'ver-sa'tion-al**, *a.* — **Con'ver-sa'tion-al-ist**, **Con'ver-sa'tion-ist**, *n.*

Syn. — CONVERSATION; TALK; intercourse; communion; commerce; discourse; dialogue; colloquy; chat. — *Talk* is usually broken, familiar, and versatile. *Conversation* is more continuous, and on topics of higher interest.

Con-verse' (kŏn-vẽrs'), *v. i.* [L. *conversari* to associate with; *con-* + *versari* to be turned, *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To hold intimate intercourse. **2.** To interchange thoughts informally; to chat.

Syn. — To commune; discourse; talk; chat.

Con'verse (kŏn'vẽrs), *n.* **1.** Frequent intercourse; familiar association. **2.** Conversation; chat.

Con'verse, *a.* [L. *convertere*, *-versum*. See CONVERT.] Turned about; reciprocal. — *n.* A proposition formed by interchanging the terms of another. — **Con'verse-ly** (kŏn'vẽrs-ly *or* kŏn-vẽrs'ly), *adv.*

Con-ver'sion (-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A converting; a changing from one state or condition to another, or the being changed; transmutation. **2.** Wrongful appropriation of another's property. **3.** A spiritual and moral change from the service of the world to that of God.

Con-vert' (kŏn-vẽrt'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *convertere*, *-versum*; *con-* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To change from one condition to another. **2.** To turn from a bad life to a good one. **3.** To divert from the proper use; to appropriate illegally. — **Con-vert'er**, *n.*

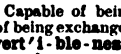
Syn. — To change; turn; transmute; appropriate.

Con'vert (kŏn'vẽrt), *n.* One converted from one opinion to another; one who turns from unbelief to Christianity.

Syn. — CONVERT; PROSELYTE; PERVERT; neophyte. — A *convert* turns from what he believes erroneous faith or practice, in religion, politics, etc. *Proselyte* first meant an adherent of one religious system who transferred himself to some other religious system. *Pervert* is the contrary of *convert*, and stigmatizes a person as drawn off or perverted from truth.

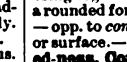
Con-vert'i-ble (-vẽrt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being converted; transformable. **2.** Capable of being exchanged or interchanged; reciprocal. — **Con-vert'i-ble-ness**, **Con-vert'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Con-vert'i-bly**, *adv.*

Con'vex (kŏn'vĕks), *a.* [L. *convexus*, fr. *convehere* to bring together.] Rising or swelling into a rounded form; regularly protuberant; — opp. to *concave*. — *n.* A convex body or surface. — **Con'vex-ness**, **Con-vex'ed-ness**, **Con-vex'i-ty**, *n.* — **Con'vex-ly**, *adv.*



Section of Convex, or Plano-convex, Lens.

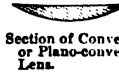
Double convex, convex on both sides; convexo-convex.



Section of Double Convex, or Convexo-convex, Lens.

Con-vex'o-con'cave (-vĕks'ō-kŏn'kāv), *a.* Convex on one side, and concave on the other. See MENISCUS.

Con-vex'o-con'vex (-kŏn'vĕks), *a.* Convex on both sides; double convex.



Section of Convexo-concave Lens.

Con-vex'o-plane' (kŏn-vĕks'ō-plān'), *a.* Convex on one side, and flat on the other; plano-convex.

Con-vey' (kŏn-vā'), *v. t.* [OF. *convoier*, fr. L. *con-* + *via* way.] **1.** To carry; to transport. **2.** To transmit. **3.** To deliver to another; to legally transfer (property or real estate). **4.** To impart or communicate.

Syn. — To carry; transport; bear; transmit; transfer.

Con-vey'ance, *n.* **1.** A conveying; carriage. **2.** Means of carrying anything; vehicle. **3.** Transmission. **4.** Legal transfer of property, esp. real estate.

Con-vey'an-cer (-ăn-sẽr), *n.* One who draws up conveyances of property, deeds, mortgages, leases, etc.

Con'vict (kŏn'vĭkt), *n.* One convicted of crime.

Syn. — Malefactor; culprit; felon; criminal.

Con-vict' (kŏn-vĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *convincere*, *-victum*. See CONVINCE.] **1.** To find, or pronounce, guilty of a crime. **2.** To demonstrate by evidence; to prove.

Con-vic'tion (-vĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A convicting; a proving guilty of an offense. **2.** Judgment of condemnation or state of being found guilty. **3.** A convincing of error; confutation. **4.** Strong belief; sense of sin.

Con-vince' (-vĭns'), *v. t.* [L. *convincere*, *-victum*, to prove; *con-* + *vincere* to conquer.] To overcome by argument; to satisfy by proof. — **Con-vin'ci-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To CONVINCE; PERSUADE; satisfy; convict. — To *convince* is an act of the understanding; to *persuade*, of the will or feelings.

Con-viv'i-al (-vĭv'ĭ-al), *a.* [L. *convivium* a feast; *con-* + *vivere* to live.] Relating to a feast or entertainment; festive; social; gay; jovial. — **Con-viv'i-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-), *n.*

Con'vo-ca'tion (kŏn'vō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *convocatio*; *con-* + *vocare* to call.] **1.** A calling or assembling by summons. **2.** A meeting. **3.** Deliberative assembly of the clergy by representatives.

Syn. — Congress; diet; convention; synod; council.

Con-voke' (-vōk'), *v. t.* [L. *convocare*.] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons.

Syn. — See CALL.

Con'vo-lute (kŏn'vō-lūt), **Con'vo-lu'ted**, *a.* [L. *convolvere*, *-volutum*. See CONVOLVE.] Rolled together, one part upon another; — said of leaves of plants.

Con'vo-lu'tion, *n.* **1.** A rolling anything upon itself, or one thing upon another; a winding motion. **2.** An irregular, tortuous folding of a physical organ or part.

Con-volve' (-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [L. *convolvere*, *-volutum*; *con-* + *volvere* to roll.] To roll or wind together.

Con-vol'vu-lus (-vŏl'vū-lŭs), *n.* [L., bindweed, fr. *convolvere*.] A genus of plants, including bindweed.

Con-voy' (kŏn-voi'), *v. t.* [F. *convoyer*. See CONVEY.] To accompany for protection; to escort.

Con'voy (kŏn'voi), *n.* [F. *convoi*.] **1.** An attending for defense; protection. **2.** Vessel, fleet, or train of wagons, under an armed escort. **3.** A protecting force.

Con-vulse' (-vŭls'), *v. t.* [L. *convellere*, *-vulsum*, to shake; *con-* + *vellere* to pull.] To contract violently and irregularly; to shake with spasms.

Con-vul'sion (-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Violent and involuntary muscular contraction of an animal body. **2.** Violent agitation. — **Con-vul'sive**, *a.* — **Con-vul'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Co'ny (kō'nȳ *or* kŭn'ȳ), *n.* [OF. *connin*, L. *cuniculus*.] **1.** (*a*) A European rabbit. (*b*) The chief hare. **2.** (*a*) An edible West Indian fish. (*b*) The English burbot.

Coo (kōō), *v. i.* **1.** To make a low repeated sound, like pigeons or doves. **2.** To act in a loving way.

Cook (kōōk), *n.* [AS. *cōc*, fr. L. *coquere* to cook.] One who prepares food for the table. — *v. t.* **1.** To prepare (food) by boiling, roasting, baking, etc. **2.** To tamper with or garble. [*Colloq.*]

Cook'er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* The preparing food for the table.

Cook'y, Cook'ey, Cook'ie (-ȳ), *n.* [Cf. D. *koek* cake.] A small, flat, sweetened cake.

Cool (kōōl), *a.* [AS. *cōl*.] **1.** Moderately cold; lacking in warmth. **2.** Not ardent or passionate; deliberate; self-possessed. **3.** Not retaining heat; light. **4.** Manifesting coldness or dislike. **5.** Quietly impudent; presuming; audacious.

Syn. — Calm; dispassionate; self-possessed; composed; repulsive; frigid; alienated; impudent.

— *n.* A moderate state of cold; coolness. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or grow cool; to allay; to calm; to moderate. — **Cool'ish** (kōōl'ĭsh), *a.* — **Cool'ly**, *adv.* — **Cool'ness**, *n.*

Cool'er, *n.* **1.** That which cools, or abates heat or excitement. **2.** Anything for cooling liquids, etc.

Coo'ly, Coo'lie (kōō'lȳ), *n.* [Hind. *kūlī*.] An East Indian porter or carrier; oriental laborer.

Coom (kōōm), *n.* [Cf. G. *kahm* mold.] Soot; refuse.

Coomb (kōōm), *n.* [AS. *cumb*.] A dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter. [Written also *comb*.]

Coon (kōōn), *n.* A raccoon.

Coop (kōōp), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cypa* measure, fr. L. *cupa* tub.] Pen for small animals; grated box for confining poultry. — *v. t.* To confine in a coop; to cramp.

Coop'er (kōōp'ẽr), *n.* A maker of coops, barrels, casks, etc. — *v. i.* To do the work of a cooper upon.

Coop'er-age, *n.* **1.** Work done by a cooper. **2.** Price paid for coopers' work. **3.** A cooper's shop.

Co-ŏp'er-ate (kō-ŏp'ẽr-āt), *v. i.* [L. *coöperari*, *-atus*; *co-* + *opus* work.] To operate jointly with others; to concur. — **Co-ŏp'er-a'tion**, *n.* — **Co-ŏp'er-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* — **Co-ŏp'er-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.*

Co-ŏr'di-nate (-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* [Pref. *co-* + L. *ordinare*, *-atum*, to regulate.] Equal in rank or order; not subordinate. — *v. t.* **1.** To put in the same order or rank. **2.** To adjust. — *n.* **1.** One of two or more persons or things of equal importance. **2.** *pl.* Lines, etc., defining the mathematical position of any point with respect to certain fixed lines, or planes, called *coördinate axes* and *coördinate planes*. — **Co-ŏr'di-nate-ly**, *adv.*

Co-ŏr'di-na'tion, *n.* **1.** A coördinating; harmonious adjustment. **2.** A being coördinate or equal.

Coot (kōōt), *n.* [Cf. D. *koet*.] **1.** (*a*) A wading bird with lobate toes. (*b*) Surf duck. **2.** A simpleton.

Cop (kŏp), *n.* [AS.] Ball of wound thread.

Co-pai'ba (kō-pā'bà), } *n.* [Sp. & Pg., fr. Brazil. *cu-*
Co-pai'va (-vá), } *paúba*.] Medicinal oleoresin of a tree of South America and the West Indies.

Co'pal (kō'pal), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mexican *copalli* resin.] Resin used in making varnishes.

Co-par'ce-na-ry (kō-pär'sē-nā-rȳ), **Co-par'ce-ny** (-nȳ), *n.* [Pref. *co-* + *parcenary*.] Partnership in inheritance; joint right of inheritance. — **Co-par'ce-ner**, *n.*

Co-part'ner (-pärt'nẽr), *n.* Joint partner; sharer.

Co-part'ner-ship, *n.* **1.** The being a copartner. **2.** A partnership or firm.

Cope (kōp), *n.* [Doublet of *cape*.] **1.** A covering for the head. **2.** An ecclesiastical cloak. **3.** The top part of a flask or mold used in foundries.

Cope, *v. t.* & *i.* [D. *koopen* to buy.] To encounter; to meet; to combat.

Cop'i-er (kŏp'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who copies; one who writes or transcribes from an original. **2.** An imitator; a plagiarist.

Cop'ing (kō'pĭng), *n.* [See COPE, *n.*] The highest course of masonry in a wall.

Co'pi-ous (-pĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *copiosus*, fr. *copia* abundance.] Large; ample; plentiful. — **Co'pi-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See AMPLE.

Co'pi-ous-ness, *n.* Plenty; also, diffuseness in style.

Syn. — Abundance; plenty; richness; exuberance.

Cop'per (kŏp'pẽr), *n.* [L. *cuprum*, fr. Gr. *Κύπρος* of Cyprus, renowned for its copper mines.] **1.** A metal of reddish color, ductile and malleable, and very tenacious. **2.** A coin, also a boiler, made of copper. — *v. t.* To cover or coat with copper.

Cop'per-as (*-as*), *n.* [L. *cuprirosa*.] Green vitriol; sulphate of iron. Called also *ferrous sulphate*.

Cop'per-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* [Fr. its color.] A poisonous American serpent, allied to the rattlesnake.

Cop'per-plate' (kŏp'pĕr-plāt'), *n.* (*a*) Engraved plate of copper. (*b*) A print on paper taken from such a plate.

Cop'per-smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* A worker in copper.

Cop'per-y (-ĭ), *a.* Containing, or like, copper.

Cop'pice (-pĭs), *n.* [OF. *copeiz*, fr. *coper*, *couper*, to cut.] A grove of small growth; thicket.

Copse (kŏps), *n.* [Contr. fr. *coppice.*] A coppice.

Cop'tic (kŏp'tĭk), *a.* [Abbrev. from L. *Aegyptius* an Egyptian.] Pertaining to the Copts. — *n.* Language of the Copts.

Copts (kŏpts), *n. pl.*; *sing.* COPT (kŏpt). 1. An Egyptian race thought to be descendants of the ancient Egyptians. 2. Sect of Christians in the valley of the Nile.

Cop'u-la (kŏp'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L. See COUPLE.] 1. Word uniting subject and predicate. 2. Stop of an organ connecting the manuals, or the manuals with the pedals.

Cop'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *copulare*, *-latum*, to couple.] Joining subject and predicate. — *v. i.* To have sexual intercourse. — **Cop'u-la'tion**, *n.* — **Cop'u-la-tive**, *a.* & *n.*

Cop'y (kŏp'ĭ), *n.* [F. *copie*, fr. L. *copia* abundance, number, LL. also, a transcript; *co-* + root of *opes* riches.] 1. An imitation or reproduction of an original work. 2. Book, or set of books, containing an author's works. 3. Model; example. 4. Manuscript or printed matter to be set up in type.

Copy book, book of copies for learners to imitate.

Syn. — Imitation; transcript; duplicate; counterfeit. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To write, print, engrave, or paint, after an original; to duplicate; to transcribe. 2. To imitate.

Cop'y-er, Cop'y-ist, *n.* A copier; imitator; plagiarist.

Cop'y-graph (-grȧf), *n.* A contrivance for producing manifold copies of a writing or drawing.

Cop'y-right' (-rīt'), *n.* Right of an author or his assignee, under statute, to publish his literary or artistic work, to the exclusion of all other persons. — *v. t.* To secure a copyright on.

Co-quet' (kō-kĕt'), *v. t.* [See COQUETTE.] To attempt to attract the admiration or love of, with intent to disappoint. — *v. i.* To trifle in love; to flirt. — **Co-quet'ry**, *n.*

Co-quette' (kō-kĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *coquet*, *coquette*, coquettish, strutting, fr. *coq* a cock.] 1. A trifling woman, who seeks admiration; a flirt. — **Co-quet'tish**, *a.*

‖ **Co-qui'na** (kō-kē'nȧ), *n.* [Sp., shellfish.] A soft, coral-like stone, used for roadbeds and building material.

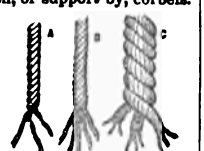
Cor'a-cle (kŏr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [W. *corwgl*, fr. *corwg* any round body or vessel.] A boat made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oilcloth.

Cor'al (-ȧl), *n.* [OF.; L. *corallum*, fr. Gr. κοράλλιον.] 1. Skeleton of various Anthozoa, and of a few Hydrozoa and Bryozoa. 2. Ovaries of a cooked lobster; — so called from their color. 3. A piece of coral used as a child's plaything.

Cor'ban (kôr'bȧn), *n.* [Heb. *qorbān*.] 1. A Jewish oblation, or offering to God. 2. An alms basket; a church treasury.

Cor'bel (-bĕl), *n.* [F. *corbeau*, fr. L. *corbis* basket.] A bracket. — *v. t.* To furnish with, or support by, corbels.

Cord (kôrd), *n.* [F. *corde*, L. *chorda* catgut, chord, cord, fr. Gr. χορδή.] 1. A string, or small rope. 2. A solid measure, equivalent to 128 cubit feet; a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad. 3. A tendon; nerve. — *v. t.* 1. To bind, ornament, or finish with cords. 2. To pile (wood, etc.) for measurement by the cord.



Cordage. *A* Plain laid, or Hawser-laid, Rope; *B* Shroud-laid Rope, four strands and a heart or core (*a*); *C* Cable-laid Rope, three plain-laid ropes laid together with a left-handed twist.

Cord'age (kôrd'ĭj), *n.* [F.] Ropes or cords, collectively; anything made of rope or cord.

Cor'date (kôr'dāt), *a.* [L. *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] Heart-shaped. — **Cor'date-ly**, *adv.*

Cor'dial (kôr'jal, *formally* kôrd'yal; 26), *a.* [LL. *cordialis*, fr. L. *cor*.] 1. Hearty; affectionate. 2. Tending to revive or cheer; giving strength or spirits. — *n.* 1. Anything that comforts and exhilarates. 2. An invigorating and stimulating preparation. 3. Aromatized and sweetened spirit, used as a beverage; a liqueur. — **Cor'dial-ly**, *adv.* — **Cor'dial-ness, Cor-dial'i-ty** (kôr-jĭl'ĭ-tĭ *or* kôr'dĭ-ăl'-; 26), *n.*

Syn. — See HEARTY.

Cor'don (kôr'dŏn; *F.* kôr'dôn'), *n.* [F., fr. *corde*. See CORD.] 1. A cord or ribbon bestowed as a badge of honor. 2. A series of sentinels, or of military posts.

Cor'du-roy' (kôr'dŭ-roi'), *n.* [F. *corde du roi* king's cord.] 1. A cotton velveteen, having the surface raised in ridges. 2. *pl.* Trousers or breeches of corduroy. — *v. t.* To form of logs laid side by side.

Corduroy road, a roadway of logs laid side by side across it; — so called from its ribbed surface. [*U. S.*]

Core (kōr), *n.* [OF. & L. *cor* heart.] 1. The heart or inner part of a thing, as of a column, wall, rope, of a boil, etc.; central part of fruit, containing the seeds. 2. Most important part of a thing; essence. 3. Portion of a mold which shapes the interior of a hollow casting. 4. Bony central axis of animals' horns. — *v. t.* 1. To take out the core (of an apple, etc.). 2. To form (a hole in a casting) by means of a core. — **Cor'er**, *n.*

Co'ri-a'ceous (kō'rĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *coriaceus*, fr. *corium* leather.] Consisting of, or like, leather; tough.

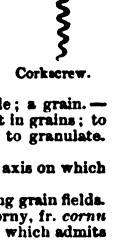
Co'ri-an'der (-ăn'dĕr), *n.* [L. *coriandrum*.] An umbelliferous plant, whose spicy seeds are stomachic and carminative.

Cor'inth (kŏr'ĭnth), *n.* [Gr. Κόρινθος.] A city of Greece; an order of architecture named from it. — **Co-rin'thi-an**, *a.* — **Co-rin'thi-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Cork (kôrk), *n.* [Sp. *corcho*, fr. L. *cortex*, *corticis*, bark, rind.] 1. The outer bark of the cork tree, used to make stoppers for bottles and casks. 2. A stopper. — *v. t.* To stop, or fit, with cork.

Cork tree, a European oak whose bark furnishes cork.

Cork'screw' (kôrk'skrŭ), *n.* An instrument with a steel spiral for drawing corks from bottles.


Corkscrew.

Cork'y (-ĭ), *a.* 1. Consisting of, or like, cork; dry. 2. Tasting of cork.

Cor'mo-rant (kôr'mŏ-rant), *n.* [F. *cormoran*; L. *corvus marinus* sea raven.] 1. A sea bird having a sac under the beak. 2. A glutton. — *a.* Ravenous.

Corn (kôrn), *n.* [L. *cornu* horn.] A thickening of the epidermis, esp. on the toes, by friction or pressure.

Corn, *n.* [AS.; akin to L. *granum*. Cf. GRAIN, KERNEL.] 1. A single seed of wheat, rye, maize, etc.; a grain. 2. Farinaceous grains of cereal grasses. 3. Plants producing corn. 4. A small, hard particle; a grain. — *v. t.* 1. To preserve and season with salt in grains; to cure by salting. 2. To form into grains; to granulate. 3. To feed with corn.

Corn'cob' (kôrn'kŏb'), *n.* The cob or axis on which the kernels of Indian corn grow. [*U. S.*]

Corn'crake' (-krāk'), *n.* Bird frequenting grain fields.

Cor'ne-a (kôr'nē-ȧ), *n.* [L. *corneus* horny, fr. *cornu* horn.] Transparent part of the eyeball, which admits light to the interior.

Cor'nel (-nĕl), *n.* [OF. *cornille*, LL. *cornolium*, fr. L. *cornu* horn.] Shrub bearing very acid, edible drupes resembling cherries.

Cor-ne'lian (kôr-nēl'yan), *n.* [F. *cornaline*, fr. L. *cornu*, fr. its horny appearance.] Carnelian.

Cor'ne-ous (kôr'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corneus*.] Horny; hard.

Cor'ner (-nĕr), *n.* [OF. *corniere*, fr. L. *cornu* horn, point.] 1. Point where converging lines meet; angle. 2. Space between converging lines or walls. 3. Edge or extremity; any quarter or part. 4. Secluded place;

nook. **5.** Condition produced when a combination of persons buy up a species of property, and enhance its price [*Brokers' Cant*] — *v. t.* **1.** To drive into a corner, or position of embarrassment. **2.** To get command of (a stock, commodity, etc.), so as to put one's own price on it.

Corner stone, stone at the corner of two walls, uniting them; thing of fundamental importance or indispensable.

Cor'ner-wise' (kôr'nẽr-wiz'), *adv* With the corner in front; diagonally; not square.

Cor'net (-nĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *corne* horn, L. *cornu*.] **1.** (*a*) A brass wind instrument. (*b*) A certain organ stop or register. **2.** Former title of the standard bearer of a troop of cavalry. — **Cor'net-cy**, *n.*

Cor'nice (-nĭs), *n.* [It.; fr. L. *coronis* a curved line, flourish.] Horizontal architectural projection, which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed.

Corn'shuck' (kôrn'shŭk'), *n.* The husk covering an ear of Indian corn. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Corn'stalk' (-stȧk'), *n.* A stalk of Indian corn.

Corn'starch' (-stärch'), *n.* Starch made from Indian corn, esp. a fine white flour for puddings, etc.

Cor'nu-co'pi-a (kôr'nû-kō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *cornu copiae*.] **1.** The horn of plenty, pouring forth fruits and flowers and typifying abundance. **2.** *pl.* Grasses bearing spikes of flowers formed like the cornucopia.

Open flower, showing Corolla.

Cor'ol (kôr'ŏl), *n.* A corolla.

Co-rol'la (kō rŏl'ȧ), *n.* [L.] Inner envelope of a flower; part surrounding the organs of fructification, consisting of leaves, called *petals*.

Cor'ol-la-ry (kŏr'ŏl-ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *corollarium* gift, corollary, fr. *corolla*.] Something which follows from the demonstration of a proposition; an additional deduction from a demonstrated propoition; a consequence.

Co-ro'na (kō-rō'nȧ), *n.* [L., crown.] **1.** A crown bestowed by the Romans to honor distinguished services. **2.** Projecting part of a classic cornice. **3.** A circle around a luminous body, as the sun or moon. **4.** A musical character [𝄐] called the *pause* or *hold*.

Cor'o-nal (kŏr'ō-nal, *or, esp. in science*, kō-rō'nal), *a.* [L. *coronalis*.] Pert. to a corona (in any of the senses), to a king's crown or coronation, to the top of the head, etc. — *n.* **1.** A crown; garland. **2.** The frontal bone.

Cor'o-na-ry (kŏr'ō-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* Like a crown or circlet. — *n.* A small bone in a horse's foot.

Cor'o-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The crowning a sovereign.

Cor'o-ner (-nẽr), *n.* [A translation of LL. *coronator*, fr. L. *corona* crown, the coroner having been an officer of the crown.] One charged to inquire into the cause of mysterious death. [In England formerly also *crowner*.]

Cor'o-net (-nĕt), *n.* **1.** A crown worn as the mark of rank lower than sovereignty. **2.** The upper part of a horse's hoof, where the horn terminates in skin.

Cor'po-ral (kôr'pŏ-ral), *n.* [F. *caporal*, fr. L. *caput* head.] Military officer, next below a sergeant.

Cor'po-ral, *a.* [L. *corporalis*, fr. *corpus* body.] **1.** Belonging to the body; bodily. **2.** Having a body or substance; not spiritual; material. In this sense usually written *corporeal*. — **Cor'po-ral-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Corporal; Bodily; Corporeal. — *Bodily* is opposed to *mental*. *Corporeal* refers to the whole physical structure or nature of the body. *Corporal*, as now used, refers more to punishment or some infliction.

Cor'po-ral'i-ty (-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *corporalitas*.] Bodily existence; corporeality; — opposed to *spirituality*.

Cor'po-rate (-rȧt), *a.* [L. *corporare*, *-atum*, to shape into a body.] **1.** Formed into a body by legal enactment; incorporated. **2.** Belonging to a corporation. **3.** United; collectively one. — **Cor'po-rate-ly**, *adv.*

Cor'po-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *corporatio* incarnation.] A body politic or corporate, legally authorized to transact business as an individual.

Cor'po-ra'tor (kôr'pŏ-rā'tẽr), *n.* A member of a corporation; esp., one of the original members.

Cor-po're-al (kôr-pō'rē-al), *a.* Having a body; material; — opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial*.

Syn. — Corporal; bodily. See Corporal.

Cor-po're-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Materialism. — **Cor-po're-al-ist**, *n.*

Cor-po're-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), **Cor'po-re'i-ty** (-rē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A being corporeal; corporeal existence.

Corps (kôr, *pl.* kôrz), *n. sing. & pl.* [F., fr. L. *corpus*.] Body of men; organized division of an army.

Corpse (kôrps), *n.* [OF. *cors* (sometimes written *corps*), L. *corpus*.] The dead body of a human being.

Cor'pu-lent (kôr'pû-lent), *a.* [L. *corpulentus*, fr. *corpus*.] Very fat. — **Cor'pu-lence, Cor'pu-len-cy**, *n.*

Syn. — Stout; fleshy; bulky; obese. See Stout.

‖ **Cor'pus** (-pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Corpora (-pŏ-rȧ). [L.] A body, living or dead; the corporeal substance of a thing.

Cor'pus-cle (-pŭs-a'l), *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*.] **1.** A minute particle; atom; molecule. **2.** A protoplasmic animal cell. — **Cor-pus'cu-lar, -cu-lous**, *a.*

Cor-ral' (kŏr-răl'; *Sp.* kŏr-räl'), *n.* [Sp., a yard for cattle, fr. *corro* circle, fr. L. *currere* to run.] A pen for animals. — *v. t.* To surround and inclose.

Cor-rect' (kŏr-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *corrigere*, *-rectum*, to make straight, to correct; *cor-* + *regere* to lead straight.] Set right, or made straight; free from error.

Syn. — Right; exact; regular. See Accurate. — *v. t.* **1.** To make right; to rectify. **2.** To remove the faults of; to amend. **3.** To discipline. **4.** To counteract the qualities of one thing by those of another. — **Cor-rect'i-ble** (-rĕk'tĭ-b'l), **Cor-rect'a-ble** (-tȧ-b'l), *a.*

Syn. — To emend; reform; chasten. See Amend.

Cor-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A correcting, or making right what was wrong; rectification. **2.** A reproving or puniahing; discipline; chastisement. **3.** That which is substituted for what is wrong; an emendation. **4.** Counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects. **5.** Allowance made for inaccuracy. — **Cor-rect'-ly**, *a.* — **Cor-rect'ness**, *n.* — **Cor-rect'or**, *n.*

Cor're-late' (-rē-lāt'), *v. i.* [Pref. *cor-* + *relate*.] To have reciprocal relations; to be mutually related. — *v. t.* To put in relation with each other. — **Cor're-la'tion**, *n.*

Cor-rel'a-tive (-rĕl'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having or indicating reciprocal relation. — *n.* **1.** One that stands in a reciprocal relation to some other person or thing. **2.** The antecedent of a pronoun. — **Cor-rel'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Cor're-spond' (-rē-spŏnd'), *v. i.* [Pref. *cor-* + *respond*.] **1.** To be like something else in dimensions and arrangement of parts. **2.** To be adapted; to agree. **3.** To have intercourse; to communicate by letters.

Syn. — To agree; fit; answer; suit; write.

Cor're-spond'ence, *n.* **1.** Friendly intercourse; exchange of civilities; intercourse by letters. **2.** Letters between correspondents. **3.** Mutual adaptation of one thing to another; congruity; fitness; relation.

Cor're-spond'ent, *a.* Suitable; fit; corresponding; willing. — *n.* **1.** One with whom intercourse is carried on by letter. **2.** One who communicates information, by letter or telegram, to a newspaper, individual, or firm. — **Cor're-spond'ent-ly**, *adv.*

Cor're-spond'ing, *a.* **1.** Answering; agreeing. **2.** Communicating by letters. — **Cor're-spond'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Cor'ri-dor (-rĭ-dôr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *currere* to run.] A gallery leading to independent apartments.

Cor'ri-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *corrigibilis*, fr. L. *corrigere* to correct.] **1.** Capable of being set right or reformed. **2.** Submissive to correction; docile.

Cor-rob'o-rant (-rŏb'ō-rant), *a.* Supporting; corroborating. — *n.* Anything which strengthens; tonic.

Cor-rob'o-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *corroborare*, *-ratum*; *cor-* + *robur* strength.] To make more certain; to confirm; to establish. — **Cor-rob'o-ra-tive, Cor-rob'o-ra-to-ry**, *a.* — **Cor-rob'o-ra'tion**, *n.*

Cor-rode' (kŏr-rōd'), *v. t.* [L. *corrodere, -rosum ; cor-* + *rodere* to gnaw.] **1.** To eat away by degrees. **2.** To consume; to impair. — *v. i.* To be subject to corrosion. — **Cor-rod'i-ble** (-rō'dĭ-b'l), **Cor-ro'si-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To canker; gnaw; rust; waste; wear away.

Cor-rod'ent, *n.* Anything that corrodes.

Cor-ro'sion (-rō'zhŭn), *n.* Corrosive change.

Cor-ro'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Eating away; destroying the texture or substance of a body. — *n.* That which eats or wears away, frets, or irritates.

Cor'ru-gate (-rŭ-gāt), *a.* [L. *corrugare, -gatum ; cor-* + *ruga* wrinkle.] Wrinkled; crumpled; contracted into ridges and furrows. — *v. t.* To wrinkle, draw, contract, or purse up. — **Cor'ru-ga'tion**, *n.*

Cor-rupt' (-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *corrumpere, -ruptum ; cor-* + *rumpere* to break.] **1.** Changed from a sound to a putrid state; unsound. **2.** Depraved; not genuine or correct. — *v. t.* **1.** To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state, or from good to bad; to defile. **2.** To entice from rectitude and duty. **3.** To falsify. **4.** To spoil. — *v. i.* **1.** To putrefy; to rot. **2.** To become vitiated. — **Cor-rupt'i-ble**, *a.* — **Cor-rupt'i-ble-ness**, **Cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Cor-rupt'ness**, *n.*

Cor-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A corrupting or making putrid; deterioration. **2.** Putrid matter. **3.** A corrupting or impairing integrity or moral principle; loss of purity; depravity; bribery. **4.** Change for the worse.

Syn. — Putrescence; putrefaction; pollution; defilement; adulteration; taint. See DEPRAVITY.

Cor-rupt'ive (-tĭv), *a.* Tainting or vitiating.

Cor-rupt'ly, *adv.* In a corrupt manner; wrongfully.

Cor'sage (kôr'sāj), *n.* [F.] Bodice of a lady's dress.

Cor'sair (-sâr), *n.* [F. *corsaire*, LL. *corsarius*, fr. L. *cursus* course.] **1.** A pirate. **2.** A piratical vessel.

Corse (kôrs *or* kôrs), *n.* [OF. *cors.*] A corpse.

Corse'let (kôrs'lĕt), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cors.*] **1.** Armor for the body; breastplate. **2.** Thorax of an insect.

Cor'set (kôr'sĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *cors.*] A bodice to support, or shape, the body; stays.

‖ **Cor'tège'** (kôr'tâzh'), *n.* [F.] Train of attendants.

Cor'tes (-tĕs), *n. pl.* [Sp. & Pg., fr. *corte* court.] The legislative assembly of Spain and Portugal.

‖ **Cor'tex** (-tĕks), *n. ; pl.* CORTICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L., bark.] Bark of a tree; outer covering.

Cor'ti-cal (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Like bark or rind; external.

Cor'ti-cate (-kāt), **Cor'ti-ca'ted**, *a.* Having a special outer covering unlike the interior part.

Cor'ti-cose' (-kōs'), **Cor'ti-cous** (-kŭs), *a.* Relating to, or resembling, bark.

Co-run'dum (kō-rŭn'dŭm), *n.* [Hind. *kurand* corundum stone.] The earth alumina, the hardest substance found native, next to the diamond.

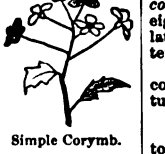
Cor'us-cate (kôr'ŭs-kāt *or* kō-rŭs'kāt), *v. i.* [L. *coruscare* to flash, vibrate.] To glitter in flashes; to flash. — **Co-rus'cant**, *a.* — **Cor'us-ca'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — Flash; glitter; blaze; gleam; sparkle.

Cor'vet (kôr'vĕt), **Cor-vette'** (kôr-vĕt'), *n.* [F. *corvette*, fr. Pg. *corveta*, fr. L. *corbita* ship of burden.] A war vessel, ranking next below a frigate.

Cor'vine (kôr'vĭn), *a.* [L. *corvinus*, fr. *corvus* crow.] Pertaining to the crow; crowlike.

Cor'ymb (kôr'ĭmb *or* -ĭm; 48), *n.* [L. *corymbus* cluster of flowers.] Cluster of flowers, each on its own footstalk, and arising from a common axis.



Simple Corymb.

Co-se'cant (kō-sē'kănt), *n.* [For *co. secans*, abbr. of L. *complementi secans.*] The secant of the complement of an arc or angle.

Co'sey (kō'zĭ), *a.* Cozy.

Co'sine (-sīn), *n.* [For *co. sinus*, abbr. of L. *complementi sinus.*] Sine of the complement of an arc or angle.

Cos-met'ic (kŏz-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κοσμητικός* skilled in decorating, fr. *κόσμος* order.] Imparting beauty. — *n.* An application to improve the complexion.

Cos'mic (kŏz'mĭk), **Cos'mic-al** (-mĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *κοσμικός* of the world, fr. *κόσμος.*] **1.** Pertaining to the universe, and universal law or order; harmonious. **2.** Pertaining to the whole solar system, and not to the earth alone. **3.** Rising or setting with the sun.

Cos-mog'e-ny (-mŏg'ē-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κοσμογονία* ; *κόσμος* + root of *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] Creation of the universe.

Cos-mog'ra-phy (-mŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κοσμογραφία* ; *κόσμος* + *γράφειν* to write.] Description of the world; science of the whole system of worlds. — **Cos-mog'ra-pher**, *n.* — **Cos'mo-graph'ic** (-mō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

Cos-mol'o-gy (-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος* + *-logy.*] Science of the world or universe. — **Cos-mol'o-gist**, *n.*

Cos'mo-pol'i-tan (-mō-pŏl'ĭ-tan), **Cos-mop'o-lite** (kŏz-mŏp'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *κοσμοπολίτης* ; *κόσμος* + *πολίτης* citizen, *πόλις* city.] One who has no fixed residence, but is at home in every place. — *a.* **1.** Free from local prejudices; liberal. **2.** Common everywhere.

Cos'mo-ra'ma (-mō-rä'mà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κόσμος* + *ὅραμα* a sight, fr. *ὁρᾶν* to see.] An exhibition in which views in various parts of the world are shown by mirrors, lenses, illumination, etc. — **Cos'mo-ram'ic** (-răm'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **Cos'mos** (-mŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κόσμος* order, harmony, the world (from its perfect arrangement).] **1.** The universe or universality of created things. **2.** Theory of the universe, as a system displaying order and harmony.

Cos'sack (kŏs'săk), *n.* [Russ. *kozak'*, *kazak'*.] One of a warlike race in Russia, furnishing valuable cavalry.

Cos'set (-sĕt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cotsetla* cottager.] A lamb reared by hand; a pet. — *v. t.* To pet; to fondle.

Cost (kôst), *v. t.* [OF. *coster*, fr. L. *constare* to stand at, to cost ; *con-* + *stare* to stand.] **1.** To require to be given or laid out for, as in barter, purchase, etc. **2.** To require to be suffered; to cause. — *n.* **1.** Amount paid for anything; charge; expense. **2.** Loss; pain; suffering. **3.** *pl.* Expenses incurred in litigation. [etc. — **Cos'tal**, *a.*

‖ **Cos'ta** (kŏs'tà), *n.* [L., rib.] Rib of an animal, leaf, etc.

Cos'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [OF. *costivé*, p. p. of *costiver*, L. *constipare ; con-* + *stipare* to press together, cram.] Retaining fecal matter in the bowels; constipated. — **Cos'tive-ness**, *n.* [— **Cost'li-ness**, *n.*

Cost'ly (kôst'lĭ), *a.* Of great cost; expensive; dear.

Cos'tume' (kŏs'tūm'), *n.* [F. & It., fr. L. *consuetudo* custom.] **1.** Dress; distinctive style of dress. **2.** Arrangement of accessories, in a picture, statue, poem, or play.

Cos'tum'er, *n.* One who makes or deals in costumes.

Co'sy (kō'zĭ), *a.* Cozy.

Cot (kŏt), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A cottage or hut. **2.** A pen for small domestic animals; cote. **3.** A cover for a sore finger.

Cot, *n.* [AS.] Little bed; cradle. [Written also *cott.*]

Co-tan'gent (kō-tăn'jĕnt), *n.* [For *co. tangens*, abbr. of L. *complementi tangens.* See TANGENT.] The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle.

Cote (kōt), *n.* Cot or shelter for sheep, doves, etc.

Co-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (kō-tĕm'pō-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Contemporaneous. [rary.

Co-tem'po-ra-ry (-tĕm'pō-rā-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* Contempo-

‖ **Co'te-rie'** (kō'te-rē'), *n.* [F.] A set; club; clique.

Co-ter'mi-nous (kō-tĕr'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Conterminous.

‖ **Co'til'lon'** (kō'tĭ'yŏn'), **Co-til'lon** (kō-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *cotillon*, fr. OF. *cotte* coat, LL. *cotta* tunic.] **1.** A dance for eight persons; quadrille. **2.** Tune regulating the dance. **3.** A woolen dress material.

Cotter.
a Cotter, fastening together parts *b* and *c*.

Cot'tage (kŏt'tăj ; 2), *n.* A small house; cot; hut; a residence of rustic architecture. — **Cot'ta-ger** (-tă-jẽr), *n.*

Cot'ter, Cot'tar (-tẽr), *n.* Cottager.

Cot'ter, *n.* A wedge or key to fasten together parts of a machine or structure. — *v. t.* To fasten with a cotter.

Cot'ton (kŏt't'n), *n.* [F. *coton*, Sp. *algodon* cotton plant and its wool, fr. Ar. *qutun*, *algutun*, cotton wool.] **1.** A downy substance, resembling fine wool, consistng of twisted hairs which grow on the seeds of the cotton plant. **2.** The cotton plant. **3.** Cloth made of cotton. — *v. i.* **1.** To unite; to make friends. [*Colloq.*] **2.** To take a liking (to); to stick (to one) as cotton. [*Slang*]

Cotton gin, a machine to separate seeds from cotton. — **Cotton plant**, a plant growing in warm climates, and bearing the cotton of commerce. — **Cotton press**, a building and machinery for compressing cotton bales for shipment; a press for baling cotton. — **Cotton wool**, cotton in its raw or woolly state.

Cot'ton-y (-ȳ), *a.* Covered with hairs or pubescence, like cotton; downy; nappy; soft.

Cot'y-le'don (-ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* [Gr. *κοτυληδών* a cup-shaped hollow.] A seed lobe of a plant. — **Cot'y-led'on-al** (-lĕd'un-*al*), **Cot'y-led'on-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Couch (kouch), *v. t.* [F. *coucher* to lay down, lie down, fr. L. *collocare*; *col-* + *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place.] **1.** To lay upon a bed or resting place. **2.** To deposit in a bed or layer. **3.** To put into some form of language; to express; to phrase. **4.** To remove (a cataract) from the eye, by displacing the opaque lens with a needle. — *v. i.* **1.** To lie down; to repose. **2.** To hide; to be concealed. — *n.* **1.** A bed or place for repose. **2.** A lair of a beast, etc.

Couch'ant (kouch'ant), *a.* [F.] Squatting.

Cou'gar (kōō'gär), *n.* [F. *couguar*, fr. S. Amer. name.] An American quadruped, resembling the panther.

Cough (kȧf), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. D. *kuchen* to breathe.] To expel (air, etc.) from the lungs or air passages. — *n.* A violent expulsion of air from the chest.

Could (kŏŏd), *imp.* of CAN. [OE. *coude*.] Was, should be, or would be, able or capable.

Coul'ter (kōl'tĕr), *n.* Colter.

Coun'cil (koun'sĭl), *n.* [F. *concile*, fr. L. *concilium*; *con-* + *calare* to call. Often confounded with *counsel*.] **1.** Assembly for advice. **2.** Consultation.

Syn. — Assembly; meeting; congress; diet; parliament; convention; convocation; synod.

Coun'cil-man, *n.* Member of a council; councilor.

Coun'cil-or (-ẽr), *n.* A member of a council. [Written also *councillor*.]

Coun'sel (-sĕl), *n.* [OE. & F. *conseil*, fr. L. *consilium*.] **1.** Interchange of opinions; consultation. **2.** Deliberate judgment; prudence. **3.** Result of consultation; advice. **4.** Design; plan. **5.** An adviser; one professionally engaged in the trial of a cause in court; the lawyers united in managing a case. — *v. t.* To advise, admonish, instruct, or recommend.

Syn. — Advice; consideration; purpose; opinion.

Coun'sel-or (-ẽr), *n.* [Written also *counsellor*.] **1.** One who counsels; an adviser. **2.** Member of a council. **3.** One who advises in law; a barrister.

Count (kount), *v. t.* [OF. *conter* to relate, *compter* to count; fr. L. *computare* to compute; *com-* + *putare* to reckon, order.] **1.** To tell one by one; to compute; to reckon. **2.** To place to an account; to compute; to consider. — *v. i.* **1.** To number or be counted; to possess value. **2.** To depend (*on* or *upon*). — *n.* **1.** A reckoning; number ascertained by counting. **2.** A formal statement of the plaintiff's case in court; charge setting forth the cause of action or prosecution.

Syn. — See CALCULATE.

Count, *n.* [F. *comte*, fr. L. *comes*, *comitis*, companion.] A European nobleman, equal in rank to an English earl.

Coun'te-nance (koun'tĕ-nans), *n.* [OE. & F. *contenance* demeanor, fr. L. *continere* to contain.] **1.** Appearance of the face; look; aspect; mien. **2.** The features. **3.** Approving aspect of face; good will; aid; encouragement. — *v. t.* To favor; to aid; to abet.

Count'er (koun'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who counts or calculates. **2.** A piece of metal, etc, used in reckoning.

Coun'ter, *n.* [OF. *contouer*, *comptouer*, fr. L. *computare*. See COUNT to number.] A table on which to count money or show goods.

Coun'ter (koun'tĕr), *adv.* [F. *contre*, fr. L. *contra* against.] **1.** Contrary; in an opposite direction. **2.** In the wrong way. — *a.* Contrasted; adverse; antagonistic.

Coun'ter, *n.* **1.** The after part of a vessel's body, from the water line to the stern. **2.** In music, counter tenor. **3.** Heel part of a boot. [as in boxing.

Coun'ter, *v. i.* To return a blow while receiving one,

Coun'ter-act' (-ăkt'), *v. t.* To act in opposition to; to hinder or frustrate. — **Coun'ter-ac'tion**, *n.*

Coun'ter-bal'ance (koun'tĕr-băl'*ans*), *v. t.* To oppose with equal weight; to counteract the effect of.

Coun'ter-bal'ance (koun'tĕr-băl'*ans*), *n.* A weight, power, or agency, balancing another; equivalent.

Coun'ter-charm' (koun'tĕr-chärm'), *v. t.* To destroy the effect of a charm upon. [can nullify a charm.

Coun'ter-charm' (koun'tĕr-chärm'), *n.* That which

Coun'ter-check' (koun'tĕr-chĕk'), *v. t.* To oppose by some obstacle; to check by a return check.

Coun'ter-check' (koun'tĕr-chĕk'), *n.* **1.** A stop; a rebuke or censure to check a reprover. **2.** Any device to restrain another restraining force; a check upon a check.

Coun'ter-claim' (koun'tĕr-klām'), *n.* A claim made by a person as an offset to a claim made on him.

Coun'ter-cur'rent (koun'tĕr-kŭr'rent), *a.* Running in an opposite direction. — *n.* A current running in an opposite direction to the main current.

Coun'ter-feit (-fĭt), *a.* [F. *contrefait*, p. p. of *contrefaire* to counterfeit; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *faire* to make, fr. L. *facere*.] **1.** Representing by likeness; portrayed. **2.** Fabricated in imitation of something else. **3.** Spurious; deceitful; hypocritical. — *n.* **1.** That which resembles another thing; likeness; counterpart. **2.** A forgery. **3.** An impostor. — *v. t.* **1.** To mimic. **2.** To forge. — *v. i.* **1.** To carry on a deception; to dissemble. **2.** To make counterfeits. — **Coun'ter-feit'er**, *n.*

Coun'ter-mand' (koun'tĕr-mănd'), *v. t.* [F. *contremander*; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *mander* to command, fr. L. *mandare*.] To revoke (a former command).

Coun'ter-mand (koun'tĕr-mănd), *n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command.

Coun'ter-march' (koun'tĕr-märch'), *v. i.* To march back, or in reversed order.

Coun'ter-march' (koun'tĕr-märch'), *n.* **1.** A marching back; retrocession. **2.** An evolution by which a body of troops change front or reverse the direction of march.

Coun'ter-mine' (koun'tĕr-mīn'), *n.* **1.** An underground gallery to intercept mining of an enemy. **2.** A stratagem which defeats another project.

Coun'ter-mine' (koun'tĕr-mīn'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To stop by a countermine. **2.** To frustrate by a secret plot.

Coun'ter-pane' (koun'tĕr-pān'), *n.* [See COUNTERPOINT, corrup. into *counterpane*, fr. the *pane*-shaped figures in coverlets.] A coverlet for a bed.

Coun'ter-part' (-pärt'), *n.* **1.** A part corresponding to another part; a copy; duplicate. **2.** A thing adapted to another thing, or supplementing it; an opposite.

Coun'ter-plot' (koun'tĕr-plŏt'), *v. t.* To oppose (another plot) by plotting; to attempt to frustrate (a stratagem) by stratagem. [opposed to another.

Coun'ter-plot' (koun'tĕr-plŏt'), *n.* A plot or artifice

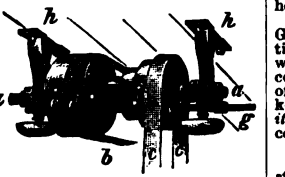
Coun'ter-point' (koun'tĕr-point'), *n.* [F. *contrepoint*.] (*a*) Composite melody. (*b*) Music in parts; harmony.

Coun'ter-point', *n.* [OF. *contrepoincte*, *counstepointe*, fr. L. *culcita* cushion + *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.] A coverlet; a counterpane.

Coun'ter-poise' (koun'tĕr-poiz'), *v. t.* [*Counter*, adv. + *poise*, v. t.] To act against with equal weight; to counterbalance. — *n.* **1.** Weight or force balancing another. **2.** Equilibrium; equiponderance.

Coun'ter-scarp' (-skärp'), *n.* [*Counter-* + *scarp*.] The exterior slope or wall of the ditch in fortification; also, the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis.

Coun'ter-shaft' (koun'tẽr-shăft'), *n.* An intermediate shaft; esp., one receiving motion from a line shaft in a factory and transmitting it to a machine.



Countershaft and appurtenances. *aa* Shaft; *b* Belt from line shaft; *c* Belt to machine; *d e* Tight and Loose Pulleys; *f* Cone Pulley; *g* Belt Shifter Rod; *h h* Hangers.

Coun'ter-sign' (-sin'), *v. t.* [*Counter-* + *sign.*] To sign on the opposite side of (a writing); to sign in addition to the signature of a principal, in order to attest the authenticity of a writing. — *n.* **1.** The signature of a secretary or other officer to a writing signed by a superior, to attest its authenticity. **2.** A private signal to be given in order to pass a sentry; a watchword.

Coun'ter-sink' (-sĭngk'), *v. t.* **1.** To form a depression around the top of (a hole in wood, metal, etc.) to receive the head of a screw or bolt below the surface. **2.** To sink (a screw or bolt) even with or below the surface. — *n.* **1.** Cavity for receiving the head of a screw or bolt. **2.** Drill for countersinking holes.

Coun'ter ten'or (tĕn'ẽr). One of the middle parts in music, between tenor and treble; high tenor.

Coun'ter-vail' (-vāl'), *v. t.* [OF. *contrevaloir*; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *valoir* to avail, fr. L. *valere* to avail.] To act against with equal force, power, or effect; to thwart.

Count'ess (kount'ĕs), *n.* [F. *comtesse.*] Wife of an earl or count; lady having the same dignity in her own right.

Count'ing-house' (kount'ĭng-hous'), **Count'ing-room'** (-rōōm'), } *n.* Place where a merchant keeps his books and transacts business.

Count'less (-lĕs), *a.* Incapable of being counted; innumerable.

Coun'tri-fy (kŭn'trĭ-fī), *v. t.* To give a rural, rustic, or rude appearance to. — **Coun'tri-fied** (-fid), *p. a.*

Coun'try (-trĭ), *n.* [F. *contrée*, LL. *contrata*, fr. L. *contra* opposite.] **1.** A region; territory of a nation; region of one's birth or citizenship. **2.** Rural regions, as opposed to the town. **3.** People of a state or region; the populace; the public. — *a.* **1.** Pertaining to regions remote from a city; rural. **2.** Rude; rustic.

Coun'try-dance' (-dăns'), *n.* Contradance.

Coun'try-man (-mən), *n.*, **Coun'try-wom'an** (-wo͝om'ən), *n. f.* **1.** A native of a region. **2.** One born in the same country with another; compatriot. **3.** A rustic.

Coun'try seat' (sēt'). A dwelling in the country.

Coun'ty (koun'tĭ), *n.* [F. *comté.*] **1.** An earldom. **2.** An administrative district of a state; a shire.

‖ **Coup** (kōō), *n.* [F., fr. L. *colaphus* a cuff.] A sudden stroke; unexpected stratagem.

‖ **Cou'pé'** (kōō'pā'), *n.* [F., fr. *coupé*, p. p. of *couper* to cut.] **1.** The front compartment of a European diligence or railway carriage. **2.** A four-wheeled close carriage for two persons inside, and driver's seat outside.

Cou'ple (kŭp'l), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *copula* a bond, band.] **1.** Two of the same kind connected; pair; brace. **2.** A male and female associated together; a man and woman married or betrothed. — *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To join. **2.** To embrace. **3.** To marry.

Coup'ler, *n.* One that couples; a coupling; link or shackle connecting cars, parts of machinery, etc.

Coup'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F.] Two taken together; a pair or couple; two lines of verse rhyming with each other.

Coup'ling, *n.* **1.** A bringing or coming together; connection; sexual union. **2.** Appliance for coupling or connecting adjacent parts or objects.

Cou'pon (kōō'pŏn; *F.* kōō'pôN'), *n.* [F., fr. *couper* to cut.] **1.** An interest certificate to be cut from a bond, for payment when interest is due. **2.** Section of a ticket, showing the accommodation due to the holder.

Cour'age (kŭr'ĕj; 2), *n.* [OE. & OF. *corage*, fr. L. *cor* heart.] Power to meet danger and difficulties firmly.

Syn. — Courage; Bravery; Fortitude; Intrepidity; Gallantry; Valor; heroism; daring; boldness; resolution. See Heroism. — *Courage* is that firmness of spirit which meets danger without fear. *Bravery* is impetuous courage, displayed in daring acts. *Fortitude* is the habit of encountering danger and enduring pain with unbroken spirit. *Valor* is courage exhibited in war. *Intrepidity* is firm, unshaken courage. *Gallantry* is adventurous courage, which courts danger.

Cour-a'geous (kŭr-ā'jŭs), *a.* Manifesting courage.

Syn. — Brave; bold; daring; heroic; intrepid; hardy stout; adventurous; enterprising. See Gallant.

Cou'ri-er (kōō'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *courrier*, fr. L. *currere* to run.] **1.** Bearer of dispatches. **2.** Guide for travelers.

Course (kōrs), *n.* [F.; L. *cursus*, fr. *currere.*] **1.** A moving from one point to another. **2.** Path traversed; track. **3.** Line of progress. **4.** Progress from point to point in one direction, or without rest. **5.** Orderly procedure. **6.** Customary sequence of events. **7.** Conduct; behavior. **8.** A succession of connected acts. **9.** Order; turn. **10.** That part of a meal served at once. **11.** Range of brick or stones in a building. **12.** Lowest sail on any mast of a square-rigged vessel. **13.** *pl.* The menses. — *v. t.* & *i.* To run; to hunt.

Syn. — Way; road; route; passage; race; series; succession; manner; method; mode; career; progress.

Cours'er, *n.* **1.** One who courses or hunts. **2.** A swift horse; a racer or a war horse; a charger.

Court (kōrt), *n.* [OF.; L. *cohors*, *cors*, inclosure, court, crowd.] **1.** A courtyard; space nearly surrounded by houses; a blind alley. **2.** Residence of a sovereign or other dignitary; palace. **3.** Retinue of a sovereign. **4.** Attention directed to a person in power; flattery. **5.** (*a*) Place where justice is administered. (*b*) Assembly for transacting judicial business; a judge or judges sitting for the hearing or trial of causes. (*c*) Tribunal for administering justice. **6.** Session of a judicial assembly. **7.** Ground for the game of tennis; one of the divisions of a tennis court.

Court card, a coat card. — **Court hand,** the manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. — *v. t.* **1.** To try to ingratiate one's self with. **2.** To seek in marriage. **3.** To attempt to gain. **4.** To attract.

Cour'te-ous (kûr'tē-ŭs), *a.* [OE. & OF. *corteis.*] Of courtlike manners; well bred; polite; complaisant.

Cour'te-san (-zăn), *n.* [F. *courtisane.*] A harlot.

Cour'te-sy (-sĭ), *n.* [F. *courtoisie.*] **1.** Politeness; urbanity. **2.** An act of civility, kindness, or favor. **3.** Favor or indulgence, as distinguished from right.

Syn. — Urbanity; good breeding. See Politeness.

Curte'sy (kûrt'sĭ), *n.* An act of reverence, made by women. — *v. i.* To make a respectful salutation; to bow the body slightly, bending the knees.

Court'house' (kōrt'hous'), *n.* **1.** A house in which established courts are held. **2.** A county town.

Court'ier (-yẽr), *n.* **1.** One in attendance at the court of a prince. **2.** One who courts or solicits favor.

Court'ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Relating to a court. **2.** Polite; flattering. **3.** Disposed to favor the great; obsequious. — *adv.* Politely; elegantly. — **Court'li-ness,** *n.*

Court'-mar'tial (-mär'shəl), *n.* A court consisting of military or naval officers, for trial of offenses against military or naval law. — *v. t.* To subject to trial by a court-martial.

Court'-plas'ter (-plăs'tẽr), *n.* Sticking plaster made of silk.

Court'ship (-shĭp), *n.* **1.** A paying court, in order to solicit a favor. **2.** A wooing.

Court'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A court or inclosure attached to a house.

Cous'in (kŭz'n), *n.* [F.; L. *consobrinus*; *con-* + *sobrinus* cousin by the mother's side, fr. *soror* (for *sosor*) sister.] One collaterally related; son or daughter of an uncle or aunt. — **Cous'in-ly,** *a.*

Cous'in-ger'man (-jẽr'mən), *n.* [*Cousin* + *german* closely akin.] First cousin; cousin in the first generation.

Cove (kōv), *n.* [AS. *cofa* room.] **1.** A retired nook; sheltered inlet or bay. **2.** A strip of prairie extending into woodland; recess in the side of a mountain. [*U. S.*] — *v. t.* To arch over; to build in concave form.

Cove, *n.* Boy or man of any age or station. [*Slang*]

Cov'e-nant (kŭv'ē-nant), *n.* [OF.; fr. *convenir* to agree, L. *convenire.*] **1.** A mutual agreement. **2.** A legal undertaking to do or to refrain from some act or thing; a document containing the terms of agreement. — *v. t. & i.* To agree; to contract; to bargain; to stipulate. — **Cov'e-nant-er, Cov'e-nant-or'** (-ẽr), *n.*

Syn. — Covenant; Contract; Compact; Stipulation; agreement; bargain. — *Covenant* is used in a religious sense. *Contract* is the word most used in the business of life. A *compact* is a more solemn contract, referring chiefly to political alliances. A *stipulation* is one of the articles or provisions of a contract.

Cov'er (kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* [OF. *covrir*, fr. L. *cooperire; co-* + *operire* to cover.] **1.** To overspread the surface of (one thing) with another. **2.** To envelop; to clothe. **3.** To invest (one's self *with* something); to bring upon (one's self). **4.** To hide from sight. **5.** To brood or sit on; to incubate. **6.** To overwhelm. **7.** To shelter; to protect. **8.** To suffice; to embrace; to solve; to counterbalance.

Syn. — To shelter; screen; shield; hide; overspread. — *n.* **1.** Anything laid upon or over another thing; envelope; lid. **2.** Disguise; cloak. **3.** Shelter; protection. **4.** Woods, underbrush, etc., sheltering game; covert. **5.** Table furniture for one person at a meal.

Cov'er-let (-lĕt), **Cov'er-lid** (-lĭd), *n.* [F. *couvre-lit; couvrir* to cover + *lit*, L. *lectus*, bed.] Cover of a bed.

Cov'ert (-ẽrt), *a.* [OF.; F. *couvert*, p. p. of *couvrir.*] **1.** Covered over; hid; secret; insidious. **2.** Sheltered; retired. **3.** Under legal cover or protection; as, a *feme covert*, a married woman, under the protection and control of her husband. — *n.* **1.** A place that covers; shelter. **2.** One of the feathers covering the bases of the quills of a bird's wings and tail. — **Cov'ert-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — See Hidden.

Cov'er-ture (-ẽr-tûr; 40), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Covering; hiding. **2.** Legal condition of a married woman.

Cov'et (-ĕt), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *coveitier*, fr. L. *cupidus* eager.] To desire earnestly or unlawfully.

Syn. — To long for; desire; hanker after; crave.

Cov'et-ous (-tŭs), *a.* Inordinately desirous. — **Cov'et-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Cov'et-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See Avaricious.

Cov'ey (-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *covée*, fr. *cover* to brood on, fr. L. *cubare* to lie down.] **1.** A hatch of birds; an old bird with her brood of young; a small flock of birds together; — said of game. **2.** A company; bevy.

Cow (kou), *n.* [See Cowl.] A chimney cap; cowl.

Cow, *n.* [AS. *cū.*] Mature female of bovine animals, also of certain large mammals, as whales, seals, etc.

Cow, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *kuga*, Sw. *kufva* to check, subdue.] To daunt the spirits or courage of; to overawe.

Cow'ard (-ẽrd), *a.* [OF. *couard.*] **1.** Destitute of courage; timid. **2.** Belonging to a coward; proceeding from, or showing, base fear. — *n.* One who lacks courage; pusillanimous person. — **Cow'ard-ice** (-ĭs), *n.*

Syn. — Craven; poltroon; dastard.

Cow'ard-ly, *a.* **1.** Wanting courage; basely fearful. **2.** Proceeding from fear of danger; befitting a coward. — *adv.* In the manner of a coward. — **Cow'ard-li-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Timid; fearful; timorous; dastardly; pusillanimous; recreant; craven; faint-hearted.

Cow'boy' (-boĭ'), *n.* A cattle herder; drover.

Cow'er (-ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *kauern* to cower, W. *cwrtan.*] To stoop by bending the knees; to crouch; to quail.

Cow'herd' (-hẽrd'), *n.* [AS. *cūhyrde; cū* cow + *hyrde* a herder.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

Cow'hide' (-hīd'), *n.* **1.** The hide of a cow. **2.** Leather made of the hide of a cow. **3.** A coarse whip made of untanned leather. — *v. t.* To flog with a cowhide.

Cowl (koul), *n.* [AS. *cuhle.*] **1.** A monk's hood; hood and gown together. **2.** A cap to improve the draft of a chimney, ventilating shaft, etc.

Cow'lick' (kou'lĭk'), *n.* A tuft of hair turned up (usually over the forehead), as if licked by a cow.

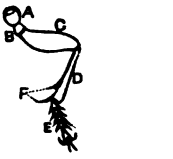
Co'work'er (kō'wûrk'ẽr), *n.* One who works with another; a coöperator.

Cow'pox' (-pŏks'), *n.* The vaccine disease.

Cow'rie (-rĭ), **Cow'ry,** } *n.* [Hind. *kaurī.*] A shell used as money in Africa and elsewhere.

Cow'slip' (-slĭp), *n.* [AS. *cūslyppe.*] **1.** An English spring flower. **2.** In the United States, the marsh marigold, resembling the buttercup.

‖ **Cox'a** (kŏks'ä), *n.* [L., hip.] The first joint of the leg of an insect or crustacean.



Leg of an Insect. *A* Coxa; *B* Trochanter; *C* Femur; *D* Tibia; *F* Spurs; *E* Tarsus. Enlarged.

Cox'comb' (-kōm'), *n.* [Corrup. of *cock's comb.*] **1.** (*a*) A strip of red cloth notched like the comb of a cock, which licensed jesters wore in their caps. (*b*) The cap itself. **2.** A vain, showy fellow; superficial pretender; fop. **3.** The cockscomb, a name for several plants of different genera.

Coy (koi), *a.* [OF. *coi, coit*, fr. L. *quietus* quiet.] Shrinking from approach or familiarity. — *v. t.* To caress with the hand; to stroke. — **Coy'ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Shy; reserved; modest; bashful; distant.

Coy'ness, *n.* The being coy; shyness; reserve; bashfulness.

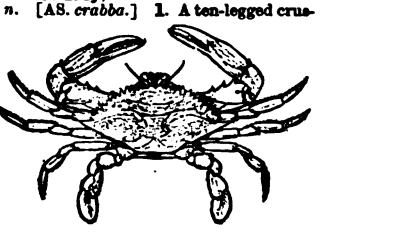
Coy'o-te (kī'ō-tē *or* kī'ōt), *n.* [Sp. Amer., fr. Mexican *coyotl.*] A dog-like animal of western North America; — called also *prairie wolf.*

Cos (kŭz), *n.* A contraction of *cousin.*

Cos'en (kŭz'n), *v. t. & i.* [From *cousin*, hence, to deceive through pretext of relationship.] To cheat; to deceive by small arts. — **Cos'en-age,** *n.* — **Cos'en-er,** *n.*

Co'sy (kō'zĭ), *a.* [Scot. *cosie.*] **1.** Snug; easy. [Written also *cosey, cosy.*] **2.** [F. *causer* to talk.] Chatty; sociable. — *n.* A wadded covering for a teakettle to keep the contents hot. — **Co'si-ly,** *adv.*

Crab (krăb), *n.* [AS. *crabba.*] **1.** A ten-legged crustacean, mostly marine, and usually covered with a strong shell or carapace. **2.** The zodiacal constellation Cancer. **3.** A crab apple; — so named from its harsh taste. **4.** A windlass.


Blue Crab (*Callinectes hastatus*). (⅓)

Crab'bed (-bĕd), *a.* **1.** Harsh; cross; cynical. **2.** Obscure; difficult; perplexing; irregular. — **Crab'bed-ly,** *adv.* — **Crab'bed-ness,** *n.*

Crack (krăk), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *cracian.*] **1.** To break or burst. **2.** To sound suddenly and sharply; to snap. **3.** To extol; — followed by *up.* [*Low.*] — *n.* **1.** A partial separation of parts; a chink; crevice; breach. **2.** A sharp, sudden report. **3.** Mental flaw; partial insanity. **4.** A brief time; an instant. [*Colloq.*] **5.** Friendly chat. [*Scot.*] — *a.* Of superior excellence. [*Colloq.*]

Crack'er, *n.* **1.** One that cracks. **2.** A small, noisy firework; firecracker. **3.** A dry biscuit. **4.** A nickname for a poor white in the Southern United States.

Crac'kle (-k'l), *v. i.* [Dim. of *crack.*] To make slight cracks; to make sharp, sudden noises. — *n.* **1.** A crackling. **2.** A condition of porcelain or glass, in which the glaze or enamel appears to be cracked in all directions.

Crac'kling (krăk'klĭng), *n.* **1.** The making of small, sharp cracks or reports. **2.** Crisp rind of roasted pork.

Cra'dle (krā'd'l), *n.* [AS. *cradel.*] **1.** A baby's rocking bed; place of origin. **2.** Framework fixed to a scythe, to receive cut grain. **3.** Movable framework, to support ships, heavy guns, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To rock (a child) in a cradle. **2.** To cut and lay grain with a cradle. **3.** To transport a vessel by a cradle.

Craft (krăft), *n.* [AS. *cræft* strength, skill, art, cunning.] **1.** Art or skill; dexterity in manual employment; a trade. **2.** Artifice; guile. **3.** A vessel or vessels.

Craft'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* With craft; cunningly.

Craft'i-ness, *n.* Cunning; artifice; stratagem.

Crafts'man (krăfts'man), *n.* Artificer; mechanic.

Craft'y (krăft'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *cræftig.*] **1.** Possessing dexterity; skilled. **2.** Cunning; wily.

Syn. — Skillful; artful; sly; shrewd. See CUNNING.

Crag (krăg), *n.* [W. *craig.*] Steep, rugged rock; cliff.

Crag'ged, Crag'gy, *a.* Full of crags; rough; rugged. — **Crag'ged-ness, Crag'gi-ness**, *n.*

Crake (krāk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kráka* crow, *krákr* raven. Cf. CROW.] A species of rail, named from its cry.

Cram (krăm), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *crammian.*] **1.** To press or stuff; to crowd. **2.** To prepare for an examination, etc., by hasty study. — *n.* A cramming. [*Colloq.*]

Cram'bo (-bō), *n.* [Cf. CRAMP, *a.*, difficult.] **1.** A game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme. **2.** A word rhyming with another word.

Cramp (krămp), *n.* [OE. & F. *crampe.*] **1.** That which confines or contracts; a restraint. **2.** An implement to hold together blocks of stone, timbers, etc.; a frame, with a tightening screw, for compressing joints, etc. **3.** A spasmodic, involuntary contraction of muscles. — *v. t.* **1.** To confine and contract; to hinder. **2.** To bind together; to unite. **3.** To afflict with cramp. — *a.* Knotty; difficult.

Cramp, 2.

Cram-poons' (krăm-pōōnz'), *n. pl.* [F. *crampon.*] **1.** Hooked pieces of iron, like double calipers, for raising stones, lumber, etc. **2.** Points on the shoes to prevent slipping.

Cran'ber-ry (krăn'bĕr-rĭ), *n.* [So named from its fruit being ripe in spring when *cranes* return.] A red, acid berry, made into sauce, etc.; the plant producing it.

Crane (krān), *n.* [AS. *cran.*] **1.** A wading bird, having a long, straight bill, and long legs and neck. **2.** Machine for raising, lowering, and shifting heavy weights, by a projecting arm (with tackle, windlass, etc.), which resembles a crane's neck. **3.** An iron arm to support kettles, etc., over a fire. **4.** A siphon. — *v. t.* & *i.* To stretch (the neck) forward.

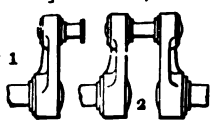
One form of Crane, 2.

Cra'ni-al (krā'nĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to the cranium.

Cra'ni-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Cranium* + *-logy.*] Science of the shape, size, indications, etc., of skulls; study of skulls; phrenology.

Cra'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κρανίον*; akin to *κάρα* head.] The skull; brainpan.

Crank (krăngk), *n.* [OE. *cranke.*] **1.** A bend, or bent portion of an axle, or shaft, used to impart motion or receive it, also to change circular into reciprocating motion, or reciprocating into circular motion. **2.** Any bend or turn. **3.** A caprice; whim; crotchet. **5.** One full of crotchets or impracticable projects. — *v. i.* To wind and turn; to crook.



1 Single Crank; 2 Double Crank.

Crank (krăngk), *a.* [AS. *cranc* weak.] **1.** Liable to overset, as a ship when too narrow, or without sufficient ballast. **2.** Full of spirit; brisk; overconfident; opinionated.

Cran'kle (krăng'k'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To bend, turn, or wind. — *n.* A bend; twist; crinkle.

Crank'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of spirit; crank. **2.** Addicted to whims; unreasonable; crotchety. [*Colloq.*]

Cran'ny (krăn'nĭ), *n.* [F. *cran* notch.] **1.** A chink. **2.** A glassmaker's tool for forming necks of bottles, etc.

Crape (krāp), *n.* [F. *crêpe*, fr. L. *crispus* curled.] Thin, crimped silk stuff, used for mourning garments, etc. — *v. t.* To form into ringlets; to curl; to crimp; to friz.

Crash (krăsh), *v. t.* [OE. *craschen*, same word as E. *crase.*] To break in pieces violently. — *v. i.* To make a loud, clattering sound; to break noisily. — *n.* **1.** A loud, sudden sound. **2.** Ruin; failure.

Crash, *n.* [L. *crassus* coarse.] Coarse, heavy, narrow linen cloth, used esp. for towels.

Crass (krăs), *a.* [L. *crassus* thick, fat.] Gross; dense; coarse; not refined. — **Cras'si-tude** (-sĭ-tūd), *n.*

Cras'sa-ment (krăs'sā-ment), ‖ **Cras'sa-men'tum** (-mĕn'tŭm), **Cras'si-ment** (-sĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *crassamentum*, fr. *crassare* to make thick.] Semisolid mass or clot; coagulated blood.

Crate (krāt), *n.* [L. *cratis* hurdle.] **1.** Wicker basket for transporting crockery, etc. **2.** A box whose sides are of slats with interspaces, — used espec. for transporting fruit. — *v. t.* To pack in a crate for transportation.

Cra'ter (krā'tĕr), *n.* [L. *crater, cratera*, a mixing vessel, mouth of a volcano.] Mouth of a volcano or geyser.

Cra-ter'i-form (krā-tĕr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cratera* + *-form.*] Formed like a shallow bowl; — said of a corolla.

Craunch (krănch), *v. t.* & *i.* To crunch.

Cra-vat' (krā-văt'), *n.* [F. *cravate*, fr. *Cravate* an inhabitant of Croatia, one of a body of Austrian troops, who first used this article of dress in France.] A neckcloth.

Crave (krāv), *v. t.* [AS. *crafian.*] **1.** To ask earnestly or humbly. **2.** To call for, as a gratification; to long for; to demand. — *v. i.* To feel an insatiable longing.

Syn. — To ask; seek; beg; beseech; implore; entreat; solicit; request; supplicate; adjure.

Cra'ven (krā'v'n), *a.* [OF. *cravanté* struck down, p. p. of *cravanter* to break, fr. L. *crepare* to break, rattle.] Cowardly; faint-hearted; spiritless. — *n.* A recreant.

Syn. — Coward; poltroon; dastard.

Crav'ing (krāv'ĭng), *n.* Vehement desire; longing.

Craw (krạ), *n.* [D. *kraag* neck, collar.] (*a*) The crop of a bird. (*b*) The stomach of an animal.

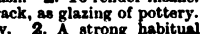
Craw'fish' (krạ'fĭsh'), **Cray'fish'** (krā'fĭsh'), *n.* [Corrup. fr. OF. *crevice*, F. *écrevisse*, fr. OHG. *krebiz* crab. The ending *-fish* arose from confusion with E. *fish.*] A small fresh-water crustacean resembling the lobster.

Crawl (krạl), *v. i.* [Dan. *krarle.*] **1.** To move as a worm; to creep. **2.** To advance slowly and furtively; to insinuate one's self by servile or obsequious conduct. **3.** To have a sensation as of insects creeping over the body. — *n.* A crawling; slow motion.

Crawl, *n.* [Cf. KRAAL.] A pen to hold fish.

Cray'fish' (krā'fĭsh'), *n.* Crawfish.

Cray'on (krā'ŏn), *n.* [F.; fr. *craie* chalk, L. *creta.*] **1.** A drawing implement made of clay and plumbago, or of chalk. **2.** A crayon drawing. **3.** Carbon pencil for producing electric light. — *v. t.* To sketch.



Crayon and Crayon Holder.

Craze (krāz), *v. t.* [OE. *crasen* to break, fr. Scand.] **1.** To break into pieces; to crush. **2.** To render insane. — *v. i.* **1.** To rave. **2.** To crack, as glazing of pottery. — *n.* **1.** Craziness; insanity. **2.** A strong habitual fancy; crotchet. **3.** Temporary infatuation.

Cra'zy (krā'zĭ), *a.* **1.** Weak or feeble; falling to decay; unsafe. **2.** Broken in intellect; deranged. **3.** Inordinately eager. [*Colloq.*] — **Cra'zi-ly** (-zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Cra'zi-ness**, *n.*

Creak (krēk), *v. t. & i.* [OE. *creken*, prob. imitative.] To make a prolonged grating sound. — *n.* A creaking.

Cream (krēm), *n.* [F. *crême.*] **1.** Oily substance on the surface of milk, yielding butter. **2.** A table delicacy prepared from cream, etc. **3.** A cosmetic. **4.** Choicest part of a thing. — *v. t.* **1.** To skim off (cream). **2.** To take off the choicest part of. — *v. i.* To yield cream.

Cream'er-y (-ėr-ỹ), *n.* A place where butter and cheese are made, sold, or put up for market.

Cream'y (krēm'ỹ), *a.* Full of, or like, cream.

Crease (krēs), *n.* Creese.

Crease, *n.* [G. *krause.*] **1.** A mark made by folding. **2.** One of the lines marking the limits of the bowler and striker in cricket. — *v. t.* To make a crease or mark in.

Cre'a-sote (krē'ȧ-sōt), *n.* Creosote.

Cre-ate' (krē-āt'), *v. t.* [L. *creare, -atum.*] **1.** To bring into being; to cause to exist. **2.** To produce; to form or fashion. **3.** To appoint; to make.

Cre-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A creating or causing to exist; the bringing the universe or this world into existence. **2.** That which is created; an original work of art or of the imagination; nature. **3.** Formation.

Cre-a'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Creating.

Cre-a'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who creates, produces, or constitutes. Specifically, the Supreme Being.

Crea'ture (krē'tŭr; 40), *n.* [F.; L. *creatura.*] **1.** Anything created; an animal; a man. **2.** One who owes his fortune to another; a servile dependent; tool.

‖ **Crèche** (krāsh), *n.* [F.] A public day nursery.

Cre'dence (krē'dens), *n.* [LL. *credentia*, fr. L. *credere* to trust, believe.] **1.** Belief; credit; confidence. **2.** That which gives a claim to credit. **3.** The small table beside the communion table, holding the bread and wine before they are consecrated.

Cre-den'tial (-dĕn'shal), *a.* Giving title to credit. — *n.* **1.** That which gives title to confidence. **2.** *pl.* Testimonials of the bearer's right to recognition.

Cred'i-ble (krĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *credibilis*, fr. *credere.*] Worthy of belief; entitled to confidence; trustworthy. — **Cred'i-ble-ness, Cred'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Cred'i-bly**, *adv.*

Cred'it (-ĭt), *n.* [F.; L. *creditum* loan, fr. *credere.*] **1.** Reliance on the truth of something said or done; belief; trust. **2.** Esteem; good name. **3.** A ground of confidence; authority derived from character. **4.** Trust given or received; mercantile reputation. **5.** Time given for payment. **6.** Side of an account showing values received; — opp. to *debit.* — *v. t.* **1.** To believe. **2.** To bring honor upon; to do credit to. **3.** To enter upon the credit side of an account; to give credit for.

Cred'it-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Deserving or possessing reputation or esteem. **2.** Bringing credit or honor; honorable.

Cred'it-or (-ẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who credits or trusts. **2.** One who gives credit in business matters; one to whom money is due; — correlative to *debtor.*

Cred'u-lous (-ū-lŭs; 40), *a.* [L. *credulus*, fr. *credere.*] Apt to believe on slight evidence; easily imposed upon. — **Cred'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cre-du'li-ty** (krē-dū'lĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Creed (krēd), *n.* [AS. *creda*, fr. L. *credo* I believe, at the beginning of the Apostles' creed, fr. *credere.*] Summary of what is believed; summary of the articles of Christian faith; a confession of faith for public use.

Creek (krēk), *n.* [AS. *crecca.*] **1.** A small inlet or bay; recess in the shore. **2.** Stream smaller than a river.

Creel (krēl), *n.* [Gael. *craidhleag* basket, creel.] An angler's osier basket.

Creep (krēp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Crept (krĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Creeping.] [AS. *créopan.*] **1.** To move along on the belly, as a worm or reptile; to crawl. **2.** To move slowly or timorously. **3.** To move clandestinely; to steal in; to fawn. **4.** To grow, as a vine, clinging to a support by roots, rootlets, or tendrils. **5.** To have a sensation as of insects creeping on the skin. — *n.* **1.** A creeping. **2.** A distressing sensation, or sound, like that occasioned by the creeping of insects.

Creep'er (krēp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that creeps; any creeping thing. **2.** A plant that clings by rootlets, or by tendrils, to the ground, or to trees, walls, etc. **3.** A small bird, allied to the wrens. **4.** A pointed fixture worn on a shoe to prevent slipping. **5.** *pl.* A spurlike device strapped to the boot, to enable one to climb a tree or pole.

Creep'ing-ly, *adv.* By creeping slowly; in the manner of a reptile; insidiously; cunningly.

Creese (krēs), *n.* [Malay. *kris.*] A Malay dagger.

Cre'mate (krē'māt *or* krē-māt'), *v. t.* [L. *cremare, -matum*, to burn.] To burn; to reduce to ashes by fire; to incinerate. — **Cre-ma'tion** (krē-mā'shŭn), *n.*

Crem'a-to'ri-um (krĕm'ȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭm), **Crem'a-to-ry** (-tō-rỹ), *n.* [NL. *crematorium.*] Furnace for cremating corpses. — **Crem'a-to-ry**, *a.*

Cre'ole (krē'ōl), *n.* [F.; Sp. *criollo.*] One born of European parents in American colonies of France or Spain.

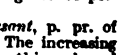
Cre'o-sote (-ō-sōt), *n.* [Gr. κρέας, gen. κρέως, flesh + σώζειν to preserve.] Wood-tar oil; an oily liquid obtained by distillation of wood tar, and used as an antiseptic and deodorizer in preserving wood, flesh, etc.

Crep'i-tate (krĕp'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *crepitare, -tatum.*] To make small, sharp explosions or sounds, as salt in fire; to crackle; to snap. — **Crep'i-ta'tion**, *n.*

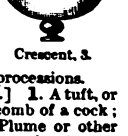
Crept (krĕpt), *imp. & p. p.* of Creep.

Cre-pus'cu-lar (krē-pŭs'kū-lẽr), **Cre-pus'cu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *creper* dusky, dark.] **1.** Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; imperfectly clear or luminous. **2.** Flying in the twilight or before sunrise.

Cres-cen'do (krĕs-sĕn'dō; *It.* krā-shĕn'dō), *a. & adv.* [It., fr. *crescere* to increase.] With increasing volume of voice; — a direction for performance of music, indicated by the mark, or by writing the word on the score. — *n.* (*a*) A gradual increase in tone. (*b*) A passage to be performed with increasing volume.


Crescendo.

Cres'cent (krĕs'sent), *n.* [OF. *creissant*, p. pr. of *creistre*, fr. L. *crescere* to increase.] **1.** The increasing moon; moon in her first quarter. **2.** Anything shaped like the new moon. **3.** Emblem of the Turkish Empire. — *a.* **1.** Shaped like a crescent. **2.** Increasing; growing.


Crescent, 3.

Cress (krĕs), *n.* [AS. *cresse, cerse.*] A plant bearing leaves used as a salad and antiscorbutic.

Cres'set (krĕs'sĕt), *n.* [OF., lamp or torch; perh. akin to E. *cruse, crucible.*] An iron basket, filled with combustible material, to be burned as a beacon; open lamp carried in nocturnal processions.

Crest (krĕst), *n.* [OF. *creste*, L. *crista.*] **1.** A tuft, or other excrescence on an animal's head; comb of a cock; the swelling on a serpent's head. **2.** Plume or other decoration on a helmet. **3.** Upper curve of a horse's neck. **4.** Ridge of a wave. **5.** Summit of a mountain, slope, embankment, etc. **6.** Ornamental finishing of the ridge of a roof, canopy, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To form (a crest).

Crest'fall'en (-fąl'n), *a.* With hanging head; cowed.

Cre-ta'ceous (krē-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cretaceus*, fr. *creta* chalk.] Like, or abounding with, chalk; chalky.

Cre'tin (krē'tĭn), *n.* [F. *crétin.*] One afflicted with cretinism. — **Cre'tin-ous**, *a.*

Cre'tin-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A kind of idiocy, with physical deformity (usually goiter), found in mountain valleys.

Cre-tonne' (krē-tŏn'), *n.* [F., fr. *Creton*, its first manufacturer.] **1.** A white fabric of hemp and flax; also, one of cotton and wool. **2.** Chintz with a glossy surface.

‖ **Cre'vasse'** (krē'vȧs'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A deep crevice or fissure. **2.** Breach in the embankment of a river. [*U. S.*]

Crev'ice (krĕv'ĭs), *n.* [F. *crevasse*, fr. *crever* to burst, fr. L. *crepare* to crack.] A narrow crack; cleft; rent.

Crew (krų), *n.* [Fr. *accrue* accession, reënforcement, company, crew.] **1.** A company; assemblage; throng. **2.** Company of seamen who man a ship or boat; gang.

Crew (krŭ), *imp.* of Crow.

Crew'el (krŭ'ĕl), *n.* [Perh. dim. of *clew* ball of thread.] Worsted yarn, slackly twisted, used for embroidery.

Crib (krĭb), *n.* [AS. *crybb.*] **1.** A manger or rack; feeding place for animals. **2.** Stall for cattle. **3.** Bedstead for a child. **4.** Box or bin for storing grain, salt, etc. **5.** Hut; cottage. **6.** A timber frame for a foundation, or for supporting a roof or lining a shaft. **7.** A small theft; plagiarism; translation or key to aid a student in his lessons. **8.** Discarded cards which the dealer can use in scoring points in cribbage. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To crowd together. **2.** To purloin; to plagiarize.

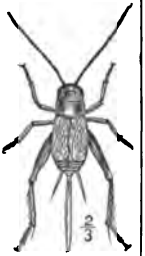
Crib'bage (-bāj), *n.* A game of cards, in which there is a crib. (See Crib, *n.*, 8.)

Crib'bing, *n.* **1.** A confining in a crib or in close quarters. **2.** Purloining; plagiarizing. **3.** Framework lining the shaft of a mine. **4.** A vicious habit of a horse; cribbiting.

Crib'ble (-b'l), *n.* [F. *crible*, LL. *criblus* sieve, fr. L. *cribrum*.] A coarse sieve or screen. — *v. t.* To sift.

Crick (krĭk), *n.* [Same as *creek.*] A painful, spasmodic cramp of the muscles of the neck, back, etc.

Crick'et (krĭk'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *crequet.*] An orthopterous insect, the males of which make chirping, musical notes by rubbing together the front wings.



Cricket (*Gryllus neglectus*), female.

Crick'et, *n.* [AS. *cricc* crutch.] **1.** A low stool. **2.** A game played with a ball, bats, and wickets.

Crick'et-er, *n.* Player at cricket.

Cried (krīd), *imp. & p. p.* of Cry.

Cri'er (krī'ẽr), *n.* One who cries; one who gives notice by proclamation.

Crime (krīm), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *crimen.*] A violation of law, divine or human; an aggravated offense against morality or the public welfare; great wrong.

Syn. — Crime; Sin; Vice; iniquity; wrong. — *Sin* is wickedness of any kind, specifically an offense against God. *Crime* is an action contrary to the laws of the state. *Vice* springs from inordinate indulgence of natural appetites.

Crim'i-nal (krĭm'ĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *criminalis*, fr. *crimen.*] **1.** Guilty of crime or sin. **2.** Involving a crime. **3.** Relating to crime; — opposed to *civil.* — *n.* A malefactor; felon. — **Crim'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* — **Crim'i-nal'i-ty** (-năl'-), *n.*

Crim'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *criminare, -natum*; fr. *crimen.*] **1.** To charge with crime. **2.** To involve in a crime or render liable to a criminal charge. — **Crim'i-na'tion**, *n.* — **Crim'i-na-tive, Crim'i-na-to-ry**, *a.*

Crimp (krĭmp), *v. t.* [Akin to D. *krimpen* to shrink.] **1.** To fold or plait in regular undulations. **2.** To pinch and hold; to seize. **3.** To entrap into military or naval service. **4.** To render crisp (the flesh of a fish) by gashing it, when living. — *n.* **1.** One who decoys men into military or naval service. **2.** Hair which has been crimped.

Crimp'y (krĭmp'ĭ), *a.* Appearing crimped; frizzly.

Crim'son (krĭm'z'n), *n.* [OF. *cramoisin*, LL. *carmesinus*, fr. Ar. *qermazī*, fr. *qermez* crimson, kermes.] A deep red color tinged with blue. — *a.* Of a deep red color. — *v. t.* To redden. — *v. i.* To blush.

Cringe (krĭnj), *v. i.* [AS. *crincgan, cringan*, to yield.] To draw one's self together as in fear or servility; to crouch with base humility; to fawn. — *n.* Servile civility; fawning; a bowing, as in fear or servility.

Crin'gle (krĭŋ'g'l), *n.* [Icel. *kringla* orb.] **1.** A withe for fastening a gate. **2.** An iron or rope thimble or grommet at the edges and corners of a sail.

Cri'nite (krī'nīt), *a.* [L. *crinire, -itum*, to cover with hair, *crinis* hair.] **1.** Like a tuft of hair. **2.** Bearded.

Crin'kle (krĭŋ'k'l), *v. t. & i.* [Dim. of *cringe.*] To bend with short turns, bends, or wrinkles. — *n.* A winding or turn. — **Crin'kled** (-k'ld), **Crin'kly** (-klĭ), *a.*

Cri'noid (krī'noid), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, crinoids. — *n.* One of the Crinoidea.

‖ **Cri-noid'e-a** (krĭ-noid'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., from Gr. *κρίνον* lily + *-oid.*] A large class of Echinodermata, attached by a jointed stem.

Crin'o-line (krĭn'ō-lĭn), *n.* [F., fr. *crin* hair, L. *crinis.*] **1.** A stiff cloth, used chiefly for women's underskirts, to expand the gown worn over it. **2.** A hoop skirt.

Crip'ple (krĭp'p'l), *n.* [AS. *crypel*, fr. *creópan* to creep.] One who creeps, halts, or limps; a lame person; one partially disabled. — *v. t.* **1.** To lame. **2.** To disable.

Cri'sis (krī'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* Crises (-sēz). [L.; Gr. *κρίσις*, fr. *κρίνειν* to separate.] **1.** Decisive moment; turning point. **2.** Change in a disease which indicates whether the result is to be recovery or death.

Crisp (krĭsp), *a.* [AS.; fr. L. *crispus.*] **1.** Curling in stiff ringlets. **2.** Brittle; friable. **3.** In a fresh, unwilted condition. **4.** Lively; sparkling; effervescing. **5.** Brisk; lively. — *v. t.* **1.** To curl; to wrinkle. **2.** To make brittle, as in cooking. — *n.* That which is crisp; rind of roasted pork; crackling. — **Crisp'ly**, *adv.* — **Crisp'ness**, *n.*

Cris'pin (krĭs'pĭn), *n.* A shoemaker.

Cri-te'ri-on (krī-tē'rĭ-ŭn), *n.* [Gr. *κριτήριον*, fr. *κριτής* judge.] Standard of judging; rule for correctly estimating facts, principles, conduct, etc.

Crit'ic (krĭt'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. *κριτικός*; fr. *κρίνειν* to judge.] **1.** One skilled in judging; connoisseur; one who passes judgment upon literary or artistic works, etc. **2.** One who censures; caviler; carper.

Crit'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Qualified to criticise. **2.** Pertaining to criticism; accurate. **3.** Inclined to make nice distinctions; exact. **4.** Inclined to find fault; fastidious; censorious. **5.** Indicating a crisis or important juncture; of doubtful issue; dangerous. — **Crit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Crit'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Crit'i-cise (-ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.* [Written also *criticize.*] **1.** To examine and judge as a critic. **2.** To animadvert.

Crit'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Principles of judging properly. **2.** Critical observation or review; a critique; censure.

Cri-tique' (krĭ-tēk'), *n.* [F.; fr. Gr. *κριτική* (sc. *τέχνη*) the critical art, from *κριτικός.*] A critical examination, dissertation, or analysis of any subject; a criticism.

Croak (krōk), *v. i.* [AS. *cracettan* to croak.] **1.** To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog, raven, or crow; to make any dismal sound. **2.** To grumble; to complain; to forebode evil. — *n.* Harsh, coarse sound of a frog, raven, etc. — **Croak'er**, *n.*

Cro-chet' (krō-shā'), *n.* [F., small hook, *croc* hook.] A kind of knitting done by a hooked needle, with worsted, silk, or cotton. — *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Crocheted (-shād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Crocheting (-shā'ĭng).] To knit with a crochet needle or hook.

Crock (krŏk), *n.* [Cf. W. *croeg* cover.] Black particles collected from combustion, as on pots and kettles, or in a chimney; soot; smut. — *v. t.* To soil.

Crock, *n.* [AS. *croc.*] Piece of crockery or coarse earthenware. — *v. t.* To lay up (butter, etc.) in a crock.

Crock'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Vessels formed of baked clay.

Crock'et (-ĕt), *n.* [OF. *croquet*, dim. of *croc* hook.] Architectural ornament resembling curved foliage.

Croc'o-dile (-ō-dīl), *n.* [Gr. *κροκόδειλος.*] Amphibious, lizardlike reptile of Africa, Asia, and America.

Crocodile of the Nile (*Crocodilus vulgaris*).

Cro'cus (krō'kŭs), *n.* [L., saffron, fr. Gr. *κρόκος.*] **1.** An iridaceous plant, with pretty blossoms. **2.** A deep yellow powder; oxide of iron, used as a polishing powder.

Croft (krŏft), *n.* [AS.] A small, inclosed field.

Crone (krōn), *n.* [OD. *kronie* an old sheep, OF. *carogne* carrion.] An old woman; — in contempt.

Cro'ny (krō'nȳ), *n.* An intimate companion.

Crook (krŏŏk), *n.* [Akin to Icel. *krōkr*.] 1. A bend or curve. 2. A bent implement; a shepherd's or bishop's staff. 3. An artifice; trick; subterfuge. 4. An accomplice of thieves, forgers, etc. [*Cant*] — *v. t.* & *i.* To bend.

Crook'ed (-ĕd), *a.* 1. Having a crook or curve; deformed. 2. Not straightforward; distorted. 3. False; fraudulent. — **Crook'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Crook'ed-ness**, *n.*

Croon (krōōn), *v. i.* & *t.* [D. *kreunen* to moan.] To hum. — *n.* 1. Continued murmur. 2. A low melody.

Crop (krŏp), *n.* [AS., craw, top, ear of corn.] 1. Pouchlike gullet of birds, for holding food; craw. 2. That which is cropped or gathered; fruit; harvest. 3. Hair cut short. — *v. t.* 1. To cut off the tops of; to browse; to pluck; to reap. 2. To cause to bear a crop.

Cro-quet' (krō-kā'), *n.* [F.; *croc* crackling sound.] Game played by driving wooden balls with mallets.

‖ **Cro-quette'** (-kĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *croquer* to crunch.] A ball of minced meat, etc., seasoned, and fried.

Cro'sier (krō'zhēr), *n.* [OF. *croce, croche*, fr. LL. *crocea*.] A bishop's pastoral staff.

Cross (krŏs), *n.* [OE. & OF. *crois*, fr. L. *crux* cross.] 1. A gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed transversely upon one another. 2. Symbol of Christ's death and of Christianity. 3. Affliction as a test of patience or virtue; trial, misfortune. 4. A mixing of breeds or stock, or the product of such intermixture; a hybrid. — *a.* 1. Not parallel; transverse; intersecting. 2. Not accordant with what is wished; adverse; contrary; perverse. 3. Peevish; fretful. 4. Made in an opposite direction; inverse; interchanged. — *v. t.* 1. To put across, or so as to intersect. 2. To lay or draw something across. 3. To pass from one side to the other of; to traverse. 4. To pass, as objects going in an opposite direction. 5. To run counter to; to thwart; to interfere with. 6. To make the sign of the cross upon (one's self). 7. To cancel by marking crosses over. 8. To mix the breed of. — *v. i.* 1. To lie athwart. 2. To pass from one side to the other, or from place to place. 3. To interbreed.

Cross bill, a bill brought by a defendant, in an equity suit, against the plaintiff, respecting the matter in question in that suit. — **Cross reference**, a reference made from one part of a book or register to another part, where the subject is treated of.

Syn. — Fretful; peeviah. See FRETFUL.

Cross'bar' (-bär'), *n.* A transverse bar or piece.

Cross'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A weapon for discharging arrows, formed by placing a bow crosswise on a stock.

Cross'breed' (-brēd'), *n.* 1. A breed produced from parents of different breeds. 2. A hybrid.

Cross'-ex-am'ine (-ĕgz-ăm'ĭn), *v. t.* To examine or question (a witness who has been called and examined by the opposite party). — **Cross'-ex-am'i-na'tion**, *n.*

Cross'-eye' (-ī'), *n.* Strabismus.

Cross'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Squint-eyed; squinting.

Cross'grained' (-grānd'), *a.* 1. Having the grain or fibers run irregularly. 2. Perverse; contrary.

Cross'ing, *n.* 1. Act by which anything is crossed. 2. The making the sign of the cross. 3. A mixing of breeds. 4. Intersection. 5. Place where a stream, etc., is crossed; paved walk across a street. 6. Contradiction.

Cross'ly, *adv.* Athwart; adversely; with ill humor.

Cross'ness, *n.* The being cross; peevishness.

Cross'-pur'pose (-pûr'pŭs), *n.* A counter or opposing purpose; something inconsistent or contradictory.

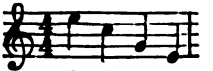
Cross'-ques'tion (-kwĕs'chŭn), *v. t.* To cross-examine.

Cross'road' (-rōd'), **Cross'way'** (-wā'), *n.* Road crossing another; obscure road avoiding the main road.

Cross'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Across; transversely.

Crotch (krŏch; 52), *n.* [Cf. CROTCHET, CRUTCH.] A fork; point where a trunk of a tree divides.

Crotch'et (krŏch'ĕt; 52), *n.* [F.] 1. A forked support; crotch. 2. A time note in music, with a stem, having half the value of a minim; a quarter note. 3. In printing, a bracket. 4. A perverse fancy; whim.



Crotchets.

Crotch'et-y (-ĕt-ȳ), *a.* Given to crotchets; subject to whims. — **Crotch'et-i-ness**, *n.*

Crouch (krouch; 38), *v. i.* [OE. *cruccheu*; cf. G. *kriechen*, E. *crook*.] 1. To stoop low; to lie close to the ground with the legs bent. 2. To fawn; to cringe.

Croud (kroud), *n.* A crowd; violin.

Croup (krōōp), *n.* [F.] Buttocks of a horse, etc.

Croup, *n.* [Scot.; cf. *croup* to croak.] An inflammatory affection in the throat, with cough and difficult breathing. — **Croup'ous, Croup'y**, *a.*

Crou'pi-er (krōō'pĭ-ēr), *n.* [F.; prop., one who sits on the croup, and hence, in the second place; an assistant.] 1. One who presides at a gaming table and collects the stakes. 2. One who, at a public dinner, sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman.

Crow (krō), *v. i.* [*imp.* CREW (krŭ) or CROWED (krōd); *p. p.* CROWED (CROWN (krōn), *Obs.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CROWING.] [AS. *crāwan*.] 1. To make the shrill sound of a cock. 2. To shout in exultation; to brag.

Crow, *n.* [AS. *crāwe*.] 1. A bird, usually black, having a strong conical beak, with a harsh, croaking note. 2. Iron bar with a beak, crook, or claw; lever; crowbar. 3. Cry of the cock.

Crow'bar' (krō'bär'), *n.* Pointed iron lever.

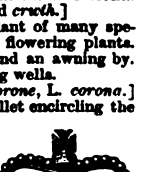
Crowd (kroud), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *crūdan*.] 1. To push; to shove. 2. To drive together. 3. To fill to excess; to throng. — *n.* 1. Number of things closely pressed together, or adjacent to each other. 2. Number of persons congregated without order; throng. 3. The rabble; mob.

Syn. — Throng; multitude. See THRONG.

Crowd, *n.* [W. *crwth*.] An ancient kind of violin. [Written also *croud, crowth, cruth*, and *crwth*.]

Crow'foot' (krō'fŏŏt'), *n.* 1. A plant of many species; some are common weeds, others flowering plants. 2. A number of small cords to suspend an awning by. 3. A caltrop. 4. A tool used in boring wells.

Crown (kroun), *n.* [OE. & OF. *corone*, L. *corona*.] 1. A wreath, garland, or ornamental fillet encircling the head; a reward. 2. A royal head-dress. 3. The person entitled to wear a crown; the sovereign. 4. Imperial or regal power; sovereignty. 5. Highest state; perfection. 6. The summit. 7. Topmost part of the head. 8. The part of a hat above the brim. 9. Top or grinding surface of a tooth. 10. Vertex of an arch. 11. A size of writing paper. 12. A coin stamped with the image of a crown; a denomination of money.



Crown, 2.

Crown glass, the finest quality of plate or window glass, containing no lead. — **Crown Prince**, the heir apparent to a crown or throne. — **Crown saw**, a saw formed like a hollow cylinder, with teeth on the end, and operated by rotation; a trephine. — **Crown wheel**, a wheel having teeth set at right angles to its plane.

— *v. t.* 1. To decorate with a crown; to invest with royal dignity and power. 2. To adorn. 3. To form the topmost or finishing part of; to perfect.

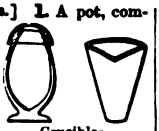
Crown'er (kroun'ẽr), *n.* Old name for a coroner.

Crow's'-foot' (krōz'fŏŏt'), *n.* 1. *pl.* Wrinkles around the outer corners of the eyes of old persons. 2. A caltrop. [Written also *crowfoot*.]

Cru'cial (krŭ'shal), *a.* [F.; fr. L. *crux, crucis*, cross, torture.] 1. Having the form of a cross; cruciform; intersecting. 2. Severe; trying or searching; decisive.

Cru'ci-ble (krŭ'sĭ-b'l), *n.* [LL. *crucibulum* hanging

lamp, earthen pot for melting metals.] **1.** A pot, composed of some refractory substance, as clay, graphite, platinum, and used for melting and calcining metals, ores, etc. **2.** A hollow at the bottom of a furnace, to receive the melted metal. **3.** A decisive test; severe trial.


Crucibles.

Cru'ci-fer (krȳ'sĭ-fẽr), *n.* [ciferous plant.]

Cru-cif'er-ous (krȳ-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *crux, crucis* + *-ferous.*] **1.** Bearing a cross. **2.** Like, or pertaining to, a family of plants having four petals arranged like arms of a cross, as the mustard, radish, turnip, etc.

Cru'ci-fix (krȳ'sĭ-fĭks), *n.* [F. See CRUCIFY.] A representation of the figure of Christ upon the cross.

Cru'ci-fix'ion (-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The nailing a person to a cross, to put him to death. **2.** Death upon a cross. **3.** Intense suffering. [Cross-shaped.

Cru'ci-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *crux, crucis* + *-form.*]

Cru'ci-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [F. *crucifier*, fr. L. *crux, crucis* + *figere* to fix.] **1.** To kill by nailing the hands and feet to a cross. **2.** To subdue completely; to mortify.

Crude (krȳd), *a.* [L. *crudus* raw.] **1.** In its natural state; not cooked, refined, or prepared for use; raw. **2.** Unripe; immature. **3.** Not reduced to order or form; unfinished; displaying superficial and undigested knowledge; without culture or profundity. **4.** In bad taste; tawdry. — **Crude'ly**, *adv.* — **Crude'ness, Cru'di-ty**, *n.*

Cru'el (krȳ'ĕl), *n.* Crewel.

Cru'el, *a.* [F.; fr. L. *crudelis*, fr. *crudus.*] **1.** Disposed to pain others; merciless. **2.** Causing pain, grief, or misery. — **Cru'el-ly**, *adv.* — **Cru'el-ty** (-tȳ), *n.*

Cru'et (krȳ'ĕt), *n.* [Anglo-Fr.] Small bottle to hold vinegar, oil, etc., for the table; a caster.

Cruise (krȳz), *n.* A cruse, or small bottle.

Cruise (krȳz), *v. i.* [D. *kruisen* to move in a zigzag, to cruise, fr. *kruis* cross, fr. OF. *crois* cross.] To sail back and forth on the ocean. — *n.* A voyage in various directions; a sailing to and fro. — **Cruis'er**, *n.*

Crul'ler (krŭl'lẽr), *n.* [Cf. CURL.] A cake curled or twisted, and fried in boiling fat. [Also written *kruller.*]

Crumb (krŭm), *n.* [AS. *cruma.*] [Written also *crum.*] **1.** A small fragment; small piece of bread or other food. **2.** A little; a bit. **3.** The soft part of bread. — *v. t.* To break into small pieces with the fingers.

Crum'ble (krŭm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [Dim. of *crumb.*] To break into small pieces. — **Crum'bly** (-blȳ), *a.*

Crum'my (-mȳ), *a.* **1.** Full of crumb or crumbs. **2.** Soft, as the crumb of bread is; not crusty.

Crump'et (krŭmp'ĕt), *n.* [Prob. fr. W. *crempog* pancake, fritter.] A kind of muffin, cooked on a griddle.

Crum'ple (krŭm'p'l), *v. t. & i.* To wrinkle; to rumple.

Crunch (krŭnch), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. imitative.] **1.** To chew noisily; to craunch. **2.** To grind or press violently.

Crup (krŭp), *n.* The croup, or rump of a horse.

Crup'per (krŭp'pẽr *in U. S.*; krŭp'pẽr *in Eng.*), *n.* [F. *croupière*, fr. *croupe* rump.] [Written also *crouper.*] **1.** Rump of a horse. **2.** Strap, passing under a horse's tail, holding the saddle from slipping forwards. — *v. t.* To put a crupper on.

‖ **Crus** (krŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CRURA (krȳ'rà). [L., the leg.] That part of the hind limb between the femur, or thigh, and ankle, or tarsus; shank. — **Cru'ral**, *a.*

Cru-sade' (krȳ-sād'), *n.* [F. *croisade*, fr. L. *crux* cross.] **1.** One of the mediæval military expeditions to recover the Holy Land from Mohammedans. **2.** Any fanatical enterprise. — **Cru-sad'er**, *n.*

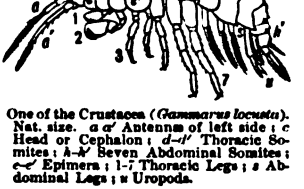
Cruse (krȳz), *n.* [Akin to LG. *kruus, kroos*, mug, jar.] **1.** A cup or dish. **2.** Bottle for water, oil, honey, etc.

Cru'set (krȳ'sĕt), *n.* [F.] A goldsmith's crucible.

Crush (krŭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *cruisir.*] **1.** To bruise between hard bodies; to squeeze into a mass. **2.** To reduce to fine particles by pounding or grinding. **3.** To overwhelm by pressure. **4.** To subdue totally. — *v. i.* To be broken down or in, or pressed into smaller compass. — *n.* **1.** Violent collision or compression; crash; ruin. **2.** Violent pressure; crowd. — **Crush'er** (krŭsh'ẽr), *n.*

Crust (krŭst), *n.* [L. *crusta.*] **1.** Hard external coat of anything; outer shell; incrustation. **2.** Hard surface of bread, a pie, etc. **3.** Shell of crabs, lobsters, etc. — *v. t.* To cover or line with an incrustation. — *v. i.* To gather into a hard crust.

‖ **Crus-ta'ce-a** (krŭs-tā'shē-à), *n. pl.* [NL.] One of the classes of arthropods, including lobsters and crabs; — so called from their crust-like shell. — **Crus-ta'cean** (-tā'shan; 20), *a.* & *n.* — **Crus-ta'ceous** (-tā'shŭs; 20), *a.*



One of the Crustacea (*Gammarus locusta*). Nat. size. *a a'* Antennæ of left side; *c* Head or Cephalon; *d–h'* Thoracic Somites; *h–h'* Seven Abdominal Somites; *e–e'* Epimera; 1–7 Thoracic Legs; *s* Abdominal Legs; *u* Uropoda.

Crust'y (krŭst'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Like a crust or hard covering. **2.** Having a rough manner; surly. — **Crust'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Crust'i-ness**, *n.*

Crutch (krŭch; 52), *n.* [AS. *cryce.*] **1.** A staff with a crosspiece at the head, to support the lame in walking. **2.** Pommel for a woman's saddle, supporting the leg.

Cry (krī), *v. i. & t.* [F. *crier.*] **1.** To call or exclaim vehemently; to proclaim; to implore. **2.** To lament audibly; to weep. — *n.* **1.** A loud utterance; inarticulate sound of an animal. **2.** Outcry; clamor. **3.** Expression of grief, distress, etc.; lamentation. **4.** Loud expression of triumph, wonder, or acclamation. **5.** A pack of hounds.

Crypt (krĭpt), *n.* [L. *crypta* vault, crypt, Gr. *κρύπτη*, fr. *κρύπτειν* to hide.] **1.** A vault; cell for burial purposes; subterranean chapel. **2.** A gland, cavity, or tube in an animal body; follicle.

‖ **Cryp'to-ga'mi-a** (krĭp'tō-gā'mĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κρυπτός* + *γάμος* marriage.] The division of flowerless plants, or those never having true stamens and pistils, but propagated by spores of various kinds.

Cryp'to-gram (-tō-grăm), **Cryp'to-graph** (-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* + *-gram, -graph.*] Cipher; something written in cipher. — **Cryp'to-graph'ic**, *a.* — **Cryp-tog'ra-phy** (-tŏg'rà-fȳ), *n.*

Cryp-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* + *-logy.*] Secret or enigmatical language.

Crys'tal (krĭs'tal), *n.* [OE. & F. *cristal*, L. *crystallum* crystal, ice, fr. Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, fr. *κρύος* frost.] **1.** Form which a substance naturally assumes in solidifying. **2.** A species of glass, more perfect than common glass. **4.** Glass over a watch face. — *a.* Consisting of, or like, crystal; clear; transparent.

Crys'tal-line (-lĭn *or* -lĭn), *a.* **1.** Consisting of crystal. **2.** Formed by crystallization. **3.** Imperfectly crystallized. **4.** Pure; transparent. — *n.* A crystalline substance.

Crys'tal-lize (-līz), *v. t. & i.* To form into crystals. — **Crys'tal-li'za-ble**, *a.* — **Crys'tal-li-za'tion**, *n.*

Crys'tal-log'ra-phy (-lŏg'rà-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* + *-graphy.*] **1.** Science of crystallization, the forms, structure, etc., of crystals. **2.** A treatise on crystallization.

Ctē'noid (tē'noid *or* tĕn'oid), *a.* [Gr. *κτείς, κτενός*, comb + *-oid.*] (*a*) Having a combline margin. (*b*) Pertaining to the Ctenoidei.

‖ **Ctē-noid'e-i** (tē-noid'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Fishes having scales with a pectinated margin, as the perch.

Cub (kŭb), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *cuib.*] **1.** A young animal, esp. a young bear. **2.** An awkward, rude boy.

Cu'ba-ture (kū'bà-tūr; 40), *n.* [L. *cubus* cube.] The determining the solid or cubic contents of a body.

Cube (kūb), *n.* [F.; L. *cubus*, fr. Gr. *κύβος.*] **1.** A

regular solid with six equal square sides. **2.** Product got by taking a quantity three times as a factor; as $4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 4 = 64$, the cube of 4. — *v. t.* To raise to the third power.

Cube.

Cu'beb (kū'bĕb), *n.* [F. *cubèbe*, fr. Ar. *kabâbat.*] Spicy berry of a species of pepper, native in Java and Borneo.

Cu'bic (-bĭk), **Cu'bic-al** (-bĭ-kal), *a.* Having the form or properties of a cube.

Cu'bit (-bĭt), *n.* [L. *cubitum*, *cubitus*, elbow, ell, cubit.] A measure of length, being the distance from elbow to end of the middle finger. — **Cu'bit-al**, *a.*

Cuck'old (kŭk'ŭld), *n.* [OF. *coucuol*, fr. L. *cuculus* a cuckoo. The female cuckoo lays her eggs in other birds' nests, for them to hatch.] A man whose wife is unfaithful. — *v. t.* To make a cuckold of.

Cuck'oo (kōōk'ōō), *n.* [F. *coucou*, prob. imitative.] A bird of many species, European and American.

Cu'cul-late (kū'kŭl-lāt *or* kū-kŭl'lāt), **Cu'cul-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd *or* -lā-tĕd), *a.* [LL. *cucullatus*, fr. L. *cucullus* cap, hood.] **1.** Hooded; cowled. **2.** Having the edges toward the base rolled inward, as the leaf of the violet. **3.** Having a hood-like crest.

Cucullate Leaf.

Cu'cum-ber (kū'kŭm-bĕr), *n.* [L. *cucumis.*] A creeping plant, whose unripe fruit is eaten either fresh or pickled.

Cu-cur'bit (-kûr'bĭt), **Cu-cur'bite** (-bīt) *n.* [L. *cucurbita* gourd.] A vessel or flask for distillation.

Cu-cur'bi-ta'ceous (-bĭ-tā'shŭs), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, the cucumber, melon, gourd, and kindred plants.

Cud (kŭd), *n.* [AS. *cudu*, *cwudu.*] **1.** A portion of food brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals from their first stomach, to be chewed a second time. **2.** Piece of chewing tobacco; quid. [*Low*]

Cud'dle (kŭd'd'l), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. *couth* known.] To lie close or snug; to nestle. — *n.* A close embrace.

Cud'dy (-dȳ), *n.* [D. *kajuit.*] Small cabin; galley.

Cudg'el (kŭj'ĕl), *n.* [OE. *kuggel*; cf. G. *keule* club.] A staff; club. — *v. t.* To beat with a cudgel.

Cue (kū), *n.* [OF. *coue*, *coe*, F. *queue*, fr. L. *coda*, *cauda*, tail.] **1.** Tail; end of a thing; twist of hair worn at the back of the head; queue. **2.** Last words of a play actor's speech, reminding the next player to speak; catchword. **3.** Hint; intimation. **4.** Part one has to perform. **5.** A rod used to impel the ball in billiards. — *v. t.* To form into a cue; to braid; to twist.

Cuff (kŭf), *v. t.* [Cf. Sw. *kuffa* to knock, push.] To strike; to slap. — *n.* A blow; box; slap.

Cuff, *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *coiffe* headdress, coif.] The part of a sleeve turned back from the hand.

Cui-rass' (kwē-rȧs'), *n.* [F. *cuirasse*, orig., a breastplate of leather, for OF. *cuirée*, fr. L. *corium* leather, hide.] **1.** A piece of defensive armor, covering the upper part of the body. **2.** An armor of bony plates, on animals, insects, fishes, etc.

Cui'ras-sier' (kwē'rȧs-sēr'), *n.* [F.] A soldier armed with a cuirass.

Cuish (kwĭsh), *n.* [F. *cuisse* thigh, fr. L. *coxa* hip.] Defensive armor for the thighs.

‖ **Cui'sine'** (kwē'zēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *coquina* kitchen, fr. *coquere* to cook.] **1.** The kitchen. **2.** Cookery.

‖ **Cul'-de-sac'** (kụl'de-sȧk' *or* kul'de-sȧk'), *n.* [F., lit., bottom of a bag.] Passage with only one outlet.

‖ **Cu'lex** (kū'lĕks), *n.* [L., a gnat.] A genus of dipterous insects, including the gnat and mosquito.

Cu'li-na-ry (-lĭ-nȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *culinarius*, fr. *culina* kitchen.] Relating to the kitchen, or to cookery.

Cull (kŭl), *v. t.* [F. *cueillir* to gather, pick, fr. L. *colligere* to collect.] To separate, select, or pick out.

Cul'len-der (kŭl'lĕn-dẽr), *n.* A colander, or strainer.

Cul'ly (-lȳ), *n.* [OF. *couillon* coward, dupe.] One easily imposed on; a dupe; gull. — *v. t.* To trick.

Culm (kŭlm), *n.* [L. *culmus.*] Stalk of grain and grasses (including bamboo), jointed and usually hollow.

Culm, *n.* [Perh. fr. W. *cwlm* knot.] (*a*) Mineral coal not bituminous; anthracite. (*b*) Coal dust, etc., for fuel.

‖ **Cul'men** (kŭl'mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *cellere* (in comp.) to impel; cf. *celsus* pushed upward.] Top; summit.

Cul-mif'er-ous (-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *culmus* stalk + *-ferous.*] Having jointed stems or culms.

Cul'mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *culmen* top.] To reach its highest altitude; to come to the meridian; to be directly overhead. — *a.* Growing upward, as distinguished from lateral growth. — **Cul'mi-na'tion**, *n.*

‖ **Cul'pa** (kŭl'pȧ), *n.* [L.] Negligence or fault.

Cul'pa-ble, *a.* [L. *culpabilis*, fr. *culpare* to blame, fr. *culpa.*] Deserving censure; faulty; immoral; criminal. — **Cul'pa-ble-ness**. **Cul'pa-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Cul'pa-bly**, *adv.*

Cul'prit (-prĭt), *n.* **1.** One accused. **2.** A criminal.

Cult (kŭlt), *n.* [F. *culte*, L. *cultus* care, culture.] System of religious belief or of rites employed in worship.

Cul'ti-vate (kŭl'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.* [LL. *cultivare*, *-vatum*, to cultivate, fr. L. *colere* to till.] **1.** To labor upon, with a view to valuable returns; to till. **2.** To foster; to cherish. **3.** To court intimacy with. **4.** To refine. **5.** To produce by tillage. — **Cul'ti-va-ble**, **Cul'ti-va'ta-ble**, *a.*

Cul'ti-va'tion, *n.* **1.** A cultivating; improvement by agricultural processes. **2.** Advancement in physical, intellectual, or moral condition; refinement; culture.

Cul'ti-va'tor (-vā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who cultivates. **2.** Implement used to loosen the earth and kill weeds.

Cul'ture (-tûr; 40), *n.* [F.; L. *cultura*, fr. *colere.*] **1.** A cultivating (the earth). **2.** A training man's moral nature. **3.** Enlightenment; refinement. — *v. t.* To cultivate.

Cul'ver-in (-vẽr-ĭn), *n.* [F. *coulevrine*, fr. L. *coluber* serpent.] An obsolete kind of cannon.

Cul'vert (-vẽrt), *n.* [OF. *coulouere* channel, gutter, fr. *couler* to flow.] A transverse drain or waterway under a road, railroad, canal, etc.; a small bridge.

Cum'ber (kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* [OF. *combrer* to hinder.] To rest upon as a load; to embarrass; to trouble. — *n.* Trouble; distress. — **Cum'ber-some**, **Cum'brous**, *a.*

Cum'in, **Cum'min** (kŭm'ĭn), *n.* [AS. *cymen.*] A dwarf umbelliferous plant, bearing aromatic seeds.

Cu'mu-late (kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *cumulare*, *-latum*, to heap up, fr. *cumulus* a heap.] To gather or throw into a heap; to accumulate. — **Cu'mu-la'tion**, *n.*

Cu'mu-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Forming a mass; aggregated. **2.** Augmenting force, by successive additions.

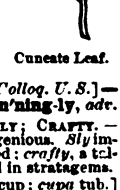
‖ **Cu'mu-lus** (-lŭs), *n.* [L., heap.] A form of cloud.

Cu'ne-al (-nē-al), *a.* [L. *cuneus* wedge.] Wedgelike.

Cu'ne-ate (-āt), **Cu'ne-a'ted**, *a.* [L. *cuneatus*, fr. *cuneus.*] Wedge-shaped, with the point at the base.

Cu'ne-at'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Cuneiform.

Cu-ne'i-form (kū-nē'ĭ-fôrm), **Cu'ni-form** (kū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cuneus* + *-form.*] **1.** Wedge-shaped; — esp. applied to the arrowheaded characters of ancient Persian and Assyrian inscriptions. **2.** Pertaining to, or versed in, the wedge-shaped characters, or inscriptions in them. — *n.* The Persian and Assyrian wedge-shaped characters.


Cuneate Leaf.

Cun'ning (kŭn'nĭng), *a.* [AS. *cunnan* to know.] **1.** Knowing; skillful; dexterous. **2.** Wrought with skill; curious. **3.** Crafty; sly. **4.** Pretty or pleasing. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — *n.* **1.** Art; skill. **2.** Deceit; craft. — **Cun'ning-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Cunning; Artful; Sly; Wily; Crafty. — *Cunning* is usually low. *Artful* is more ingenious. *Sly* implies a turn for what is double or concealed; *crafty*, a talent for dexterously deceiving; *wily*, skill in stratagems.

Cup (kŭp), *n.* [AS. *cuppe*, LL. *cuppa* cup; *cupa* tub.] **1.** A small drinking vessel. **2.** Contents of such a vessel; cupful. **3.** *pl.* Repeated potations; revelry. **4.** A part (of an acorn, flower, etc.) shaped like a cup. **5.** A

cupping glass or instrument used to produce the vacuum in cupping. — *v. t.* **1.** To apply a cupping apparatus to. See CUPPING. **2.** To make concave or in the form of a cup.

Cup'bear'er (kŭp'bâr'ẽr), *n.* One who fills and hands the cups at an entertainment.

Cup'board (kŭb'bẽrd), *n.* A small closet, with shelves to receive cups, dishes, food, etc.

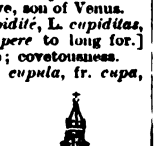
Cu'pel (kū'pĕl), *n.* [LL. *cupella.*] A shallow porous cup, used in refining precious metals. — *v. t.* To refine by means of a cupel. — **Cu'pel-la'tion**, *n.*

Cup'ful (kŭp'fŭl), *n.* As much as a cup will hold.

Cu'pid (kū'pĭd), *n.* [L. *Cupido*, fr. *cupido* desire. See CUPIDITY.] The fabled god of love, son of Venus.

Cu-pid'i-ty (-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [F. *cupidité*, L. *cupiditas*, fr. *cupidus* longing, desiring, fr. *cupere* to long for.] Eager desire, esp. for wealth; avarice; covetousness.

Cu'po-la (kū'pō-lȧ), *n.* [It.; LL. *cupula*, fr. *cupa*, *cuppa*, cup; cf. L. *cupa* tub.] **1.** A roof or ceiling of rounded form. **2.** A small structure on the top of a dome; a lantern. **3.** A furnace for melting metals.



Cupola (*Arch.*).

Cup'ping (kŭp'pĭng), *n.* A drawing blood to or from the surface of the person by forming a partial vacuum over the spot; a similar drawing of pus from an abscess.

Cupping glass, a glass cup in which a partial vacuum is produced by heat, in the process of cupping.

Cu'pre-ous (kū'prē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cupreus*, fr. *cuprum.*] Like or consisting of copper; coppery.

Cu-pif'er-ous (kū-prĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Cuprum* + *-ferous.*] Containing copper.

Cu'prum (kū'prŭm), *n.* [L.] Copper.

Cu'pule (kū'pūl), *n.* [See CUPOLA.] **1.** A little cup, as of the acorn; husk or bur of the filbert, chestnut, etc. **2.** A sucker or acetabulum.

Cupule.

Cur (kûr), *n.* [Cf. OD. *korre* watchdog, Icel. *kurra* to grumble.] **1.** A mongrel dog. **2.** A worthless, snarling fellow.

Cur'a-ble (kūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being cured. — **Cur'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Cu'ra-çoa' (kōō'rȧ-sō'), *n.* A liqueur, or cordial, first made at the island of *Curaçoa.*

Cu'rate (kū'rĭt), *n.* [LL. *curatus*, one charged with the care (L. *cura*) of souls. See CURE.] A clergyman assisting a rector or vicar. — **Cu'ra-cy** (-rȧ-sȳ), **Cu'rate-ship**, *n.*

Cur'a-tive (kūr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to cure.

Cu-ra'tor (kū-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who has the care and superintendence of anything, as of a museum; custodian; keeper. **2.** A trustee; guardian.

Curb (kûrb), *v. t.* [F. *courber* to bend, curve, L. *curvare*, fr. *curvus* bent.] **1.** To manage, or restrain, as with a curb; to subdue; to keep in check. **2.** To furnish (a well) with a curb; to restrain (a bank of earth) by a curb. — *n.* **1.** That which curbs or subdues; chain attached to a bit, to compress a horse's lower jaw. **2.** A retaining wall or frame. **3.** A curbstone.

Curb roof, a roof having a double slope; gambrel roof.

Curb'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A stone protecting a margin; edge stone.

Curd (kûrd), *n.* [Celtic.] **1.** Coagulated part of milk or of any liquid. **2.** Edible flower head of the broccoli, cauliflower, etc. — *v. t.* & *i.* To coagulate or thicken; to curdle; to separate into curds and whey.

Curb Roof.

Cur'dle (kûr'd'l), *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To change into curd; to coagulate. **2.** To thicken; to congeal.

Curd'y (kûrd'ȳ), *a.* Like curd; coagulated.

Cure (kūr), *n.* [OF., care; F., also, cure, healing, cure of souls, L. *cura* care, medical attendance, cure; perh. akin to *cavere* to heed, E. *caution*. *Cure* is not related to *care.*] **1.** Spiritual charge; care of souls; office of a parish priest; curacy. **2.** Medical care; treatment of disease. **3.** Restoration to health. **4.** A remedy; restorative. — *v. t.* **1.** To heal. **2.** To subdue or remove (a malady, bad habit, etc.); to remedy. **3.** To preserve (meat, fish, hay, etc.), as by drying, salting, etc. — *v. i.* To heal. — **Cur'er** (kūr'ẽr), *n.*

‖ **Cu'ré'** (kȳ'rā'), *n.* [F.] A curate; parson.

Cur'few (kûr'fū), *n.* [F. *couvre-feu; covrir* to cover + *feu* fire, fr. L. *focus* fireplace.] An evening bell, orig. a signal to cover fires and retire to rest.

Cu'ri-o (kū'rĭ-ō), *n.* A curiosity or article of virtu.

Cu'ri-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [OE., OF., & F. *curiosité*, fr. L. *curiositas*, fr. *curiosus.* See CURIOUS.] **1.** Disposition to inquire, or seek after knowledge; inquisitiveness. **2.** Anything fitted to excite or reward attention.

Cu'ri-ous (kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *curiosus* careful, inquisitive, fr. *cura* care.] **1.** Exhibiting care or nicety; wrought with skill. **2.** Careful to learn; habitually inquisitive; prying. **3.** Exciting attention or inquiry; strange; rare. — **Cu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Inquisitive; prying. See INQUISITIVE.

Curl (kûrl), *v. t.* [Akin to D. *krullen.*] **1.** To twist or form into ringlets; to crisp. **2.** To coil. — *v. i.* **1.** To bend into curls or spirals. **2.** To move or bend in a curved form. — *n.* **1.** A ringlet; thing of spiral or winding form. **2.** Flexure; sinuosity.

Cur'lew (kûr'lū), *n.* [F. *courlieu.*] European and American wading bird, having a long, curved bill.

Curl'y (kûrl'ȳ), *a.* Curling; tending to curl; crinkled.

Cur-mud'geon (kûr-mŭd'jŭn), *n.* [OE. *cornmudgin.*] An avaricious, grasping fellow; a churl.

Cur'rant (kŭr'rant), *n.* [F. *corinthe* (raisins de *Corinthe* raisins of Corinth) currant, fr. the city of *Corinth* in Greece.] **1.** A small seedless raisin from the Levant. **2.** A shrub of the gooseberry kind and its acid fruit.

Cur'ren-cy (-rĕn-sȳ), *n.* **1.** State of being current; general acceptance; circulation. **2.** That which is given and taken as representing value; notes circulating as a substitute for metallic money. **3.** Current value.

Cur'rent (-rent), *a.* [OF. *curant*, p. pr. of *curre* to run, fr. L. *currere.*] **1.** Now passing, as time. **2.** Passing from person to person; generally received; common. **3.** Commonly acknowledged. **4.** Fitted for general acceptance; authentic. — *n.* **1.** A flowing or passing; body of fluid moving continuously in a certain direction; a stream. **2.** General course; ordinary procedure. — **Cur'rent-ly**, *adv.* — **Cur'rent-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Stream; course. See STREAM.

Cur'ri-cle (-rĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *curriculum* a running, race course, fr. *currere.*] **1.** A small or short course. **2.** A two-wheeled chaise drawn by two horses abreast.

Cur-ric'u-lum (-rĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L. See CURRICLE.] **1.** A race course. **2.** A specified fixed course of study.

Cur'rish (kŭr'rĭsh), *a.* Like a cur; snarling; snappish; churlish; malignant; brutal. — **Cur'rish-ly**, *adv.*

Cur'ry (kŭr'rȳ), *v. t.* [OF. *correier* to prepare, furnish, curry (a horse), F. *corroyer* to curry (leather); *cor-* (L. *com-*) + *roi, rei*, order.] **1.** To dress (leather) for use by scraping, cleansing, etc. **2.** To dress the hair or coat of (a horse, etc.) with a currycomb and brush.

Cur'ry, *n.* [Tamil *kari.*] [Written also *currie.*] **1.** Highly spiced sauce much used in India. **2.** Fowl, fish, etc., stewed with curry. — *v. t.* To cook with curry.

Cur'ry-comb' (-kōm'), *n.* A card or comb used in currying a horse. — *v. t.* To comb with a currycomb.

Curse (kûrs), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURSED (kûrst) or CURST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURSING.] [AS. *cursian*, *corsian*, fr. OF. *crois*, L. *crux* cross.] **1.** To imprecate evil upon; to execrate. **2.** To injure grievously; to torment. — *v. i.* To swear. — *n.* **1.** An invocation of harm; malediction. **2.** Cause of great evil; torment.

Syn. — Imprecation; execration. See MALEDICTION.

Curs'ed (kûrs'ĕd), *a.* Deserving a curse; hateful.

Cur'sive (kûr'sĭv), *a.* [LL. *cursivus*, fr. L. *currere* to run.] Running; flowing. — *n.* **1.** A character used in cursive writing. **2.** A manuscript written in connected characters or in a running hand; — opp. to *uncial*.

Cur-so'ri-al (kûr-sō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Adapted to running or walking, and not to prehension.

Cur'so-ry (kûr'sō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *cursorius*, fr. *cursor*.] Characterized by haste; careless. — **Cur'so-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Curt (kûrt), *a.* [L. *curtus*.] Excessively brief; short.

Cur-tail' (kûr-tāl'), *v. t.* To cut off the end or tail, or any part, of; to shorten; to reduce.

Cur'tain (kûr'tĭn; 2), *n.* [OF. *cortine*, *curtine*, LL. *cortina* curtain, also, small court, fr. *cortis* court.] **1.** A hanging screen. **2.** That part of the rampart and parapet between two bastions or gates. — *v. t.* To furnish, or inclose, with curtains.

Curt'sy (kûrt'sȳ), *n.* Courtesy, an act of respect.

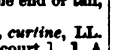
Cu'rule (kū'rūl), *a.* [L. *curulis*, fr. *currus* a chariot.] **1.** Pertaining to a chariot. **2.** Pertaining to the chair of state of Roman magistrates and dignitaries; official.

Cur'vate (kûr'vāt), **Cur'va-ted** (-vā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *curvare*, *-vatum*, to curve, fr. *curvus* bent.] Bent in a regular form; curved.

Cur-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* A bending.

Cur'va-ture (-vā-tûr; 40), *n.* [L. *curvatura*.] **1.** A curving. **2.** Degree of bending of a mathematical curve.

Curve (kûrv), *a.* [L. *curvus*.] Bent without angles; crooked; curved. — *n.* **1.** A flexure.


Curve.

2. A line described according to some geometrical law, and having no finite portion of it a straight line. — *v. t. & i.* To bend; to crook.

Cur'vet (kûr'vĕt *or* kûr-vĕt'), *n.* [It. *corvetta*.] **1.** A particular leap of a horse, so that all his legs are in the air at once. **2.** A prank; a frolic. — *v. t.* **1.** To make a curvet; to bound. **2.** To frisk; to frolic.

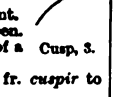
Cur'vi-lin'e-al (kûr'vĭ-lĭn'ē-*al*), **Cur'vi-lin'e-ar** (-ēr), *a.* [L. *curvus* + E. *lineal*, *linear*.] Consisting of, or bounded by, curved lines.

Cur'vi-ty (-tȳ), *n.* State of being curved.

Cush'at (kŏŏsh'ăt), *n.* [AS. *cusceote*.] The ringdove.

Cush'ion (-ŭn), *n.* [OF. *cuissin*, L. *culcita*.] Case stuffed with soft material, to rest upon; pillow; pad. — *v. t.* To place on, or furnish with, a cushion or cushions.

Cusp (kŭsp), *n.* [L. *cuspis*, *-idis*, point.] **1.** A projection in an arch, tracery, panel, etc. **2.** The horn of the crescent moon. **3.** A point at which two branches of a curve meet, terminate, and are tangent to each other. **4.** A point on the crown of a tooth. — *v. t.* To furnish with cusps. — **Cus'pa-ted**, *a.*


Cusp, 3.

Cus'pid (kŭs'pĭd), *n.* One of the canine teeth, having but one cusp on the crown.

Cus'pi-dal (-pĭ-*dal*), *a.* Ending in a point.

Cus'pi-date (-dāt), *v. t.* To point or sharpen. — *a.* Having a sharp end, like the point of a spear; terminating in a hard point.

Cus'pi-dor (-dôr), *n.* [Pg. *cuspideira*, fr. *cuspir* to spit.] A spittoon.

Cus'pis (-pĭs), *n.* [L.] A point; sharp end.

Cus'tard (-tĕrd), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *crustatus* covered with a crust, *crusta* crust.] A mixture of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

Cus'to-dy (-tŭ-dȳ), *n.* [L. *custodia*, fr. *custos* guard.] **1.** A guarding; care, watch, inspection, for keeping or security. **2.** Judicial or penal safe-keeping; imprisonment. — **Cus-to'di-al** (-tō'dĭ-*al*), *a.* — **Cus-to'di-an**, *n.*

Cus'tom (-tŭm), *n.* [OF. *custume*, *costume*, fr. L. *consuetudo*, *-dinis*, fr. *consuere* to be accustomed.] **1.** Frequent repetition of the same act; usage. **2.** Habitual buying of goods; business support. **3.** Long-established practice; usage. **4.** Customary tax or tribute. **5.** *pl.* Duties or tolls imposed by law on commodities imported or exported.

Syn. — Practice; fashion. See HABIT and USAGE.

Cus'tom-a-ry (kŭs'tŭm-ā-rȳ), *a.* Agreeing with, or established by, custom; habitual. — **Cus'tom-a-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Cus'tom-er, *n.* **1.** One who regularly buys of a trader; buyer. **2.** A peculiar person; — in an indefinite sense; as, a queer *customer*; an ugly *customer*. [*Collog.*]

Cus'tom-house' (-hous'), *n.* The building where customs are paid, and vessels entered or cleared.

Cut (kŭt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUTTING.] [OE. *cutten*, *kitten*; prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *cwtau* to shorten, dock.] **1.** To separate with a sharp instrument; to sever; to divide. **2.** To hew; to mow or reap. **3.** To carve. **4.** To hurt deeply; to lacerate. **5.** To intersect; to cross. **6.** To refuse to recognize; to ignore. [*Colloq.*] **7.** To absent one's self. [*Colloq.*] **8.** To divide (a pack of cards) into two portions to decide the deal or trump, or to change the order of the cards to be dealt. — *n.* **1.** A gash; slash; wound made by cutting. **2.** A stroke, blow, or cutting motion. **3.** That which wounds the feelings; a slight. **4.** A notch, passage, or channel made by cutting or digging; a furrow. **5.** The surface left by a cut. **6.** A portion cut off; a division. **7.** An engraved block or plate; impression from such an engraving. **8.** The dividing a pack of cards. **9.** Manner in which a thing is cut or formed; shape; style. **10.** Absence from any appointed exercise. [*College Cant*] — *a.* **1.** Gashed or divided. **2.** Formed as by cutting; carved.

Cu-ta'ne-ous (kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cutis* skin.] Pertaining to, existing on, or affecting, the skin.

Cute (kūt), *a.* [Abbr. of *acute*.] Clever; shrewd; cunning. — **Cute'ness**, *n.* [*Colloq.*]

Cu'ti-cle (kū'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis* skin.] **1.** The scarfskin or epidermis. **2.** The outermost skin or pellicle of a plant. **3.** A thin skin on the surface of a liquid. — **Cu-tic'u-lar**, *a.*

‖ **Cu'tis** (kū'tĭs), *n.* [L.] The dermis, or true skin.

Cut'lass (kŭt'las), *n.* [F. *coutelas*, fr. L. *cultellus* small knife, dim. of *culter* knife.] A short, heavy, curving sword, used in the navy.

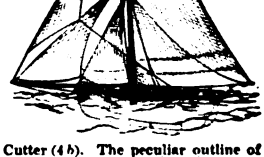
Cut'ler (-lẽr), *n.* [F. *coutelier*, LL. *cultellarius*, fr. L. *cultellus*.] A maker or dealer in cutlery, or knives and other cutting instruments.

Cut'ler-y (-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Business of a cutler. **2.** Edged instruments, collectively.

Cut'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *côtelette*, prop., little rib, dim. of *côte* rib, fr. L. *costa*.] A piece of meat cut for broiling.

Cut'-off' (kŭt'ôf'), *n.* **1.** That which cuts off or shortens, as a nearer passage or road. **2.** (*a*) The valve gearing which cuts off steam from entering the cylinder of an engine when the stroke is partly made. (*b*) Any device for stopping or changing a current.

Cut'ter, *n.* **1.** One who cuts; esp., one who cuts out garments. **2.** Tool or machine for cutting. **3.** A fore tooth; an incisor. **4.** (*a*) A boat used by ships of war. (*b*) A fast sailing vessel with one mast, like a sloop, but narrower and deeper. **5.** A light one-horse sleigh.



Cutter (4 *b*). The peculiar outline of the hull is shown below the water. *a* Section of hull.

Cut'throat' (-thrōt'), *n.* An assassin. — *a.* Murderous.

Cut'ting (-tĭng), *n.* **1.** A making an incision, severing, felling, shaping, etc. **2.** Something cut, cut off, or cut out. — *a.* **1.** Adapted to cut. **2.** Chilling; penetrating; sharp. **3.** Severe; sarcastic; biting.

Cut'tle (kŭt't'l), **Cut'tle-fish'** (-fĭsh'), *n.* [AS. *cudele.*] A cephalopod having ten arms, by which it secures its prey, also an ink bag, from which, when pursued, it throws out a dark liquid that clouds the water, enabling it to escape observation.

Cut'wa'ter (-wȧ'tẽr), *n.* **1.** Fore part of a ship's prow. **2.** Angle of the pier of a bridge, directed up stream, to resist water, ice, etc. **3.** A sea bird of the Atlantic.

Cut'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A caterpillar which at night eats off young plants of cabbage, corn, etc.

Cy'a-nate (sī'ȧ-nāt), *n.* [F.] A salt of cyanic acid.

Cy-an'ic (sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κύανος* a dark blue substance.] Pertaining to cyanogen, or to a blue color.

Cy'a-nide (sī'ȧ-nīd *or* -nĭd), *n.* [F.] Chemical compound of cyanogen with an element or radical.

Cy-an'o-gen (-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. *κύανος* + *-gen.*] Colorless, inflammable, poisonous gas, of peach-blossom odor.

Cy'a-nom'e-ter (sī'ȧ-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *κύανος* + *-meter.*] Instrument to measure degrees of blueness.

Cy'cle (sī'k'l), *n.* [F.; LL. *cyclus*, fr. Gr. *κύκλος.*] **1.** A circle or orbit. **2.** An interval of time in which a succession of events is completed, and then returns in the same order. **3.** An age; long period of time. **4.** A bicycle, tricycle, or other velocipede. — *v. i.* **1.** To pass through a cycle of changes. **2.** To ride a cycle. — **Cy'cler,** *n.* — **Cyc'lic** (sĭk'lĭk *or* sī'klĭk), **Cyc'lic-al,** *a.*

Cy'cling, *n.* The riding a cycle. — **Cy'clist,** *n.*

Cy'cloid (-kloid), *n.* [*Cyclo-* + *-oid.*] Curve generated by a point in a circle rolled along a straight line. — **Cy-cloid'al,** *a.* [Art of measuring circles.

Cy-clom'e-try (-klŏm'ē-trỹ), *n.* [*Cyclo-* + *-metry.*]

Cy'clone (sī'klōn), *n.* [Gr. *κυκλῶν* moving in a circle, p. pr. of *κυκλοῦν*, fr. *κύκλος.*] A violent storm, rotating about a calm center.

Cy'clo-pe'an (-klō-pē'ăn), *a.* [Gr. Κυκλώπειος, fr. Κύκλωψ Cyclops.] Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic.

Cy'clo-pe'di-a } (-pē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κύκλος* +
Cy'clo-pæ'di-a } *παιδεία* education, fr. *παῖς* child.] Compass of art and science; dictionary of all departments of knowledge, or of a particular department; encyclopedia. — **Cy'clo-ped'ic** (-pĕd'ĭk *or* -pē'dĭk), *a.*

Cy'g'net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* [Dim. of F. *cygne* swan, L. *cygnus.*] A young swan.

Cyl'in-der (sĭl'ĭn-dẽr), *n.* [Gr. *κύλινδρος*, fr. *κυλίνδειν* to roll.] (*a*) A body of rollerlike form, whose longitudinal section is oblong, and the cross section circular. (*b*) The space inclosed by any cylindrical surface. — **Cy-lin'dric** (sĭ-lĭn'drĭk), **Cy-lin'dric-al,** *a.*

Cylinder.

Cyl'in-droid (sĭl'ĭn-droid), *n.* [Gr. *κύλινδρος* + *-oid.*] A solid body resembling a right cylinder, but having the bases or ends elliptical.

Cym'bal (sĭm'bal), *n.* [L. *cymbalum*, fr. Gr. *κύμβαλον*, fr. *κύμβη*, *κύμβος*, anything hollow, basin.] A musical dish-shaped instrument of brass; — used in pairs to produce a sharp ringing sound by clashing them together.

Cyme (sīm), *n.* [L. *cyma* sprout of a cabbage.] A convex flower cluster.

Cym'ling, Cymb'ling (sĭm'lĭng), *n.* A scalloped or "pattypan" variety of summer squash.

Cy'mose (sī'mōs), } *a.* Like, or derived from, a
Cy'mous (sī'mŭs), } cyme; bearing cymes.

Cym'ric (kĭm'rĭk), *a.* [W. *Cymru* Wales.] Welsh. — *n.* The Welsh language. [Written also *Kymric.*]

Cym'ry (-rỹ), *n.* [W., *pl.*] The Welsh race. [Written also *Cymri*, *Cwmry*, *Kymry*, etc.]

Cyn'ic (sĭn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *cynicus* of the sect of Cynics, fr. Gr. *κυνικός*, prop., doglike, fr. *κύων*, *κυνός*, dog.] **1.** Like a surly dog; snarling; currish. **2.** Pertaining to the Dog Star. **3.** Belonging to the sect of philosophers called cynics, or to their doctrines. **4.** Sneering. — *n.* **1.** One of the Greek school of philosophers represented by Diogenes, noted for its austerity, scorn for social customs, and contempt for the views of others. **2.** A snarler; misanthrope. — **Cyn'i-cism** (sĭn'ĭ-sĭzm), *n.*

Cy'no-sure (sī'nō-shụr *or* sĭn'ō-), *n.* [Gr. *κυνόσουρα* dog's tail, constellation Cynosure; *κύων* + *οὐρά* tail.] **1.** Constellation of the Lesser Bear, containing the polar star. **2.** Anything to which attention is strongly turned.

Cy'pher (sī'fẽr), *n.* & *v.* Cipher.

Cy'press (-prĕs), *n.* [L. *cypressus*, *cupressus*, fr. Gr. *κυπάρισσος.*] A coniferous tree, having very durable wood, and used as an emblem of mourning.

Cyp'ri-an (sĭp'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Cyprius*, fr. *Cyprus*, Gr. *Κύπρος*, a Mediterranean island sacred to Venus.] **1.** Belonging to Cyprus. **2.** Conducing to lewdness. — *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Cyprus. **2.** A harlot.

Cyp'ri-noid (sĭp'rĭ-noid), *a.* [Gr. *κυπρῖνος* a carp + *-oid.*] Like the carp. — *n.* One of the Carp family.

Cyst (sĭst), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις* bladder, bag, fr. *κύειν* to be pregnant.] Pouch or sac, usually containing morbid matter, developed in an animal body. — **Cyst'ic,** *a.*

Cys'to-cele (sĭs'tō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις* + *κήλη* tumor.] Hernia in which the urinary bladder protrudes.

Cys-tot'o-my (-tŏt'ō-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις* + *τέμνειν* to cut.] An opening cysts; the cutting into the bladder.

Czar (zär), *n.* [Russ. *tsare*, fr. L. *Caesar.*] King; chief; emperor of Russia. [Written also *tsar.*]

Cza-rev'na (zȧ-rĕv'nȧ), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevna.*] Title of the wife of the czarowitz.

Cza-ri'na (-rē'nȧ), *n.* [Cf. G. *zarin*, *czarin*, Russ. *tsaritsa.*] Title of the empress of Russia.

Czar'o-witz (zär'ō-wĭts *or* tsär'ō-vĕch), *n.* [Russ. *tsarévich'.*] Title of the eldest son of the czar of Russia.

D.

Dab (dăb), *n.* [Perh. corrup. fr. *adept.*] A skillful hand; a dabster; an expert. [*Colloq.*]

Dab, *n.* [Perh. fr. its quickness in diving.] A flounder of several species, European and American.

Dab, *v. t.* [OE. *dabben* to strike; akin to OD. *dabben* to pinch, dabble.] To strike gently, as with a soft substance; to tap. — *n.* **1.** A gentle or sudden blow; a peck. **2.** A small mass of anything soft or moist.

Dab'ble (-b'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *dab.*] To wet; to spatter. — *v. i.* **1.** To splash in mud or water. **2.** To work in a slight or small way; to meddle. — **Dab'bler,** *n.*

Dab'ster (-stẽr), *n.* A dab; an adept. [*Colloq.*]

‖ Da' ca'po (dä' kä'pō). [It., from [the] head or beginning.] From the beginning; a direction to a musician to return to, and end with, the first strain; — indicated by *D. C.* Also, the strain so repeated.

Dace (dās), *n.* [F. *dard.* See DART a javelin.] A small European cyprinoid fish; — called also *dare.*

‖ Dachs'hund' (däks'hụnt'), *n.* [G. *dachs* badger + *hund* dog.] The badger dog, having short crooked legs, and long body.

Dachshund.

Dac'tyl (dăk'tĭl), *n.* [Gr. δάκτυλος finger, dactyl.] **1.** A poetical foot of three syllables (– ∪ ∪), one long and two short, or one accented and two unaccented. **2.**

(*a*) **Finger** or toe. (*b*) Terminal leg joint of an insect or crustacean. — **Dac-tyl'ic** (dăk-tĭl'ĭk), *a.* & *n.*

Dac'tyl-ol'o-gy (dăk'tĭl-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* + *-logy.*] The communicating ideas by movements of the fingers, practiced by the deaf and dumb.

Dad (dăd), *n.* Father; — a child's word.

Dad'dy (dăd'dĭ), *n.* Diminutive of DAD.

Daddy longlegs. (*a*) An arachnidan having a small body and four pairs of long legs. (*b*) The crane fly.

Da'do (dā'dō *or* dă'dō), *n.* [It., die, cube, pedestal.] (*a*) The square part in the pedestal of a column. (*b*) The lower part of a wall when adorned with moldings.

Daf'fo-dil (dăf'fō-dĭl), *n.* [LL. *affodillus*, fr. Gr. *ἀσφόδελος.*] A bulbous flowering plant.

Daft (dăft), *a.* Stupid; idiotic; delirious; insane.

Dag (dăg), *n.* [F. *dague*; prob. fr. Celtic.] **1.** Orig., a dagger; large pistol. **2.** Antler of a young deer.

Dag, *n.* [AS. *dāg.*] A loose end; dangling shred.

Dag'ger (-gẽr), *n.* [F. *daguer* to pierce.] **1.** Weapon for stabbing. **2.** A printer's mark of reference [†].

Dag'gle (-g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To trail in dirt; to draggle.

Da'go (dā'gō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *Diego*, E. *James.*] A nickname for one of Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian descent.

Da-guerre'o-type (dà-gẽr'ō-tīp), *n.* [*Daguerre* the inventor + *-type.*] A kind of photograph, on silvered copper. — *v. t.* To take (a picture of) by this process.

Dah'lia (dăl'yà), *n.* [From Andrew *Dahl* a Swedish botanist.] A flowering plant of Mexico, etc.

Dai'ly (dā'lĭ), *a.* [AS. *dæglic*; *dæg* day + *-lic* like.] Belonging to each successive day. — *n.* A publication appearing every day. — *adv.* Every day; day by day.

Dai'mi-o (dī'mĭ-ō), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *tai ming* great name.] Title of a Japanese feudal noble.

Dain'ty (dān'tĭ), *n.* [OE. & OF. *deintie*, fr. L. *dignitas*, fr. *dignus* worthy.] That which is delicious or delicate; a delicacy. — *a.* **1.** Delicious to the palate. **2.** Nice; elegant; neat; tender. **3.** Overnice; fastidious; squeamish. — **Dain'ti-ly,** *adv.* — **Dain'ti-ness,** *n.*

Dai'ry (dā'rĭ), *n.* [OE. *deierie*, fr. *deie* maid.] **1.** Place where milk is kept, and converted into butter or cheese. **2.** Business of producing milk, butter, and cheese.

Da'is (-ĭs), *n.* [OE. & OF. *deis* table, F. *dais* canopy, L. *discus* quoit, dish, LL., table, fr. Gr. *δίσκος* quoit, dish.] A platform slightly raised above the floor, for the table and seats of the chief guests.

Dai'sy (-zĭ), *n.* [OE. *dayesye*, AS. *dæges-ége* day's eye, daisy.] (*a*) A low herb of the family Compositæ. The common English and classical *daisy* has a yellow disk and white or pinkish rays. (*b*) In America, the whiteweed; — called also *oxeye daisy.*

Dale (dāl), *n.* [AS. *dæl.*] A low place between hills; [vale; valley.]

Dal'ly (dăl'ĭ), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *dallen* to trifle.] **1.** To waste time; to tarry; to trifle. **2.** To interchange caresses; to wanton. — **Dal'li-ance,** *n.* — **Dal'li-er,** *n.*

Dam (dăm), *n.* A female parent; — used of beasts.

Dam, *n.* [Akin to D. *dam*, AS. *fordemman* to stop up.] A barrier to prevent flow of water. — *v. t.* To confine by constructing a dam.

Dam'age (dăm'ĕj; 2), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *damnum* damage. See DAMN.] **1.** Injury or harm; hurt; mischief. **2.** *pl.* Reparation for a wrong done to another. — *v. t.* To hurt; to injure; to impair. — **Dam'age-a-ble,** *a.*

Syn. — See MISCHIEF.

Dam'as-cene (-*as*-sēn), *a.* [L. *Damascenus.*] Relating to the city Damascus. — *n.* A kind of plum, now called *damson.* — *v. t.* To damask or damaskeen.

Dam'ask (-*ask*), *n.* [Fr. *Damascus.*] **1.** Damask silk; silk woven with a pattern of flowers, etc. **2.** A fabric (silk, linen, or woolen) whose pattern is produced by the directions of uncolored thread. **3.** Damask or Damascus steel; markings of such steel. **4.** A deep pink or rose color. — *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Damascus or its products. **2.** Pink, like the damask rose. — *v. t.* To decorate in the methods attributed to Damascus.

Dam'as-keen' (dăm'*as*-kēn'), **Dam'as-ken** (-kĕn), *v. t.* [F. *damasquiner.*] To damask.

Dame (dām), *n.* [F.; L. *domina*, fem. of *dominus* master.] A mistress of a family or of a school.

Damn (dăm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAMNED (dămd *or* dăm'nĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAMNING (dăm'ĭng *or* dăm'nĭng).] [L. *damnare*, *-natum*, to condemn, fr. *damnum* damage, penalty.] **1.** To condemn; to declare guilty; to consign to perdition. **2.** To condemn as bad, by denunciation, hissing, etc. — *v. i.* To curse.

Dam'na-ble (-nà-b'l), *a.* **1.** Deserving damnation. **2.** Odious; detestable. — **Dam'na-bly,** *adv.*

Dam-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A being damned; censure. **2.** Condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state, or the punishment itself.

Dam'na-to-ry (dăm'nà-tō-rĭ), *a.* Condemnatory.

Damned (dămd; *in serious discourse*, dăm'nĕd), *a.* **1.** Sentenced to punishment in a future state; consigned to perdition. **2.** Hateful; detestable; abominable.

Damp (dămp), *n.* [Akin to D. *damp* vapor, steam, fog, G. *dampf.*] **1.** Moisture; humidity; fog; vapor. **2.** Dejection; depression. **3.** A gaseous product, formed in coal mines, old wells, etc. — *a.* Moderately wet; moist; humid. — *v. t.* **1.** To moisten; to make moderately wet. **2.** To put out (fire); to depress or deject; to deaden; to check (action or vigor); to make dull; to discourage. — **Damp'ness,** *n.* [damp; to deaden.]

Damp'en (dămp'n), *v. t.* To damp. — *v. i.* To become damp; to deaden.

Damp'er (dăm'pẽr), *n.* That which damps or checks; contrivance to regulate draught of air or check motion.

Dam'sel (-zĕl), *n.* [OF. *damoisele* gentlewoman, F. *demoiselle* young lady; dim. fr. L. *domina.* See DAME.] A young unmarried woman; girl; maiden.

Dam'son (-z'n), *n.* [OE. *damasin* the Damascus plum. See DAMASCENE.] A small oval plum of blue color.

Dance (dăns), *v. i.* [F. *danser.*] **1.** To move to a musical accompaniment. **2.** To caper; to friak. — *v. t.* To cause to dance; to dandle. — *n.* **1.** Measured stepping of a dancer. **2.** A tune to regulate dancing. — **Dan'cer,** *n.*

Dan'de-li'on (dăn'dĕ-lī'ŭn), *n.* [F. *dent de lion* lion's tooth, fr. L. *dens* tooth + *leo* lion.] A plant bearing large, yellow, compound flowers, and notched leaves.

Dan'dle (-d'l), *v. t.* [Cf. G. *tändeln* to trifle, *tand* prattle.] **1.** To move (a child) up and down on one's knee or in one's arms. **2.** To pet. — **Dan'dler,** *n.*

Dan'druff (-drŭf), *n.* [Prob. fr. W. *ton* crust, skin + AS. *drūf* dirty, or W. *drwg* bad.] A scurf on the head.

Dan'dy (-dĭ), *n.* [F. *dandin.*] A fop; coxcomb. — **Dan'dy-ish,** *a.* — **Dan'dy-ism,** *n.*

Dane (dān), *n.* An inhabitant of Denmark.

Dan'ger (dān'jẽr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *dominium* power.] Exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil. — **Dan'ger-ous,** *a.* — **Dan'ger-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Dan'ger-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — DANGER; PERIL; HAZARD; RISK; JEOPARDY. — *Danger* implies contingent evil. *Peril* is instant or impending danger. *Hazard* arises from something beyond our control. *Risk* is doubtful or uncertain danger, often incurred voluntarily. *Jeopardy* is extreme danger.

Dan'gle (dăn'g'l), *v. i.* & *t.* [Akin to Dan. *dangle*, Icel. *dingla.*] To hang or swing loosely. — **Dan'gler,** *n.*

Dan'ish (dān'ĭsh), *a.* Belonging to the Danes, their language, or country. — *n.* The language of Denmark.

Dank (dăngk), *a.* [Sw.] Damp; wet. — **Dank'ish,** *a.*

‖ **Dan'seuse'** (dăn'sĕz'), *n.* [F., fr. *danser* to dance.] A professional female dancer.

Daph'ne (dăf'nĕ), *n.* [L., laurel tree.] **1.** A genus of shrubs, mostly evergreen. **2.** A nymph of Diana, fabled to have been changed into a laurel tree.

Dap'per (dăp'pẽr), *a.* [D. *dapper*; akin to G. *tapfer* brave.] Little and active; spruce; trim; lively.

Dap'ple (-p'l), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *depill* a spot, dot; cf. E. *dimple.*] One of the spots on a dappled animal.

Dap'ple, Dap'pled (-p'ld), *a.* Marked with spots of different shades of color; variegated. — *v. t.* To spot.

Dare (dâr), *v. i.* [*imp.* DURST (dûrst) or DARED (dârd); *p. p.* DARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARING.] [AS. *ic dear* I dare, imp. *dorste*, inf. *durran*.] To be bold or venturesome. — *v. t.* 1. To venture to do. 2. To challenge. — *n.* Defiance; challenge.

Dare'-dev'il (-dĕv'l), *n.* A reckless fellow.

Dark (dârk), *a.* [AS. *deare, deorc.*] 1. Destitute of light; black. 2. Obscure; hidden. 3. Destitute of culture; ignorant. 4. Vile; atrocious. 5. Foreboding evil; gloomy; suspicious. — *n.* 1. Darkness; obscurity. 2. Ignorance; gloom; secrecy. — **Dark'ish**, *a.*

Dark'en (dârk'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become dark, black, or obscure.

Dar'kle (dâr'k'l), *v. i.* To grow dark; to show indistinctly. — **Dark'ling** (dârk'lĭng), *adv. & a.*

Dark'ly, *adv.* 1. With imperfect or knowledge; dimly. 2. With a dark, gloomy, cruel, or menacing look.

Dark'ness, *n.* 1. Absence of light; gloom. 2. Secrecy. 3. Ignorance or error. 4. Want of clearness or perspicuity. 5. A state of trouble.

Syn. — DARKNESS; DIMNESS; OBSCURITY; GLOOM. — *Darkness* arises from a total, and *dimness* from a partial, want of light. A thing is *obscure* when so covered as not to be easily perceived. As the shade or *obscurity* increases, it deepens into *gloom*. What is *dark* is hidden from view; what is *obscure* is difficult to perceive or penetrate.

Dark'some (-sŭm), *a.* Dark; gloomy. [*Poetic*]

Dark'y (-ĭ), *n.* A negro. [*Slang*]

Dar'ling (dâr'lĭng), *n.* [OE. & AS. *deórling; deóre* dear + *-ling*.] One dearly beloved. — *a.* Favorite.

Darn (dârn), *v. t.* [Celtic.] To mend (a hole) with interlacing stitches. — *n.* A place mended by darning.

Darn, *v. t.* A colloquial euphemism for DAMN.

Dar'nel (dâr'nĕl), *n.* A grass of which some species are poisonous, while others afford pasture and hay.

Dart (dârt), *n.* [OF.] 1. A pointed weapon, to be thrown by the hand; javelin; arrow. 2. A fish; the dace. — *v. t.* 1. To hurl. 2. To emit; to shoot. — *v. i.* 1. To fly swiftly. 2. To shoot rapidly along.

Dart'er, *n.* 1. One that darts, or throws darts. 2. The snakebird, a waterbird which darts out its snakelike neck at its prey. 3. A small American fresh-water fish.

Dash (dăsh), *v. t.* [Cf. Dan. *daske* to beat.] 1. To throw violently. 2. To break; to shatter. 3. To put to shame; to abash. 4. To throw in carelessly; to mix with something of inferior quality; to bespatter. 5. To execute rapidly, or with careless haste. 6. To erase by a stroke; to strike out. — *v. i.* To move impetuously; to strike violently. — *n.* 1. Collision; crash. 2. A sudden check; ruin. 3. A slight admixture, infusion, or adulteration. 4. A rapid movement; quick stroke; sudden rush. 5. Energy; spirit. 6. A mark or line [—], in writing or printing, denoting a sudden break, stop, or transition in a sentence. 7. The musical sign of staccato ['], denoting that the note under it is to be performed in a short, distinct manner.

Date Palm.

Dash'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board on the fore part of a carriage, sleigh, etc., to intercept mud, etc.

Dash'er, *n.* 1. That which dashes or agitates; as, the *dasher* of a churn. 2. A dashboard or splashboard.

Das'tard (dăs'tărd), *n.* [Icel. *dæstr* breathless.] An arrant coward. — *a.* Cowardly. — **Das'tard-ly**, *a.*

‖ **Da'ta** (dā'tă), *n., pl.* of DATUM.

Date (dāt), *n.* [F. *datte*, Gr. δάκτυλος.] Fruit of the date palm, containing a soft pulp, sweet, esculent, and wholesome, and inclosing a hard kernel; the date palm itself.

Date palm, Date tree, a tropical tree bearing dates.

Date, *n.* [F. *date*, LL. *data*, fr. L. *datus* given, p. p. of *dare* to give.] 1. That addition to a writing, inscription, coin, etc., which specifies when it was given or made. 2. A given point of time; epoch. — *v. t.* To note or fix the time of. — *v. i.* To begin; to be dated or reckoned; — with *from*. — **Date'less** (dāt'lĕs), *a.*

Da'tive (dā'tĭv), *n.* [L. *dativus*, fr. *dare*.] Noting the case of a noun expressing the remoter object, indicated in English by *to* or *for* with the objective. — *n.* The dative case, in grammar.

‖ **Da'tum** (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* DATA (-tă). [L., fr. *dare*.] Something given or admitted; a fact or principle granted; foundation for an argument; — chiefly in *pl.*

Daub (dȧb), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *dauber*, fr. L. *dealbare* to plaster; *de* + *albare* to whiten, fr. *albus* white.] 1. To smear with soft, adhesive matter, as pitch, slime, mud, etc.; to plaster; to besmear. 2. To paint coarsely. 3. To cover with a specious exterior; to disguise. — *n.* 1. A smear. 2. A picture coarsely executed.

Daub'er, *n.* 1. One that daubs; an unskillful painter. 2. A pad for inking engraved plates; a dabber. 3. A gross flatterer. 4. The mud wasp; the mud dauber.

Daub'er-y (-ẏ), **Daub'ry** (-rẏ), *n.* A daubing; specious coloring; false pretenses.

Daugh'ter (dȧ'tĕr), *n.* [AS. *dohter;* akin to G. *tochter*, Gr. θυγάτηρ.] 1. A female child. 2. A female descendant; a woman. 3. A son's wife; daughter-in-law.

Daugh'ter-in-law' (-ĭn-lȧ'), *n.* The wife of one's son.

Daugh'ter-ly, *a.* Becoming a daughter; filial.

Daunt (dânt), *v. t.* [OF. *danter*, fr. L. *domitare*, v. intens. of *domare* to tame.] To subdue the courage of.

Syn. — See DISMAY.

Daunt'less, *a.* Incapable of being daunted; bold; fearless. — **Daunt'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Daunt'less-ness**, *n.*

Dau'phin (dȧ'fĭn), *n.* [F., prop., a dolphin, fr. L. *delphinus*. The name was given to the counts of Vienne. In 1349, Dauphiny was bequeathed to the king of France, on condition that the heir of the crown should always hold the title of *Dauphin* de Viennois.] Old title of the eldest son of the king of France, and heir to the crown.

Dau'phin-ess (dȧ'fĭn-ĕs), **Dau'phine** (-fēn), *n.* Title of the wife of the dauphin.

Dav'en-port (dăv'ĕn-pōrt), *n.* [Name of the original maker.] A small writing table.

Da'vit (dā'vĭt *or* dăv'ĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *davier* forceps, davit, cooper's instrument.] One of the arms projecting from a ship's side, for hoisting a boat, anchor, etc.

a a Davits.

Daw (dȧ), *n.* [OE. *dawe;* akin to G. *dohle*.] A European bird of the Crow family; a jackdaw.

Daw'dle (dȧ'd'l), *v. i. & t.* To waste (time). — **Daw'dler**, *n.*

Dawn (dȧn), *v. i.* [AS. *dagian* to become day, to dawn, fr. *dæg* day.] 1. To begin to grow light in the morning. 2. To begin to give promise, to appear, or to expand. — *n.* 1. Break of day; show of approaching sunrise. 2. Beginning; rise.

Day (dā), *n.* [AS. *dæg*.] 1. The time of light, or interval between sunrise and sunset. 2. Period of the earth's revolution on its axis, — divided into 24 hours. 3. Hours allotted for work. 4. A specified period; age; time.

Day'book' (dā'bo͝ok'), *n.* A merchant's book recording the accounts of the day.

Day'break' (-brāk'), *n.* The time of the first appearance of light in the morning.

Day'dream' (-drēm'), *n.* A vain fancy or speculation; reverie.

Day'-la'bor (-lā'bĕr), *n.* Labor hired by the day.

Day'light' (-lit'), *n.* The light of day; light of the sun, as opp. to that of the moon or to artificial light.

Days'man (dāz'măn), *n.* An umpire or arbiter.

Day'spring' (dā'sprĭng'), *n.* Dawn; beginning.

Day'-star' (-stär'), *n.* The morning star.

Day'time' (dā'tīm'), *n.* The time during which there is daylight, as distinguished from the night.

Daze (dāz), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *dwæs* stupid.] To stupefy with excess of light, a blow, cold, or fear; to benumb.— *n.* A being dazed. [*Colloq.*]

Daz'zle (dăz'z'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *daze.*] 1. To overpower with light. 2. To bewilder with brilliancy or display of any kind. — *n.* A light of dazzling brilliancy.

Dea'con (dē'k'n), *n.* [AS.; L. *diaconus*, fr. Gr. διάκονος servant of the church.] A church officer appointed to perform subordinate duties. — **Dea'con-ess** (-ĕs), *n. f.* — **Dea'con-hood, Dea'con-ry, Dea'con-ship,** *n.*

Dead (dĕd), *a.* [AS. *dēad*; akin to G. *todt.*] 1. Deprived of life. 2. Inanimate. 3. Resembling death; with out show of life; motionless; useless. 4. So constructed as not to transmit sound. 5. Unproductive; unprofitable. 6. Lacking spirit; dull; cheerless. 7. Monotonous or unvaried. 8. Sure as death; unerring; complete. 9. Bringing death; deadly. 10. In law, cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of right to property. 11. Not imparting motion or power; as, the *dead* spindle of a lathe, etc. — *adv.* To a degree resembling death; completely; wholly. [*Colloq.*] — *n.* 1. The most quiet or deathlike time; period of profoundest repose or gloom. 2. One who is dead; — used collectively.

Dead beat, a worthless idler; one who sponges on his friends. — **Dead center,** *or* **Dead point,** either of two points in the orbit of a crank, at which the crank and connecting rod lie in a straight line. — **Dead heat,** a heat or course between two or more horses, boats, etc., in which they come out exactly equal, so that neither wins. — **Dead language,** a language no longer spoken, and known only in writings, as the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. — **Dead letter.** (*a*) A letter left uncalled for at the post office to which it was directed, and sent to the general post office to be opened. (*b*) A law, etc., which has lost its force. — **Dead lift,** a direct lift, without assistance from levers, pulleys, etc.; an extreme emergency. — **Dead march,** a piece of solemn music played at a funeral procession. — **Dead point, dead center.** — **Dead reckoning,** the method of determining a ship's place from a record kept of the courses sailed as given by compass, and the distance made on each course as found by log, with allowance for leeway, etc., without aid of celestial observations. — **Dead water,** the eddy water closing in under a ship's stern when sailing. — **Dead weight.** (*a*) A heavy or oppressive burden. (*b*) A ship's lading, when it consists of heavy goods; or, the heaviest part of a ship's cargo. (*c*) The weight of rolling stock on a railroad train.

Syn. — See LIFELESS.

Dead'en (dĕd''n), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *dydan* to put to death.] 1. To make as dead; to impair in vigor or sensation; to blunt. 2. To retard. 3. To make vapid or spiritless. 4. To obscure.

Dead'-eye' (dĕd'ī'), *n.* A round, wooden block, encircled by a rope or band, and pierced with three holes to receive the lanyard; — used to extend shrouds, stays, etc.

d d Deadeyes; *c* Chain Plate.

Dead'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* 1. One who receives free tickets for theaters, public conveyances, etc. [*Colloq. U. S.*] 2. A buoy.

Dead'light' (-līt'), *n.* Shutter covering a ship's ports, to keep out water in a storm.

Dead'ly (dĕd'lȳ), *a.* 1. Capable of causing death; mortal; fatal. 2. Aiming to destroy; implacable. — *adv.* 1. In a manner resembling, or as if produced by, death. 2. In a manner to occasion death; mortally. 3. Extremely. — **Dead'li-ness,** *n.*

Dead'ness, *n.* The being destitute of life, vigor, spirit, etc.; dullness; languor.

Deaf (dĕf *or* dēf), *a.* [AS. *dēaf.*] 1. Wanting the sense of hearing; unable to perceive sounds. 2. Unwilling to hear or listen. — **Deaf'ness,** *n.*

Deaf'en (dĕf''n *or* dēf''n), *v. t.* 1. To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing distinctly. 2. To render (a partition or floor) impervious to sound.

Deaf'-mute' (-mūt'), *n.* One deaf and dumb.

Deal (dēl), *n.* [AS. *dǣl.*] 1. A part or portion; a share; an indefinite quantity or extent. 2. The dealing cards to the players; portion distributed. 3. An arrangement to attain a desired result by a combination of interested parties; — applied to stock speculations and political bargains. [*Slang*] 4. [D. *deel* plank.] Division of a timber made by sawing; a board or plank. 5. Wood of the pine or fir. — *v. t.* To divide; to distribute. — *v. i.* 1. To share out in portions. 2. To do a distributing or retailing business; to trade. 3. To act as an intermediary; to manage. 4. To behave or act in any affair or towards any one. 5. To contend (with); to treat (with).

Deal'er, *n.* 1. One who deals; one who has to do, or has concern, with others; a trader, shopkeeper, broker, or merchant. 2. One who distributes cards to the players.

Deal'ing, *n.* The act of one who deals; distribution (of cards to players, etc.); method of business; traffic.

Dean (dēn), *n.* [OF. *deien, dien*, F. *doyen*, eldest of a corporation, dean, L. *decanus* one set over ten soldiers or monks, fr. *decem* ten.] 1. A presiding officer; an ecclesiastical dignitary, subordinate to a bishop. 2. Secretary of a college faculty. 3. Chief of a company on occasions of ceremony. — **Dean'er-y, Dean'ship,** *n.*

Dear (dēr), *a.* [AS. *deōre*; akin to G. *theuer, teuer.*] 1. Bearing a high price; costly. 2. Marked by scarcity and exorbitance of price. 3. Highly valued; precious. — *n.* A dear one; lover; sweetheart. — *adv.* Dearly; at a high price. — **Dear'ness,** *n.*

Dear'born (-bôrn), *n.* A four-wheeled carriage, with curtained sides.

Dear'ly, *adv.* 1. In a dear manner; heartily; earnestly. 2. At a high rate or price; grievously.

Dearth (dērth), *n.* Scarcity which renders dear; want; lack of food through failure of crops; famine.

Death (dĕth), *n.* [OE. & AS. *dēaθ.*] 1. Cessation of life. 2. Total privation or loss; extinction. 3. Manner or cause of loss of life.

Death warrant. (*a*) Official order to execute a criminal. (*b*) That which puts an end to expectation, hope, or joy.

Syn. — DEATH; DECEASE; DEMISE; DEPARTURE; RELEASE. — *Death* applies to the termination of every form of existence, both animal and vegetable. *Decease* is the legal term for the removal of a human being out of life. *Demise* was formerly confined to the decease of princes, but is now used of distinguished men. *Departure* and *release* are terms of Christian affection and hope. *Release* implies a deliverance from a life of suffering.

Death'bed' (dĕth'bĕd'), *n.* The bed in which one dies; the last sickness.

Death'less, *a.* Not subject to death or destruction; undying; imperishable.

Death'ly, *a.* Deadly; fatal; mortal. — *adv.* Deadly.

Death's'-head' (dĕths'hĕd'), *n.* A naked human skull.

Death'watch' (dĕth'wŏch'; 52), *n.* 1. A small beetle that makes a ticking sound, a call of the sexes to each other, but imagined to presage death. 2. The guard set over a criminal before his execution.

De-ba'cle (dē-bā'k'l *or* dā-bā'k'l), *n.* [F. *débâcle*, fr. *débâcler* to unbar, break loose.] A breaking or bursting forth; a violent rush or flood of waters.

De-bar' (dē-bär'), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* + *bar.*] To cut off from entrance, as if by a barrier; to shut out; to refuse.

De-bark' (-bärk'), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *débarquer*; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *barque* a vessel.] To go ashore from a ship or boat; to disembark. — **De'bar-ka'tion,** *n.*

De-base' (-bās'), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* + *base.*] To reduce from a higher to a lower state of worth, dignity, purity, station, etc. — **De-base'ment,** *n.* — **De-bas'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To abase; degrade.

De-bat'a-ble (-bāt'ā-b'l), *a.* Liable to be debated; subject to controversy; open to question or dispute.

De-bate' (-bāt'), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *debatre*, F. *débattre*; L. *de* + *batuere* to beat.] To dispute; to contest; to discuss; to argue for and against. — *n.* Contention in words or arguments; discussion; controversy. — **De-bat'er,** *n.*

Syn. — See ARGUE and DISCUSS.

De-bauch' (-bąch'), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *débaucher*, prob.

orig., to entice away from the workshop; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-* or *de*) + OF. *bauche* hut.] To lead away from purity or excellence; to corrupt; to pollute; to seduce. — *n.* 1. Intemperance; drunkenness. 2. An act or occasion of debauchery. — **De-bauch'er** (dĕ-bạch'ẽr), *n.*

Deb'au-chee' (dĕb'ô-shē' *or* dĕ'bô'shā'), *n.* [F. *débauché*, n., prop. p. p. of *débaucher*.] A libertine.

De-bauch'er-y (dĕ-bạch'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* 1. Corruption of fidelity; seduction from virtue, duty, or allegiance. 2. Excessive indulgence of the appetites, esp. of lust.

De-beige' (dĕ-bāzh'), *n.* [F. *de* of + *beige* the natural color of wool.] A kind of woolen or mixed dress goods.

De-ben'ture (dĕ-bĕn'tûr; 40), *n.* [L. *debentur* they are due, fr. *debere* to owe. So called because these receipts began with the words *Debentur mihi*.] 1. A writing acknowledging a debt; the sum due. 2. A custom-house certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback of duties paid on their importation.

De-bil'i-tant (-bĭl'ĭ-tant), *a.* [L. *debilitans*, p. pr.] Diminishing energy; reducing excitement.

De-bil'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *debilitare*, *-tatum*, to debilitate. See DEBILITY.] To impair the strength of.

De-bil'i-ty, *n.* [L. *debilitas*, fr. *debilis* weak, prob. fr. *de* + *habilis* able.] The being weak; feebleness.

Syn. — DEBILITY; INFIRMITY; IMBECILITY. — An *infirmity* belongs, for the most part, to particular members, and is often temporary, as of the eyes, etc. *Debility* is more general, and while it lasts impairs the functions of nature. *Imbecility* attaches to the whole frame, and renders it more or less powerless.

Deb'it (dĕb'ĭt), *n.* [L. *debitum* debt, fr. *debere* to owe.] A debt; an entry on the debtor (Dr.) side of an account; — mostly used adjectively; as, the *debit* side of an account. — *v. t.* 1. To charge with debt; — opp. to *credit*. 2. To enter on the debtor side of an account.

Deb'o-nair' (dĕb'ô-nâr'), *a.* [OF. *de bon aire*, *debonaire*, of good descent or lineage, debonair; *de* of (L. *de*) + *bon* good (L. *bonus*) + *aire*.] Characterized by courteousness, affability, or gentleness; complaisant.

De-bouch' (dĕ-bōōsh'), *v. i.* [F. *déboucher*; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-* or *de*) + *bouche* mouth.] To march out from a confined spot into open ground; to issue.

‖ **Dé'bou'chure'** (dā'bōō'shụr'), *n.* [F.] The outward opening of a river, valley, or strait.

‖ **Dé'bris'** (dā'brē'), *n.* [F., fr. pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *briser* to break, shatter.] 1. Broken and detached fragments, collectively; esp., fragments piled up at the base of a rock or mountain. 2. Rubbish; ruins.

Debt (dĕt), *n.* [OE. & F. *dette*, LL. *debita*, fr. L. *debere*, *-bitum*, to owe.] That which is due from one person to another; obligation; liability. — **Debt'er**, *n.*

‖ **Dé'but'** (dā'bụ'), *n.* [F., fr. *but* aim, mark.] A first attempt; first appearance of an actor, etc.

‖ **Dé'bu'tant'** (dā'bụ'tăx'), *n.; fem.* **Dé'bu'tante'** (-tăxt'). [F.] One making a first public appearance.

Dec'ade (dĕk'ād), *n.* [F.; L. *decas*, Gr. δεκάς, fr. δέκα ten.] A group of ten; period of ten years.

De-ca'dence (dĕ-kā'dens), } *n.* [LL. *decadentia*; L.
De-ca'den-cy (-den-sỹ), } *de* + *cadere* to fall. See DECAY.] A falling away; decay. — **De-ca'dent**, *a.*

Dec'a-gon (dĕk'ă-gŏn), *n.* [Pref. *deca-* + Gr. γωνία angle.] A plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. — **De-cag'o-nal** (dĕ-kăg'ô-nal), *a.*

Dec'a-gram } (-grăm), *n.* [F. *décagramme*; Gr.
Dec'a-gramme } δέκα + F. *gramme*.] A metric weight; ten grams; — = 154.32 grains avoirdupois.

Dec'a-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Pref. *deca-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit.] A solid figure or body inclosed by ten plane surfaces. [Written also, less correctly, *decaedron*.] — **Dec'a-he'dral**, *a.*

Dec'a-li'ter } (dĕk'ă-lē'tẽr *or* dĕ-kăl'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F.
Dec'a-li'tre } *décalitre*; Gr. δέκα + F. *litre*.] A measure of capacity in the metric system; a cubic volume of ten liters; — = 610.24 cubic inches.

Dec'a-logue (dĕk'ă-lŏg), *n.* [F.; Gr. δεκάλογος δέκα + λόγος speech.] The Ten Commandments.

Dec'a-me'ter } (dĕk'ă-mē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *décamètre*; Gr.
Dec'a-me'tre } δέκα + F. *mètre*.] A measure of length in the metric system; ten meters; — = 393.7 inches.

De-camp' (dĕ-kămp'), *v. i.* [F. *décamper*; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis*) + *camp* camp.] 1. To break up a camp. 2. To depart suddenly; to run away. — **De-camp'ment**, *n.*

Dec'a-nal (dĕk'ă-nal), *a.* Pert. to a dean or deanery.

‖ **De-can'dri-a** (dĕ-kăn'drĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέκα + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man.] Plants having ten stamens. — **De-can'dri-an** (-an), **De-can'drous** (-drŭs), *a.*

De-cant' (-kănt'), *v. t.* [F. *décanter*, prop., to pour off from the edge of a vessel; pref. *dé-* (L. *de*) + OF. *cant* (It. *canto*) edge, end.] To pour off (liquor) gently so as not to disturb the sediment. — **De'can-ta'tion**, *n.*

De-cant'er, *n.* 1. A vessel to decant liquors, or receive decanted liquors. 2. One who decants liquors.

De-cap'i-tate (-kăp'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [LL. *decapitare*, *-tatum*, L. *de* + *caput* head.] To cut off the head of; to behead. — **De-cap'i-ta'tion**, *n.*

Dec'a-pod (dĕk'ă-pŏd), *n.* One of the Decapoda. Also used adjectively.

‖ **De-cap'o-da** (dĕ-kăp'ô-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέκα + πούς, ποδός, foot.] 1. The order of Crustacea including shrimps, lobsters, crabs, etc. 2. A division of cephalopods including the cuttlefishes and the squids. — **De-cap'o-dal**, **De-cap'o-dous**, *a.*

One of the Decapoda (*Palæmonetes vulgaris*). ½

De-car'bon-ate (-kär'bŏn-āt), **De-car'bon-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of carbon. — **De-car'bon-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Dec'a-stere (dĕk'ă-stēr *or* -stār), *n.* [F.; Gr. δέκα ten + F. *stère* stere.] A metric measure of capacity, equal to ten steres, or ten cubic meters.

De-cay' (dĕ-kā'), *v. i.* [OF. *decaeir*; L. *de* + *cadere* to fall.] To pass from a sound state to one of imperfection or dissolution; to rot; to perish. — *n.* Gradual failure; corruption; rottenness; deterioration.

Syn. — See DECLINE.

De-cease' (-sēs'), *n.* . [F. *décès*, L. *decessus*, fr. *decedere* to depart, die; *de* + *cedere* to withdraw.] Departure; death. — *v. i.* To die; to pass away.

Syn. — See DEATH.

De-ceit' (-sēt'), *n.* [OF. ; fr. L. *deceptus* deception, fr. *decipere*. See DECEIVE.] Attempt to deceive; fraud.

Syn. — Fraud; imposition; duplicity; trickery; guile; cheating; double-dealing; stratagem. See DECEPTION.

De-ceit'ful (-fụl), *a.* Fraudulent; cheating; insincere. — **De-ceit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **De-ceit'ful-ness**, *n.*

De-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.* [OF. *deceveir*, F. *décevoir*, fr. L. *decipere* to insnare, deceive; *de* + *capere* to catch.] To lead into error; to impose upon; to beguile; to cheat; to disappoint. — **De-ceiv'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — DECEIVE; DELUDE; MISLEAD. — *Deceive* applies to any misrepresentation affecting faith or life. *To delude* is to make sport of, by deceiving. *To mislead* is to lead or direct in a wrong way, either willfully or ignorantly.

De-ceiv'er, *n.* A cheat; an impostor.

Syn. — DECEIVER; IMPOSTOR. — A *deceiver* operates by stealth and in private upon individuals; an *impostor* practices his arts on the community at large.

De-cem'ber (-sĕm'bẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *decem* ten; this being the tenth month among the early Romans.] The twelfth and last month of the year.

De-cem'vir (-vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* E. **DECEMVIRS** (-vẽrz), L. **DECEMVIRI** (-vĭ-rī). [L., fr. *decem* + *vir* man.] 1. One of a body of ten Roman magistrates. 2. A member of any body of ten men in authority. — **De-cem'vi-ral**, *a.*

De-cem'vi-rate (dē-sĕm'vĭ-rāt), *n.* **1.** Office or term of the Roman decemvirs. **2.** A body of ten rulers.

De'cen-cy (dē'sĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *decentia*, fr. *decens*. See DECENT.] **1.** The being decent in words or behavior; proper ceremony; modesty. **2.** That which is proper.

De-cen'na-ry (-sĕn'nâ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *decennium; decem* ten + *annus* year.] A period of ten years.

De-cen'ni-al (-nĭ-al), *a.* Consisting of ten years; happening every ten years. — *n.* Tenth year or anniversary.

De'cent (dē'sent), *a.* [L. *decens, decentis*, p. pr. of *decere* to be fitting.] **1.** Suitable; fit; proper. **2.** Moderate, but competent; fairly good. — **De'cent-ly**, *adv.*

De-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *deceptio*, fr. *decipere, -ceptum*. See DECEIVE.] **1.** A deceiving or misleading. **2.** A being deceived. **3.** False representation.

Syn. — DECEPTION; DECEIT; FRAUD; IMPOSITION. — *Deception* usually refers to the act, and *deceit* to the habit of mind; hence we speak of a person as skilled in *deception* and addicted to *deceit*. The practice of *deceit* springs from design; but a *deception* may be undesigned or accidental. An *imposition* is an act of deception practiced upon some one to his annoyance or injury; a *fraud* implies use of stratagem, with a view to unlawful advantage.

De-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to deceive or mislead. — **De-cep'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-cep'tive-ness**, *n.*

De-cide' (-sīd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *decidere; de* + *caedere* to cut off.] To determine; to settle; to conclude.

De-cid'ed (-sī'dĕd), *a.* **1.** Free from ambiguity; unequivocal; clear; evident. **2.** Free from doubt or wavering; fully settled; positive. — **De-cid'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — DECIDED; DECISIVE. — We call a thing *decisive* when it has the power of deciding; *decided* when it is so fully settled as to leave no room for doubt.

De-cid'u-ous (-sĭd'ū-ŭs; 40), *a.* [L. *deciduus*, fr. *decidere* to fall off; *de* + *cadere* to fall.] Falling off at a certain season, or a certain stage of growth, as leaves or parts of animals, such as hair, teeth, antlers, etc.

Dec'i-gram } (dĕs'ĭ-grăm), *n.* [F. *décigramme;*
Dec'i-gramme } pref. *déci-* tenth (fr. L. *decimus*) + *gramme.*] A weight in the metric system; 1-10th of a gram = 1.5432 grains avoirdupois.

Dec'i-li'ter } (dĕs'ĭ-lē'tẽr *or* dē-sĭl'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *dé-*
Dec'i-li'tre } *cilitre;* pref. *déci-* + *litre.* See LITER.] A metric measure of capacity; 1-10th of a liter = 6.1022 cubic inches, or 3.38 fluid ounces.

De-cil'lion (dē-sĭl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *decem* ten + ending of *million.*] By English notation, the tenth power of a million, or a unit with 60 ciphers annexed; according to French and American notation, the eleventh power of a thousand, or a unit with 33 ciphers annexed.

De-cil'lionth (-yŭnth), *a.* Pertaining to a decillion or a decillionth. — *n.* (*a*) Quotient of unity divided by a decillion. (*b*) One of a decillion equal parts.

Dec'i-mal (dĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *decimus* tenth, fr. *decem.*] Pertaining to decimals; numbered or proceeding by tens; having each unit ten times the unit next smaller. — *n.* A number expressed in the scale of tens; a decimal fraction. — **Dec'i-mal-ly**, *adv.*

Decimal fraction, a fraction whose denominator is some power of 10, as $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{25}{100}$, and is usually not expressed, but is signified by a point placed at the left hand of the numerator, as .2, .25. — Decimal point, a dot at the left of a decimal fraction. The figures at the left of the point represent units or whole numbers, as 1.05.

Dec'i-mate (-māt), *v. t.* [L. *decimare, -matum*, to decimate, fr. *decimus.*] **1.** To take the tenth part of: to tithe. **2.** To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of. **3.** To destroy a considerable part of; to devastate. — **Dec'i-ma'tion**, *n.* — **Dec'i-ma'tor**, *n.*

Dec'i-me'ter } (dĕs'ĭ-mē'tẽr *or* dē-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [F.
Dec'i-me'tre } *décimètre; déci-* + *mètre.*] A metric measure of length; 1-10th of a meter = 3.937 inches.

De-ci'pher (dē-sī'fẽr), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* + *cipher.*] **1.** To translate from secret characters or ciphers into intelligible terms. **2.** To find out the meaning of; to make out (words badly written or partly obliterated); to unfold. — **De-ci'pher-a-ble**, *a.* — **De-ci'pher-er**, *n.*

De-ci'sion (dē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *decisio*, fr. *decidere, -cisum.* See DECIDE.] **1.** A deciding; a settling or terminating (a controversy) by giving judgment on the matter at issue; determination (of a question or doubt); conclusion. **2.** A report of a conclusion, esp. of a legal determination of a question or cause. **3.** Quality of being decided; prompt and fixed determination.

Syn. — DECISION; DETERMINATION; RESOLUTION. — Each of these words has two meanings, one implying the act of deciding, determining, or resolving; and the other a *habit of mind* as to so doing. In the last sense, *decision* is a *cutting short.* It implies that several courses of action have been presented to the mind, and that the choice is finally made. *Determination* is the consequence of decision. It is the settling of a thing with a fixed purpose to adhere. *Resolution* is the necessary result in a mind characterized by firmness. It is a spirit which *scatters* (resolves) all doubt, and is ready to face danger or suffering in carrying out one's determinations.

De-ci'sive (-sī'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Able to decide a question; ending contest; final. **2.** Marked by promptness and decision. — **De-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-ci'sive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Decided; positive; conclusive. See DECIDED.

Dec'i-stere (dĕs'ĭ-stēr *or* -stâr), *n.* [F.; pref. *déci-* tenth + *stère* a stere.] The 1-10th of the stere or cubic meter = 3.531 cubic feet.

Deck (dĕk), *v. t.* [D. *dekken* to cover.] **1.** To cover. **2.** To dress; to adorn. **3.** To furnish (a vessel) with a deck. — *n.* [D. *dek.*] **1.** The floorlike covering or division of a ship. **2.** A pack or set of playing cards.

De-claim' (dē-klām'), *v. i.* [L. *declamare; de* + *clamare* to cry out.] To speak rhetorically, pompously, or noisily; to harangue; to rant. — **De-claim'er**, *n.* — **Dec'la-ma'tion** (dĕk'lâ-mā'shŭn), *n.*

De-clam'a-to-ry (dē-klăm'â-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to declamation. **2.** Pretentiously rhetorical; bombastic.

Dec'la-ra'tion (dĕk'lâ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *declaratio.*] **1.** A declaring or publicly announcing; avowal. **2.** Instrument containing such announcement or avowal. **3.** That part of a legal process in which the plaintiff sets forth his cause of complaint.

De-clar'a-tive (dē-klăr'â-tĭv), **De-clar'a-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Making declaration, explanation, or exhibition.

De-clare' (-klâr'), *v. t.* [F. *déclarer*, fr. L. *declarare; de* + *clarus* clear, bright.] **1.** To make known by language; to publish; to announce. **2.** To make declaration of; to set forth; to avow. **3.** To make full statement of (goods, etc.) for the purpose of paying taxes, duties, etc. — *v. i.* To make a declaration or explicit avowal; to proclaim one's self.

De-clar'ed-ly (-dĕ-lĭ), *adv.* Avowedly; explicitly.

De-clen'sion (-klĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A declining; declination; descent; slope. **2.** A falling off towards a worse state; deterioration. **3.** A courteously refusing; refusal. **4.** (*a*) Inflection of nouns, adjectives, etc., according to the grammatical cases. (*b*) Form of inflection of a word declined by cases. (*c*) Rehearsing a word as declined. — **De-clen'sion-al**, *a.*

De-clin'a-ble (-klīn'â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being declined; admitting of declension or inflection.

Dec'li-na'tion (dĕk'lĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *declinatio.*] **1.** A bending downward; inclination. **2.** A falling off or declining from excellence; deterioration; decline. **3.** A deviating or turning aside; oblique motion; withdrawal. **4.** A declining or refusing; averseness. **5.** The angular distance of any object from the celestial equator. **6.** The inflecting a word; declension. [or refusing.

De-clin'a-ture (dē-klīn'â-tūr; 40), *n.* A declining

De-cline' (-klīn'), *v. i.* [F. *décliner* to decline, refuse, fr. L. *declinare* to turn aside, inflect (a part of speech), avoid; *de* + *clinare* to incline; akin to E. *lean.*] **1.** To bend downward; to hang down. **2.** To draw towards a close or extinction; to fail; to lessen. **3.** To deviate; to withdraw. **4.** To shun; to refuse; — opp. to *accept* or *consent.* — *v. t.* **1.** To bend downward. **2.** To

put or turn aside; to refuse to comply with; to avoid. **3.** To inflect (a noun or adjective). — *n.* **1.** A falling off; diminution or decay; period when a thing nears extinction. Period of a disorder when the symptoms abate in violence. **3.** A wasting away of the physical faculties; any wasting disease, esp. pulmonary consumption.

Syn. — DECLINE; DECAY; CONSUMPTION. — *Decline* marks the first stage in a downward progress; *decay* indicates the second stage, and denotes a tendency to ultimate destruction; *consumption* marks a steady decay from an internal exhaustion of strength.

De-cliv'i-tous (dē-klĭv'ĭ-tŭs), } *a.* Descending grad-
De-cli'vous (-klī'vŭs), } ually; moderately steep; sloping; downhill.

De-cliv'i-ty (-klĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *declivitas*, fr. *declivis* sloping; *de* + *clivus* a slope.] **1.** Deviation from a horizontal line; inclination downward; slope; — opp. to *acclivity*, or ascent. **2.** Descending surface; sloping place.

De-coct' (-kŏkt'), *v. t.* [L. *decoquere*, *-coctum*, to boil down; *de* + *coquere* to boil. See COOK.] **1.** To prepare by boiling. **2.** To digest; to concoct.

De-coc'tion (-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A boiling anything to extract its virtues. **2.** An extract got by boiling.

De-col'late (-kŏl'lāt), *v. t.* [L. *decollare*, *-latum*; *de* + *collum* neck.] To behead. — **De-col-la'tion**, *n.*

‖ **Dé'col'le-té'** (dā'kŏl'le-tā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *décolleter* to bare the neck and shoulders; *dé-* + *collet* collar, fr. L. *collum*.] Leaving the neck and shoulders bare.

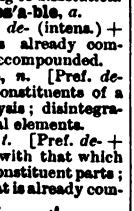
De-col'or (dē-kŭl'ŭr), **De-col'or-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *décolorer*, L. *decolorare*. Cf. DISCOLOR.] To deprive of color; to bleach. — **De-col'or-a'tion**, *n.*

De'com-pose' (dē'kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *décomposer*. Cf. DECOMPOSE.] To separate the constituent parts of; to resolve into original elements; to bring to dissolution. — *v. i.* To decay; to rot. — **De'com-pos'a-ble**, *a.*

De'com-pos'ite (-pŏz'ĭt), *a.* [Pref. *de-* (intens.) + *composite*.] Compounded with things already composite; decompound. — *n.* Anything decompounded.

De-com'po-si'tion (-kŏm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Pref. *de-* + *composition*.] **1.** A resolving the constituents of a compound into elementary parts; analysis; disintegration. **2.** The being reduced into original elements.

De'com-pound' (dē'kŏm-pound'), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* + *compound*.] **1.** To compound or mix with that which is already compound. **2.** To reduce to constituent parts; to decompose. — *a.* **1.** Compound of what is already compounded; compounded a second time. **2.** Several times compounded or divided, as a leaf or stem; decomposite. — *n.* A decomposite. — **De'com-pound'a-ble**, *a.*


Decompound Leaf.

Dec'o-rate (dĕk'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *decorare*, *-atum*, fr. *decus* ornament; akin to *decere* to be becoming. See DECENT.] To deck; to adorn; to embellish; to ornament. — **Dec'o-ra'tor** (-rā'tŏr), *n.*

Syn. — See ADORN.

Dec'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An adorning, embellishing, or honoring; ornamentation. **2.** An embellishment; an ornament. **3.** A mark of honor worn upon the person, bestowed for services in war, achievements in literature, art, etc.

Decoration (3).

Decoration Day, a day, May 30, appointed for decorating with flowers the graves of the Union soldiers and sailors, who fell in the Civil War in the United States. [*U. S.*]

Dec'o-ra-tive (dĕk'ō-rā-tĭv *or* -rā-), *a.* Suited to decorate or embellish; adorning.

De-co'rous (dē-kō'rŭs *or* dĕk'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *decōrus*, fr. *decor* beauty; akin to *decere*. See DECENT.] Suitable to the time, place, and occasion. — **De-co'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **De-co'rous-ness**, *n.*

De-cor'ti-cate (dē-kôr'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *decorticare*, *-catum*, to bark; *de* + *cortex* bark.] To divest of the exterior coating; to peel; to hull. — **De-cor'ti-ca'tion**, *n.*

De-co'rum (dē-kō'rŭm), *n.* [L. *decōrum*, fr. *decōrus*. See DECOROUS.] Propriety of manner or conduct; grace.

Syn. — DECORUM; DIGNITY. — *Decorum* is that which is *becoming* in outward act or appearance. *Dignity* springs from an inward elevation of soul producing a corresponding effect on the manners.

De-coy' (-koi'), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* + *coy*; orig., to soothe, caress, entice. See COY.] To lead into danger by artifice.

Syn. — To entice; tempt; allure; lure. See ALLURE. — *n.* **1.** Anything intended to lead into a snare. **2.** A lure used by sportsmen to entice birds into a net or within shot. **3.** A person employed to induce a suspected person to commit such an offense as will lead to his detection.

De-crease' (krēs'), *v. i. & t.* [OF. *decrestre*; L. *de* + *crescere* to grow.] To grow or make less, — opp. to *increase*; to diminish gradually, in size, duration, etc., or in strength or excellence. — *n.* **1.** A becoming less; decay. **2.** Wane of the moon.

Syn. — To DECREASE; DIMINISH. — Things usually *decrease* or fall off by degrees, and from within, or through some imperceptible cause. They *diminish* or are *diminished* by an influence from without, or one apparent.

De-cree' (krē'), *n.* [F. *décret*, fr. L. *decretum*, fr. *de* + *cernere* to decide.] **1.** An order deciding what is to be done by a subordinate. **2.** A decision, order, or sentence, given by a court or umpire.

Syn. — Law; regulation; edict; ordinance. See LAW. — *v. t. & i.* To determine judicially; to ordain.

Dec're-ment (dĕk'rē-ment), *n.* [L. *decrementum*, fr. *decrescere*. See DECREASE.] Diminution; waste; loss.

De-crep'it (dē-krĕp'ĭt), *a.* [L. *decrepitus*.] Broken down with age; wasted and enfeebled; worn out.

De-crep'i-tate (-ĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* To roast or calcine so as to crackle. — **De-crep'i-ta'tion**, *n.*

De-crep'i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* Infirm old age.

De-cre'tal (-krē'tal), *a.* [L. *decretalis*, fr. *decretum*. See DECREE.] Pertaining to, or containing, a decree. — *n.* In the Roman Catholic church, an authoritative order; letter of the pope, determining a point in ecclesiastical law; a collection of ecclesiastical decrees.

De-cre'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having the force of a decree.

Dec're-to-ry (dĕk'rē-tō-rĭ), **Dec're-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Established by a decree; definitive; critical.

De-cry' (dē-krī'), *v. t.* [OF. *descrier*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *crier* to cry.] To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless. — **De-cri'al**, *n.* — **De-cri'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To DECRY; DEPRECIATE; DETRACT; DISPARAGE. — *Decry* and *depreciate* refer to the estimation of a thing, the former seeking to lower its value by clamorous censure, the latter by representing it as of little worth. *Detract* and *disparage* also refer to merit or value, which the former assails with caviling, insinuation, etc., while the latter willfully underrates and seeks to degrade it.

De-cum'bent (-kŭm'bent), *a.* [L. *-decumbens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *decumbere*; *de* + *cumbere* (only in comp.), *cubare* to lie down.] **1.** Lying down; prostrate; recumbent. **2.** Reclining on the ground; — said of plants. — **De-cum'bence, De-cum'ben-cy**, *n.* [sick bed.

De-cum'bi-ture (-bĭ-tūr; 40), *n.* Confinement to a

De-cu'ri-on (-kū'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *decurio*, fr. *decuria* squad of ten, fr. *decem* ten.] A head or chief over ten; a Roman officer commanding ten soldiers.

De-cus'sate (-kŭs'sāt), *v. t.* [L. *decussare*, *-satum*, to cross like an X.] To cross at an acute angle; to cut or divide in the form of X; to intersect. — **De'cus-sa'tion**, *n.*

Ded'i-cate (dĕd'ĭ-kāt), *p. a.* [L. *dedicare*, *-catum*, to dedicate; *de* + *dicare* to declare.] Dedicated; consecrated. — *v. t.* **1.** To set apart for sacred uses; to devote solemnly. **2.** To devote (one's self) to a duty or service. **3.** To inscribe, as to a patron. — **Ded'i-ca'tor**, *n.* — **Ded'i-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tō-rĭ), **Ded'i-ca-to'ri-al**, *a.*

Syn. — See ADDICT.

Ded'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A consecrating to a sacred use. **2.** A setting aside for any particular purpose. **3.** An address prefixed to a book.

De-duce' (dē-dūs'), *v. t.* [L. *deducere*; *de* + *ducere*

to lead, draw.] To derive; to gather (a truth or opinion) from premises; to infer. — **De-du'ci-ble** (dē-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.*

De-du'cive (dē-dū'sĭv), *a.* Inferential.

De-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *deducere, -ductum.*] To take away or remove; to subtract.

De-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A deducing or inferring. **2.** A deducting or subtraction. **3.** An inference; conclusion. **4.** A part taken away; abatement.

Syn. — See INDUCTION.

De-duct'ive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to deduction; deducible. — **De-duct'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Deed (dēd), *n.* [AS. *dēd*; akin to OS. *dād*, G. *that*; fr. root of *do.*] **1.** That which is done; an act; action. **2.** An exploit. **3.** Fact; reality; — whence we have *indeed.* **4.** A sealed instrument, duly executed and delivered, containing some transfer, bargain, or contract. — *v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

In deed, in fact; in truth; verily. See INDEED.

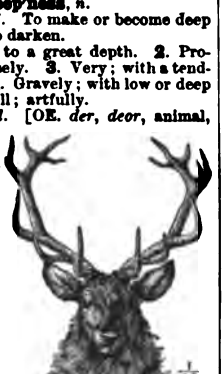
Deem (dēm), *v. t. & i.* [OE. *demen* to judge, condemn, AS. *dēman*, fr. *dōm* doom.] To account; to think.

Deep (dēp), *a.* [AS. *dēop*; fr. root of E. *dip, dive.*] **1.** Extending far below the surface; of great dimension, measured downward. **2.** Extending far back from the front or outer part. **3.** Low in situation; lying far below the general surface. **4.** Hard to penetrate or comprehend; profound, — opp. to *shallow* or *superficial*; obscure. **5.** Of penetrating intellect; sagacious. **6.** Thorough; intense; heavy; heartfelt. **7.** Strongly colored; not light or thin. **8.** Of low tone; full-toned; not high or sharp; grave; heavy. **9.** Muddy; boggy; sandy; — said of roads. — *adv.* To a great depth; far down; profoundly. — *n.* That which is deep, esp. the sea or ocean; an abyss. — **Deep'ness**, *n.*

Deep'en (dēp'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become deep or deeper; to sink lower; to darken.

Deep'ly, *adv.* **1.** At or to a great depth. **2.** Profoundly; thoroughly; intensely. **3.** Very; with a tendency to darkness of color. **4.** Gravely; with low or deep tone. **5.** With profound skill; artfully.

Deer (dēr), *n. sing. & pl.* [OE. *der, deor*, animal, wild animal, AS. *dēor*; akin to G. *thier.*] A ruminant forest quadruped, hunted for its flesh, or venison.



Head of Deer.

De-face' (dē-fās'), *v. t.* [L. *dis-* + *facies* face.] To mar the face or appearance of; to disfigure. — **De-fa'cer** (-fā'sēr), *n.*

Syn. — See EFFACE.

De-face'ment (-fās'ment), *n.* **1.** A defacing or being defaced; injury to the exterior; obliteration. **2.** That which mars or disfigures.

De-fal'cate (-făl'kāt), *v. t.* [LL. *defalcare, -calum*, to deduct, orig., to cut off with a sickle; L. *de* + *falx, falcis*, sickle.] To cut off; to deduct a part of. — *v. i.* To embezzle money held in trust.

De'fal-ca'tion (dē'făl-kā'shŭn *or* dĕf'ăl-), *n.* **1.** A diminution; abatement; reduction of a claim by deducting a counterclaim; set-off. **2.** That which is abated. **3.** An abstraction of money, etc.; embezzlement.

Def'a-ma'tion (dĕf'ă-mā'shŭn), *n.* A defaming; slander; calumny; libel.

De-fame' (dē-fām'), *v. t.* [L. *diffamare; dis-* (here confused with *de*) + *fama* report.] To speak evil of maliciously; to bring into disrepute. — **De-fam'er**, *n.* — **De-fam'a-to-ry** (-făm'ă-tō-rў), *a.*

Syn. — See ASPERSE.

De-fault' (-fălt'), *n.* [OE. & OF. *defaute*, fr. L. *de* + *fallere* to deceive.] **1.** A failing or failure; neglect to do what duty or law requires. **2.** Fault; offense. — *v. i.* **1.** To offend. **2.** To fail in fulfilling duty. **3.** To fail to appear in court; to let a case go by default. — *v. t.* To fail to perform or pay. — **De-fault'er** (dē-fălt'ēr), *n.*

De-fea'sance (-fē'zans), *n.* [OF. *defeasance*, fr. *defeasant*, p. pr. of *defaire* to undo.] A rendering null or void.

De-fea'si-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being annulled.

De-feat' (-fēt'), *v. t.* [F. *défait*, p. p. of *défaire* to undo; L. *dis-* + *facere* to do.] **1.** To frustrate; to deprive. **2.** To overcome; to overthrow. **3.** To repel.

Syn. — To baffle; disappoint; frustrate. — *n.* **1.** Frustration. **2.** An overthrow, as of an army in battle; repulse; discomfiture; — opp. to *victory.*

Def'e-cate (dĕf'ē-kāt), *a.* [L. *defaecare, -catum*, to defecate; *de* + *faex, faecis*, dregs, lees.] Freed from anything impure; purified. — *v. t. & i.* To clear from impurities; to clarify; to refine. — **Def'e-ca'tion**, *n.*

De-fect' (dē-fĕkt'), *n.* [L. *deficere, -fectum*, to fail; *de* + *facere* to make, do.] **1.** Want of something necessary for completeness. **2.** Failing; imperfection.

Syn. — See FAULT.

De-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *defectio.* See DEFECT.] An abandoning; desertion; failure; backsliding.

De-fect'ive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having defects; imperfect; faulty. **2.** Lacking some forms of declension or conjugation. — **De-fect'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-fect'ive-ness**, *n.*

De-fence' (-fĕns'), *n.* Defense.

De-fend' (-fĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *defendere; de* + *fendere* (only in comp.) to strike.] **1.** To repel danger from; to secure; to maintain against force or argument; to uphold. **2.** To oppose or resist (a claim at law); to contest (a suit). — **De-fend'ant**, *a.* — **De-fend'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To DEFEND; PROTECT. — To *defend* is literally to ward off; to *protect* is to cover over so as to secure against approaching danger.

De-fend'ant (-ant), *n.* **1.** A defender. **2.** One required to make answer in a legal action; — opp. to *plaintiff.*

De-fense' } (-fĕns'), *n.* [F. *défense*, fr. L. *defensa*, fr.
De-fence' } *defendere.*] **1.** A defending; protection. **2.** That which defends or secures. **3.** Protecting plea; vindication; justification. **4.** In law, a defendant's answer or plea. **5.** Skill in making defense; practice in self-defense, as in fencing, boxing, etc. — **De-fense'less**, *a.*

De-fen'si-ble (-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be defended.

De-fen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving to defend or protect. **2.** Carried on by resisting attack; — opp. to *offensive.* **3.** In a state of defense. — *n.* That which defends; a safeguard. — **De-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.*

De-fer' (-fēr'), *v. t.* [F. *différer*, fr. L. *differre* to delay, bear different ways; *dis-* + *ferre* to bear.] To put off; to postpone; to withhold. — *v. i.* To wait.

De-fer', *v. t.* [F. *déférer* to yield, to bring before a judge, fr. L. *deferre* to bring down; *de* + *ferre.*] To lay before; to submit in a respectful manner; to refer. — *v. i.* To yield deference to the wishes of another.

Def'er-ence (dĕf'ēr-ens), *n.* A yielding of judgment from respect to another. — **Def'er-en'tial** (-ĕn'shal), *a.*

Syn. — DEFERENCE; REVERENCE; RESPECT. — *Deference* marks an inclination to yield one's opinion, and to acquiesce in the sentiments of another in preference to one's own. *Respect* marks our estimation for another, which makes us look to him as worthy of high confidence. *Reverence* denotes fear mingled with respect and esteem.

De-fi'ance (dē-fī'ans), *n.* **1.** A defying, putting in opposition, or provoking to combat; challenge. **2.** A disposition to resist; contempt of opposition.

De-fi'ant (-ant), *a.* Full of defiance; bold; insolent.

De-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* [L. *deficiens, -entis*, fr. *deficere.* See DEFECT.] Wanting; not sufficient; inadequate; lacking. — **De-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.* — **De-fi'cien-cy**, *n.*

Def'i-cit (dĕf'ĭ-sĭt), *n.* [Lit., *it is wanting*, fr. L. *deficere.*] Deficiency in amount or quality; lack.

De-fi'er (dē-fī'ēr), *n.* One who dares and defies.

De-file' (-fīl'), *v. t.* [F. *défiler*; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *file* row, line.] To march off in a line, file by file.

De-file' (dē-fīl' *or* dē'fīl), *n.* [Cf. F. *défilé*, fr. *défiler*.] A narrow passage in which troops can march only in a file, or with a narrow front; pass between hills, etc.

De-file' (dē-fīl'), *v. t.* [OE. *defoulen* to foul.] **1.** To pollute. **2.** To sully; to corrupt. **3.** To make ceremonially unclean. — **De-file'er**, *n.* — **De-file'ment**, *n.*

De-fine' (-fīn'), *v. t.* [F. *définir*, L. *definire* to limit, define; *de* + *finis* boundary, end.] **1.** To fix the bounds of; to end. **2.** To mark the limits of. **3.** To determine with precision; to exhibit clearly. **4.** To fix the meaning of; to explain. — **De-fin'a-ble**, *a.*

Def'i-nite (dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* [L. *definire*, *-itum*.] **1.** Having distinct limits; fixed. **2.** Precise; exact. **3.** Limiting; determining. — **Def'i-nite-ly**, *adv.* — **Def'i-nite-ness**, *n.*

Definite article, the article *the*, designating a particular person or thing, or a particular class of persons or things.

Def'i-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A defining; determination of limits. **2.** An ascertaining and explaining the signification; description of a thing by its properties. **3.** Distinctness, as of an optical image; precision in detail.

Syn. — DEFINITION; EXPLANATION; DESCRIPTION. — A *definition* is designed to settle a thing in its compass and extent; an *explanation* removes some obscurity or misunderstanding, and is more extended and minute; a *description* enters into striking particulars.

De-fin'i-tive (dē-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *definitivus*.] **1.** Determinate; positive; final; unconditional; express. **2.** Limiting; determining. — *n.* A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of a common noun. — **De-fin'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-fin'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

Def'la-grate (dĕf'lȧ-grāt), *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *deflagrare*, *-gratum*; *de* + *flagrare* to flame.] To burn with a sudden and sparkling combustion. — **De-fla'gra-ble** (dē-flā'grȧ-b'l *or* dĕf'lȧ-grȧ-b'l), *a.* — **Def'la-gra'tion**, *n.*

De-flect' (dē-flĕkt'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *deflectere*; *de* + *flectere* to bend.] To turn aside; to bend; to deviate; to swerve. — **De-flec'tion, De-flex'ion, De-flex'ure**, *n.*

De-flour' (-flour'), *v. t.* [F. *défl*orer; L. *de* + *flos*, *floris*, flower.] **1.** To deprive of flowers. **2.** To ravish; to seduce. — **Def'lo-ra'tion** (dĕf'lō-rā'shŭn *or* dē'flō-), *n.*

De-flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *v. t.* To deflour.

De-flux'ion (-flŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *defluxio*, fr. *de* + *fluere* to flow.] A discharge of humors or fluid matter.

De-fo'li-a'tion (-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *defoliare*, *-atum*, to shed leaves; L. *de* + *folium* leaf.] Separation of ripened leaves from a stem; the shedding of the leaves.

De-force' (-fōrs'), *v. t.* [OF. *deforcier*; *de-* or *des-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *forcier*, F. *forcer*. See FORCE, *v.*] To keep from the rightful owner. — **De-force'ment**, *n.*

De-form' (-fôrm'), *v. t.* [L. *deformare*; *de* + *formare* to form, shape, fr. *forma*. See FORM.] To spoil the form of; to disfigure. — **De-form'er**, *n.*

De-form'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The being deformed; ugliness. **2.** Anything that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety; irregularity; absurdity.

De-fraud' (-frȧd'), *v. t.* [L. *defraudare*; *de* + *fraus*, *fraudis*, fraud.] To deprive of some right, interest, or property, by deceit; to cheat. — **De-fraud'er**, *n.*

De-fray' (-frā'), *v. t.* [F. *défrayer*; pref. *dé-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *frais*, LL. *fredum*, expense.] To pay or discharge. — **De-fray'er**, *n.* — **De-fray'al, De-fray'ment**, *n.*

Deft (dĕft), *a.* [AS. *dæft*.] Apt; fit; clever; handy; neat. — **Deft'ly**, *adv.* — **Deft'ness**, *n.*

De-funct' (dē-fŭngkt'), *a.* [L. *defungi*, *-functus*, to die; *de* + *fungi* to perform. See FUNCTION.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased. — *n.* A dead person.

De-fy' (-fī'), *v. t.* [F. *défier*, OF. *deffier*, *desfier*, LL. *disfidare*, to disown faith or fidelity, to challenge, defy; fr. L. *dis-* + *fides* faith.] To provoke to combat or strife; to set at defiance; to treat with contempt.

De-gen'er-ate (-jĕn'ẽr-ĭt), *a.* [L. *degenerare*, *-atum*, to degenerate, fr. *degener* base, that departs from its kind; *de* + *genus* race, kind.] Having become worse than one's kind, or one's former state; base; low. — *v. i.* To be or grow worse; to grow meaner, more vicious, or of a lower type. — **De-gen'er-ate-ly** (dē-jĕn'ẽr-ĭt-lȳ), *adv.* — **De-gen'er-ate-ness, De-gen'er-a-cy** (-ȧ-sȳ), *n.*

De-gen'er-a'tion, *n.* **1.** A growing worse; decline; debasement. **2.** That condition of a bodily tissue or organ in which its vitality has become diminished.

Deg'lu-ti'tion (dĕg'lū-tĭsh'ŭn *or* dē'glū-), *n.* [L. *de* + *glutire* to swallow. See GLUT.] A swallowing food.

Deg'ra-da'tion (dĕg'rȧ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *degradatio*, fr. *degradare*. See DEGRADE.] **1.** A reducing, or being reduced, in rank, character, or reputation; baseness; disgrace. **3.** Diminution of strength or value; deterioration. **4.** A wearing down of rocks and banks, by action of water, frost, etc. **5.** Arrest of physical development.

De-grade' (dē-grād'), *v. t.* [LL. *degradare*, fr. L. *de* + *gradus* step, degree.] **1.** To reduce to a lower rank or degree; to deprive of dignity. **2.** To reduce in character or reputation; to bring shame or contempt upon; to disgrace. **3.** To reduce (hills and mountains) in height; to wear down. — *v. i.* To degenerate.

Syn. — To abase; lower; reduce.

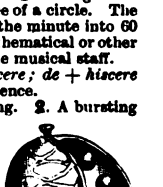
De-grad'ed (-grā'dĕd), *a.* Debased; sunken; low.

De-grad'ing-ly, *adv.* In a degrading manner.

De-gree' (-grē'), *n.* [F. *degré*, fr. LL. *degradare*.] **1.** One of a series of progressive steps upward or downward, in quality, rank, acquirement, etc.; grade; gradation. **2.** Rank or station in life; position. **3.** Measure of advancement; quality; extent. **4.** Academical rank indicated by a diploma from a college or university. **5.** In genealogy, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent. **6.** Three figures taken together in numeration. **7.** In algebra, the state as indicated by sum of exponents; thus, a^2b^3c is a term of the sixth *degree*. **8.** In trigonometry, a 360th part of the circumference of a circle. The degree is divided into 60 minutes and the minute into 60 seconds. **9.** A division marked on a mathematical or other instrument. **10.** A line or space of the musical staff.

De-hisce' (dē-hĭs'), *v. i.* [L. *dehiscere*; *de* + *hiscere* to gape.] To gape; to open by dehiscence.

De-his'cence (-sens), *n.* **1.** A gaping. **2.** A bursting open along a definite line of attachment or suture, without tearing, as in the opening of pods, or bursting of ripe capsules to emit seeds, etc.



Dehiscent Silicle.

De-his'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *dehiscens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Characterized by dehiscence; opening in some definite way.

De'i-cide (dē'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *deicida* a deicide (in sense 2); *deus* god + *cædere* to cut, kill.] **1.** The killing a being of divine nature. **2.** One concerned in putting Christ to death.

De'i-fi-ca'tion (dē'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A deifying; apotheosis; excessive praise.

De'i-form, *a.* [L. *deus* + *-form*.] Godlike, or of a [godlike form.

De'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [LL. *deificare*; *deus* + *facere* to make.] **1.** To make a god of; to apotheosize. **2.** To treat as an object of supreme regard. — **De'i-fi'er**, *n.*

Deign (dān), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *deigner*, fr. L. *dignari*, fr. *dignus* worthy.] To condescend to give or bestow.

De'ist (dē'ĭst), *n.* [L. *deus*.] One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion. — **De'ism**, *n.* — **De-is'tic, De-is'tic-al**, *a.*

Syn. — See INFIDEL.

De'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *deitas*, fr. *deus* god.] **1.** Attributes of a god; divinity; godhead. **2.** A heathen god.

De-ject' (dē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *dejicere*, *-jectum*, to throw down; *de* + *jacere* to throw.] To cast down the spirits of; to dishearten. — **De-ject'ed**, *a.* — **De-ject'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **De-ject'ed-ness, De-jec'tion**, *n.*

Dek'a-gram (dĕk'ȧ-grăm), *n.* Decagram.

Dek'a-li'ter (dĕk'ȧ-lē'tẽr *or* dē-kăl'ĭ-), *n.* Decaliter.

Dek'a-me'ter (dĕk'ȧ-mē'tẽr *or* dē-kăm'ĕ-), *n.* Decameter.

Dek'a-stere' (dĕk'ȧ-stēr' *or* -stār'), *n.* Decastere.

De-laine' (dē-lān'), *n.* [See *Muslin delaine*, under MUSLIN.] A fabric for women's dresses.

De-lay' (-lā'), *n.* [F. *délai*, fr. L. *dilatum*, used as p. p. neut. of *differre* to carry apart, delay.] A deferring; stop; hindrance. — *v. t.* **1.** To put off; to procrastinate. **2.** To retard. — *v. i.* To tarry. — **De-lay'er**, *n.*

De'le (dē'lē), *imperative sing.* of L. *delere* to destroy. Erase; remove; — a direction to cancel something which has been ℘ put in type; usually expressed by a form of *d*, thus: ⌀ — *v. t.* To erase; to delete.

Del'e-ble (dĕl'ē-b'l *or* dē'lē-b'l), *a.* [L. *delebilis*, fr. *delere*.] Capable of being blotted out or erased.

De-lec'ta-ble (dē-lĕk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *delectabilis*, fr. *delectare* to delight.] Highly pleasing; delightful. — **De-lec'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **De-lec'ta-bly**, *adv.*

De'lec-ta'tion (dē'lĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Delight.

Del'e-gate (dĕl'ē-gāt), *n.* [L. *delegare*, *-gatum*, to delegate; *de* + *legare* to depute.] One sent to act for another; chosen deputy. — *a.* Sent to represent another; deputed. — *v. t.* **1.** To send as one's representative; to authorize; to commission. **2.** To intrust to the care or management of another; to commit.

Del'e-ga'tion, *n.* **1.** An investing with authority to act for another; appointment of delegates. **2.** One or more persons commissioned to represent others, as in a convention, in Congress, etc.; a deputation.

De-lete' (dē-lēt'), *v. t.* [L. *delere*, *-letum*.] To dele.

Del'e-te'ri-ous (dĕl'ē-tē'rĭ-ŭs *or* dē'lē-), *a.* [Gr. δηλητήριος, fr. δηλεῖσθαι to hurt.] Hurtful; noxious.

Delf (dĕlf), **Delft** (dĕlft), **Delft'ware'** (-wār'), *n.* (*a*) Pottery made at *Delft* in Holland. (*b*) Earthenware made to imitate such pottery.

De-lib'er-ate (dē-lĭb'ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *deliberare*, *-atum*, to deliberate; *de* + *librare* to weigh.] **1.** Weighing facts and arguments carefully; slow in determining. **2.** Carefully considered; not sudden or rash. **3.** Not hasty; slow. — *v. t. & i.* To weigh in the mind; to hesitate in deciding. — **De-lib'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **De-lib'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

De-lib'er-a'tion, *n.* **1.** A deliberating; mature reflection. **2.** Careful examination.

De-lib'er-a-tive (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to deliberation; deliberating. — **De-lib'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Del'i-ca-cy (dĕl'ĭ-kȧ-sȳ), *n.* **1.** The being delicate; agreeableness to the senses. **2.** Nicety of form or constitution; tenderness; frailty or weakness. **3.** Nice propriety; fastidiousness; effeminacy. **4.** Nice perception; fastidious accuracy. **5.** Sensitiveness. **6.** That which is alluring or refined; a luxury; a dainty.

Syn. — See DAINTY.

Del'i-cate (-kĕt), *a.* [L. *delicatus* pleasing the senses.] **1.** Pleasing a nice or cultivated taste; elegant. **2.** Slight and shapely; graceful. **3.** Fine, or slender; minute; not coarse. **4.** Light, or softly tinted. **5.** Refined; considerate. **6.** Tender; feeble. **7.** Requiring careful handling; not to be rudely dealt with; nice; critical. **8.** Nicely discriminating; exquisite. **9.** Affected by slight causes; showing slight changes. — **Del'i-cate-ly**, *adv.* — **Del'i-cate-ness**, *n.*

De-li'cious (dē-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [F. *délicieux*, L. *deliciosus*, fr. *deliciae* delight.] Affording exquisite pleasure; delightful. — **De-li'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **De-li'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — DELICIOUS; DELIGHTFUL. — *Delicious* refers to pleasure derived from certain of the senses, esp. taste and smell. *Delightful* may also refer to most of the senses (as, *delightful* music; *delightful* sensations), but has a higher application to matters of taste, sentiment, etc.

De-light' (dē-līt'), *n.* [OF. *delit*, *deleit*, fr. *delectare* to delight, fr. L. *delectare* to entice away, to delight.] **1.** A very pleasurable feeling; extreme satisfaction; joy. **2.** That which gives great pleasure. — *v. t.* To give delight to; to please highly. — *v. i.* To be greatly pleased.

De-light'ed, *a.* Greatly pleased.

Syn. — Glad; pleased; gratified. See GLAD.

De-light'ful (dē-līt'fŭl), *a.* Very pleasing; affording great satisfaction. — **De-light'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Delicious; charming. See DELICIOUS.

De-lin'e-ate (-lĭn'ē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *delineare*, *-atum*, to delineate; *de* + *linea* line.] **1.** To represent by sketch or diagram; to portray. **2.** To set forth; to describe. — **De-lin'e-a-ment**, *n.* — **De-lin'e-a'tor**, *n.*

De-lin'e-a'tion, *n.* **1.** A representing, portraying, or describing. **2.** A sketch; description in words.

Syn. — Sketch; portrait; outline. See SKETCH.

De-lin'quen-cy (-lĭŋ'kwen-sȳ), *n.* [L. *delinquentia*, fr. *delinquens*.] Failure or omission of duty; fault.

De-lin'quent (-kwent), *a.* [L. *delinquens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *delinquere* to fail in one's duty, do wrong; *de* + *linquere* to leave.] Failing in duty. — *n.* One who neglects to perform his duty; a culprit.

Del'i-quesce' (dĕl'ĭ-kwĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *deliquescere*; *de* + *liquescere* to become fluid, *liquere* to be fluid. See LIQUID.] To dissolve and become liquid by absorbing moisture, as certain salts, acids, and alkalies. — **Del'i-ques'cence**, *n.* — **Del'i-ques'cent**, *a.*

De-liq'ui-ate (dē-lĭk'wĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *deliquia* a flowing off, gutter, *deliquium* a flowing down, fr. *deliquare*.] To deliquesce. — **De-liq'ui-a'tion**, *n.*

De-lir'i-um (-lĭr'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *delirare* to rave.] **1.** A state in which the thoughts and actions are wild and incoherent. **2.** Strong excitement; wild enthusiasm. — **De-lir'i-ous**, *a.* — **De-lir'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Delirium tremens (trē'mĕnz) [L., trembling delirium], delirium induced by excessive use of intoxicants.

Syn. — Insanity; frenzy; madness; derangement; aberration; mania; lunacy; fury. See INSANITY.

De-liv'er (-lĭv'ẽr), *v. t.* [F. *délivrer*, LL. *deliberare*, fr. L. *de* + *liberare* to liberate.] **1.** To set free from restraint; to liberate; to save. **2.** To give or transfer; to part with (to); to surrender; to resign. **3.** To communicate; to speak; to impart. **4.** To give forth in action or exercise; to discharge (a blow, etc.). **5.** To relieve of a child in childbirth. — **De-liv'er-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To DELIVER; GIVE FORTH; DISCHARGE; LIBERATE; PRONOUNCE; UTTER. — *Deliver* denotes, literally, *to set free*. Hence it is applied to cases where a thing is made to pass from a *confined* state to one of freedom or openness. Hence it is, in certain connections, synonymous with any of the above-mentioned words: One who *delivers* a package *gives it forth*; one who *delivers* a cargo *discharges* it; one who *delivers* a captive *liberates* him; one who *delivers* a message *utters* or *pronounces* it; when soldiers *deliver* their fire, they *set it free* or *give it forth*.

De-liv'er-ance, *n.* **1.** A delivering or freeing from restraint, peril, etc. **2.** A speaking; utterance. [*Archaic*] **3.** A being freed from restraint.

De-liv'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* **1.** A delivering from restraint; rescue; release. **2.** A surrender; distribution. **3.** Utterance; manner of speaking. **4.** Parturition.

Dell (dĕl), *n.* [AS. *del*.] A small valley; ravine.

Del'phic (dĕl'fĭk), **Del'phi-an** (-fĭ-ȧn), *a.* **1.** Pert. to Delphi, in Greece, or its oracle. **2.** Mysterious.

Del'phin (-fĭn), **Del'phine**, *a.* [See DAUPHIN.] Pertaining to the Dauphin of France; as, the *Delphin* classics, an edition prepared for the use of the dauphin.

Del'phin, *n.* [L. *delphinus* dolphin.] A fatty substance in the oil of the dolphin and porpoise.

Del'phine (-fĭn), **Del-phin'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the dolphin; phocenic.

Del'ta (-tȧ), *n.* [Gr. δέλτα, fourth letter of the Greek alphabet.] A tract of land shaped like the letter delta (Δ), esp. when inclosed between mouths of a river.

Del'toid (-toid), *a.* [Gr. δελτοειδής deltashaped; δέλτα + εἶδος form.] Like the Greek Δ (delta); triangular.

Deltoid Leaf.

Deltoid leaf, a triangular leaf with the stem inserted at the middle of the base. — **Deltoid muscle**, a triangular muscle in the shoulder serving to move the arm directly upward.

De-lude' (dĕ-lūd'), *v. t.* [L. *deludere, -lusum; de* + *ludere* to play, mock.] **1.** To lead from truth or into error; to impose on. **2.** To disappoint. — **De-lud'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To cheat; beguile; dupe. See DECEIVE.

Del'uge (dĕl'ūj), *n.* [F.; L. *diluvium*, fr. *diluere* to wash away; *di-* = *dis-* + *luere* to wash.] **1.** A washing away; an overflowing of the land by water; specif., *The Deluge*, the great flood in Noah's time. **2.** A great calamity. — *v. t.* **1.** To inundate. **2.** To overwhelm; to destroy.

De-lu'sion (dĕ-lū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Deception. **2.** Error.

Syn. — DELUSION; ILLUSION. — *Delusion* is deception from want of knowledge; *illusion* is deception from morbid imagination. An *illusion* is a cheat on the fancy or senses. A *delusion* is a false judgment.

De-lu'sive (-sĭv), **De-lu'so-ry** (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Deceptive.

Delve (dĕlv), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *delfan.*] **1.** To dig; to open (the ground) as with a spade. **2.** To penetrate; to fathom. — *n.* A place dug; pit; ditch; cave. — **Delv'er**, *n.*

Dem'a-gogue (dĕm'ă-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. δημαγωγός; δῆμος people + ἄγειν to lead.] A leader of the rabble; a factious mob orator. — **Dem'a-gog-ism** (-gŏg-ĭz'ĭm), *n.*

De-main' (dĕ-mān'), *n.* Demeane.

De-mand' (-mănd'), *v. t.* [F. *demander*, LL. *demandare* to demand, fr. L. *de* + *mandare* to commission, command.] **1.** To ask; to claim. **2.** To inquire authoritatively or earnestly; to question. **3.** To need. **4.** To summon. — *v. i.* To inquire. — *n.* **1.** A demanding; requisition. **2.** Earnest inquiry; question. **3.** A diligent search; manifested want; request. **4.** That which one demands; claim. — **De-mand'a-ble**, *a.* — **De-mand'ant, De-mand'er**, *n.*

De-mar-ca'tion, De-mar-ka'tion (dē'mär-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F.; pref. *dé-* (L. *de*) + *marquer* to mark.] A marking, or setting a limit; separation; distinction.

De-mean' (dĕ-mēn'), *v. t.* [OF. *demener* to conduct; pref. *de-* (L. *de*) + *mener* to lead, drive, carry on, fr. L. *minare* to drive animals, fr. *minari* to threaten.] **1.** To manage; to treat. **2.** To conduct; to behave; to comport (one's self). **3.** To debase; to lower; to degrade (one's self). [This sense is due to a false etymology which connected the word with the adjective *mean*.]

De-mean'or (-ẽr), *n.* [Written also *demeanour.*] Behavior; deportment; carriage; bearing; mien.

De-men'tate (dē-mĕn'tāt), *a.* [L. *dementare, -tatum*, fr. *demens, -mentis*, out of one's mind, mad; *de* + *mens* mind.] Deprived of reason. — **De'men-ta'tion**, *n.*

De-ment'ed (-mĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Insane; mad.

De-men'ti-a (-mĕn'shĭ-ă), *n.* [L.] Insanity; idiocy.

De-mer'it (-mĕr'ĭt), *n.* [F. *démérite*, fr. L. *de* + *merere* to deserve.] That which deserves blame; a fault; misconduct; — opp. to *merit*. — *v. t.* To deserve praise or blame.

De-mersed' (-mẽrst'), *a.* [L. *demergere, -mersum.* See MERGE.] Situated or growing under water.

De-mer'sion (-mẽr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A plunging into a fluid; a drowning. **2.** A being overwhelmed in water.

De-mesne' (-mēn'), *n.* [OE. & OF. *demeine*, F. *domaine* domain, fr. L. *dominium* property, ownership, fr. *dominus* master, owner.] A manor house, and its land.

Dem'i-god (dĕm'ĭ-gŏd), *n.* An inferior deity; a fabulous hero, the offspring of a deity and a mortal.

Dem'i-john (-jŏn), *n.* [F. *dame-jeanne*, i. e., Lady Jane, corrup. of Ar. *damajāna.*] A large glass bottle inclosed in wickerwork.

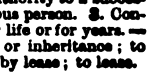
Dem'i-monde' (-mōⁿd'), *n.* [F.; *demi* + *monde* world, L. *mundus.*] Persons of doubtful reputation.

‖ **Dem'i-ri-lie'vo** (-rĕ-lyē'vō), **Dem'i-re-lief'** (-rĕ-lēf'), **Dem'i-re-lie'vo** (-rĕ-lē'vō), *n.* [Pref. *demi-* + It. *rilievo.*] (*a*) Half relief; sculpture in relief whose figures project from the background by one half their full roundness. (*b*) A work of sculpture of this character.

De-mise' (dĕ-mīz'), *n.* [F. *démettre*, p. p. *démis, démise*, to put away, lay down; pref. *dé-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *mettre* to put, place, fr. L. *mittere* to send.] **1.** Transmission by formal conveyance to an heir or successor; transmission of the crown or royal authority to a successor. **2.** Decease of a royal or illustrious person. **3.** Conveyance of an estate, either in fee for life or for years. — *v. t.* **1.** To transmit by succession or inheritance; to bequeath. **2.** To convey (an estate) by lease; to lease.

Syn. — See DEATH.

Dem'i-sem'i-qua'ver (dĕm'ĭ-sĕm'ĭ-kwā'vẽr), *n.* A note equal to half a semiquaver, or 1-32d of a whole note.



Demisemiquavers.

De-mis'sion (dē-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *demissio.* See DEMIT.] A demitting; a lowering; depression.

De-mit' (dē-mĭt'), *v. t.* [L. *demittere; de* down + *mittere* to send.] To lower; to depress; to yield or resign.

Dem'i-tint' (dĕm'ĭ-tĭnt'), *n.* The part of a picture neither in full darkness nor full light; the shade itself.

Dem'i-volt' (-vōlt'), *n.* A half vault; an artificial motion, in which a horse raises his fore legs peculiarly.

De-moc'ra-cy (dē-mŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. δημοκρατία; δῆμος the people + κρατεῖν to rule.] **1.** Government in which supreme power is directly exercised by the people. **2.** Government by popular representation; republic. **3.** Policy of the Democratic party, so called. [*U. S.*]

Dem'o-crat (dĕm'ō-krăt), *n.* **1.** An advocate of democracy. **2.** A member of the Democratic party. [*U. S.*] — **Dem'o-crat'ic, -ic-al**, *a.* — **Dem'o-crat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

De-mol'ish (dē-mŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *demoliri, -litus; de* + *moliri* to work, construct, fr. *moles* mass, structure.] To pull down; to ruin. — **Dem'o-li'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To DEMOLISH; OVERTURN; DESTROY; DISMANTLE; RAZE. — That is *overturned* or *overthrown* which has stood upright; that is *destroyed* whose component parts are scattered; that is *demolished* which had formed a mass or structure; that is *dismantled* which is stripped of covering, as a vessel of sails, a fortress of bastions, etc.; that is *razed* which is leveled to the ground.

De'mon (dē'mŏn), *n.* [F.; L. *daemon* spirit, evil spirit, fr. Gr. δαίμων a divinity.] **1.** A being intermediate between men and deities in pagan mythology. **2.** One's genius; a tutelary spirit or internal voice. [Often written *dæmon.*] **3.** An evil spirit; devil.

De-mon'e-tize (dē-mŭn'ĕ-tīz), *v. t.* To deprive of current value. — **De-mon'e-ti-za'tion**, *n.*

De-mo'ni-ac (dē-mō'nĭ-ăk), **Dem'o-ni'a-cal** (dĕm'ō-nĭ'ă-kal), **De-mon'ic** (dē-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or like, a demon or evil spirit; devilish. **2.** Influenced or produced by an evil spirit. — **Dem'o-ni'a-cal-ly** (dĕm'ō-nĭ'ă-kal-lĭ), *adv.*

De-mo'ni-ac, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon.

De'mon-ism (dē'mŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in demons.

De'mon-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. δαίμων + λατρεία worship.] The worship of demons.

De'mon-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Demon* + *-logy.*] A treatise on demons; science of demons and their works.

De-mon'stra-ble (-mŏn'strā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being demonstrated, or proved surely. — **De-mon'stra-ble-ness, -bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **De-mon'stra-bly**, *adv.*

Dem'on-strate (dĕm'ŏn-strāt *or* dē-mŏn'strāt), *v. t.* [L. *demonstrare, -stratum; de* + *monstrare* to show.] **1.** To point out; to make evident. **2.** To show by reasoning; to prove by deduction. **3.** To exhibit and explain an anatomical preparation. — **Dem'on-stra'tor, Dem'on-stra'ter**, *n.*

Dem'on-stra'tion (dĕm'ŏn-strā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A demonstrating; exhibition; proof; indubitable evidence, to the senses or reason. **2.** An expression of feeling by outward signs; manifestation; show. **3.** A decisive exhibition of force, or a movement indicating an attack.

De-mon'stra-tive (dē-mŏn'strā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Making evident; exhibiting conclusively. **2.** Expressing much; displaying feeling. — *n.* A demonstrative pronoun, or one distinctly designating that to which it refers.

De-mon'stra-tive-ly, *adv.* Convincingly; forcibly.

De-mon'stra-to-ry (dĕ-mŏn'strȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Demonstrative; exhibiting clearly or conclusively.

De-mor'al-ize (-mŏr'ȧl-iz), *v. t.* [F. *démoraliser*; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-* or *de*) + *moraliser*. See MORALIZE.] To corrupt in morals, discipline, courage, spirit, etc.; to weaken in efficiency. — **De-mor'al-i-za'tion**, *n.*

De-mot'ic (-mŏt'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δημοτικός, fr. δῆμος people.] Pertaining to the people; popular; common.

De-mul'cent (-mŭl'sent), *a.* [L. *demulcens*, p. pr. of *demulcere*; *de* + *mulcere* to stroke, soothe.] Softening; mollifying; assuasive. — *n.* A substance for soothing an inflamed nervous membrane.

De-mur' (-mûr'), *v. i.* [OF. *demurer*, fr. L. *demorari*; *de* + *mora* delay.] **1.** To suspend proceedings or judgment from doubt or difficulty. **2.** To scruple or object. — *n.* Hesitation; stop; scruple.

De-mure' (-mûr'), *a.* [Perh. fr. OF. *de murs* (i. e., *de bonnes murs* of good manners); *de* of + *murs*, L. *mores*, manners, morals.] **1.** Of sober mien; staid; grave. **2.** Affectedly modest or serious; making a show of gravity. — **De-mure'ly**, *adv.* — **De-mure'ness**, *n.*

De-mur'rage (-mŭr'rĕj), *n.* [OF. *demorage* delay. See DEMUR.] (*a*) Detention of a vessel, freight, etc., beyond the time allowed for loading, unloading, etc. (*b*) Allowance made to the master of the ship so detained.

De-mur'rer, *n.* **1.** One who demurs. **2.** Stoppage of a legal action by a point for the court to determine.

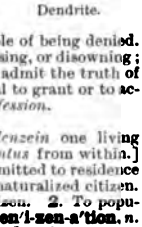
De-my' (dĕ-mĭ'), *n.*; *pl.* DEMIES (-mĭz'). A paper of particular sizes. — *a.* Of the size of such paper.

Den (dĕn), *n.* [AS. *denn.*] **1.** Small cavern; beast's dwelling. **2.** A wretched dwelling place. **3.** A snug retreat. [*Colloq.*] — *v. i.* To live in, or as in, a den.

De-na'tion-al-ize (dē-năsh'ŭn-ȧl-iz), *v. t.* To divest of nationality. — **De-na'tion-al-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Den'dri-form (dĕn'drĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. δένδρον tree + *-form.*] Found like a tree or shrub.

Den'drite (-drĭt), *n.* [Gr. δενδρίτης of a tree, fr. δένδρον.] A stone or mineral showing branching figures resembling trees, produced by a foreign mineral; an arborization. — **Den-drit'ic** (-drĭt'Ĭk), **Den-drit'ic-al**, *a.*



Dendrite.

Den'droid (-droid), **Den-droid'al**, *a.* [Gr. δενδροειδής treelike; δένδρον + εἶδος form.] Formed like a tree; treelike.

Den-drol'o-gy (-drŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [Gr. δένδρον + *-logy.*] A treatise on trees; natural history of trees.

Den'gue (dĕn'gā), *n.* Breakbone fever, an epidemic rheumatic disease of India, the West Indies, etc.

De-ni'a-ble (dē-nī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being denied.

De-ni'al (*-ȧl*), *n.* **1.** A denying, refusing, or disowning; — opp. to *affirmation*. **2.** Refusal to admit the truth of a statement, charge, etc. **3.** A refusal to grant or to acknowledge; disavowal; — opp. to *confession*.

De-ni'er, *n.* One who denies.

Den'i-zen (dĕn'ĭ-z'n), *n.* [OF. *denzein* one living within (a city or country); fr. L. *de intus* from within.] **1.** A dweller; inhabitant. **2.** One admitted to residence or citizenship in a foreign country; naturalized citizen. — *v. t.* **1.** To constitute (one) a denizen. **2.** To populate with denizens. — **Den'i-za'tion**, **Den'i-zen-a'tion**, *n.*

De-nom'i-nate (dē-nŏm'Ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *denominare*, *-natum*; *de* + *nomen* name.] To give a name to; to designate. — *a.* Having a specific denomination; concrete.

De-nom'i-na'tion, *n.* **1.** A naming or designating. **2.** An epithet; title; general name for a class of like individuals; category. **3.** Class of individuals called by the same name; sect. — **De-nom'i-na'tion-al**, *a.*

Syn. — Name; appellation; title. See NAME.

De-nom'i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Conferring a denomination or name. **2.** Possessing a designation; denominable. **3.** Derived from a substantive or adjective. — *n.* A denominative name or term.

De-nom'i-na'tor (dē-nŏm'Ĭ-nā-tŏr), *n.* **1.** One that gives a name; origin of a name. **2.** Number or quantity below the line in a fraction, showing how often the unit is divided.

De-note' (dē-nōt'), *v. t.* [L. *denotare*; *de* + *nota* mark.] **1.** To mark out plainly; to indicate. **2.** To signify; to mean. — **De-no'ta-ble**, *a.* — **De'no-ta'tion**, *n.*

‖ **Dé'noue'ment'** (dā'nōō'mäN'), *n.* [F., fr. *dénouer* to untie; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *nouer* to tie, fr. L. *nodus* knot.] **1.** The unraveling of a plot; catastrophe of a drama or romance. **2.** Solution of a mystery; issue.

De-nounce' (dē-nouns'), *v. t.* [F. *dénoncer*, fr. L. *de* + *nuntiare* to announce, *nuntius* messenger.] **1.** To threaten. **2.** To accuse. — **De-nounce'ment**, *n.*

Dense (dĕns), *a.* [L. *densus.*] **1.** Close; heavy; opaque. **2.** Stupid; gross; crass. — **Dense'ly**, *adv.*

Den'si-ty (dĕn'sĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** Compactness; — opp. to *rarity*. **2.** Ratio of mass to bulk or volume.

Dent (dĕnt), *n.* [A variant of DINT.] A slight notch from a blow or pressure. — *v. t.* To indent.

Dent, *n.* [F., fr. L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] A tooth, as of a card, gear wheel, etc.

Den'tal (dĕn'tȧl), *a.* [L. *dens*, *dentis.*] **1.** Pertaining to the teeth or to dentistry. **2.** Formed by aid of the teeth; — said of certain articulations and the letters representing them; as, *d* and *t* are *dental* letters. — *n.* An articulation or letter formed by aid of the teeth.

Den'tate (-tāt), **Den'ta-ted** (-tā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *dentatus*, fr. *dens*, *dentis.*] Toothed; esp., with the teeth projecting straight out, not pointed either forward or backward; as, a *dentate* leaf.

Dentate Leaf.

Dent'ed (dĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Indented; impressed with little hollows.

Den'ti-cle (dĕn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *denticulus* a little tooth, dim. of *dens.*] A small tooth or projecting point.

Den-tic'u-late (-tĭk'ū-lāt), **Den-tic'u-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *denticulatus*, fr. *denticulus.*] Furnished with denticles; notched into little toothlike projections.

Den-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A being set with small notches or teeth. **2.** A diminutive tooth; denticle.

Den'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *dens*, *dentis* + *-form.*] Having the form of teeth; tooth-shaped.

Den'ti-frice (-frĭs), *n.* [L. *dentifricium*; *dens*, *dentis* + *fricare* to rub.] Substance for cleaning the teeth.

Den'til (-tĭl), *n.* [LL. *dentillus*, for L. *denticulus.*] A small square projection in cornices.

Den'tine (-tĭn), *n.* [F.] The dense calcified substance largely composing teeth.

Den'ti-phone (-tĭ-fōn), *n.* [L. *dens*, *dentis* + Gr. φωνή sound.] An instrument which, touching the teeth, conveys sound to the auditory nerve; audiphone.

Den'tist (-tĭst), *n.* [L. *dens*, *dentis.*] One who cares for the teeth of others; a dental surgeon.

Den'tist-ry (-tĭs-trў), *n.* Art or profession of a dentist.

Den-ti'tion (-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *dentitio.*] **1.** The development and cutting of teeth; teething. **2.** The system of teeth peculiar to an animal.

Den'toid (-toid), *a.* [L. *dens*, *dentis* + *-oid.*] Shaped like a tooth; tooth-shaped.

Den'u-da'tion (dĕn'ū-dā'shŭn *or* dē'nū-), *n.* **1.** A denuding; a stripping off covering. **2.** The laying bare of rocks by the washing away of overlying earth, etc.; their excavation and removal by action of running water.

De-nude' (dē-nūd'), *v. t.* [L. *denudare*; *de* + *nudare* to bare, *nudus* naked.] To divest of covering; to strip.

De-nun'ci-ate (-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *denuntiare*, *-atum.*] To denounce. — **De-nun'ci-a'tor**, *n.*

De-nun'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A denouncing; public accusation. **2.** Threat of evil.

De-nun'ci-a-to-ry (dē-nŭn'shĭ-ā-tō-rȳ *or* -shā-tō-rȳ), **De-nun'ci-a-tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Containing denunciation.

De-ny' (dē-nī'), *v. t.* [OF. *denier, deneer*, fr. L. *denegare; de* + *negare* to deny.] **1.** To declare not to be true; to gainsay; to contradict; — opposed to *affirm, allow*, or *admit*. **2.** To refuse to grant; to withhold. **3.** To disclaim connection with, responsibility for, etc.; to disown. — *v. i.* To declare an assertion untrue.

De-ob'stru-ent (-ŏb'stro͞o-ent), *a.* Removing obstructions; aperient. — *n.* An aperient medicine.

De'o-dand' (dē'ō-dănd'), *n.* [LL. *deodandum*, fr. L. *Deo dandum* to be given to God.] A personal chattel forfeited to the crown, to be applied to pious uses.

De-o'dor-ize (-ō'dēr-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of odor, esp. of such as results from impurities. — **De-o'dor-i'zer**, *n.*

De'on-tol'o-gy (-ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. δέον, gen. δέοντος, necessity (p. neut. of δεῖ it is necessary) + *-logy*.] Science of duty or moral obligation.

De-ox'i-dize (-ŏks'ĭ-dīz), **De-ox'i-date** (-dāt), *v. t.* To deprive of oxygen; to reduce from the state of an oxide. — **De-ox'i-da'tion, De-ox'i-di-za'tion**, *n.*

De-part' (-pärt'), *v. i.* [F. *départir* to divide, *se départir* to separate one's self; pref. *dé-* (L. *de*) + *partir* to part, depart, fr. L. *partiri* to divide, fr. *pars* part.] **1.** To go forth or away; to leave; — opp. to *arrive*. **2.** To forsake; to desist or deviate (*from*). **3.** To pass away; to perish. **4.** To die. — *v. t.* To leave.

De-part'ment, *n.* [F. *département*, fr. *départir*.] **1.** A part or subdivision. **2.** A distinct course of life, action, study, etc.; province. **3.** Subdivision of business; one of the principal divisions of executive government. **4.** A territorial division; district for governmental purposes. — **De'part-men'tal**, *a.*

De-par'ture (-pär'tūr; 40), *n.* **1.** Separation or removal from a place; a going away. **2.** Death; decease. **3.** Deviation from a rule or purpose. **4.** Distance east or west passed over in following an oblique line.

Syn. — See DEATH.

De-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. i.* [F. *dépendre*, fr. L. *dependēre; de* + *pendēre* to hang.] **1.** To hang down. **2.** To be undetermined or undecided. **3.** To rely for support; to be contingent; to be connected with anything, as a necessary condition. **4.** To trust; to be certain.

De-pend'ant, De-pend'ance, De-pend'an-cy, *n.* See DEPENDENT, DEPENDENCE, DEPENDENCY.

☞ The forms *dependant, dependance, dependancy* are from the French; the forms *dependent*, etc., from Latin.

De-pend'ence (-ens), *n.* **1.** A depending or being dependent; suspension from a support. **2.** A being influenced and determined by something; subjection (as of an *effect* to its *cause*). **3.** Mutual connection and support; concatenation. **4.** Subjection to another's direction; inability to help one's self. **5.** Reliance. **6.** Thing attached to, or contingent on, something else.

De-pend'en-cy, *n.* **1.** Dependence. **2.** A territory remote from the state to which it belongs; a colony.

De-pend'ent, *a.* **1.** Hanging down. **2.** Relying on something else for support; subordinate. — *n.* **1.** One who relies on another for support or favor; a hanger-on. **2.** That which depends; corollary; consequence.

De-pict' (-pĭkt'), **De-pic'ture** (-pĭk'tūr; 40), *v. t.* [L. *depingere, -pictum; de* + *pingere* to paint.] To represent by a picture; to portray.

Dep'i-late (dĕp'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *depilare, -latum; de* + *pilus* hair.] To strip of hair; to husk. — **Dep'i-la'tion**, *n.*

De-pil'a-to-ry (dē-pĭl'ā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Removing hair. — *n.* An application used to take off hair.

De-plete' (-plēt'), *v. t.* [L. *de-* + *plere* to fill.] **1.** To empty or unload (vessels of the human system) by bloodletting or by medicine. **2.** To exhaust. — **De-ple'tion**, *n.* — **De-ple'tive**, *a.* & *n.* — **De-ple'to-ry**, *a.*

De-plor'a-ble (-plōr'ā-b'l), *a.* Fit to be deplored; lamentable; sad; grievous. — **De-plor'a-ble-ness, De-plor'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **De-plor'a-bly**, *adv.*

De-plore' (dē-plōr'), *v. t.* [L. *deplorare; de* + *plorare* to cry out, lament.] To feel or express deep grief for.

Syn. — To DEPLORE; MOURN; LAMENT; BEWAIL; BEMOAN. — *Mourn* is the generic term, denoting a state of sadness. To *lament* is to express grief by cutcries, and denotes strong expression of sorrow. To *deplore* marks a prolonged emotion. To *bewail* and to *bemoan* indicate poignant distress, with wailing, moans, or sobs.

De-ploy' (-ploi'), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *déployer*; pref. *dé-* = *dés* (L. *dis*) + *ployer*, equiv. to *plier* to fold, fr. L. *plicare*.] To open out; to spread out (a body of troops) so that they shall display a wider front and less depth.

De-plume' (-plūm'), *v. t.* [L. *de* + *pluma* feather.] **1.** To strip off the feathers of; to deprive of plumage. **2.** To expose. — **De-plu'mate**, *a.* — **Dep'lu-ma'tion** (dĕp'lū-mā'shŭn *or* dē'plū-), *n.*

De-po'nent (-pō'nent), *n.* [L. *deponens, -entis*, laying down, p. pr. of *deponere, -positum*, to put down, in LL., to assert under oath; *de* + *ponere* to place.] **1.** One who deposes under oath, usually, in writing. **2.** A deponent verb. — *a.* Having a passive form with an active meaning, as certain Latin and Greek verbs.

Syn. — DEPONENT; AFFIANT. — An *affiant* makes an affidavit, or declaration under oath, to establish what he says. A *deponent* makes a deposition, or gives sworn written testimony, to be used in the trial of a case.

De-pop'u-late (-pŏp'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *depopulari, -latus*, to ravage; *de* + *populus* people.] To deprive of inhabitants. — **De-pop'u-la'tion**, *n.* — **De-pop'u-la'tor**, *n.*

De-port' (-pōrt'), *v. t.* [F. *déporter* to transport for life, OF., to amuse, fr. L. *deportare* to carry away; *de* + *portare* to carry.] **1.** To transport; to carry away; to exile. **2.** To carry or demean; to behave (one's self).

De'por-ta'tion (dē'pōr-tā'shŭn *or* dē'pōr-), *n.* A deporting or being deported; banishment; transportation.

De-port'ment (dē-pōrt'ment), *n.* Manner of deporting one's self; conduct; carriage; behavior; demeanor.

De-pos'a-ble (-pōz'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being deposed or deprived of office. [from the throne.]

De-pos'al (-*al*), *n.* A deposing from office; ɛ removal

De-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *déposer*, in the sense of L. *deponere* to put down; but from pref. *dé-* (L. *de*) + *poser* to place.] **1.** To remove from office or station; to dethrone. **2.** To testify under oath. — *v. i.* To make deposition.

De-pos'it (-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *deponere, -positum*. See DEPONENT.] **1.** To lay down; to put; to let fall or throw down (sediment). **2.** To lay away for safe keeping; to store. **3.** To intrust; to place (money) in a bank, subject to order. — *n.* **1.** Something laid or thrown down; matter precipitated (as the mud, gravel, etc., *deposits* of a river). **2.** A natural occurrence of a useful mineral available for exploitation. **3.** Something intrusted to another's care; money lodged with a bank or banker, subject to order; a pledge or security.

De-pos'i-ta-ry (-ĭ-tā-rȳ), *n.* [L. *depositarius*.] **1.** One who receives a deposit; — correl. of *depositor*. **2.** A storehouse; depository. **3.** One to whom goods are bailed, to be kept without recompense; a trustee.

Dep'o-si'tion (dĕp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn *or* dē'pō-), *n.* [L. *depositio*, fr. *deponere*.] **1.** A depositing or deposing; a laying down; precipitation. **2.** A bringing before the mind; presentation. **3.** A setting aside a sovereign or a public officer; removal. **4.** That which is deposited; sediment. **5.** An opinion, statement, or declaration. **6.** Sworn testimony taken down in writing.

Syn. — DEPOSITION; AFFIDAVIT. — *Affidavit* denotes any authorized *ex parte* written statement before some competent officer. A *deposition* is sworn written testimony, taken before some authorized magistrate, and upon notice to the opposing party, that he may attend and cross-examine.

De-pos'i-tor (dē-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who makes a deposit, esp. in a bank; — correl. of *depository*.

De-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *n.* **1.** Place where anything is deposited for sale or keeping. **2.** A depositary.

De'pot (dē'pō ; *French* dē-pō'), *n.* [F. *dépôt*, OF. *depost*, fr. L. *depositum* a deposit.] **1.** A place of deposit for goods ; storehouse. **2.** (*a*) A military station where stores are kept, or recruits assembled and drilled. (*b*) Headquarters of a regiment. **3.** A railroad station. [*U. S.*]

Syn. — See Station.

Dep'ra-va'tion (dĕp'rȧ-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A depraving, or corrupting. **2.** Degeneracy ; depravity ; perversion.

Syn. — See Depravity.

De-prave' (dē-prāv'), *v. t.* [L. *depravare*, *-vatum* ; *de* + *pravus* crooked, wicked.] To make bad or worse.

Syn. — To corrupt ; vitiate ; contaminate ; pollute.

De-prav'i-ty (-prăv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The being depraved or corrupted ; absence of religious principle.

Syn. — Depravity ; Depravation ; Corruption ; vitiation ; wickedness ; vice ; degeneracy. — *Depravity* is a vitiated state of mind or feeling. *Depravation* points to the act or process of *making* depraved, and to the end thus reached. *Corruption* applies to physical substances and denotes how their component parts are dissolved.

Dep're-cate (dĕp'rē-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *deprecari*, *-catus* ; *de* + *precari* to pray.] To pray against, as an evil ; to disapprove of strongly. — **Dep're-ca'tor**, *n.* — **Dep're-ca'tion**, *n.* — **Dep're-ca-tive**, **Dep're-ca-to-ry**, *a.*

De-pre'ci-ate (dē-prē'shĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *depretiare*, *-ciare* ; *-atum*, to depreciate ; *de* + *pretium* price.] To lessen in price or lower the worth of ; to undervalue. — **De-pre'ci-a'tor**, *n.* — **De-pre'ci-a'tion**, *n.* — **De-pre'ci-a'tive** (-shĭ-ā'tĭv *or* -shā-tĭv), **De-pre'ci-a-to-ry**, *a.*

Syn. — To disparage ; detract ; underrate. See Decry.

Dep're-date (dĕp'rē-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *depraedari*, *-datus*, to plunder ; *de* + *praeda* prey.] To subject to plunder and pillage ; to despoil ; to lay waste. — *v. i.* To commit waste. — **Dep're-da'tion**, *n.* — **Dep're-da'tor**, *n.*

De-press' (dē-prĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *deprimere*, *-pressum* ; *de* + *premere* to press.] **1.** To press down ; to lower. **2.** To humble ; to deject. **3.** To make dull ; to embarrass (trade, commerce, etc.). **4.** To cheapen ; to depreciate. **5.** To reduce (a mathematical equation) to a lower degree.

Syn. — To sink ; lower ; abase ; cast down ; deject ; humble ; degrade ; dispirit ; discourage.

De-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A depressing or being depressed ; a sinking. **2.** A falling in of the surface ; cavity. **3.** Humiliation ; abasement. **4.** Dejection ; despondency. **5.** Diminution, as of trade, etc. ; dullness. **6.** Angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon. **7.** The reducing (an equation) to a lower degree.

Syn. — Abasement ; fall ; dejection ; melancholy.

De-press'ive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Able or tending to depress.

De-press'or (-prĕs'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that presses down ; an oppressor. **2.** A muscle that tends to draw down a part.

De-priv'a-ble (-prīv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being deprived ; liable to be deposed.

Dep'ri-va'tion (dĕp'rĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A depriving or bereaving ; a deposing or divesting of some dignity. **2.** The being deprived ; privation ; loss ; want.

De-prive' (dē-prīv'), *v. t.* [LL. *deprivare*, *-vatum* ; L. *de* + *privare* to deprive.] To dispossess ; to bereave.

Syn. — To strip ; despoil ; rob ; abridge.

Depth (dĕpth), *n.* **1.** Quality of being deep ; measurement downward from the surface, or backward from the front. **2.** Profoundness ; completeness. **3.** Lowness ; as, *depth* of sound. **4.** That which is deep.

Dep'u-rate (dĕp'ū-rāt), *a.* [L. *de* + *purare* to purify, *purus* clean.] Depurated ; cleansed. — *v. t.* To purify. — **Dep'u-ra'tion**, **Dep'u-ri'tion**, *n.*

Dep'u-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A deputing, or appointing a deputy ; office of a delegate. **2.** Person or persons deputed to act in behalf of others ; delegation.

De-pute' (dē-pūt'), *v. t.* [F. *députer*, fr. L. *deputare* to consider, in LL., to allot ; *de* + *putare* to set in order, think.] To appoint as deputy or agent ; to delegate.

Dep'u-tize (dĕp'ū-tīz), *v. t.* To depute.

Dep'u-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [F. *député*, fr. LL. *deputatus*.] **1.** One deputed as the substitute of another, and empowered to act for him ; a lieutenant ; representative ; delegate. **2.** A member of the French Chamber of Deputies, or legislative assembly elected by the people voting in districts.

Syn. — Substitute ; representative ; delegate ; agent.

De-rac'i-nate (dē-răs'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [F. *déraciner* ; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *racine* root, fr. L. *radix*, *radicis*, root.] To pluck up by the roots ; to extirpate. — **De-rac'i-na'tion**, *n.*

De-rail' (-rāl'), *v. t.* To cause (cars) to run off from the rails of a railroad. — **De-rail'ment**, *n.*

De-range' (-rānj'), *v. t.* [F. *déranger* ; pref. *dé-* = *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *ranger* to range.] **1.** To put out of place ; to disorder. **2.** To disturb (a part or organ, machine or organism) in action or function. **3.** To render insane.

Syn. — To disorder ; disarrange ; displace ; unsettle ; disturb ; confuse ; discompose : ruffle ; disconcert.

De-range'ment, *n.* A deranging or being deranged.

Syn. — Disorder ; confusion ; irregularity ; disturbance ; insanity ; lunacy ; mania. See Insanity.

Der'e-lict (dĕr'ē-lĭkt), *a.* [L. *derelinguere*, *-lictum*, to forsake wholly ; *de* + *relinquere* to leave.] **1.** Given up by the natural owner ; abandoned. **2.** Lost ; adrift ; neglectful ; unfaithful. — *n.* (*a*) A thing voluntarily abandoned by its proper owner ; ship abandoned at sea. (*b*) A tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for use.

Der'e-lic'tion (-lĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An utter forsaking. **2.** Neglect or omission. **3.** A being left or abandoned. **4.** A retiring of the sea, whereby land is gained.

De-ride' (dē-rīd'), *v. t.* [L. *deridere*, *derisum* ; *de* + *ridēre* to laugh.] To ridicule. — **De-rid'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Deride ; Ridicule ; Mock ; Taunt ; laugh at ; insult ; jeer ; banter ; rally. — A man may *ridicule* without unkind feeling, in order to correct. He who *derides* is actuated by contempt. To *mock* denotes open and scornful derision. To *taunt* is to reproach with insult.

De-ri'sion (-rĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *derisio*.] **1.** A deriding, or being derided. **2.** Object of scorn ; laughing-stock.

Syn. — Scorn ; mockery ; contempt ; insult ; ridicule.

De-ri'sive (-rī'sĭv), **De-ri'so-ry** (-sō-rȳ), *a.* Deriding.

De-riv'a-ble (-rīv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be derived ; obtainable by transmission ; capable of being traced.

Der'i-va'tion (dĕr'ĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A deriving anything from a source ; the procuring an effect from a cause, means, or condition. **2.** The tracing origin or descent. **3.** That from which a thing is derived. **4.** That which is derived ; a derivative ; a deduction.

De-riv'a-tive (dē-rĭv'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Obtained by derivation ; not radical, original, or fundamental ; secondary. — *n.* **1.** That which is derived or deduced. **2.** A word formed from another word. — **De-riv'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

De-rive' (-rīv'), *v. t.* [F. *dériver*, L. *derivare* ; *de* + *rivus* stream, brook.] **1.** To receive, as from a source or origin ; to draw ; to deduce. **2.** To trace the origin or derivation of. **3.** To obtain one substance from another by substitution. — *v. i.* To flow ; to proceed.

Syn. — To trace ; deduce ; infer.

Derm (dẽrm), *n.* [Gr. δέρμα, -ατος.] Skin.

‖ **Der'ma** (dẽr'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] Dermis.

Derm'al (-mal), *a.* Pert. to the integument or skin.

Der'ma-tol'o-gy (dẽr'mȧ-tŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. δέρμα, -ατος + *-logy*.] Science of the skin, its structure, functions, and diseases. — **Der'ma-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Der'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Relating to the skin ; dermal.

‖ **Der'mis** (-mĭs), *n.* [NL.] The sensitive layer of skin beneath the scarfskin or epidermis ; — called also *true skin*, *derm*, *derma*, *corium*, *cutis*, and *enderon*.

‖ **Der'nier'** (dăr'nyā' *or* dẽr'nĭ-ẽr), *a.* [F., fr. OF. *darrein* ; L. *de* + *retro* backward.] Last ; final.

Der'o-gate (dẽr'ō-gāt), *v. i.* [L. *derogare*, *-gatum* ; *de* + *rogare* to ask.] **1.** To annul in part ; to limit the action of (a law). **2.** To lessen ; to detract from. — *v. t.* To take away (from). — **Der'o-ga'tion**, *n.* [rious.

De-rog'a-to-ry (dē-rŏg'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Detracting ; injuri-

Der'rick (dĕr'rĭk), *n.* [Orig., a gallows, from a hangman named *Derrick*.] A mast or frame, with tackle for hoisting heavy weights.

Derrick crane, a combination of derrick and crane, arranged to hoist and also to swing the load horizontally.

Der'vish (dĕr'vĭsh), **Der'vise** (-vĭs), **Der'vis** (-vĭs), *n.* [Per. *dervēsch*, fr. OPer. *derew* to beg.] A Turkish or Persian monk.

Derrick Crane.

Des'cant (dĕs'kănt), *n.* [OF.; LL. *discantus*, fr. L. *dis-* + *canere* to sing.] **1.** (*a*) A variation of an air. (*b*) The upper voice in part music. (*c*) The soprano voice; treble. **2.** A comment.

Des-cant' (dĕs-kănt'), *v. i.* **1.** To sing a variation or accompaniment. **2.** To comment freely; to discourse.

De-scend' (dē-sĕnd'), *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *descendere*, *-censum*; *de* + *scandere* to climb.] To come or go down.

De-scend'ant, *a.* Descendent. — *n.* One who descends; — correl. to *ancestor* or *ascendant*. [source.

De-scend'ent, *a.* Descending; proceeding from a

De-scend'i-ble, *a.* **1.** That may be descended. **2.** That may descend from an ancestor to an heir.

De-scen'sion (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* A going downward; descent; falling or sinking; declension; degradation.

De-scent' (-sĕnt'), *n.* **1.** A descending, or passing downward. **2.** Incursion; attack. **3.** Progress downward, as in station, virtue, etc. **4.** Lineage; birth. **5.** Transmission of an estate by inheritance. **6.** Inclination downward; slope. **7.** A step downward; a generation. **8.** A passing from a higher to a lower musical tone.

Syn. — Declivity; slope; degradation; extraction; lineage; assault; invasion; attack.

De-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *describere*, *descriptum*; *de* + *scribere* to write. See Scribe.] **1.** To represent by drawing; to delineate. **2.** To represent by words or signs. — **De-scrib'er**, *n.* — **De-scrib'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To set forth; represent; delineate; relate; recount; narrate; express; explain; depict; portray.

De-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A describing, delineation, or representation. **2.** Class; kind; sort.

Syn. — Account; relation; detail; narrative; explanation; representation; kind; sort. See Definition.

De-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Containing description. — **De-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.*

De-scry' (-skrī'), *v. t.* [OE. *descrien* to espy, fr. OF. *descrier* to proclaim, decry.] To spy out or discover by the eye. — **De-scri'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To see; behold; espy; discover; discern.

Des'e-crate (dĕs'ē-krāt), *v. t.* [L. *de* + *sacrare* to consecrate, fr. *sacer* sacred.] To divest of a sacred character or divert from a sacred purpose; to profane. — **Des'e-cra'ter, Des'e-cra'tor**, *n.* — **Des'e-cra'tion**, *n.*

De-sert' (dē-zĕrt'), *n.* [OF. *deserte*, *desserte*, merit, recompense, fr. *deservir*, *desservir*, to deserve.] That which is deserved; reward or punishment justly due.

Syn. — Merit; worth; excellence; due.

Des'ert (dĕz'ẽrt), *n.* [F. *désert*, fr. L. *deserere*, *-sertum*, to desert.] A deserted region; barren tract; wilderness. — *a.* Pertaining to a desert; forsaken; waste.

De-sert' (dē-zĕrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To leave; to forsake. **2.** To abscond from. — **De-sert'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To abandon; forsake; leave; relinquish; renounce; quit; depart from; abdicate. See Abandon.

De-ser'tion (-zĕr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A deserting; willful quitting of one's duties; an absconding from military or naval service. **2.** A being forsaken; desolation.

De-serve' (-zẽrv'), *v. t.* [OF. *deservir* to merit, L. *de* + *servire* to serve.] To earn by service; to be worthy of (something due, either good or evil); to merit. — *v. i.* To be worthy of recompense.

De-serv'ed-ly, *adv.* According to desert; justly.

De-serv'ing, *n.* Desert; merit. — *a.* Worthy. — **De-serv'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Des'ha-bille' (dĕz'ă-bĭl'), *n.* [F., fr. *déshabiller* to undress; pref. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *habiller* to dress.] An undress; careless toilet.

De-sic'cant (dē-sĭk'kănt), *a.* Drying; desiccative. — *n.* A medicine or application for drying up a sore.

Des'ic-cate (dĕs'ĭk-kāt *or* dē-sĭk'kāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *desiccare*, *-catum*; *de* + *siccare* to dry, *siccus* dry.] To dry up; to preserve by drying. — **Des'ic-ca'tion**, *n.* — **De-sic'ca-tive**, *a.* & *n.* [TUM.

‖ **De-sid'e-ra'ta** (dē-sĭd'ē-rā'tă), *n.*, *pl.* of Desidera-

De-sid'er-ate (-ēr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *desiderare*, *-atum*, to desire, miss.] To desire; to lack; to want.

De-sid'er-a-tive (-ă-tĭv), *a.* Denoting desire. — *n.* An object of desire. [want generally felt.

‖ **De-sid'e-ra'tum** (-ē-rā'tŭm), *n.* [L.] Thing desired; **De-sign'** (dē-zīn' *or* -sīn'), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *désigner*; L. *designare* to designate; *de* + *signum* sign.] **1.** To sketch for a pattern or model; to draw. **2.** To mark out and exhibit; to designate; to appoint. **3.** To produce, as a work of art; to plan; to project. **4.** To intend.

Syn. — To sketch; plan; purpose; project; mean. — *n.* **1.** A preliminary sketch; outline of something to be executed; plan. **2.** A preliminary conception; plot.

Syn. — Design; Intention; Purpose; scheme; project; plan; idea. — *Design* refers to something aimed at. *Intention* points to the feelings with which it is sought. *Purpose* refers to a determination to attain it.

Des'ig-nate (dĕz'ĭg-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *designare*, *-natum*.] **1.** To mark out and make known; to point out; to show. **2.** To call by a distinctive title. **3.** To set apart for a purpose or duty. — **Des'ig-na'tor**, *n.*

Syn. — To name; style; entitle; characterize.

Des'ig-na'tion, *n.* **1.** A designating; indication. **2.** Selection for a purpose; direction. **3.** Distinctive title; appellation. **4.** Use or application; import.

De-sign'ed-ly (dē-zīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally.

De-sign'er, *n.* **1.** One who designs or plans; a contriver. **2.** A plotter; schemer.

De-sign'ing, *a.* Intriguing; artful; scheming. — *n.* The making designs, sketches, or plans.

De-sir'a-ble (-zīr'ă-b'l), *a.* Worthy of desire or longing; pleasing. — **De-sir'a-ble-ness, De-sir'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

De-sire' (-zīr'), *v. t.* [F. *désirer*, L. *desiderare*.] **1.** To long for; to covet. **2.** To express a wish for.

Syn. — To Desire; Wish; long for; covet; ask; request; solicit; beg. — In *desire* the feeling is more eager than in *wish*. "I *wish* you to do this" is a milder form of command than "I *desire* you to do this."

— *n.* **1.** Eager wish to obtain or enjoy. **2.** A request. **3.** Object of longing. **4.** Excessive longing; lust; appetite.

Syn. — Wish; craving; eagerness; longing.

De-sir'ous (-zīr'ŭs), *a.* Feeling desire; covetous.

De-sist' (-zĭst' *or* -sĭst'), *v. i.* [L. *desistere*; *de* + *sistere* to stop, fr. *stare* to stand.] To stop; to forbear.

Desk (dĕsk), *n.* [OE. *deske*, same word as *dish*, *disk*.] **1.** A table or frame to write on. **2.** A reading table.

Des'o-late (dĕz'ŏ-lāt), *a.* [L. *desolare*, *-latum*, to forsake; *de* + *solus* alone.] **1.** Destitute of inhabitants. **2.** Laid waste; neglected; destroyed. **3.** Left alone; comfortless. — **Des'o-late-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Desert; uninhabited; lonely; gloomy; waste. — *v. t.* **1.** To make desolate; to leave alone. **2.** To lay waste; to ravage. — **Des'o-la'ter**, *n.*

Des'o-la'tion, *n.* **1.** A desolating or laying waste; depopulation. **2.** Ruin; destitution; gloominess. **3.** A place or country wasted and forsaken.

Syn. — Waste; ruin; destruction; havoc; devastation; ravage; sadness; destitution; melancholy; gloom.

De-spair' (dē-spār'), *v. i.* [L. *desperare*; *de* + *sperare* to hope; *spes* hope.] To give up hope.

Syn. — See Despond.

— *n.* **1.** Loss of hope. **2.** Thing despaired of.

Syn. — Desperation; despondency; hopelessness.

De-spair'ing, *a.* Hopeless. — **De-spair'ing-ly**, *adv.*

De-spatch' (dē-spăch'), *n.* & *v.* Dispatch.

Des'per-a'do (dĕs'pẽr-ā'dō), *n.* [OSp., p. p. of *desperar*, fr. L. *desperare*.] A reckless, furious man; ruffian.

Des'per-ate (-ĕt), *a.* [L. *desperare*, *-atum*.] **1.** Beyond

hope; causing despair; extremely perilous; past cure. **2.** Reckless; furious. **3.** Extreme, in a bad sense; outrageous. — **Des'per-ate-ly** (dĕs'pĕr-ĭt-lȳ), *adv.*

Syn. — Hopeless; despairing; forlorn; mad; frantic.

Des'per-a'tion (dĕs-pĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A despairing. **2.** Utter hopelessness; reckless fury.

Des'pi-ca-ble (-pĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *despicabilis*, fr. *despicari* to despise.] Fit or deserving to be despised. — **Des'pi-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Des'pi-ca-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Mean; vile; paltry; worthless; pitiful; sordid; low; base. See CONTEMPTIBLE.

De-spise' (dĕ-spīz'), *v. t.* [L. *despicere, despectum; de* + *spicere, specere*, to look.] To look down upon with contempt; to have a contemptuous dislike of.

Syn. — See CONTEMN.

De-spite' (-spīt'), *n.* [OF. *despit*, fr. L. *despicere.*] **1.** Malice; spite. **2.** An act of malice or defiance. — *prep.* In spite of; in defiance of.

Syn. — See NOTWITHSTANDING.

De-spite'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Full of despite, malice, or contemptuous hate; malicious. — **De-spite'ful-ly**, *adv.*

De-spoil' (-spoil'), *v. t.* [OF. *despoiller*, L. *despoliare; de* + *spolium* booty.] To plunder; to divest. — **De-spoil'er**, *n.* — **De-spo-li-a'tion** (-spō-lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.*

Syn. — To strip; deprive; rob; bereave; rifle.

De-spond' (-spŏnd'), *v. i.* [L. *despondēre* to promise away, give up, lose (courage); *de* + *spondēre* to promise solemnly.] To give up the will, courage, or spirit. — **De-spond'ent**, *a.* — **De-spond'ence**, **De-spond'en-cy**, *n.* — **De-spond'ent-ly**, **De-spond'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — DESPOND; DESPAIR. — *Despair* implies a total loss of hope, which *despond* does not, at least in every case; yet *despondency* is often more lasting than *despair*, or than *desperation*, which impels to violent action.

Des'pot (dĕs'pŏt), *n.* [F. *despote*, Gr. δεσπότης master.] **1.** A master; an absolute ruler or sovereign. **2.** One ruling regardless of a constitution or laws; a tyrant. — **Des-pot'ic**, **Des-pot'ic-al**, *a.* — **Des-pot'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Des'po-tism (-pŏ-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Power, spirit, or principles of a despot; tyranny. **2.** Absolutism; autocracy.

Des'pu-mate (dĕs'pū-māt *or* dĕ-spū'-), *v. t. & i.* [L. *despumare, -matum*, to despume; *de* + *spumare* to foam, *spuma* scum.] To throw off impurities in spume; to work off in scum; to foam. — **Des'pu-ma'tion**, *n.*

Des'qua-mate (dĕs'kwȧ-māt *or* dĕ-skwā'), *v. i.* [L. *desquamare, -matum*, to scale off; *de* + *squama* scale.] To peel off in scales. — **Des'qua-ma'tion**, *n.*

Des-sert' (dĕz-zĕrt'), *n.* [F., fr. *desservir* to remove from table; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *servir* to serve, serve at table.] A service of pastry, fruits, or sweetmeats, at the close of a feast; last course at dinner. [painting.]

Des-tem'per (dĕs-tĕm'pĕr), *n.* Distemper, a kind of

Des'ti-na'tion (-tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *destinatio* determination.] **1.** A destining or appointing. **2.** Predetermined end or use. **3.** Place set for the end of a journey, or to which something is sent; point aimed at.

Syn. — Appointment; purpose; destiny; lot; end.

Des'tine (-tĭn), *v. t.* [F. *destiner*, L. *destinare; de* + root of *stare* to stand.] To determine the future condition of; to set apart for a future purpose; to appoint.

Syn. — To design; mark out; determine; allot; choose; intend; devote; consecrate; doom.

Des'ti-ny (-tĭ-nȳ), *n.* [F. *destinée*, fr. *destiner.*] **1.** That to which any person or thing is destined; doom. **2.** The fixed order of things; invincible necessity; fate.

Des'ti-tute (-tūt), *a.* [L. *destituere, -tutum*, to set away, forsake; *de* + *statuere* to set.] **1.** Forsaken; lacking (something necessary or desirable); devoid. **2.** In a condition of want; needy. — **Des'ti-tu'tion**, *n.*

De-stroy' (dĕ-stroi'), *v. t.* [OF. *destruire*, fr. L. *destruere, destructum; de*+ *struere* to pile up, build. See STRUCTURE.] **1.** To unbuild; to pull down; to break up and demolish. **2.** To ruin. **3.** To kill. — **De-stroy'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To lay waste; consume; ruin; overthrow; subvert; extinguish; kill. See DEMOLISH.

De-struc'ti-ble (dĕ-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Liable to destruction. — **De-struc'ti-ble-ness**, **De-struc'ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

De-struc'tion, *n.* **1.** A destroying; demolition; ruin. **2.** A cause of ruin or devastation; a destroyer.

Syn. — Demolition; subversion; overthrow; extinction; devastation; downfall; havoc; ruin.

De-struc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Causing destruction, ruin, devastation, death, etc. — *n.* One who destroys; a radical reformer. — **De-struc'tive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Mortal; deadly; poisonous; fatal; ruinous.

Des'ue-tude (dĕs'wĕ-tūd), *n.* [L. *desuetudo*, fr. *de* + *suescere* to become accustomed.] Cessation of use.

Des'ul-to-ry (-ŭl-tŏ-ry), *a.* [L. *desultorius*, fr. *de* + *salire* to leap.] **1.** Passing from one thing to another disconnectedly or illogically; immethodical. **2.** By the way; as a digression.

Syn. — Rambling; roving; immethodical; discursive; inconstant; unsettled; cursory; slight; hasty; loose.

De-tach' (dĕ-tăch'), *v. t.* [F. *détacher*; pref. *dé* (L. *dis*) + root of E. *attach.*] To part; to separate.

Syn. — To separate; disunite; disengage; sever; disjoin; withdraw; draw off. See DETAIL.

De-tach'ment, *n.* **1.** A detaching or being detached. **2.** Thing detached; troops or ships sent on special service.

De'tail (dē'tāl *or* dĕ-tāl'), *n.* [F. *détail*, fr. *détailler* to cut in pieces, tell in detail; pref. *dé-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *tailler* to cut. See TAILOR.] **1.** A minute portion; item. **2.** A narrative which relates minute points or dwells on particulars. **3.** Selection for a particular service of a person or a body of men; man or men so selected.

Syn. — Account; relation; recital; explanation.

De-tail' (dĕ-tāl'), *v. t.* **1.** To relate in particulars; to specify. **2.** To tell off for a particular service.

De-tain' (-tān'), *v. t.* [F. *détenir*, L. *detinere, -tentum; de* + *tenere* to hold.] **1.** To keep back or from; to withhold. **2.** To stay; to delay. **3.** To hold in custody.

Syn. — To withhold; stop; stay; arrest; hinder.

De-tain'der (-dĕr), *n.* A writ of detinue.

De-tain'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who detains. **2.** (*a*) The keeping what belongs to another. (*b*) A writ authorising a prison keeper to hold one in custody.

De-tect' (-tĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *detegere, -tectum*, to uncover, detect; *de* + *tegere* to cover.] To discover; to find out; to bring to light. — **De-tect'a-ble**, **De-tect'i-ble**, *a.* — **De-tect'er**, **De-tect'or**, *n.* — **De-tec'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To discover; find out; lay bare; expose.

De-tect'ive (-tĭv), *a.* Fitted for, skilled in, or employed in, detecting. — *n.* One employed to detect criminals or discover secret matters.

De-tent' (-tĕnt'), *n.* [F. *détente*, fr. *détendre* to unbend, relax; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-* or *de*) + *tendre* to stretch.] That which locks or unlocks a movement; a catch, pawl, or dog; catch in a timepiece which locks and unlocks the wheelwork in striking.

De-ten'tion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A detaining or keeping back. **2.** Delay from necessity. **3.** Custody.

De-ter' (-tĕr'), *v. t.* [L. *deterrere; de* + *terrere* to frighten. See TERROR.] To prevent by fear.

De-terge' (-tĕrj'), *v. t.* [L. *detergere, -tersum; de* + *tergere* to wipe off.] To cleanse; to purge away (foul or offending matter). — **De-ter'gent** (-tĕr'jĕnt), *a. & n.*

De-te'ri-o-rate (-tē'rĭ-ō-rāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *deteriorare, -atum*, fr. *deterior* worse.] To make or become worse; to impair. — **De-te'ri-o-ra'tion**, *n.*

De-ter'ment (-tĕr'ment), *n.* A deterring; hindrance.

De-ter'mi-na-ble (-mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being determined, ascertained, or concluded.

De-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *determinare, -atum*, to determine.] **1.** Having defined limits; definite. **2.** Conclusive; decisive; positive. — **De-ter'mi-nate-ly**, *adv.*

De-ter'mi-na'tion, *n.* [L. *determinatio* boundary, end.] **1.** A determining, or being determined. **2.** Termination; limit. **3.** Direction or tendency to a certain end; impulsion. **4.** Decision of character; resoluteness. **5.** A judicial decision, or ending of controversy. **6.** Result

of deliberation; purpose; fixed resolution. **7.** A flow, rush, or tendency (of blood, etc.) to a particular part. **8.** Act, process, or result of accurate measurement, as of length, volume, weight, intensity, etc. **9.** The determining the relations of an object; classification.

Syn. — Decision; conclusion; judgment; purpose; resolution; resolve; firmness. See DECISION.

De-ter'mi-na-tive (dē-tĕr'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Having power to determine; shaping; directing; conclusive.

De-ter'mine (-mĭn), *v. t.* [L. *determinare, -natum; de* + *terminus* limit.] **1.** To fix the boundaries of; to mark off and separate. **2.** To limit; to finish. **3.** To fix the form or character of; to shape; to settle. **4.** To fix the course of; to impel. **5.** To ascertain definitely; to assign to its true place in a system. **6.** To bring (a question or controversy) to a conclusion; to decide. **7.** To resolve on; to bring to a conclusion or decision. **8.** To ascertain the presence, quality, or amount of.

De-ter'rent (-tĕr'rent), *a.* [L. *deterrens.*] Serving to deter. — *n.* That which prevents.

De-ter'sion (-tĕr'shŭn), *n.* A deterging or cleansing.

De-ter'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Cleansing. — *n.* A detergent.

De-test' (-tĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *detestare, -tatum,* to execrate, detest; *de* + *testari* to testify, *testis* a witness.] To hate intensely. — **De-test'a-ble,** *a.* — **De-test'a-bly,** *adv.* — **Det'es-ta'tion** (dĕt'ĕs-tā'shŭn *or* dē'tĕs-), *n.*

Syn. — See HATE.

De-throne' (-thrōn'), *v. t.* [Pref. *de-* + *throne.*] To remove from a throne; to depose. — **De-throne'ment,** *n.*

Det'i-nue (dĕt'ĭ-nū), *n.* [OF. *detinu, detenu,* p. p. of *detenir* to detain.] A form of legal action to recover a personal chattel wrongfully detained.

Det'o-nate (-nāt), **Det'o-nize** (-nīz), *v. i. & t.* [L. *detonare; de* + *tonare* to thunder.] To explode with a sudden report. — **Det'o-na'tion,** *n.*

De-tort' (dē-tôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *detorquere, -tortum; de* + *torquere* to twist.] To turn from the original or plain meaning; to pervert. — **De-tor'tion, De-tor'sion,** *n.*

De'tour' (dē'tōōr'), *n.* [F. *détour,* fr. *détourner* to turn aside; pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *tourner* to turn.] A turning; circuitous route; deviation from a direct course.

De-tract' (-trăkt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *detrahere, -tractum; de* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To take away. **2.** To take credit from; to defame. — **De-tract'or, Detract'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To derogate; decry; disparage; depreciate; asperse; vilify; defame; traduce. See DECRY.

De-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* A detracting; a depreciating another, from envy or malice.

Syn. — Derogation; slander; calumny; censure.

De-tract'ive (-tĭv), **De-tract'o-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory; calumnious.

Det'ri-ment (dĕt'rĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *detrimentum,* fr. *deterere, detritum,* to wear away; *de* + *terere* to rub.] That which injures or causes damage; harm; loss.

Syn. — Injury; prejudice; hurt; mischief; harm.

Det'ri-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Causing detriment.

Syn. — Injurious; hurtful; prejudicial; pernicious.

De-tri'tion (dē-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A wearing away.

De-tri'tus (-trī'tŭs), *n.* [L.; p. p. of *deterere.*] **1.** A mass of substances worn off from solid bodies by attrition, and reduced to small portions. **2.** Fragments.

De-trude' (-trōōd'), *v. t.* [L. *detrudere, -trusum; de* + *trudere* to thrust.] To thrust down or out.

De-trun'cate (-trŭn'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *detruncare, -catum,* to cut off; *de* + *truncare* to maim, shorten.] To shorten by cutting; to lop off. — **De'trun-ca'tion,** *n.*

De-tru'sion (-trụ'zhŭn), *n.* A detruding; a thrusting or driving down or outward. — **De-tru'sive,** *a.*

Deuce (dūs), *n.* [F. *deuz* two, OF. *deus,* fr. L. *duo.* See Two.] **1.** Two; a card or a die with two spots. **2.** A tie in the game of tennis.

Deuce, *n.* [Cf. Armor. *dus* phantom.] Devil. [*Low*]

Deu'ter-og'a-my (dū'tĕr-ŏg'a-mў), *n.* [Gr. *δευτερογαμία; δεύτερος* second + *γάμος* marriage.] A second marriage, after the death of the first husband or wife.

Deu'ter-on'o-my (dū'tĕr-ŏn'ŏ-mў), *n.* [Gr. *Δευτερονόμιον; δεύτερος* + *νόμος* law.] The fifth book of the Pentateuch, containing the second giving of the law by Moses.

Deu-tox'ide (-tŏks'Id *or* -id), *n.* [Pref. *deut-* + *oxide.*] A compound containing in the molecule two atoms of oxygen united with some other element or radical; — usually called *dioxide,* or *binoxide.*

Dev'as-tate (dĕv'as-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *devastare, -tatum,* to devastate; *de* + *vastare* to lay waste, *vastus* waste.] To lay waste; to desolate. — **Dev'as-ta'tor,** *n.*

Syn. — To waste; ravage; desolate; plunder; pillage.

Dev'as-ta'tion, *n.* A devastating; waste.

Syn. — Desolation; ravage; havoc; ruin; overthrow.

De-vel'op (dē-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.* [F. *développer;* pref. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. *voluper* to envelop.] **1.** To free from that which envelops; to unfold; to give forth. **2.** To unfold gradually, as a flower from a bud; to form by a process of growth: to change to a higher form of being. **3.** To promote the growth of. **4.** To change the form of (an algebraic expression, etc.) by executing certain indicated operations without changing the value. **5.** To cause (an invisible or latent image) to become visible upon a photographic plate.

Syn. — To uncover; unfold; evolve; promote; project; lay open; disclose; exhibit; unravel; disentangle.

De-vel'op-ment, *n.* [Written also *developement.*] **1.** A developing, disclosing, or gradual unfolding; growth through a series of progressive changes; developed state. **2.** Series of changes in animal and vegetable organisms in passing from the embryonic state to maturity. **3.** (*a*) The changing or expanding a mathematical expression into another of equivalent value. (*b*) The equivalent expression into which another has been developed. **4.** Elaboration of a musical theme or subject.

Development theory, doctrine that animals and plants may pass by successive stages from a lower to a higher state or organization, and that the higher forms of life now existing were thus developed by uniform laws from lower forms, and were not specially created.

Syn. — Unfolding; disclosure; evolution; growth.

De-vest' (-vĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *devestire* to undress; *de* + *vestire* to dress.] **1.** To divest; to undress. **2.** To take away (authority, title, etc.); to alienate (an estate).

☞ Generally written *divest,* except in the legal sense.

De'vi-ate (dē'vĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *deviare* to deviate; *de* + *viare* to go, *via* way.] To go out of the way; to diverge; to vary. — **De'vi-a'tion,** *n.* — **De'vi-a'tor,** *n.*

Syn. — To swerve; stray; digress; deflect; err.

De-vice' (-vīs'), *n.* [F. *devis* architect's plan and estimates. See DEVISE, *v. t.*] **1.** Something devised, or formed by a design; scheme to deceive; artifice. **2.** Power of devising; invention. **3.** An heraldic design, generally consisting of figures with a motto.

Syn. — DEVICE; CONTRIVANCE; invention; design; scheme; project; stratagem; shift. — *Device* implies more of inventive power, *contrivance* of skill and dexterity in execution. A *device* refers to something worked out for exhibition or show; a *contrivance* to the arrangement of things to secure an end. *Device* is often used in a bad sense; *contrivance* almost always in a good sense.

Dev'il (dĕv'Il), *n.* [AS. *deófol;* akin to G. *teufel,* L. *diabolus,* Gr. *διάβολος* the devil.] **1.** The Evil One; Satan, the tempter of mankind. **2.** A demon. **3.** A very wicked person. **4.** An expletive of surprise, vexation, emphasis, or, ironically, of negation. [*Low*] **5.** A dish broiled and excessively peppered; a grill with Cayenne pepper. **6.** Machine for tearing rags, cotton, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To make like a devil. **2.** To grill.

Devil's darning-needle, a dragon fly. — **The Devil's tattoo,** a drumming with the fingers or feet. — **Printer's devil,** the youngest apprentice and drudge of a printing office.

Dev'il-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*a*) A huge ray of the Gulf of Mexico and Southern Atlantic coasts. (*b*) A large cephalopod; octopus. (*c*) The gray whale of the Pacific coast. (*d*) The goosefish or angler, and allied fishes.

Dev'il-ish, *a.* **1.** Resembling, or pertaining to, the

devil; diabolical; wicked in the extreme. **2.** Extreme; excessive. [*Colloq.*] — **Dev'il-ish-ly** (dĕv'l-ĭsh-lȳ), *adv.*

Syn. — Diabolical; infernal; hellish; satanic; wicked; malicious; detestable; destructive.

Dev'il-try (-trȳ), *n.* Diabolical conduct; mischief.

De'vi-ous (dē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *devius; de* + *via* way.] **1.** Out of a straight line; winding. **2.** Going out of the right course; erring. — **De'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Wandering; roving; rambling; vagrant.

De-vis'a-ble (dē-vīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being devised or contrived. **2.** Capable of being bequeathed.

De-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.* [OF. *deviser* to distribute, direct, relate, L. *dividere, -visum*, to divide.] **1.** To form in the mind; to contrive; to plan. **2.** To scheme for. **3.** To give (real estate) by will. — *v. i.* To scheme.

Syn. — To bequeath; invent; discover; contrive; excogitate; imagine; plan; scheme. See BEQUEATH.

— *n.* **1.** A disposing of real estate by will. **2.** A will conveying real estate. **3.** Property given by will.

Dev'i-see' (dĕv'ĭ-zē'), *n.* One receiving a devise.

De-vis'er (dē-vīz'ẽr), *n.* One who devises.

De-vis'or (-ẽr *or* -ôr), *n.* One who devises, or gives real estate by will; testator; — correlative to *devisee*.

De-void' (-void'), *v. t.* [OF. *desvoidier* to empty out.] To empty out; to remove. — *a.* Destitute.

‖ **De-voir'** (dẽ-vwȧr'), *n.* [F.] Duty; service owed.

De-volve' (dē-vŏlv'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *devolvere, devolutum*, to roll down; *de* + *volvere* to roll.] **1.** To roll onward or downward. **2.** To pass from one person to another.

De-vote' (-vōt'), *v. t.* [L. *devovere, -votum; de* + *vovere* to vow.] **1.** To appropriate by vow; to consecrate; to doom. **2.** To give up wholly; to addict.

Syn. — To addict; apply; dedicate; consecrate; resign; destine; doom; consign. See ADDICT.

De-vot'ed, *a.* Consecrated to a purpose; strongly attached; zealous; devout. — **De-vot'ed-ness**, *n.*

Dev'o-tee' (dĕv'ō-tē'), *n.* One wholly devoted; one superstitiously given to religious ceremonies; a bigot.

De-vo'tion (dē-vō'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A devoting; consecration. **2.** Addiction; strong affection; zeal; devoutness. **3.** Act of worship; prayer. — **De-vo'tion-al**, *a.*

Syn. — Consecration; piety; attachment; ardor.

De-vour' (-vour'), *v. t.* [L. *devorare; de* + *vorare* to eat greedily.] **1.** To prey upon. **2.** To seize upon greedily, selfishly, or wantonly; to swallow up; to waste. **3.** To take in eagerly by the senses. — **De-vour'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To consume; waste; destroy; annihilate.

De-vout' (-vout'), *a.* [L. *devotus* devoted, p. p. of *devovere.*] **1.** Devoted to religion or to religious feelings and duties. **2.** Expressing devotion or piety. **3.** Warmly devoted; hearty; sincere. — **De-vout'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Holy; pure; pious; earnest; reverent; sincere.

De-vout'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a devout and reverent manner; piously. **2.** Sincerely; solemnly; earnestly.

Dew (dū), *n.* [AS. *dēaw.*] Moisture from the atmosphere condensed by cool bodies, particularly at night. — *v. t.* To moisten, as with dew.

Dew'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* A drop of dew.

Dew'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being dewy.

Dew'lap' (-lăp'), *n.* [*Dew* + *lap* to lick.] Hanging skin under an ox's neck, which laps the dew in grazing.

Dew'-point' (-point'), *n.* The temperature at which dew begins to form.

Dew'y (dū'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, resembling, or moist with, dew. **2.** Resembling a dew-covered surface.

Dex'ter (dĕks'tẽr), *a.* [L.] Pertaining to, or situated on, the right hand; right, as opposed to *sinister*, or *left*.

Dex-ter'i-ty (-tẽr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *dexteritas*, fr. *dexter.*] **1.** Right-handedness. **2.** Readiness and grace in physical activity; skill in managing any difficult affair.

Syn. — Adroitness; activity; cleverness; art; address; tact; facility; aptitude; faculty. See SKILL.

Dex'ter-ous (-tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dexter.*] [Written also *dextrous.*] **1.** Ready; handy. **2.** Quick at inventing expedients. **3.** Skillful; artful. — **Dex'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Dex'tral (dĕks'trȧl), *a.* Right, as opp. to *sinistral*, or *left*. — **Dex-tral'i-ty** (-trăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Dex'trin (-trĭn), *n.* Gummy, amorphous substance, used as a substitute for gum, sizing, etc., and obtained from starch by action of heat, acids, or diastase.

Dex-tror'sal (-trôr'sȧl), } *a.* [L. *dextrorsum*,
Dex'trorse' (-trôrs'), } *dextrovorsum* toward the right side; *dexter* + p. p. of *vortere, -vorsum*, to turn.] Turning from the left to the right, in the ascending line, as in the spiral inclination of the stem of the morning-glory.

Dextrorse stem of Morning-glory.

Dex'trose' (-trōs'), *n.* A sirupy, or white crystalline, kind of sugar (so called from turning the plane of polarization to the right), occurring in many ripe fruits.

Dex'trous (-trŭs), *a., etc.* Dexterous, etc.

Dey (dā), *n.* [Turk. *dāī*, orig., a maternal uncle, then a friendly title for old people.] The former governor of Algiers.

‖ **Dhoor'ra**, ‖ **Dhour'ra**, *or* ‖ **Dhur'ra** (dōōr'rȧ), *n.* Durra; Indian millet.

‖ **Dhow** (dou), *n.* A coasting vessel of Arabia, East Africa, and the Indian Ocean. [Also written *dow.*]

Di'a-be'tes (dī'ȧ-bē'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διαβήτης, fr. διαβαίνειν to pass over.] A disease attended with excessive discharge of urine. — **Di'a-bet'ic** (-bĕt'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **Dia'ble-rie'** (dyȧ'blĕ-rē'), } *n.* [F. *diablerie*, fr. *dia-*
Di-ab'ler-y (dī-ăb'lẽr-ȳ), } *ble* devil, L. *diabolus.*] Sorcery or incantation; mischief.

Di'a-bol'ic (dī'ȧ-bŏl'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *diabolicus.*] Per-
Di'a-bol'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } taining to, or like, the devil; devilish; infernal. — **Di'a-bol'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Di-ac'o-nal (dī-ăk'ō-nal), *a.* [LL. *diaconalis.* See DEACON.] Pertaining to a deacon.

Di-ac'o-nate (-nāt), *n.* Office of a deacon; a body of deacons. — *a.* Governed by deacons.

Di'a-cous'tics (dī'ȧ-kous'tĭks *or* -kōōs'tĭks), *n.* [Pref. *di-* + *acoustic.*] Philosophy of sound as affected by passing through different mediums; — called also *diaphonics.* — **Di'a-cous'tic**, *a.*

Di'a-crit'ic (-krĭt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. διακριτικός, fr. διά-
Di'a-crit'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } κρίνειν to distinguish; διά through + κρίνειν to separate.] Distinguishing; — applied to marks used to distinguish letters of similar form, or different sounds of the same letter, as, ă, ā, ä, ē, ĕ, ō, ŏ, etc.

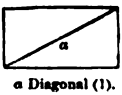
Di'a-dem (-dĕm), *n.* [Gr. διάδημα, fr. διαδεῖν to bind round; διά + δεῖν to bind.] A crown.

Di-ær'e-sis } (dī-ĕr'ē-sĭs), *n.* [L. *diaeresis*, Gr. διαίρε-
Di-er'e-sis } σις, fr. διαιρεῖν to divide; διά + αἱρεῖν to take.] **1.** Separation of one syllable into two; — opposite of *synæresis.* **2.** A mark [¨] over the second of two adjacent vowels, denoting that they are to be pronounced as distinct letters; as, *coöperate, aërial.*

Di'ag-no'sis (dī'ăg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. διάγνωσις, fr. διαγιγνώσκειν to distinguish; διά + γιγνώσκειν to know.] **1.** The discovering disease from its symptoms, and deciding as to its character; decision arrived at. **2.** Scientific description of a species. **3.** Critical scrutiny.

Di'ag-nos'tic (-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or furnishing, a diagnosis. — *n.* Symptom or mark distinguishing one disease from others.

Di-ag'o-nal (dī-ăg'ō-nal), *a.* [L. *diagonalis*, fr. Gr. διαγώνιος from angle to angle; διά + γωνία angle.] Joining two not adjacent angles of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure; running across from corner to corner. — *n.* **1.** A right line drawn from one angle to another not adjacent, of a figure of four or more sides, and dividing it into two parts. **2.** A member, in a framed structure, running obliquely across a panel. **3.** A cloth having diagonal stripes or welts made in the weaving. — **Di-ag'o-nal-ly**, *adv.*



a Diagonal (1).

Di'a-gram (dī'ȧ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. *διάγραμμα*, fr. *διαγράφειν* to mark out by lines; *διά* + *γράφειν* to draw, write.] **1.** A drawing made to illustrate a statement, or facilitate a demonstration; a plan. **2.** A mechanical drawing, as distinguished from an artistical one.

Di'al (dī'ȧl), *n.* [LL. *dialis* daily, fr. L. *dies* day.] **1.** A graduated plate showing the time of day by the shadow of a style or gnomon, or by the hands of a timepiece. **2.** A miner's compass. — *v. t.* **1.** To measure with a dial. **2.** To survey with a dial.

Dial of Timepiece.

Di'a-lect (dī'ȧ-lĕkt), *n.* [Gr. *διάλεκτος*, fr. *διαλέγεσθαι* to discourse. See DIALOGUE.] **1.** Means of expressing thoughts; language; tongue. **2.** The form of speech of a limited region or people; a subdivision of a language; speech characterized by local peculiarities.

Syn. — See LANGUAGE, and IDIOM.

Di'a-lec'tic (-lĕk'tĭk), *n.* Dialectics. — *a.* **1.** Pertaining to dialectics; logical; argumental. **2.** Pertaining to dialects. — **Di'a-lec'tic-al**, *a.*

Di'a-lec-ti'cian (-lĕk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* Logician; reasoner.

Di'a-lec'tics (-lĕk'tĭks), *n.* [*L. dialectica* (sc. *ars*), Gr. *διαλεκτική* (sc. *τέχνη*).] Branch of logic which teaches reasoning; discrimination of truth from error.

Di'al-ing (*-al*-Ing), *n.* [Written also *dialling*.] **1.** Art of constructing dials; science of measuring time by dials. **2.** A method of surveying which determines the bearings of the courses by the circumferentor.

Di-al'o-gist (dī-ăl'ō-jĭst), *n.* **1.** A speaker in a dialogue. **2.** A writer of dialogues. — **Di-al'o-gis'tic**, *a.*

Di'a-logue (dī'ȧ-lôg), *n.* [Gr. *διάλογος*, fr. *διαλέγεσθαι* to converse, *διά* + *λέγειν* to speak.] Conversation between two or more persons.

‖ **Di-al'y-sis** (dī-ăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [L., separation, fr. Gr. *διάλυσις*, fr. *διά* + *λύειν* to loose.] **1.** In grammar, diæresis. **2.** In rhetoric, asyndeton. **3.** In medicine, (*a*) Debility. (*b*) Separation of parts. **4.** The separation of different chemical substances in solution, by means of their unequal diffusion, especially through natural or artificial membranes. — **Di'a-lyt'ic** (dī'ȧ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

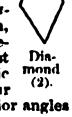
Di'a-mag-net'ic (dī'ȧ-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting, diamagnetism. — *n.* Any substance, as bismuth, glass, phosphorus, etc., differently affected from ordinary magnetic bodies, as iron; that is, which tends to take a position at right angles to the lines of magnetic force, and is repelled by either pole of the magnet.

Di'a-mag'net-ism (-măg'nĕt-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** Science of diamagnetic phenomena and properties of diamagnetic bodies. **2.** Action characterizing diamagnetics.

Di-am'e-ter (-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *διάμετρος*; *διά* + *μέτρον* measure.] **1.** (*a*) Any right line passing through the center of a figure or body, as a circle, conic section, sphere, cube, etc., and terminated by the opposite boundaries; a straight line bisecting a system of parallel chords drawn in a curve. (*b*) A diametral plane. **2.** Width; thickness. — **Di-am'e-tral**, *a.*

aa Diameter.

Di'a-met'ric (dī'ȧ-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a
Di'a-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } diameter; diametral. **2.** As remote as possible. — **Di'a-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*



Diamond (2).

Di'a-mond (dī'ȧ-mŭnd *or* dī'mŭnd), *n.* [F. *diamant*, corrupted fr. L. *adamas*, the hardest iron, diamond, Gr. *ἀδάμας*. See ADAMANT.] **1.** A precious stone, excelling in brilliancy, and the hardest substance known. It is native carbon in isometric crystals. **2.** A geometrical figure, consisting of four equal straight lines, and having two of the interior angles acute and two obtuse; rhombus; lozenge. **3.** One of a suit of playing cards, stamped with the figure of a diamond. **4.** The infield at baseball. **5.** The smallest type commonly used in English printing.

☞ This line is printed in the type called DIAMOND.

Di'a-pa'son (dī'ȧ-pā'zŏn), *n.* [Gr. *διαπασῶν*; *διά* + *πασῶν*, gen. pl. of *πᾶς* all.] **1.** The octave, or interval including all the tones of the diatonic scale. **2.** Concord; harmony. **3.** A stop in the organ.

Di'a-per (dī'ȧ-pẽr), *n.* [OF. *diaspre*, *diapre*, figured cloth, L. *jaspis* a green-colored precious stone. See JASPER.] **1.** A textile fabric (esp. linen or cotton toweling) woven in diaper pattern. See 2. **2.** Surface decoration which consists of the repetition of one or more simple figures evenly spaced. **3.** A towel or napkin. **4.** An infant's breechcloth. — *v. t.* **1.** To ornament (cloth, etc.) with figures arranged in the pattern called diaper. **2.** To put a diaper on (a child).

Di-aph'a-nous (dī-ăf'ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *διαφανής*, fr. *διαφαίνειν* to show or shine through; *διά* + *φαίνειν* to show, to shine.] Allowing light to pass through; translucent; pellucid; clear. — **Di'a-pha-ne'i-ty** (-fȧ-nē'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Di'a-phon'ic (dī'ȧ-fŏn'ĭk), **Di'a-phon'ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *διά* + *φωνή* sound, tone.] Diacoustic.

Di'a-phon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Diacoustics.

‖ **Di'a-pho-re'sis** (-fō-rē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *διαφόρησις*, fr. *διαφορεῖν* to carry through, to throw off by perspiration; *διά* + *φορεῖν* to carry.] Perspiration.

Di'a-pho-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* Promoting perspiration. — *n.* A medicine to increase insensible perspiration.

Di'a-phragm (-frăm), *n.* [Gr. *διάφραγμα*, fr. *διά* + *φραγνύναι* to inclose.] **1.** A dividing membrane. **2.** Muscular partition separating chest and abdomen; midriff.

Di'a-rist (-rĭst), *n.* One who keeps a diary.

Di'ar-rhe'a } (dī'ar-rē'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *διάρροια*, fr. *διά* +
Di'ar-rhoe'a } *ῥεῖν* to flow.] Morbidly profuse discharge from the intestines. — **Di'ar-rhe'al**, **Di'ar-rhoe'al**, **Di'ar-rhet'ic** (-rĕt'ĭk), **Di'ar-rhoet'ic**, *a.*

Di'a-ry (-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *diarium*, fr. *dies* day.] A register of daily events; journal.

Di'a-stase (-stās), *n.* [Gr. *διάστασις* separation, fr. *διά* + *στῆναι*, *ἱστάναι*, to set.] A nitrogenous ferment, converting starch and dextrin into sugar.

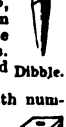
‖ **Di-as'to-le** (dī-ăs'tō-lē), *n.* [Gr. *διαστολή*, fr. *διά* + *στέλλειν* to place.] **1.** The rhythmical expansion of the heart and arteries; — correl. to *systole*, contraction. **2.** A grammatical figure which lengthens a short syllable.

‖ **Di-ath'e-sis** (-ăth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *διάθεσις*, fr. *διά* + *τιθέναι* to place.] Bodily condition predisposing to particular diseases. — **Di'a-thet'ic** (dī'ȧ-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Di'a-ton'ic (dī'ȧ-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *διατονικός*, *διάτονος*, fr. *διατείνειν* to stretch out; *διά* + *τείνειν* to stretch.] Pertaining to the musical scale of eight tones, the eighth of which is the octave of the first.

Di'a-tribe (-trīb), *n.* [Gr. *διατριβή*, fr. *διατρίβειν* to rub away, spend time; *διά* + *τρίβειν* to rub.] A prolonged discussion: strain of abusive language; philippic.

Di-ba'sic (dī-bā'sĭk), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *basic*.] Having two acid hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals, in forming salts; bibasic.



Dibble.

Dib'ble (dĭb'b'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of Prov. E. *dib*, for *dip* to thrust in.] To dip frequently, as in angling. — *v. i.* To plant with a dibble; to make holes in (soil) with a dibble, for planting. — *n.* A pointed implement to make holes in the ground in which to set out plants or to plant seeds.

Dice (dīs), *n.*; *pl.* of DIE. Small cubes with numbered sides; a game played with them. — *v. i.* **1.** To play games with dice. **2.** To ornament with dice. — **Di'cer**, *n.*

Dice.

Di'chro-ism (dī'krō-Iz'm), *n.* [Gr. *δίχροος* two-colored; *δι-* = *δίς* + *χρόα* color.] Property of presenting different colors by transmitted light, when viewed in two different directions.

Di'chro-mat'ic (dī'krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *chromatic.*] **1.** Having two colors. **2.** Having two color varieties or phases differing in color, independently of age or sex, as in certain birds and insects.

Dick'ens (dĭk'ĕnz), *n.* or *interj.* [Perh. contr. of the dim. *devilkins.*] The devil. [A vulgar euphemism.]

Dick'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Akin to Icel. *dekr*, G. *decher*; prob. fr. LL. *dacra* the number ten, L. *decem* ten.] A chaffering or exchange. — *v. i. & t.* To barter. [*U. S.*]

Dick'ey } (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A servant's seat behind a car-
Dick'y } riage. **2.** A false shirt bosom or collar.

Dic'tate (dĭk'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *dictare*, *-tatum*, freq. of *dicere* to say.] **1.** To utter so that another may write down. **2.** To say; to deliver (a command) to a subordinate; to declare with authority; to impose.

Syn. — To suggest; prescribe; enjoin; command; point out; urge; admonish.

— *v. i.* **1.** To speak as a superior; to impose conditions. **2.** To tell what shall be written or said by another. — *n.* An order; authoritative rule or maxim.

Syn. — Command; injunction; direction; impulse.

Dic-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A dictating or prescribing; that which is dictated.

Dic-ta'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who prescribes rules for direction of others. **2.** One invested with absolute authority. — **Dic-ta'tor-ship**, *n.*

Dic'ta-to'ri-al (dĭk'tă-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Absolute. **2.** Dogmatical; overbearing. — **Dic'ta-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

Dic-ta'tress (-tā'trĕs), **Dic-ta'trix**, *n.* A woman who dictates.

Dic'tion (dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dictio*, fr. *dicere*, *dictum*, to say.] Choice of words to express ideas; language.

Syn. — Diction; Style; Phraseology. — *Style* relates both to language and thought; *diction*, to language only; *phraseology*, to the mechanical structure of sentences.

Dic'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *n.* **1.** A book containing the words of a language, arranged alphabetically, with explanations of their meanings; a lexicon; vocabulary; wordbook. **2.** A book containing words belonging to any province of knowledge, arranged alphabetically.

‖ **Dic'tum** (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. Dicta (-tă), E. Dictums (-tŭmz). [L.] **1.** An authoritive statement. **2.** (*a*) A judicial opinion expressed by judges on points not necessarily involved in a case. (*b*) An award.

Did (dĭd), *imp.* of Do.

Di-dac'tic (dĭ-dăk'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. διδακτικός, fr. διδά-
Di-dac'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } σκειν to teach.] Fitted to teach; instructive. — **Di-dac'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Di-dac'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Science of teaching.

Didst (dĭdst), *2d pers. sing. imp.* of Do.

Die (dī), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Died (dīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dying.] [OE. *deyen*, *dien*, of Scand. origin.] **1.** To pass from an animate to a lifeless state; to cease to live; to expire; to perish. **2.** To cease; to become extinct; to be extinguished. **3.** To faint; to languish, with weakness, discouragement, love, etc. **4.** To become indifferent. **5.** To recede and grow fainter; to vanish.

Syn. — To expire; decease; perish; depart; vanish.

Die, *n.*; *pl.*, in 1, Dice (dīs); in 2 & 3, Dies (dīz). [F. *dé*, fr. L. *datus* given, thrown, p. p. of *dare* to give, throw. See Date point of time.] **1.** A small numbered cube, used in gaming. See Dice. **2.** That part of a pedestal between base and cornice; dado. **3.** A metal block, stamp, or plate, for punching holes, forming screw threads on bolts, etc.

‖ **Di-ær'e-sis** (dī-ĕr'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Diæresis.

Di'et (dī'ĕt), *n.* [Gr. δίαιτα manner of living.] **1.** What is eaten and drunk habitually; food; fare. **2.** A course of food adapted to a particular state of health. — *v. t. & i.* To feed sparingly, or by prescribed rules.

Di'et, *n.* [LL. *dieta*, *diaeta*, an assembly, a day's journey; L. *dies* day.] A legislative assembly in Germany, Poland, and other European countries; council.

Di'et-a-ry (-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to diet or rules of diet. — *n.* A rule of diet; fixed allowance of food.

Di'e-tet'ics (dī'ĕ-tĕt'ĭks), *n.* Medical or hygienic art of diet; rules for diet. — **Di'e-tet'ic, Di'e-tet'ic-al**, *a.*

Dif'fer (dĭf'ẽr), *v. i.* [L. *differre*; *dif-* = *dis* + *ferre* to bear, carry.] **1.** To be or stand apart; to disagree; to be distinguished. **2.** To quarrel; to dispute.

Syn. — To vary; disagree; dissent; dispute; contend; oppose; wrangle. — To Differ with, Differ from. Both *differ from* and *differ with* are used of opinions; as, "I *differ from* you or *with* you in that opinion." In cases expressing simple unlikeness, *differ from* is used.

Dif'fer-ence, *n.* **1.** A differing; state or measure of being unlike; distinction; variation. **2.** Disagreement in opinion; quarrel; matter in controversy. **3.** Mark of distinction; specific attribute. **4.** The quantity by which one quantity differs from another; remainder left after subtracting one from the other. — *v. t.* To distinguish.

Syn. — Distinction; dissimilarity; dissimilitude; variation; diversity; variety; contrariety; disagreement; contention; dispute; quarrel; wrangle; strife.

Dif'fer-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *differens*, *-entis.*] **1.** Distinct; separate; not the same; other. **2.** Unlike; dissimilar. — **Dif'fer-ent-ly**, *adv.*

Dif'fer-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* **1.** Relating to or indicating a difference; discriminating; special. **2.** Pertaining to a (mathematical) differential. — *n.* An increment, usually an indefinitely small one, given to a variable quantity.

Dif'fer-en'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To distinguish; to specialize. **2.** To discriminate. **3.** To obtain the differential, or differential coefficient, of (an algebraic expression, equation, etc.). — *v. i.* To acquire a distinct and separate character. — **Dif'fer-en'ti-a'tion**, *n.*

Dif'fi-cult (dĭf'ĭ-kŭlt), *a.* **1.** Hard to do or to make; not easy. **2.** Hard to manage or to please; austere; stubborn. — **Dif'fi-cult-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Arduous; painful; crabbed; perplexed; laborious; unaccommodating; troublesome. See Arduous.

Dif'fi-cul-ty (-kŭl-tĭ), *n.* [L. *difficultas*, fr. *difficilis* difficult; *dif-* = *dis* + *facilis* easy.] **1.** The being difficult, or hard to do. **2.** An obstacle; impediment. **3.** A controversy; objection. **4.** Embarrassment of affairs.

Syn. — Embarrassment; perplexity; exigency; distress; trouble; trial; objection; cavil. See Impediment.

Dif'fi-dence (-dens), *n.* A being diffident; want of confidence; lack of self-reliance; modest reserve.

Syn. — Distrust; suspicion; doubt; fear; timidity; hesitation. See Humility, and Bashfulness.

Dif'fi-dent, *a.* [L. *diffidens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *diffidere*; *dif-* = *dis-* + *fidere* to trust.] Wanting confidence; timid. — **Dif'fi-dent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Distrustful; suspicious; modest; bashful.

Dif-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* [L. *diffundere*, *-fusum*, to diffuse; *dif-* = *dis-* + *fundere* to pour. See Fuse to melt.] To pour out and cause to spread in all directions.

Syn. — To expand; spread; circulate; extend; scatter; disperse; disseminate; publish; proclaim.

Dif-fuse' (-fūs'), *a.* Poured out; widely spread; copious. — **Dif-fuse'ly**, *adv.* — **Dif-fuse'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Verbose; copious; full. See Prolix.

Dif-fu'si-ble (-fū'zĭ-bl), *a.* Capable of spreading. — **Dif-fu'si-ble-ness, Dif-fu'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Dif-fu'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* A diffusing, or being diffused.

Syn. — Extension; spread; propagation; circulation.

Dif-fu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Spreading every way by flowing. — **Dif-fu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Dif-fu'sive-ness**, *n.*

Dig (dĭg), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dug (dŭg) or Digged (dĭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Digging.] **1.** To turn up (earth) with a spade or hoe. **2.** To get or form by digging. **3.** To work like a digger; to study ploddingly and laboriously. [*Cant, U. S.*] — *n.* **1.** A thrust; poke. **2.** A plodding student. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Di-gam'ma (dī-găm'mă), *n.* A letter (F, ϝ) of the Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse.

Di-gest' (dĭ-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *digerere*, *-gestum*; *di-* = *dis-* + *gerere* to carry, wear.] **1.** To distribute methodically; to classify. **2.** To separate (food), in its passage through the alimentary canal, for conversion into blood.

3. To reduce to a plan or method. 4. To bear patiently. — *v. i.* 1. To undergo digestion. 2. To suppurate.

Di'gest (dī'jĕst), *n.* [L. *digestum*, pl. *digesta*, neut., fr. *digestus*, p. p.] That which is digested and arranged; a compilation of statutes; summary of laws.

Di-gest'or, Di-gest'or (dĭ-jĕst'ẽr), *n.* 1. One who digests. 2. A medicine or food that aids digestion. 3. A closed vessel, for heating and softening bones, etc.

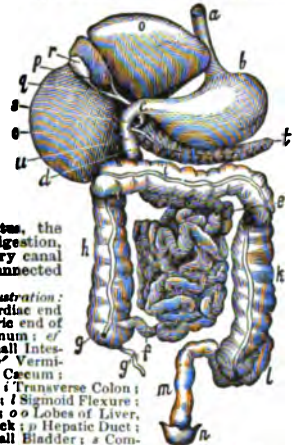
Di-gest'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being digested. — **Di-gest'i-ble-ness, Di-gest'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Di-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn; 26), *n.* [F.; L. *digestio.*] 1. A digesting; classification; thoughtful consideration. 2. Conversion of food, in the stomach and intestines, into products capable of being absorbed by the blood. 3. Generation of pus; suppuration.

Di-gest'ive (-jĕst'ĭv), *a.* Pertaining to digestion; causing or promoting digestion. — *n.* A food or medicine which aids digestion.

Digestive apparatus, the organs of food digestion, esp. the alimentary canal and glands connected with it.

Description of Illustration: *a* Esophagus; *b* Cardiac end of stomach; *c* Pyloric end of stomach; *d* Duodenum; *e* Convolutions of small Intestines; *g* Cæcum; *g'* Vermiform Appendage of Cæcum; *h* Ascending Colon; *i* Transverse Colon; *k* Descending Colon; *l* Sigmoid Flexure; *m* Rectum; *n* Anus; *o o* Lobes of Liver, raised and turned back; *p* Hepatic Duct; *q* Cystic Duct; *r* Gall Bladder; *s* Common Bile Duct; *t* Pancreas; *u* Pancreatic Duct, entering the duodenum with the common bile duct.



Diagrammatic figure of Digestive Organs of Man, seen from ventral side.

Dig'ger (dĭg'gẽr), *n.* One that digs.

Dight (dīt), *v. t.* [AS. *dihtan.*] To adorn. [*Archaic*]

Dig'it (dĭj'ĭt), *n.* [L. *digitus* finger.] 1. A finger or toe. 2. A finger's breadth; three fourths of an inch. 3. One of the ten figures, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, expressing numbers. 4. One twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon. — **Dig'i-tal,** *a.*

Dig'i-tate (dĭj'ĭ-tāt), **Dig'i-ta'ted,** *a.* [L. *digitatus* having fingers.] Having leaflets arranged, like the fingers of the hand, at the extremity of a stem or petiole; characterized by digitation. — **Dig'i-ta'tion,** *n.*

Digitate Leaf.

Dig'i-ti-grade (-tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *digitus* + *gradi* to step, walk.] Walking on the toes. — *n.* An animal that walks on its toes, as the cat, lion, wolf, etc.; — distinguished from a *plantigrade,* which walks on the palm of the foot.

Dig'ni-fy (dĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [OF. *dignifier*, fr. L. *dignus* worthy + *facere* (in comp.), *facere* to make.] To invest with dignity or honor; to make illustrious.

Syn. — To exalt; elevate; advance; honor; ennoble.

Dig'ni-ta-ry (-tā-rĭ), *n.* [F. *dignitaire*, fr. L. *dignitas.*] One of exalted rank, position, or honor.

Dig'ni-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *dignetē*, L. *dignitas*, fr. *dignus.*] 1. The being worthy or honorable; elevation of mind or character. 2. Elevation; grandeur. 3. Elevated rank; high office; preferment. 4. Loftiness and grace; stateliness. 5. One of high rank; a dignitary.

Syn. — See Decorum.

Di'graph (dī'grăf), *n.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + γραφή a writing, γράφειν to write.] Two characters combined to express a single sound; as *ea* in *head*, or *th* in *bath.*

Di-gress' (dĭ-grĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *digredi, -gressus*, to deviate; *di-* = *dis-* + *gradi* to walk.] To turn aside; to deviate; to swerve. — **Di-gres'sion,** *n.* — **Di-gres'sion-al** (-*al*), **Di-gress'ive,** *a.* — **Di-gress'ive-ly,** *adv.*

Dike (dīk), *n.* [AS. *dīc*; akin to D. *dijk* dike.] 1. A ditch. 2. An embankment to prevent inundation; levee. — *v. t.* To surround, secure, or drain by a dike or ditch.

Di-lap'i-date (dĭ-lăp'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *dilapidare* to scatter like stones; *di-* = *dis-* + *lapidare* to throw stones, fr. *lapis* a stone.] To bring into decay by misuse or through neglect; to waste. — *v. i.* To get out of repair; to become decayed. — **Di-lap'i-da'tion,** *n.*

Di-lat'a-ble (-lāt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of expansion; that may be dilated; — opposed to *contractible.*

Dil'a-ta'tion (dĭl'ă-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A dilating; expansion. 2. An enlargement of a physical organ.

Di-late' (dĭ-lāt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *dilatare.*] To expand; to distend; to swell; — opposed to *contract.* — **Di-la'tion,** *n.*

Syn. — To expand; swell; distend; expatiate.

Di-lat'or, *n.* 1. One that widens or expands. 2. A muscle that dilates any part.

Dil'a-to-ry (dĭl'ă-tŭ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *dilatorius*, fr. *dilator* a delayer, fr. *dilatus*, used as p. p. of *differre* to defer, delay.] 1. Inclined to defer or put off what ought to be done at once; given to procrastination. 2. Tardy; slow. — **Dil'a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **Dil'a-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Slow; delaying; sluggish; inactive; loitering; behindhand; backward; procrastinating. See Slow.

Di-lem'ma (dĭ-lĕm'mă), *n.* [L.; Gr. δίλημμα; δι- = δίς twice + λαμβάνειν to take. See Lemma.] 1. An argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives, but is equally conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses. 2. A vexatious predicament.

Dil'et-tant' (dĭl'ĕt-tănt'), *a. & n.* Amateur.

‖ **Dil'et-tan'te** (dĭl'ĕt-tän'tē *or* dĕ'lĕt-tän'tē), *n.; pl.* Dilettanti (-tē). [It., fr. L. *delectare* to delight.] A lover of the fine arts; an amateur who follows an art or branch of knowledge for amusement only.

Dil'i-gence (dĭl'ĭ-jens), *n.* [F.; L. *diligentia.*] The being diligent; careful attention; — opp. of *negligence.*

Syn. — Diligence; Industry; attention; assiduity; sedulousness; earnestness; constancy; heed; care; caution. — *Industry* implies habitual devotion to labor for some valuable end. *Diligence* denotes application to some specific object which has a strong hold on one's interests.

‖ **Di'li-gence'** (dē'lē-zhänsʹ), *n.* French stagecoach.

Dil'i-gent (dĭl'ĭ-jent), *a.* [F.; L. *diligens, -entis*, p. pr. of *diligere, -lectum*, to prefer; *di-* = *dis-* + *legere* to choose.] 1. Prosecuted with careful effort; painstaking; not negligent. 2. Interestedly and perseveringly attentive; earnest in application. — **Dil'i-gent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Active; assiduous; sedulous; laborious.

Dill (dĭl), *n.* [AS. *dile*; akin to D. & G. *dille.*] An herb bearing warming, pungent, and aromatic seeds.

Dil'ly-dal'ly (dĭl'ĭ-dăl'ĭ), *v. i.* To loiter or trifle.

Dil'u-ent (-ū-ent), *a.* [L. *diluens*, p. pr. of *diluere.* See Dilute.] Diluting; making thinner or weaker by admixture, esp. of water. — *n.* That which dilutes.

Di-lute' (dĭ-lūt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *diluere, -lutum*, to wash away, dilute; *di-* = *dis-* + *luere*, equiv. to *lavare* to wash, lave.] 1. To thin by mixture with something; to weaken. — *a.* Diluted; thin; weak. — **Di-lu'tion,** *n.*

Di-lu'vi-al (-lū'vĭ-*al*), **Di-lu'vi-an,** *a.* [L. *diluvialis*, fr. *diluvium.*] 1. Pertaining to a flood, esp. to the deluge in Noah's time. 2. Effected by a deluge.

Di-lu'vi-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L.] Deposit of loam, sand, etc., caused by action of water or glacial ice.

Dim (dĭm), *a.* [AS.] 1. Not bright or clear; indistinct. 2. Of obscure vision or weak perception.

Dim (dĭm), *v. t.* **1.** To render dim; to obscure; to eclipse. **2.** To darken the senses of. — *v. i.* To grow dim.

Dime (dīm), *n.* [F. *dîme* tithe, fr. L. *decem* ten.] A silver coin of the United States, worth 10 cents.

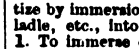
Di-men'sion (dĭ-mĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dimensio; di-* = *dis-* + *metiri* to measure.] **1.** Measure in a single line; extension. **2.** Extent; scope; importance.

Di-mid'i-ate (-mĭd'ĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *dimidiare, -atum*, to halve, fr. *dimidius* half.] Divided into two equal parts.

Di-min'ish (-mĭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [Pref. *di-* (= L. *dis-*) + *minish.*] **1.** To make smaller; — opp. to *augment* or *increase*. **2.** To lessen the authority or dignity of; to weaken. **3.** To make smaller by a half step; to make (a musical interval) less than minor. **4.** To take away; to subtract. — *v. i.* To lessen.

Syn. — To abate; reduce; contract. See DECREASE.

Di-min'u-en'do (dĭ-mĭn'ū-ĕn'dō), *adv.* [It., p. pr. of *diminuire* to diminish.] In a gradually diminishing manner; with abatement of tone, decrescendo; — expressed on the staff by *Dim.*, or *Dimin.*, or the sign.



Diminuendo.

Dim'i-nu'tion (dĭm'ĭ-nū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A diminishing, or making or becoming less; — opp. to *augmentation* or *increase*. **2.** Degradation; abasement.

Di-min'u-tive (dĭ-mĭn'ū-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Below the average size; little. **2.** Expressing diminution. — *n.* **1.** A small or insignificant thing. **2.** A derivative from a noun, denoting a small or young object. — **Di-min'u-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Di-min'u-tive-ness**, *n.*

Dim'is-so-ry (dĭm'ĭs-sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *dimissorius; di-* = *dis-* + *mittere* to send.] Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction; allowing, or granting, to depart.

Dim'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. δίμιτος; δι- = δίς + μίτος a thread of the warp.] Cotton cloth, plain or twilled.

Dim'ly, *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner.

Dim'mish (-mĭsh), *a.* Somewhat dim.

Dim'ness, *n.* **1.** The being dim; obscurity. **2.** Dullness of vision or of intellectual perception.

Syn. — Darkness; obscurity; gloom. See DARKNESS.

Di'morph (dī'môrf), *n.* [Gr. δίμορφος two-formed; δίς + μορφή form.] Either one of two distinct forms of a substance. — **Di-mor'phic, Di-mor'phous**, *a.* — **Di-mor'phism** (-môr'fĭz'm), *n.*

Dim'ple (dĭm'p'l), *n.* [Prob. a nasalized dim. of *dip.*] A slight natural depression on the surface of the body, esp. on the cheek or chin. — *v. t.* & *i.* To form dimples.

Din (dĭn), *n.* [AS. *dyne, dyn; dynian* to resound.] Loud, confused, harsh noise. — *v. t.* & *i.* To clamor.

Dine (dīn), *v. i.* [F. *dîner*, LL. *dimare; dis-* + L. *jejunare*, fr. *jejunus* fasting.] To eat the principal regular meal of the day. — *v. t.* To give a dinner to; to feed.

Ding (dĭng), *v. t.* & *i.* [Akin to AS. *dencgan* to knock.] To sound or ring; to clang. — *n.* A thump or stroke, esp. of a bell.

Ding'dong' (dĭng'dŏng'), *n.* Sound of repeated strokes on a bell, etc.; a monotonous sound.

Din'gey, Din'gy, Din'ghy, *n.* [Bengalee *dingi.*] **1.** A boat used in the East Indies. [Written also *dinghey.*] **2.** A ship's smallest boat.

Din'gle (dĭn'g'l), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] Small dell.

Din'gy (dĭn'jĭ), *a.* [Prob. fr. *dung.*] Soiled; sullied; dark brown; dirty. — **Din'gi-ness**, *n.*

Din'ner (-nẽr), *n.* [F. *dîner*, fr. *dîner* to dine.] **1.** Principal meal of the day. **2.** An entertainment; feast.

Dint (dĭnt), *n.* [AS. *dynt.*] **1.** Mark left by a blow; dent. **2.** Force; power. — *v. t.* To dent.

Di-oc'e-san (dī-ŏs'ē-sən *or* dĭ'ō-sē'sən), *a.* Pertaining to a diocese. — *n.* **1.** A bishop, viewed in relation to his diocese. **2.** *pl.* Clergy or people of a diocese.

Di'o-cese (dī'ō-sēs), *n.* [L. *dioecesis*, fr. Gr. διοίκησις, fr. διοικεῖν to keep house, manage; διά through + οἰκεῖν to manage a household, οἶκος house.] District in which a bishop exercises ecclesiastical authority.

Di-op'tric (dī-ŏp'trĭk), **Di-op'tric-al** (-trĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. διοπτρικός pert. to the διόπτρα instrument for taking altitudes; δι- = διά through + root of ὄψομαι I shall see.] Pertaining to dioptrics; refractive.

Di-op'trics (-trĭks), *n.* [Gr. τὰ διοπτρικά.] Science of the refraction of light; — distinguished from *catoptrics*, which refers to *reflected* light.

Di'o-ra'ma (dī'ō-rä'mä), *n.* [Gr. διορᾶν to see through; δι- = διά + ὁρᾶν to see.] An exhibition of a painting through a large opening, with contrivances for producing scenic effect.

Di-ox'ide (dī-ŏks'īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* An oxide containing two atoms of oxygen in each molecule; binoxide.

Dip (dĭp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIPPED (dĭpt) or DIPT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIPPING.] [AS. *dyppan*; akin to *dēpan* to baptize, and to E. *dive.*] **1.** To plunge or immerse; to insert into a fluid and withdraw again. **2.** To baptize by immersion. **3.** To take out, by dipping a dipper, ladle, etc., into a fluid and removing a part. — *v. i.* **1.** To immerse one's self in a liquid; to sink. **2.** To plunge a dipper, ladle, etc., into a liquid or soft substance and remove a part. **3.** To penetrate. **4.** To enter slightly; — followed by *in* or *into*. **5.** To incline downward from the plane of the horizon. — *n.* **1.** A dipping into a liquid. **2.** Inclination downward; slope; pitch. **3.** A dipped candle. [*Colloq.*]

Diph-the'ri-a (dĭf-thē'rĭ-ä *or* dĭp-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διφθέρα leather (hence, membrane).] A dangerous contagious disease in which the air passages, esp. the throat, become coated with a false membrane. — **Diph-the'ri-al, Diph-ther'ic** (-thĕr'ĭk), **Diph'the-rit'ic** (-thē-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Diph'thong (dĭf'thông *or* dĭp'-), *n.* [Gr. δίφθογγος; δι- = δίς + φθόγγος sound.] (*a*) A union of two vowel sounds in one syllable; as, *oi* in *noise*; — a *proper diphthong*. (*b*) A vowel diagraph; union of two vowels, only one of them being sounded; as, *eo* in *people*; — an *improper diphthong*. — **Diph-thon'gal** (-thŏn'gal), **Diph-thong'ic** (-thŏng'ĭk), *a.*

Di-plo'ma (dĭ-plō'mä), *n.* [Gr. δίπλωμα, fr. διπλοῦν to double.] A writing conferring some privilege or power; document attesting a degree conferred.

Di-plo'ma-cy (-sĭ), *n.* [F. *diplomatie.*] **1.** The conducting negotiations between nations. **2.** Skill in securing advantages; tact.

Dip'lo-mat (dĭp'lō-măt), **Dip'lo-mate** (-māt), *n.* A **Dip'lo-mat'ic** (-mät'ĭk), **Dip'lo-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to diplomacy; relating to the foreign ministers at a court, called the *diplomatic body*. **2.** Dexterous; artful. **3.** Pertaining to diplomatics.

[diplomatist.]

Dip'lo-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science of diplomas, or art of deciphering ancient writings; paleography.

Di-plo'ma-tist (dĭ-plō'mä-tĭst), *n.* One employed in, or skilled in, diplomacy; a diplomat.

Dip'per (dĭp'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One that dips; a ladle. **2.** A water bird of several kinds.

Dip'so-ma'ni-a (-sō-mā'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίψα thirst + μανία mania.] Morbid craving for alcoholic liquors. — **Dip'so-ma'ni-ac**, *n.*

‖ **Dip'te-ra** (-tē-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίπτερος with two wings, δι- = δίς + πτερόν feather, wing.] An order of insects having only two functional wings and two balancers, as the house fly, mosquito, etc. — **Dip'ter-an**, *n.* — **Dip'ter-ous**, *a.*

One of the Diptera (Horse-fly, *Tabanus lineola*). Nat. size.

Dip'ter-al (-al), *a.* **1.** Having two wings only; belonging to the Diptera. **2.** Having a double row of columns on each side; — said of a classic temple.

Dire (dīr), *a.* [L. *dirus.*] Ill-boding; terrible.

Di-rect' (dĭ-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *dirigere, -rectum*, to direct.] **1.** Straight; leading by the shortest way to a point or

end. **2. Straightforward**; sincere. **3.** Plain; unambiguous. **4.** In the line of descent; not collateral. — *v. t.* **1.** To arrange in a direct or straight line; to point; to aim. **2.** To show to (any one), as the direct way; to guide. **3.** To regulate; to govern. **4.** To order. **5.** To put a direction or address upon. — *v. t.* To give direction; to act as guide. — *n.* A character, thus [ ], placed at the end of a staff in music, on the line or space of the first note of the next staff, to apprise the performer of its situation. — **Di-rect'or** (dĭ-rĕkt'ẽr), *n.* — **Di-rect'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — To guide; lead; conduct; manage; command.

Di-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A directing, guiding, or ordering; management. **2.** Authoritative instruction. **3.** The name and residence of a person written upon the thing sent to him; address. **4.** The course upon which anything is moving, lying, or pointing; aim. **5.** Body of managers of a corporation or enterprise.

Syn. — Direction; Control; Command; Order; administration; guidance; management; superintendence; oversight; government; guide; clew. — *Control* is negative, denoting power to restrain; *command* is positive, implying a right to enforce obedience; *directions* contain instructions how to act. *Order* is more authoritative than *direction*.

Di-rect'ive (-rĕk'tĭv), *a.* [LL. *directivus.*] Having power to direct; tending to direct, guide, or govern.

Di-rect'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a direct manner; in a straight line or course. **2.** In a straightforward way; by direct means. **3.** Without ambiguity; in express terms. **4.** Exactly; just. **5.** Straightforwardly; honestly. **6.** Immediately; without delay.

Syn. — Directly; Immediately; Instantly; Instantaneously; forthwith; straightway; soon; promptly; openly; expressly. — *Directly* denotes, without any delay or diversion of attention; *immediately* implies, without any interposition of other occupation; *instantly* implies, without any intervention of time. *Instantaneously*, like *instantly*, marks an interval too small to be appreciable.

Di-rect'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that directs or orders. **2.** One appointed to manage the affairs of a company. **3.** A part of a machine directing its action.

Di-rect'o-rate (-ẽ-rĕt), *n.* Office of director; a body of directors taken jointly.

Di-rec-to'ri-al (dĭ-rĕk-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, a director or guide. [or; directorate.

Di-rect'or-ship, *n.* The condition or office of a direct-

Di-rect'o-ry (-ẽ-rĭ), *a.* Containing directions; enjoining. — *n.* **1.** A collection of rules or ordinances, esp. for conduct of worship. **2.** Book containing addresses of the inhabitants of a place. **3.** A board of management.

Di-rect'ress, *n.* A woman who directs.

Dire'ful (dīr'fụl), *a.* Dire; woeful. — **Dire'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Dire'ful-ness**, *n.*

Dirge (dẽrj), *n.* [Contr. of L. *dirige*, direct thou, first word of the funeral Psalm v. 8.] A funeral hymn.

Dirk (dẽrk), *n.* [Ir. *duirc.*] A dagger. — *v. t.* To stab.

Dirt (dẽrt), *n.* [Akin to Icel. *drit* excrement.] Any filthy substance; earth. — *v. t.* To make filthy; to dirty.

Dirt'y (dẽr'tĭ), *a.* **1.** Defiled with dirt; foul; nasty. **2.** Sordid; groveling. **3.** Sleety; stormy. — *v. t.* **1.** To foul; to soil. **2.** To tarnish; to scandalize (reputation, character, etc.). — **Dirt'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Dirt'i-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See Nasty.

Dis'a-bil'i-ty (dĭs'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being disabled; lack of power, etc. **2.** Legal incapacity.

Syn. — Disability; Inability; weakness; incompetence; impotence; incapacity; incompetency; disqualification. — *Inability* is an inherent want of power to perform the thing in question; *disability* arises from some *deprivation* of the needed competency.

Dis-a'ble (-ā'b'l), *v. t.* To render unable or incapable; to destroy the force or power of action of; to impair.

Syn. — To weaken; unfit; disqualify; incapacitate.

Dis'a-buse' (-ȧ-būz'), *v. t.* To undeceive; to set right.

Dis'ac-cus'tom (-ȧk-kŭs'tŭm), *v. t.* To destroy the force of habit in; to wean from a custom.

Dis'ad-van'tage (dĭs'ȧd-vȧn'tāj; 2, 87), *n.* **1.** Deprivation of advantage; that which hinders success, or causes injury. **2.** Prejudice to interest, fame, credit, etc. — *v. t.* To harm. — **Dis-ad'van-ta'geous**, *a.* — **Dis-ad'van-ta'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-ad'van-ta'geous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Detriment; injury; hurt; loss; damage.

Dis'af-fect' (-ȧf-fĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To alienate the affection of; to discontent. **2.** To disorder.

Dis'af-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* The being disaffected.

Syn. — Dislike; disgust; discontent; unfriendliness.

Dis'af-firm' (-fẽrm'), *v. t.* **1.** To assert the contrary of; to contradict. **2.** To annul (a judicial decision) by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal. — **Dis'af-firm'ance, Dis-af'fir-ma'tion**, *n.*

Dis'a-gree' (-ȧ-grē'), *v. i.* **1.** To fail to agree; to differ. **2.** To quarrel. **3.** To be unsuited or unfit.

Dis'a-gree'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Not agreeable or congruous; unsuitable. **2.** Offensive; unpleasant. — **Dis'a-gree'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Dis'a-gree'a-bly**, *adv.*

Dis'a-gree'ment, *n.* **1.** A disagreeing or being disagreed; diversity. **2.** A falling out; controversy.

Syn. — Difference; diversity; unlikeness; variance; dissent; division; dispute; jar; wrangle; discord.

Dis'al-low' (-ȧl-lou'), *v. t.* To refuse to allow; to disown and reject. — **Dis'al-low'a-ble**, *a.*

Dis'al-low'ance (-*ans*), *n.* A disallowing; rejection.

Syn. — Disapprobation; censure; rejection.

Dis-an'i-mate (-ȧn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* To deprive of spirit.

Dis'an-nul' (-ȧn-nŭl'), *v. t.* To annul completely.

Dis'ap-pear' (-ȧp-pēr'), *v. i.* **1.** To cease to appear; to vanish. **2.** To cease to exist. — **Dis'ap-pear'ance**, *n.*

Dis'ap-point' (-point'), *v. t.* [OF. *desapointier*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *apointier* to appoint.] **1.** To defeat of expectation, hope, or attainment. **2.** To hinder of result.

Syn. — To fail; balk; foil; defeat. See Tantalize.

Dis'ap-point'ment, *n.* **1.** A disappointing or being disappointed. **2.** That which disappoints.

Syn. — Miscarriage; frustration; balk.

Dis-ap'pro-ba'tion (-ȧp'prō-bā'shŭn), *n.* A disapproving; condemnation of what is wrong or inexpedient.

Dis'ap-prove' (-prōōv'), *v. t.* **1.** To pass unfavorable judgment upon; to regard as wrong, unsuitable, or inexpedient; to censure. **2.** To decline to sanction. — **Dis'ap-prov'al**, *n.* — **Dis'ap-prov'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-arm' (dĭs-ȧrm' *or* dĭz-), *v. t.* [F. *désarmer*; pref. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *armer* to arm.] **1.** To deprive of arms; to render defenseless. **2.** To deprive of the means or disposition to harm. — **Dis-arm'a-ment**, *n.*

Dis'ar-range' (-ȧr-rānj'), *v. t.* To disturb the order or arrangement of. — **Dis'ar-range'ment**, *n.*

Dis'ar-ray' (-ȧr-rā'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis-* + *array*, v.] **1.** To disorder; to break the array of. **2.** To undress. — *n.* **1.** Want of array; confusion. **2.** Confused attire.

Dis-as'ter (dĭz-ȧs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *désastre*; pref. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *astre* star, L. *astrum.*] An unfortunate event; misfortune. — **Dis-as'trous**, *a.* — **Dis-as'trous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See Calamity.

Dis'a-vow' (dĭs'ȧ-vou'), *v. t.* [F. *désavouer*; pref. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *avouer* to avow.] **1.** To refuse strongly to own or acknowledge; to disclaim. **2.** To show the contrary of; to disprove. — **Dis'a-vow'al**, *n.*

Dis-band' (-bȧnd'), *v. t. & i.* To disunite; to scatter; to retire from military service. — **Dis-band'ment**, *n.*

Dis'be-lief' (-bē-lēf'), *n.* A disbelieving; persuasion that an opinion or assertion is not true; refusal of assent.

Syn. — Disbelief; Unbelief; distrust; incredulity; doubt; skepticism. — *Unbelief* is a mere failure to admit; *disbelief* is positive rejection.

Dis'be-lieve' (-bē-lēv'), *v. t.* To refuse belief to.

Dis'be-liev'er (-ẽr), *n.* An unbeliever; an infidel.

Dis-bur'den (-bûr'd'n), *v. t. & i.* To rid of a burden.

Syn. — To unload; unburden; discharge; free.

Dis-burse' (-bûrs'), *v. t.* [OF. *desbourser*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *bourse* purse.] To pay out; to expend. — **Dis-burse'ment**, *n.*

Disc (dĭsk), *n.* [See DISK, DISH.] A disk; a flat round plate; a circular structure in plants or animals.

Dis'cant (dĭs'kănt), *n.* Descant.

Dis-card' (-kärd'), *v. t.* 1. To throw (a card or cards) out of one's hand, as superfluous. 2. To cast off as useless. — *n.* A discarding; the card or cards discarded.

Syn. — To dismiss; displace; discharge; cashier.

Dis-cern' (dĭz-zûrn'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *discerner*, L. *discernere, -cretum; dis-* + *cernere* to distinguish.] 1. To see and identify by noting differences. 2. To recognize.

Syn. — To perceive; distinguish; discover; penetrate; discriminate; espy; descry; detect. See PERCEIVE.

Dis-cern'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being discerned. — **Dis-cern'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Dis-cern'i-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Perceptible; apparent; evident; manifest.

Dis-cern'ing, *a.* Acute; shrewd; sagacious.

Dis-cern'ment, *n.* 1. A discerning. 2. Faculty by which the mind distinguishes one thing from another.

Syn. — DISCERNMENT; PENETRATION; DISCRIMINATION; judgment; acuteness; sagacity; insight. — *Discernment* is keenness and accuracy of mental vision; *penetration* is the power of seeing deeply into a subject in spite of everything that intercepts the view; *discrimination* is a capacity of tracing out minute distinctions.

Dis-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* [OF. *deschargier;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *chargier*, F. *charger*. See CHARGE.] 1. To relieve of a charge, load, or burden; to unload. 2. To let go the charge of (a bow, firearms, etc.); to relieve from a state of tension. 3. To relieve of (a debt, accusation, etc.); to absolve; to clear. 4. To relieve of office or employment; to dismiss. 5. To release legally from confinement. 6. To shoot. 7. To annul; to dismiss. 8. To throw off the obligation of (a debt, duty, trust, etc.); to perform (an office, or part). 9. To give forth; to utter. — *v. i.* To unload; to emit fluid or other contents.

Syn. — See DELIVER.

— *n.* 1. A discharging or unloading. 2. Firing off: explosion. 3. A relieving of an obligation, etc.; acquittance. 4. Release or dismissal from office, etc. 5. Liberation; acquittal. 6. A flowing or issuing out; vent; evacuation; matter emitted.

Dis-char'ger, *n.* One that discharges; instrument for discharging a Leyden jar, or electrical battery.

Dis-ci'ple (-sī'p'l), *n.* [OE. & OF.; fr. L. *discipulus*, fr. *discere* to learn.] One instructed by another; a learner; an adherent in doctrine. — **Dis-ci'ple-ship**, *n.*

Syn. — Learner; scholar; pupil; follower; adherent.

Dis'ci-plin-a-ble (dĭs'sĭ-plĭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* 1. Capable of being improved by training. 2. Liable to be disciplined.

Dis'ci-plin-a'ri-an (-ā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to discipline. — *n.* One who enforces rigid discipline.

Dis'ci-plin-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

Dis'ci-pline (-plĭn), *n.* [F.; L. *disciplina*, fr. *discipulus*.] 1. Treatment suited to a disciple or learner; education; training; drill. 2. Subjection to rule; obedience. 3. Severe training; instruction by suffering, etc. 4. Chastisement; correction. 5. A system of essential ecclesiastical rules.

Syn. — Education; training; culture; punishment. — *v. t.* 1. To educate; to train. 2. To accustom to regular action; to drill. 3. To improve by corrective methods. 4. To inflict ecclesiastical penalties upon.

Syn. — To train; form; bring up; correct; punish.

Dis-claim' (-klām'), *v. t.* 1. To renounce claim to; to deny ownership of, or responsibility for; to reject. 2. To relinquish a claim; to disavow another's claim; to decline accepting (an estate, interest, office, etc.).

Syn. — To disown; disavow; renounce; repudiate.

Dis-claim'er, *n.* 1. One who disclaims or renounces. 2. A denial, disavowal, or renunciation. 3. A public disavowal of pretensions, claims, opinions, etc.

Dis-close' (-klōz'), *v. t.* [OF. *desclos*, p. p. of *desclore* to open; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *clore* (L. *claudere*) to shut.] 1. To unclose; to open; to uncover. 2. To expose to view; to reveal. 3. To make known (something secret).

Syn. — To uncover; discover; divulge; tell; utter.

Dis-clo'sure (dĭs-klō'zhŭr; 40), *n.* 1. A disclosing or revealing; exposure. 2. That which is revealed.

Dis'coid (dĭs'koĭd), *a.* [Gr. δισκοειδής quoit-shaped; δίσκος disk + εἶδος form.] Formed like a disk, as univalve shells having the whorls in one plane, forming a disk. — *n.* Anything formed like a discus or disk; a discoid shell. — **Dis-coid'al**, *a.*

Discoid flower, a compound flower, consisting of tubular florets only, as a tansy, lacking the rays seen in the daisy and sunflower.

Discoid Flowers.

Dis-col'or (-kŭl'ẽr), *v. t.* [L. *dis-* + *colorare, -atum*, to color, *color* color.] [Written also *discolour*.] To alter the color of; to tinge.

Dis-col'or-a'tion, *n.* 1. A being discolored. 2. A stain.

Dis-com'fit (-kŭm'fĭt), *v. t.* [L. *dis-* + *conficere* to prepare, bring about.] 1. To scatter in fight; to defeat. 2. To frustrate the plans of; to balk; to disconcert. — **Dis-com'fit, Dis-com'fi-ture**, *n.*

Syn. — To defeat; overthrow; vanquish; conquer; baffle.

Dis-com'fort (-fẽrt), *v. t.* [OF. *desconforter* to discourage; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *conforter*. See COMFORT.] 1. To discourage; to deject. 2. To disturb the comfort of; to pain. — *n.* Want of comfort; inquietude; pain.

Dis'com-mode' (-kŏm-mōd'), *v. t.* [L. *dis-* + *commodus* fit, commodious.] To put to inconvenience.

Syn. — To incommode; annoy; inconvenience; molest.

Dis'com-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* 1. To disarrange; to interfere with; to break up. 2. To disorder: to destroy the composure of. — **Dis'com-po'sure** (-pō'zhŭr), *n.*

Syn. — To disorder; derange; unsettle; fret; vex.

Dis'con-cert' (dĭs'kŏn-sẽrt'), *v. t.* 1. To break up the harmonious progress of; to throw into confusion. 2. To abash. — **Dis-con'cert** (dĭs-kŏn'sẽrt), *n.*

Syn. — To discompose; derange; confuse; frustrate.

Dis'con-nect' (-nĕkt'), *v. t.* To dissolve the union or connection of; to disperse. — **Dis'con-nec'tion**, *n.*

Dis-con'so-late (-kŏn'sŏ-lāt), *a.* [LL. *disconsolatus;* L. *dis-* + *consolari* to console.] 1. Destitute of consolation; deeply dejected. 2. Inspiring dejection. — **Dis-con'so-late-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-con'so-late-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Forlorn; melancholy; hopeless; gloomy.

Dis'con-tent' (dĭs'kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* Not content; dissatisfied. — *v. t.* To make uneasy. — *n.* Inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction. — **Dis'con-tent'ment**, *n.*

Dis'con-tin'u-ance (-tĭn'ū-ans), *n.* A discontinuing or being discontinued; interruption.

Syn. — Cessation; disunion; disruption; break.

Dis'con-tin'ue (-tĭn'ū), *v. t.* [F. *discontinuer*.] To interrupt the continuance of; to intermit (a practice or habit); to stop; to leave off. — *v. i.* 1. To be broken off. 2. To be separated; to part. — **Dis'con-tin'u-a'tion**, *n.* — **Dis-con'ti-nu'i-ty**, *n.* — **Dis'con-tin'u-ous**, *a.*

Dis'cord' (-kôrd'), *n.* [L. *discordia*, fr. *discors* discordant, disagreeable; *dis-* + *cor, cordis*, heart.] 1. Want of concord or agreement; variance leading to contention and strife. 2. Union of musical sounds which strikes the ear disagreeably; want of musical concord.

Syn. — Variance; difference; strife; dissonance.

Dis-cord'ant (-kôrd'ant), *a.* 1. Disagreeing; being at variance; not harmonious. 2. Dissonant; not in harmony or musical concord; jarring. — **Dis-cord'ance, Dis-cord'an-cy**, *n.* — **Dis-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Incongruous; contradictory; repugnant; opposite; inconsistent; harsh; jarring; irreconcilable.

Dis'count' (dĭs'kount'), *v. t.* [OF. *desconter* to deduct; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *conter, compter*, to count.] 1. To deduct from an account, debt, charge, etc. 2. To lend money upon, deducting the discount or allowance for interest. 3. To anticipate and form conclusions concerning (an event). — *v. i.* To lend money, abating the

discount. — *n.* **1.** Deduction made from a gross sum; allowance upon an account, price asked, etc. **2.** Deduction made for interest, in advancing money upon a bill or note not due; payment in advance of interest upon money. **3.** Rate of interest charged in discounting. — **Dis-count'a-ble** (dĭs-kount'ȧ-b'l), *a.*

Dis-coun'te-nance (-koun'tē-nans), *v. t.* **1.** To put out of countenance; to abash. **2.** To refuse to countenance; to discourage. — *n.* Disapprobation.

Dis-cour'age (-kŭr'ăj; 2), *v. t.* **1.** To extinguish the courage of; to dishearten; — opp. of *encourage*. **2.** To dishearten one with respect to; to check by disfavoring; to deter one from. — **Dis-cour'age-a-ble,** *a.*

Syn. — To dispirit; deject; dissuade; disfavor.

Dis-cour'age-ment, *n.* **1.** A discouraging, or being discouraged. **2.** That which discourages; a determent.

Dis-course' (-kōrs'), *n.* [L. *discursus*, fr. *discurrere*, *-cursum*; *dis-* + *currere* to run. See Course.] **1.** Conversation; talk. **2.** Consecutive speech; treatise; dissertation; sermon, etc. — *v. i.* To talk formally.

Dis-cour'te-ous (-kûr'tē-ŭs), *a.* Wanting in courtesy or good manners. — **Dis-cour'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-cour'te-ous-ness, Dis-cour'te-sy,** *n.*

Dis'co'us (dĭs'kŭs), *a.* [L. *discus* disk.] Discoid.

Dis-cov'er (-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* [OF. *descouvrir*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *couvrir* to cover.] **1.** To disclose; to reveal. **2.** To find for the first time; to detect. **3.** To manifest without design. — **Dis-cov'er-a-ble,** *a.*

Syn. — To Discover; Invent; disclose; bring out; exhibit; show; reveal; impart; tell; espy; find out; detect. — We *discover* what existed before, but remained unknown; we *invent* by forming combinations either new, or operating by means unknown before.

Dis-cov'er-er, *n.* **1.** One who discovers, or first learns of, something. **2.** A scout; explorer.

Dis-cov'er-y (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* **1.** A discovering; exposure to view; laying open. **2.** A revelation; disclosure. **3.** Finding out something previously unknown or unrecognized. **4.** A thing for the first time ascertained.

Dis-cred'it (-krĕd'ĭt), *n.* **1.** A discrediting or disbelieving, or the being disbelieved. **2.** Ill repute; reproach.

Syn. — Disesteem; disrepute; dishonor; disgrace; ignominy; scandal; disbelief; distrust.

— *v. t.* **1.** To disbelieve. **2.** To destroy trust in.

Dis-cred'it-a-ble, *a.* Not creditable; disgraceful.

Dis-creet' (-krēt'), *a.* [L. *discretus* separated, p. p. of *discernere*. See Discern.] Possessed of discernment; prudent; judicious. — **Dis-creet'ly,** *adv.*

Dis-crep'ant (-krĕp'ant), *a.* [L. *discrepans*, *-antis*; *dis-* + *crepare* to creak.] Discordant; at variance; contrary; different. — **Dis-crep'ance, Dis-crep'an-cy,** *n.*

Dis-crete' (-krēt'), *a.* [L. *discernere*, *-cretum*. See Discreet.] **1.** Separate; distinct. **2.** Disjunctive; containing a disjunctive or discretive clause. **3.** Separate; not coalescent; — said of parts of plants, etc.

Dis-cre'tion (-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A being discreet; cautious discernment; prudence. **2.** Freedom of choice or will. — **Dis-cre'tion-al, Dis-cre'tion-a-ry,** *a.* — **Dis-cre'tion-al-ly, Dis-cre'tion-a-ri-ly,** *adv.*

Dis-cre'tive (-krē'tĭv), *a.* [L. *discretivus*. See Discrete.] Marking distinction or separation; disjunctive.

Dis-crim'i-nate (-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *discriminare*, *-atum*, to separate, fr. *discrimen* division, fr. *discernere*. See Discern.] Having the difference marked; distinguished by certain tokens. — *v. t.* & *i.* To distinguish. — **Dis-crim'i-nate-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-crim'i-nate-ness,** *n.*

Dis-crim'i-na'tion, *n.* **1.** A discriminating or marking differences. **2.** The being discriminated or set apart. **3.** Faculty of nicely distinguishing; acute discernment.

Syn. — Discernment; penetration; clearness; acuteness; judgment; distinction. See Discernment.

Dis-crim'i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), **Dis-crim'i-na-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Marking a difference; distinctive; characteristic. **2.** Observing distinctions; discriminating.

Dis-crown' (-kroun'), *v. t.* To deprive of a crown.

Dis-cur'sion (dĭs-kûr'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *discursio* a running different ways.] A discoursing or reasoning.

Dis-cur'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Passing from one thing to another; digressive; desultory. **2.** Reasoning; argumentative. — **Dis-cur'sive-ly,** *adv.*

Dis'cus (dĭs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. Discuses (-ĕz), L. Disci (dĭs'sĭ). [L. See Dish.] **1.** (*a*) A quoit. (*b*) Exercise with the discus. **2.** A disk.

Dis-cuss' (dĭs-kŭs'), *v. t.* [L. *discutere*, *-cussum*, to strike asunder; *dis-* + *quatere* to strike.] **1.** To break up; to disperse; to drive away; — said esp. of tumors. **2.** To examine in detail; to debate; to investigate.

Syn. — To Discuss; Examine; Debate. — We *examine* a subject when we ponder it with care, to discover the truth respecting it. We *discuss* a topic when we examine it thoroughly in its distinct parts. We *debate* a point when we examine it in mutual argumentation.

Dis-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The discussing by breaking up, or dispersing (a tumor, etc.) **2.** A discussing or exchanging reasons; debate; agitation.

Dis-cus'sive (-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* Fitted to discuss or disperse tumors or coagulated matter. — *n.* A discutient.

Dis-cu'tient (-kū'shent), *a.* [L. *discutiens*, p. pr. of *discutere*.] Serving to disperse morbid matter; discussive. — *n.* An agent for dispersing morbid matter.

Dis-dain' (dĭs-dān' *or* dĭz-), *n.* [OF. *desdein*, *desdaing*, n.; *desdeigner*, *desdaigner*, v.; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *daigner* to deign, fr. L. *dignari* to deem worthy. See Deign.] A feeling of contempt and aversion; scorn.

Syn. — Scorn; contempt; pride. See Haughtiness.

— *v. t.* **1.** To think unworthy or unbecoming. **2.** To reject as unworthy of notice; to scorn (base acts, character, etc.) — *v. i.* To be haughty. — **Dis-dain'ful,** *a.* — **Dis-dain'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-dain'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — To contemn; despise; scorn. See Contemn.

Dis-ease' (dĭz-ēz'), *n.* [OF. *desaise*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *aise* ease.] A state of the body disturbing the performance of vital functions, and causing pain and weakness. — *v. t.* To afflict with disease; to disorder.

Syn. — Disease; Disorder; Distemper; Malady; Affection; ailing; ailment; sickness; illness; complaint; indisposition. — *Disease* is the leading medical term. *Disorder* means much the same, with some reference to an *irregularity* of the system. *Distemper* is used of diseases of animals. *Malady* is not a medical term. *Affection* has special reference to the part disturbed.

Dis-eased' (-ēzd'), *a.* Afflicted with disease.

Syn. — See Morbid.

Dis'em-bark' (dĭs'ĕm-bärk'), *v. t.* & *i.* To put, or go, on shore; to land; to debark. — **Dis-em'bar-ka'tion,** *n.*

Dis'em-bar'rass (-băr'ras), *v. t.* To free from embarrassment, impediment, or perplexity; to extricate.

Dis'em-bod'y (-bŏd'ỹ), *v. t.* **1.** To divest of the body or corporeal existence. **2.** To disband (troops).

Dis'em-bogue' (-bōg'), *v. t.* [Sp. *desembocar*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *embocar* to put into the mouth, fr. *en* (L. *in*) + *boca* mouth, fr. L. *bucca* cheek.] To discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent. — *v. i.* To flow out.

Dis'em-bow'el (-bou'ĕl), *v. t.* To take out the bowels or interior parts of; to eviscerate.

Dis'en-a'ble (-ĕn-ā'b'l), *v. t.* To disable; to disqualify.

Dis'en-chant' (-chănt'), *v. t.* To free from enchantment, fascination, or delusion. — **Dis'en-chant'ment,** *n.*

Dis'en-cum'ber (-kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* To free from encumbrance; to disburden. — **Dis'en-cum'brance,** *n.*

Dis'en-dow' (-dou'), *v. t.* To deprive of endowment.

Dis'en-gage' (-gāj'), *v. t.* To release from that with which anything is engaged or entangled; to extricate; to set free; to clear. — *v. i.* To free one's self.

Syn. — To liberate; free; detach; withdraw; wean.

Dis'en-gage'ment, *n.* **1.** A disengaging or being disengaged. **2.** Freedom from engrossing occupation; leisure.

Dis'en-tan'gle (-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* To free from entanglement; to straighten out. — **Dis'en-tan'gle-ment,** *n.*

Syn. — To loose; extricate; clear; separate; detach.

Dis'en-throne' (-thrōn'), *v. t.* To dethrone.

Dis-en-tomb' (dĭs-ĕn-tōōm'), *v. t.* To take out from a tomb; to disinter; to exhume.

Dis-en-trance' (-trăns'), *v. t.* To awaken from a trance.

Di-sep'a-lous (dī-sĕp'*a*l-ŭs), *a.* [Pref. *di-* + *sepalous.*] Having two sepals; two-sepaled.

Dis-es-tab'lish (dĭs-ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To unsettle; to break up (anything established); to deprive (a church, etc.) of state support. — **Dis-es-tab'lish-ment,** *n.*

Dis-es-teem' (-tēm'), *n.* Want of esteem; disfavor. — *v. t.* To slight. — **Dis-es-ti-ma'tion** (-ĕs-tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.*

Dis-fa'vor (-fā'vẽr), *n.* [Pref. *dis-* + *favor.*] [Written also *disfavour.*] **1.** Want of favor; disesteem. **2.** A disobliging act. — *v. t.* To discountenance.

Dis-fig'ure (-fĭg'ŭr; 40), *v. t.* [OF. *desfigurer;* pref. *des-* + *figurer* to shape, fr. L. *figura* figure.] To deface; to deform. — **Dis-fig'u-ra'tion, Dis-fig'ure-ment,** *n.*

Syn. — To deface; deform; mar; injure.

Dis-fran'chise (-frăn'chīz *or* -chĭz), *v. t.* To deprive of a franchise or chartered right; to dispossess of the rights of a citizen, or of a particular privilege. — **Dis-fran'chise-ment,** *n.* [to dismantle.

Dis-gar'nish (-gär'nĭsh), *v. t.* To divest of garniture;

Dis-gorge' (-gôrj'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *dégorger;* pref. *dé-, des-* (L. *dis-*) + *gorge.* See GORGE.] **1.** To eject by the throat and mouth; to vomit; to pour forth from a confined place. **2.** To give up (what one has wrongfully appropriated); to make restitution; to surrender.

Dis-grace' (-grās'), *n.* [F.; pref. *dis-* (L. *dis-*) + *grâce.* See GRACE.] **1.** A being out of favor; loss of regard or respect. **2.** Dishonor; ignominy. **3.** Cause of reproach.

Syn. — Disfavor; opprobrium; reproach; discredit; dishonor; shame; infamy; ignominy; humiliation. — *v. t.* **1.** To put out of favor; to dismiss with dishonor. **2.** To bring shame upon; to cover with ignominy.

Syn. — To degrade; humble; dishonor; debase.

Dis-grace'ful (-fụl), *a.* Bringing disgrace; shameful. — **Dis-grace'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-grace'ful-ness,** *n.*

Dis-guise' (-gīz'; 58), *v. t.* [OF. *desguisier;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *guise.*] **1.** To change the guise or appearance of. **2.** To hide by a false show. **3.** To intoxicate. — *n.* **1.** A dress put on for deception. **2.** Artificial language or manner. **3.** Change of manner by drink; intoxication. — **Dis-guis'ed-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — To hide; mask; dissemble; feign; disimulate; pretend; secrete. See CONCEAL.

Dis-gust' (-gŭst'), *v. t.* [OF. *desgouster;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *gouster* to taste, fr. L. *gustare,* fr. *gustus* taste.] To provoke strong distaste in; to cause (any one) loathing, as of the stomach; to offend the moral taste of. — *n.* Repugnance; strong distaste.

Syn. — Nausea; loathing; aversion. See DISLIKE.

Dis-gust'ful, Dis-gust'ing, *a.* That causes disgust; sickening; offensive. — **Dis-gust'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Dish (dĭsh), *n.* [AS. *disc,* L. *discus,* dish, disc, quoit.] **1.** A vessel to hold food at the table. **2.** Food served. **3.** The being concave, or like a dish; degree of such concavity. — *v. t.* **1.** To put in a dish, ready for the table. **2.** To depress in the middle, like a dish.

Dish'a-bille' (dĭsh'*a*-bĭl'), *n.* Deshabille.

Dish'cloth' (dĭsh'klŏth'), *n.* Cloth for washing dishes.

Dish-heart'en (dĭsh-härt'n), *v. t.* To deprive of courage.

Syn. — To dispirit; discourage; deject; terrify.

Di-shev'el (dĭ-shĕv'l *or* -ēl), *v. t.* [OF. *descheveler,* LL. *discapillare; dis-* + L. *capillus* hair of the head.] To suffer (the hair) to hang loosely.

Dish'ful (dĭsh'fụl), *n.* As much as a dish holds.

Dish'ing, *a.* Dish-shaped; concave.

Dis-hon'est (dĭs-ŏn'ĕst), *a.* **1.** Wanting in honesty; disposed to defraud; not trustworthy. **2.** Characterized by fraud; knavish; unjust. — **Dis-hon'es-ty,** *n.*

Dis-hon'or (-ŏn'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *deshonor;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *honor,* fr. L. *honor.*] [Written also *dishonour.*] **1.** Lack of honor; disgrace. **2.** Nonpayment of commercial paper by him on whom it is drawn.

Syn. — Disgrace; ignominy; shame; reproach.

Dis-hon'or, (dĭs-ŏn'ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of honor; to bring reproach or shame on; to treat with indignity; to lessen the reputation of. **2.** To violate the chastity of; to debauch. **3.** To refuse to accept or pay (a bill, check, note, etc., due or presented).

Syn. — To disgrace; humiliate; debauch; pollute.

Dis-hon'or-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Wanting in honor; shameful; base. **2.** Wanting in honor; disesteemed. — **Dis-hon'or-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Dis-hon'or-a-bly,** *adv.*

Dis-in'cli-na'tion (dĭs-ĭn'klĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A being disinclined; slight aversion or dislike.

Syn. — Unwillingness; disaffection; alienation; dislike; indisposition; distaste; aversion; repugnance.

Dis'in-cline' (-klīn'), *v. t.* To excite a disinclination or slight aversion in; to make unwilling; to alienate.

Dis'in-fect' (-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To free from infectious or contagious matter; to destroy putrefaction; to purify. — **Dis'in-fect'ant,** *a. & n.* — **Dis'in-fec'tion,** *n.*

Dis'in-gen'u-ous (-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Not noble; mean. **2.** Not ingenuous or open; meanly artful. — **Dis'in-gen'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis'in-gen'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

Dis'in-her'i-son (-hĕr'ĭ-z'n), *n.* Disinheritance.

Dis'in-her'it (-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t.* **1.** To cut off from an inheritance; to prevent (an heir) from coming into possession of a property or right regularly his own. **2.** To dispossess. — **Dis'in-her'it-ance,** *n.*

Dis-in'te-grate (dĭs-ĭn'tẽ-grāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *dis-* + *integrare, -gratum,* to repair, fr. *integer* whole.] To separate into integrant parts; to powder; to break up (rock, etc.) by blows, frost, rain, etc.

Dis-in'te-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* (*a*) Process by which anything is disintegrated; condition of anything disintegrated. (*b*) The wearing away of rocks or strata, produced by atmospheric action, frost, ice, etc.

Dis'in-ter' (-ĭn-tẽr'), *v. t.* **1.** To take out of the tomb; to dig up. **2.** To bring from obscurity into view.

Dis-in'ter-est-ed (-ĭn'tẽr-ĕst-ĕd), *a.* Not influenced by personal interest; free from selfish motive; not prejudiced. — **Dis-in'ter-est-ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-in'ter-est-ed-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Unbiased; impartial; uninterested; indifferent.

Dis-in'ter'ment (dĭs'ĭn-tẽr'mĕnt), *n.* Exhumation.

Dis'in-thrall' (-thrał'), *v. t.* To disenthrall. [Written also *disinthral.*] — **Dis'in-thrall'ment,** *n.*

Dis-join' (-join'), *v. t. & i.* To disunite; to part.

Syn. — To disunite; separate; detach; sever; dissever.

Dis-joint' (-joint'), *a.* Disjointed; unconnected; — opp. to *conjoint.* — *v. t.* **1.** To separate the joints of; to dislocate. **2.** To separate at junctures or joints; to break in pieces. **3.** To break the natural order and relations of; to make incoherent. — *v. i.* To fall in pieces.

Dis-joint'ly, *adv.* In a disjointed state.

Dis-junct' (-jŭnkt'), *a.* [L. *disjungere, -junctum,* to disjoin.] **1.** Disjoined. **2.** Having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by a deep constriction.

Dis-junc'tion (-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A disjoining; separation; a parting. **2.** A disjunctive proposition.

Dis-junc'tive (-jŭnk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to disjoin; separating. — *n.* (*a*) A disjunctive conjunction. (*b*) A disjunctive proposition. — **Dis-junc'tive-ly,** *adv.*

Disk (dĭsk), *n.* [L. *discus,* Gr. δίσκος. See DISH.] [Written also *disc.*] **1.** A discus; quoit. **2.** A flat, circular plate. **3.** Face of a celestial body. **4.** A circular structure in plants or animals; central part of a radiate compound flower, as in a sunflower; lower side of the body of some invertebrates.

Head of Camomile. *d* Disk; *r r* Rays.

Dis-like' (-līk'), *v. t.* **1.** To regard with aversion; to disapprove. **2.** To displease. — *n.* Aversion.

Syn. — DISLIKE; AVERSION; RELUCTANCE; REPUGNANCE; DISGUST; ANTIPATHY; distaste; disinclination; disapprobation; disfavor; disaffection; displeasure; disrelish. — *Dislike* is the more general term, applicable to both persons and things, and may

mean little more than want of liking; but *antipathy, repugnance, disgust,* and *aversion* are more intense. *Aversion* denotes habitual dislike. *Reluctance* and *repugnance* denote a mental hostility against something proposed (*repugnance* being the stronger). *Disgust* is repugnance either of taste or moral feeling. *Antipathy* is an instinctive dislike of a thing.

Dis'lo-cate (dĭs'lō-kāt), *v. t.* [LL. *dislocare, -catum; dis-* + *locus* place.] To displace; to remove (a bone) from its connections with a neighboring bone. — *a.* Dislocated.

Dis'lo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A displacing, or being displaced. **2.** Displacement of parts of rocks or portions of strata from their original situations.

Dis-lodge' (-lŏj'), *v. t.* [OF. *deslogier;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. *logier.* See LODGE.] To drive from a lodge or place of quiet or repose. — **Dis-lodg'ment,** *n.*

Dis-loy'al (-loi'al), *a.* Not loyal; not true to a sovereign, lawful superior, or one's own government; false; faithless. — **Dis-loy'al-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-loy'al-ty,** *n.*

Syn. — Disobedient; faithless; untrue; treacherous.

Dis'mal (dĭz'mal), *a.* Gloomy to the eye or ear; depressing to the feelings. — **Dis'mal-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Dreary; lonesome; gloomy; dark; ominous; fatal; doleful; sad; melancholy; unfortunate; unhappy.

Dis-man'tle (dĭs-măn't'l), *v. t.* [OF. *desmanteler;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *manteler* to cover with a cloak, defend, fr. *mantel* cloak.] **1.** To strip of dress; to divest. **2.** To strip of furniture and equipments, guns, etc.; to unrig; to break down. **3.** To render useless.

Syn. — See DEMOLISH.

Dis-mast' (-măst'), *v. t.* To deprive of a mast.

Dis-may' (-mā'), *v. t.* [OF. *esmaier;* pref. *es-* (L. *ex*) + OHG. *magan* to be able; akin to E. *may.*] To disable with alarm; to deprive of firmness through fear.

Syn. — To DISMAY; DAUNT; APPALL; terrify; fright; affright; frighten; dishearten; dispirit; discourage; deject; depress. — *Dismay* denotes deep apprehension. To *daunt* supposes something more startling. To *appall* implies terror which overwhelms the faculties.

— *n.* Loss of courage through fear; consternation.

Syn. — Dejection; discouragement; depression; fear; fright; terror; apprehension; alarm; affright.

Disme (dēm), *n.* [OF. See DIME.] A tenth; a tithe.

Dis-mem'ber (dĭs-mĕm'bĕr), *v. t.* [OF. *desmembrer;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *membre* limb.] To tear limb from limb; to break up. — **Dis-mem'ber-ment,** *n.*

Syn. — To disjoint; mutilate; divide; sever.

Dis-miss' (-mĭs'), *v. t.* [L. *dis-* + *mittere, -missum,* to send.] **1.** To send away; to permit to go; to put away. **2.** To discard; to discharge. **3.** To reject.

Dis-miss'al, *n.* Dismission; discharge.

Dis-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A dismissing; leave to depart. **2.** Removal from office; discharge. **3.** Rejection.

Dis-miss'ive (-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* Giving dismission.

Dis-mount' (-mount'), *v. i.* [Pref. *dis-* + *mount.*] To alight from a horse; to descend. — *v. t.* To throw or bring down from an elevation, place of honor, etc. **2.** To unhorse. **3.** To take (machinery) down, or apart.

Dis'o-be'di-ent (dĭs'ō-bē'dĭ-ent), *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; refractory. — **Dis'o-be'di-ence,** *n.* — **Dis'o-be'di-ent-ly,** *adv.*

Dis'o-bey' (-bā'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *désobéir;* pref. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *obéir.* See OBEY.] To neglect or refuse to obey (a superior, the laws, etc.); to violate (an order).

Dis'o-blige' (-ō-blīj'), *v. t.* To offend by unkindness.

Dis'o-bli'ging (-blī'jĭng), *a.* Not obliging; not disposed to do a favor. — **Dis'o-bli'ging-ly,** *adv.*

Dis-or'der (-ôr'dĕr), *n.* **1.** Want of order or regular arrangement. **2.** Neglect of system; irregularity. **3.** Breach of public order; tumult. **4.** Disturbance of the animal economy or of the soul; sickness; derangement.

Syn. — Irregularity; disarrangement; commotion; disturbance; illness; malady; distemper. See DISEASE.

— *v. t.* To disturb the order of; to derange; to disturb.

Syn. — To disarrange; derange; confuse; discompose.

Dis-or'der-ly, *a.* **1.** Not in order; disarranged; immethodical. **2.** Not complying with restraints of order and law; turbulent. **3.** Offensive to decency. — *adv.* In a disorderly manner; without law or order; confusedly. — **Dis-or'der-li-ness** (dĭs-ôr'dĕr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Syn. — Irregular; immethodical; confused; tumultuous; inordinate; intemperate; unruly; lawless; vicious.

Dis-or'gan-ize (dĭs-ôr'gan-īz), *v. t.* To destroy the organic structure or regular system of (a government, society, party, etc.). — **Dis-or'gan-i-za'tion,** *n.*

Dis-own' (dĭz-ōn'), *v. t.* **1.** To refuse to own as belonging to one's self; to disavow. **2.** To refuse to allow.

Syn. — To disavow; disclaim; renounce; disallow.

Dis-par'age (dĭs-păr'ĕj; 2), *v. t.* [OF. *desparagier* to marry unequally; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *parage* extraction, lineage, fr. L. *par* equal, peer.] To dishonor by comparison with what is inferior; to undervalue.

Syn. — To depreciate; undervalue; underrate; reproach; detract from; degrade; debase. See DECRY.

Dis-par'age-ment, *n.* Injurious comparison with an inferior; depreciating opinion; diminution of value.

Syn. — Indignity; derogation; detraction; reproach; dishonor; debasement; degradation; disgrace.

Dis-pa'ri-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [LL. *disparitas,* fr. L. *dispar* unlike, unequal; *dis-* + *par* equal.] Inequality; difference in age, rank, condition, or excellence; dissimilitude.

Syn. — Unlikeness; disproportion; difference.

Dis-part' (-pärt'), *v. t. & i.* To part; to separate.

Dis-pas'sion (-păsh'ŭn), *n.* Freedom from passion.

Dis-pas'sion-ate (-ăt), *a.* **1.** Free from passion or feeling; judicial; composed. **2.** Not dictated by passion, temper, or bias; impartial. — **Dis-pas'sion-ate-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Calm; cool; serene; impartial; unruffled.

Dis-patch' (-păch'; 52), *v. t.* [OF. *despeechier,* F. *dépêcher.*] [Written also *despatch.*] **1.** To dispose of (business) quickly. **2.** To send away hastily. **3.** To send off (messengers, messages, letters, etc.). **4.** To send out of the world; to put to death. — *v. i.* To hasten.

Syn. — To expedite; hasten; speed; finish; slay; kill. — *n.* **1.** A sending a message or messenger. **2.** Dismissal; riddance. **3.** Diligence; haste. **4.** A message sent with speed; official letter. **5.** A telegraphic message.

Syn. — Haste; hurry; promptness; speed. See HASTE.

Dis-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.* [L. *dispellere; dis-* + *pellere* to push, drive.] To drive away and cause to vanish.

Dis-pen'sa-ble (-pĕn'sȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being dispensed or dispensed with.

Dis-pen'sa-ry (-rȳ), *n.* **1.** Place where medicines are prepared and dispensed. **2.** A dispensatory.

Dis'pen-sa'tion (dĭs'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A dispensing or dealing out; distribution of good and evil by God to man. **2.** That which is dispensed or appointed. **3.** Relaxation of a law in a particular case.

Dis-pen'sa-tive (-pĕn'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Granting dispensation. — **Dis-pen'sa-tive-ly,** *adv.* [uter; dispenser.

Dis'pen-sa'tor (dĭs'pĕn-sā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] A distrib-

Dis-pen'sa-to-ry (dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Granting, or authorized to grant, dispensations. — *n.* A book or formulary describing drugs and their preparations.

Dis-pense' (-pĕns'), *v. t.* [F. *dispenser,* L. *dispensare; dis-* + *pendere* to weigh.] **1.** To deal out in portions; to distribute. **2.** To apply (laws to particular cases); to direct. **3.** To exempt; to absolve. — *v. i.* To give dispensation. — **Dis-pens'er,** *n.*

Dis-peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *v. t.* To depopulate.

Di-sper'mous (dī-spĕr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς + σπέρμα seed, fr. σπείρειν to sow.] Containing only two seeds.

Dis-perse' (dĭs-pĕrs'), *v. t.* [L. *dispergere, -persum; dis-* + *spargere* to scatter.] **1.** To scatter abroad; to distribute. **2.** To scatter and cause to vanish.

Syn. — To scatter; dissipate; dispel; disseminate.

Dis-per'sion (-pĕr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A dispersing. **2.** Separation of light into its different colored rays.

Dis-pir'it (-pĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* To deprive of cheerful spirits; to discourage.

Syn. — To dishearten; cast down; daunt; cow.

Dis-place' (-plās'), *v. t.* **1.** To change the place of.

2. To crowd out; to take the place of. **3.** To remove from a state, office, dignity, or employment; to depose.
Syn. — To disarrange; derange; dismiss; discard.

Dis-place'ment (dĭs-plās'ment), *n.* **1.** A displacing or being displaced. **2.** The quantity of anything, as water, displaced by a floating body, as by a ship.

Dis-plant' (-plănt'), *v. t.* To remove (what is planted or fixed); to root out. — **Dis'plan-ta'tion**, *n.*

Dis-play' (-plā'), *v. t.* [OF. *despleier, desploier*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *pleier, ploier, plier*, to fold, bend, L. *plicare*. See PLY.] **1.** To unfold; to spread out. **2.** To extend the front of (a column of troops). **3.** To spread before the view; to exhibit to the sight, or to the mind. **4.** To set in view conspicuously.
Syn. — To exhibit; show; parade; expand; flaunt. — *n.* **1.** Exhibition; manifestation. **2.** Show; parade.

Dis-please' (-plēz'), *v. t.* [OF. *desplaisir*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *plaisir* to please.] To be disagreeable to.
Syn. — To offend; disgust; vex; annoy; affront.

Dis-pleas'ure (-plĕzh'ûr; 40), *n.* **1.** The feeling of one who is displeased. **2.** Cause of annoyance.
Syn. — Dissatisfaction; hate; aversion; indignation.

Dis-plode' (-plōd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *displodere, -plosum*; *dis-* + *plodere, plaudere*, to clap, beat.] To discharge; to explode; to burst. — **Dis-plo'sion**, *n.*

Dis-port' (dĭs-pōrt'), *n.* [OF. *desport*; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *porter* to carry.] Play; diversion. — *v. i.* To play; to wanton. — *v. t.* To amuse.

Dis-pos'a-ble (-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.* Subject to disposal.

Dis-pos'al (-pōz'ăl), *n.* **1.** A disposing, or disposing of, anything. **2.** Ordering; direction. **3.** Regulation of the fate, condition, application, etc., of anything; transference; a parting with. **4.** Power to dispose of.
Syn. — Disposition; management; conduct; control.

Dis-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *disposer*; pref. *dis-* + *poser* to place. See POSE.] **1.** To distribute and put in order. **2.** To adjust; to determine. **3.** To assign to a use. **4.** To give a tendency to; to incline the mind of.
To dispose of. (*a*) To determine the fate of; to assign for a use. (*b*) To part with.
Syn. — To set; arrange; adjust; adapt; fit; give.

Dis-posed' (-pōzd'), *p. a.* Inclined; minded.

Dis-pos'er, *n.* A regulator; director; bestower.

Dis'po-si'tion (-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A disposing, regulating, or transferring. **2.** Distribution; order. **3.** Tendency resulting from natural constitution; quality. **4.** Propensity; conscious inclination.
Syn. — DISPOSITION; CHARACTER; TEMPER; disposal; adjustment; regulation; arrangement; distribution; order; method; adaptation; inclination; propensity; bestowment; alienation; mood. — *Disposition* is the natural humor of a person, the predominating quality of his character. *Character* is this disposition influenced by motive, training, and will. *Temper* is a quality of the fiber of character, displayed when the emotions are aroused.

Dis'pos-sess' (-pŏz-zĕs'), *v. t.* To put out of possession; to deprive of the occupancy of (land or real estate); to eject. — **Dis'pos-ses'sion**, *n.* — **Dis'pos-sess'or**, *n.*

Dis-praise' (dĭs-prāz'), *v. t.* To withdraw praise from; to disparage; to blame. — *n.* Detraction; censure.

Dis-proof' (-prōōf'), *n.* A proving to be false.

Dis'pro-por'tion (dĭs'prŏ-pōr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Want of proportion; lack of symmetry. **2.** Want of suitableness; disparity. — *v. t.* To make unsuitable; to join unfitly. — **Dis'pro-por'tion-al**, **Dis'pro-por'tion-ate**, *a.* — **Dis'pro-por'tion-al-ly**, **Dis'pro-por'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-prove' (-prōōv'), *v. t.* To prove to be false.

Dis'pu-ta-ble (dĭs'pū-tă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being disputed; controvertible. — **Dis'pu-ta-ble-ness**, *n.*

Dis'pu-tant (-tant), *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. — *n.* A controvertist.

Dis'pu-ta'tion, *n.* A disputing; controversy.

Dis'pu-ta'tious (-shŭs), **Dis-put'a-tive** (-pūt'ă-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil; characterized by dispute.

Dis-pute' (-pūt'), *v. i. & t.* [OF. *desputer, disputer*, fr. L. *disputare, -tatum*; *dis-* + *putare* to clean; hence, fig., to clear up, reckon, think.] To attempt to overthrow; to discuss; to reason; to debate; to controvert; to question. — **Dis-put'er** (dĭs-pūt'ẽr), *n.*
Syn. — To controvert; contest; gainsay; doubt; question; argue; debate; discuss; impugn. See ARGUE. — *n.* **1.** Verbal controversy; debate. **2.** Contest.
Syn. — Argumentation; debate; discussion; quarrel; contention; wrangling. See ALTERCATION.

Dis-qual'i-fi-ca'tion (-kwŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A disqualifying or being disqualified; incompetency; disability. **2.** That which incapacitates or makes unfit.

Dis-qual'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of necessary qualities; to render unfit. **2.** To debar.

Dis-qui'et (-kwī'ĕt), *n.* Want of quiet or tranquillity; uneasiness; anxiety. — *v. t.* To deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity. — **Dis-qui'et-ness**, **Dis-qui'e-tude**, *n.*
Syn. — To harass; disturb; vex; fret; excite; agitate.

Dis'qui-si'tion (dĭs'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *disquisitio*; *dis-* + *quaerere* to seek.] A systematic inquiry into any subject; dissertation.

Dis're-gard' (-rē-gärd'), *v. t.* Not to regard or heed; to slight. — *n.* A disregarding or being disregarded; want of attention. — **Dis're-gard'ful**, *a.*

Dis-rel'ish (-rĕl'ĭsh), *n.* **1.** Want of relish; dislike. **2.** Absence of palatable quality; nauseousness. — *v. t.* **1.** To feel disgust at. **2.** To make nauseous.

Dis-rep'u-ta-ble (-rĕp'ŭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Not reputable; of bad repute. — **Dis-rep'u-ta-bly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Dishonorable; low; mean; shameful.

Dis're-pute' (dĭs'rē-pūt'), *n.* Loss or want of reputation; ill character; disesteem; discredit.
Syn. — Disesteem; discredit; dishonor; disgrace.

Dis're-spect' (-rē-spĕkt'), *n.* Want of respect or reverence; disesteem; discourtesy. — **Dis're-spect'ful**, *a.* — **Dis're-spect'ful-ly**, *adv.* [undress.

Dis-robe' (dĭs-rōb'), *v. t. & i.* To divest of a robe; to

Dis-rupt' (-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *disrumpere, -ruptum*; *dis-* + *rumpere* to burst.] Rent off; torn asunder; severed. — *v. t.* To rend. — **Dis-rup'tion**, *n.* — **Dis-rupt'ive**, *a.*

Dis-sat'is-fac'tion (-săt'ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* A being dissatisfied or discontented; uneasiness.
Syn. — Discontent; displeasure; distaste; dislike.

Dis-sat'is-fac'to-ry (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Causing dissatisfaction; unable to give content; unsatisfactory.

Dis-sat'is-fy (-săt'ĭs-fī), *v. t.* To render unsatisfied or discontented; to displease by want of something requisite.

Dis-sect' (-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *dissecare, -sectum*; *dis-* + *secare* to cut.] **1.** To cut in pieces; to separate the parts of (an animal or plant) for examination; to anatomize. **2.** To analyze. — **Dis-sect'i-ble**, *a.*

Dis-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The dissecting an animal or plant. **2.** Critical examination. **3.** Thing dissected.

Dis-seize' (-sēz'), *v. t.* To deprive of seizin or legal possession; to dispossess wrongfully. [Written also *disseise*.]

Dis'sei-see' (-sē-zē'), *n.* One disseized.

Dis-sei'zin (-sē'zĭn), *n.* A disseizing; an unlawful dispossessing of one actually seized of the freehold.

Dis-sei'zor (-zôr), *n.* One who disseizes another.

Dis-sem'ble (-sĕm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [F. *dis-* + *sembler* to seem, L. *simulare* to simulate.] To feign; to mask.
Syn. — See CONCEAL.

Dis-sem'bler, *n.* One who disguises his opinions.
Syn. — DISSEMBLER; HYPOCRITE. — A *dissembler* conceals his real character; a *hypocrite* assumes a false character and is habitually insincere.

Dis-sem'i-nate (-ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *disseminare, -natum*; *dis-* + *seminare* to sow; *semen* seed.] **1.** To sow broadcast or as seed; to diffuse (principles, ideas, errors, etc.). **2.** To spread by dispersion. — **Dis-sem'i-na-tive**, *a.* — **Dis-sem'i-na'ter**, *n.*
Syn. — To spread; diffuse; propagate; scatter.

Dis-sem'i-na'tion, *n.* A disseminating, or being disseminated; a spreading abroad (ideas, beliefs, etc.).

Dis-sen'sion (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dissensio.*] Disagreement; breach of union; discord; quarrel.

Dis-sent' (dĭs-sĕnt'), *v. i.* [L. *dissentire, -sensum; dis-* + *sentire* to feel, think. See SENSE.] **1.** To differ in opinion; to disagree. **2.** To differ from an established church. — *n.* **1.** A dissenting; nonagreement or disagreement. **2.** Separation from an established church, esp. that of England; nonconformity. — **Dis-sent'er**, *n.* Syn. — Disagreement; difference; nonconcurrence.

Dis-sen'tient (-sĕn'shənt), *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent; dissenting. — *n.* One who dissents.

Dis-sen'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Quarrelsome; factious.

Dis'ser-ta'tion (-sĕr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dissertatio; dissertare, -tatum*, to discuss; *dis-* + *serere* to connect.] A formal argumentative discourse; disquisition; essay.

Dis-serve' (-sĕrv'), *v. t.* To fail to serve; to hurt; to harm. — **Dis-serv'ice**, *n.* — **Dis-serv'ice-a-ble**, *a.*

Dis-sev'er (-sĕv'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *desserrer;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *serrer* to sever, L. *separare* to separate.] To part in two. — **Dis-sev'er-ance, Dis-sev'er-ment**, *n.*

Dis'si-dent (-sĭ-dent), *a.* [L. *dissidens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dissidere* to sit apart, to disagree; *dis-* + *sedere* to sit.] Not agreeing; discordant. — *n.* One who dissents, or separates from the established religion. — **Dis'si-dence**, *n.*

Dis-sim'i-lar (-sĭm'ĭ-lẽr), *a.* Not similar; unlike. — **Dis-sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-sim'i-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Dis'si-mil'i-tude (-sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Dissimilarity.

Dis-sim'u-late (-sĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *dissimulare, -latum*. See DISSEMBLE.] To dissemble; to feign; to pretend. — **Dis-sim'u-la'tion**, *n.* — **Dis-sim'u-la'tor**, *n.* [L.]

Dis'si-pate (-sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *dissipare, -patum; dis-* + obs. *sipare* to throw.] **1.** To scatter completely. **2.** To squander. — *v. i.* **1.** To waste away; to vanish. **2.** To be extravagant or dissolute in pursuit of pleasure.

Dis'si-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A dissipating or dispersing. **2.** Dissolute life. **3.** Waste of time.

Dis-so'ci-a-ble (dĭs-sō'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *dissociabilis*, fr. *dissociare*. See DISSOCIATE.] **1.** Not well associated or assorted; incongruous. **2.** Unsociable.

Dis-so'cial (-shal), *a.* [Pref. *dis-* + *social*.] Unfriendly to society; contracted; selfish.

Dis-so'ci-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *dissociare, -atum; dis-* + *sociare* to unite, *socius* companion.] To separate from fellowship or union; to disjoin. — **Dis-so'ci-a'tion**, *n.*

Dis'so-lu-ble (-sŏ-lū-b'l), *a.* [L. *dissolubilis*. See DISSOLVE.] **1.** Capable of being dissolved by heat or moisture; convertible into a fluid. **2.** Capable of being disunited.

Dis'so-lute (-lūt), *a.* [L. *dissolvere, -solutum*. See DISSOLVE.] Loosed from restraint; loose in morals and conduct. — **Dis'so-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis'so-lute-ness**, *n.* Syn. — Uncurbed; wanton; licentious; profligate.

Dis'so-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *dissolutio*, fr. *dissolvere*. See DISSOLVE.] **1.** A dissolving, sundering, or separating into component parts. **2.** Change from a solid to a fluid state; liquefaction; melting. **3.** Chemical decomposition; resolution. **4.** Dispersion of an assembly or partnership. **5.** Extinction of human life; death.

Dis-solve' (dĭz-zŏlv'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *dissolvere, -solutum; dis-* + *solvere* to loose, free.] **1.** To separate into component parts; to break up. **2.** To separate. **3.** To convert into a liquid by heat, moisture, etc.; to melt; to soften. **4.** To solve; to clear up. — **Dis-solv'ent**, *a. & n.*

Dis'so-nant (dĭs'sō-nant), *a.* [L. *dissonans, -antis*, p. pr. of *dissonare* to be discordant; *dis-* + *sonare* to sound.] **1.** Sounding harshly; discordant. **2.** Disagreeing; incongruous. — **Dis'so-nance, Dis'so-nan-cy**, *n.*

Dis-suade' (-swād'), *v. t.* [L. *dissuadere, -suasum; dis-* + *suadere* to persuade.] To divert or turn by persuasion from a purpose. — **Dis-sua'sive** (-swā'sĭv), *a. & n.*

Dis-sua'sion (-swā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A dissuading. **2.** A dissuasive; consideration tending to dissuade.

Dis-syl'la-ble (-sĭl'lȧ-b'l), *n.* [Gr. δισύλλαβος; δι- = δίς twice + συλλαβή syllable.] A word of two syllables. — **Dis'syl-lab'ic** (dĭs'sĭl-lăb'ĭk), *a.*

Dis'taff (-taf), *n.* [AS. *distæf*.] Staff holding a bunch of flax, tow, or wool, from which thread is spun by hand.

Dis-tain' (dĭs-tān'), *v. t.* [OF. *desteindre* to take away the color; pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + F. *teindre* to tinge, L. *tingere*.] To stain; to discolor; to defile.

Dis'tance (-tans), *n.* [F.; L. *distantia*.] **1.** The space between two objects. **2.** Remoteness of place. **3.** Reserve required by respect; ceremoniousness. **4.** Alienation; coldness. — *v. t.* **1.** To place at a distance. **2.** To outstrip, or surpass greatly.

Dis'tant (-tant), *a.* [F., fr. L. *distans, -antis*, p. pr. of *distare* to stand apart; *dis-* + *stare* to stand.] **1.** Separated; away. **2.** Far off; not near; remote. **3.** Reserved in manners; haughty. **4.** Indistinct; faint. — **Dis'tant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Separate; far; remote; slight; faint.

Dis-taste' (-tāst'), *n.* **1.** Aversion of the taste; dislike. **2.** Displeasure; anger. — *v. t.* To dislike.

Syn. — Disrelish; disinclination; dislike; disgust.

Dis-taste'ful, *a.* **1.** Unpleasant to the taste. **2.** Offensive. **3.** Manifesting dislike. — **Dis-taste'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Nauseous; unsavory; displeasing; disgusting.

Dis-tem'per (-tĕm'pẽr), *v. t.* [OF. *destemprer;* pref. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *temprer* to temper, L. *temperare* to mingle.] **1.** To derange the functions of; to disorder; to disease. **2.** To disturb; to make disaffected or malignant. — *n.* **1.** An unnatural temper, or disproportionate mixture of parts. **2.** A malady; disorder. **3.** A painter's preparation of pigments with weak glue or size instead of oil.

Syn. — Disorder; malady; indisposition. See DISEASE.

Dis-tend' (-tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *distendere, -tentum, -tensum; dis-* + *tendere* to stretch.] To lengthen out. — **Dis-ten'si-ble**, *a.* — **Dis-ten'tion, Dis-ten'sion**, *n.*

Syn. — To dilate; expand; enlarge; swell; inflate.

Dis'tich (-tĭk), *n.* [Gr. δίστιχος with two rows or verses; δι- = δίς twice + στίχος row, verse.] A couple of poetic lines making complete sense. — **Dis'tich-ous**, *a.*

Dis-till', **Dis-til'** (-tĭl'), *v. i.* [F. *distiller*, fr. L. *destillare; de* + *stillare* to drop, *stilla* a drop.] **1.** To drop; to trickle. **2.** To flow gently. **3.** To practice distillation. — *v. t.* **1.** To send down in drops. **2.** To extract (spirits, essential oil, etc.) by distillation.

Dis'til-la'tion (dĭs'tĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A falling or pouring out in drops. **2.** Separation of the volatile parts of a substance from the more fixed; the driving off gas or vapor from volatile liquids or solids, by heat in a retort or still, and the condensation of the products. **3.** Substance extracted by distilling. — **Dis-till'er**, *n.*

Dis-till'er-y, *n.* Works where distilling is done.

Dis-tinct' (-tĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *distinguere, -tinctum*, to distinguish.] **1.** Separate in place; not united. **2.** Not identical; different; individual. **3.** Well-defined.

Syn. — Separate; disjoined; different; clear; plain.

Dis-tinc'tion (-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A making distinct; a distinguishing between objects, or the qualities by which one is known from others. **2.** Distinguishing quality; difference. **3.** Regard to distinguishing circumstances. **4.** Conspicuous station; eminence.

Syn. — Difference; variation; contrast; diversity; discrimination; preference; rank; note; eminence.

Dis-tinc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Marking distinction or difference; characteristic; peculiar. — **Dis-tinc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-tinct'ly (-tĭŋkt'lȳ), *adv.* With distinctness; not confusedly; without blending one thing with another.

Syn. — Separately; clearly; plainly; obviously.

Dis-tinct'ness, *n.* **1.** The being distinct; difference that prevents confusion. **2.** Nice discrimination.

Syn. — Plainness; clearness; precision; perspicuity.

Dis-tin'guish (-tĭn'gwĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *distinguere, -tinctum; dis-* = *dis-* + *stinguere* to quench, extinguish.] **1.** To set apart from others by visible marks. **2.** To discriminate (anything) from other things. **3.** To make to differ. **4.** To make eminent or known. — *v. i.* To make distinctions; to discriminate. — **Dis-tin'guish-a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To mark; discriminate; differentiate; characterize; discern; perceive; signalize; honor; glorify.

Dis-tin'guished (dĭs-tĭŋ'gwĭsht), *a.* **1.** Marked; special. **2.** Separated from others by distinct superiority.
Syn. — Distinguished; Eminent; Conspicuous; Celebrated; Illustrious; marked; noted; famous; transcendent; extraordinary; prominent. — A man is *eminent*, when he stands high as compared with those around him; *conspicuous*, when so elevated as to be observed; *distinguished*, when something makes him stand apart from others in the public view; *celebrated*, when widely spoken of with honor; *illustrious*, when invested with a splendor conferring the highest dignity.

Dis-tin'guish-ing, *a.* Distinctive; characteristic.

Dis-tort' (-tôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *distorquere, -torsum; dis-* + *torquere* to twist.] **1.** To twist out of shape or direction. **2.** To wrest from the true meaning. — **Dis-tor'tion**, *n.*
Syn. — To twist; wrest; deform; pervert.

Dis-tract' (-trăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *distrahere, -tractum*, to draw asunder; *dis-* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To draw apart or away; to divide; to disjoin. **2.** To draw (the sight, mind, or attention) in different directions; to confuse. **3.** To unsettle the reason of; to madden; — most used in the participle, *distracted*.

Dis-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A distracting; separation. **2.** That which diverts attention; a diversion. **3.** Confusion; perplexity. **4.** Tumult; disorder. **5.** Agitation; despair. **6.** Derangement; madness.
Syn. — Perplexity; confusion; disturbance; disorder; dissension; tumult; derangement; madness; raving.

Dis-tract'ive (-tĭv), *a.* Causing perplexity.

Dis-train' (-trān'), *v. t.* [OF. *destreindre* to press, fr. L. *distringere, -strictum*, to molest; *di-* = *dis-* + *stringere* to draw tight.] (*a*) To seize as a pledge; to take by distress. (*b*) To coerce. — *v. i.* To levy a distress. — **Dis-train'or, Dis-train'er**, *n.* — **Dis-traint'**, *n.*

‖ **Dis'trait'** (dĭs'trā'), *a.* [F. See Distract.] Absent-minded; lost in thought; abstracted.

Dis-traught' (dĭs-trôt'), *p. p. & a.* Distracted.

Dis-tress' (-trĕs'), *n.* [OF. *destresce, destrecier* to distress, (assumed) LL. *districtiare*, fr. L. *distringere, -strictum.*] **1.** Extreme suffering of body or mind. **2.** Painful situation; misery. **3.** State of danger or necessity. **4.** (*a*) A legal distraining; the taking of a personal chattel as pledge for redress of an injury or performance of a duty. (*b*) Thing seized to procure satisfaction.
Syn. — Suffering; pain; agony; misery; grief; sorrow; calamity; trouble; adversity. See Affliction. — *v. t.* **1.** To pain. **2.** To seize for debt; to distrain.
Syn. — To pain; perplex; afflict; worry; annoy.

Dis-trib'ute (-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* [L. *distribuere, -butum*, to distribute; *dis-* + *tribuere* to allot. See Tribute.] **1.** To divide among several. **2.** To dispense; to administer. **3.** To classify; to assort. — **Dis-trib'u-ta-ble**, *a.*
Syn. — To dispense; deal out; apportion; allot; share.

Dis-trib'u-ter (-ū-tẽr), *n.* One that distributes.

Dis'tri-bu'tion (-trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A distributing; apportionment. **2.** Separation into parts or classes. **3.** That which is distributed. **4.** The sorting of types.
Syn. — Apportionment; allotment; arrangement.

Dis-trib'u-tive (-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to distribute; dealing to each his share. **2.** Expressing grammatical separation; denoting a taking singly, not collectively; as, a *distributive* adjective or pronoun, such as *each, either, every;* a *distributive* numeral, as (Latin) *bini* (two by two). — *n.* A distributive adjective, etc.

Dis-trib'u-tive-ly, *adv.* By distribution; singly.

Dis'trict (dĭs'trĭkt), *n.* [LL. *districtus* district, fr. L. *distringere, -trictum.* See Distrain.] **1.** A division of territory; defined portion of a state, city, etc., made for administrative or other purposes. **2.** A territory of undefined extent; region. — *v. t.* To divide into districts.
Syn. — Division; circuit; province; tract; region.

Dis-trust' (-trŭst'), *v. t.* To lack trust in; to be suspicious of; to mistrust. — *n.* **1.** Doubt of sufficiency or reality; want of reliance. **2.** Suspicion. **3.** A being suspected. — **Dis-trust'ful**, *a.* — **Dis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-turb' (-tûrb'), *v. t.* [L. *disturbare, -batum; dis-* + *turbare* to disturb, *turba* disorder, tumult, crowd.] **1.** To disorder. **2.** To agitate the mind of; to render uneasy. — **Dis-turb'er** (dĭs-tûrb'ẽr), *n.*
Syn. — To disorder; disquiet; incommode; ruffle.

Dis-turb'ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** Derangement of the regular course of things; disorder. **2.** Confusion of mind. **3.** Violent public commotion; tumult. **4.** The hindering a person in the lawful enjoyment of his right.
Syn. — Tumult; brawl; commotion; disorder; derangement; confusion; agitation; annoyance.

Dis-un'ion (-ūn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Termination of union; separation; disjunction. **2.** Breach of concord; alienation. **3.** Disruption of the union of the States forming the United States. — **Dis-un'ion-ist**, *n.* [separate.

Dis'u-nite' (-ū-nīt'), *v. t. & i.* To divide; to part; to

Dis-u-ni'ty (dĭs-ū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Disunion; want of unity.

Dis-use' (-ūz'), *v. t.* **1.** To cease to use; to discontinue the practice of. **2.** To disaccustom. [cise; desuetude.

Dis-use' (-ūs'), *n.* Cessation of use, practice, or exer-

Ditch (dĭch; 52), *n.* [OE. *dich*, same word as *dik.* See Dike.] A trench dug in the earth. — *v. t.* **1.** To dig ditches in or around. **2.** To throw into a ditch.

Dith'y-ramb (dĭth'ĭ-rămb *or* -rămb), *n.* [Gr. διθύραμβος lyric poetry in honor of Bacchus.] A kind of lyric poetry in honor of Bacchus; a wild irregular poem. — **Dith'y-ram'bic** (-răm'bĭk), *a. & n.*

Dit'ta-ny (dĭt'tà-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. δίκταμνον a plant of Mount *Dicte* in Crete.] A plant of the Mint family.

Dit'to (-tō), *n.; pl.* Dittos (-tōz). [It., fr. L. *dictum.* See Dictum.] Aforesaid thing; same (as before). Contr. to *do.*, or to two "turned commas" (").] Used in bills, tables, etc., to save repetition. — *adv.* As aforesaid; also.

Dit'ty (-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *ditié*, fr. L. *dictare, -tatum*, to say often, compose.] **1.** A saying; theme. **2.** A song; lay.

Di'u-ret'ic (dī'ū-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διουρητικός, fr. διά through + οὐρεῖν to make water, fr. οὖρον urine.] Tending to increase the secretion and discharge of urine. — *n.* A medicine with diuretic properties.

Di-ur'nal (dī-ûr'nal), *a.* [L. *diurnalis*, fr. *dies* day.] **1.** Relating to the daytime; — opp. to *nocturnal.* **2.** Daily; recurring every day; performed in a day. **3.** Opening during the day, and closing at night; — said of flowers or leaves. **4.** Active by day. — **Di-ur'nal-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — See Daily.

Di'u-tur'nal (dī'ū-tûr'nal), *a.* [L. *diuturnus*, fr. *dius* a long time, by day.] Of long continuance; lasting.

Di-van' (dĭ-văn'), *n.* [Per. *dīwān* collection of books, council.] **1.** An Oriental council of state; royal court. **2.** Hall where a council is held; state reception room. **3.** Cushioned sofa or couch.

Di-var'i-cate (dī-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *divaricare, -catum*, to stretch apart; *di-* = *dis-* + *varicare* to straddle, fr. *varus* stretched outwards.] To part into two branches; to fork. — *a.* **1.** Diverging; spreading asunder. **2.** Forking. — **Di-var'i-ca'tion**, *n.*

Dive (dīv), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dived (dīvd), *colloq.* Dove (dōv); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Diving.] [AS. *dȳfan* to sink; akin to E. *dip, deep.*] **1.** To plunge into water headforemost. **2.** To plunge into any subject, business, etc.; to explore. — *n.* **1.** A plunge headforemost into water. **2.** A place of low resort. [*Slang*]

Div'er (dīv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that dives. **2.** A bird of certain genera given to diving.

Di-verge' (dĭ-vẽrj'), *v. i.* [L. *di-* = *dis-* + *vergere* to bend, incline.] **1.** To extend from a common point in different directions; to deviate (from a given direction); — opp. to *converge.* **2.** To differ from a typical form; to dissent from a position generally held. — **Di-verge'ment**, *n.*

Di-ver'gent (-vẽr'jent), *a.* **1.** Receding from each other, as lines radiating from one point; deviating gradually from a given direction; — opp. to *convergent.* **2.** Causing divergence of rays of light. **3.** Disagreeing. — **Di-ver'gence, Di-ver'gen-cy**, *n.*

Di'vers (dī'vẽrz), *a.* [F.; L. *diversus* turned in

different directions, different. p. p. of *divertere*. See DIVERT.] Several; sundry; more than one, but not many.

Di'verse (dī'vĕrs *or* dĭ-vĕrs'), *a.* [Same as *divers.*] **1.** Different; unlike; separate. **2.** Capable of various forms; multiform. — *adv.* In different directions; diversely. — **Di'verse-ly** (dī'vĕrs-lȳ *or* dĭ-vĕrs'lȳ), *adv.*

Di-ver'si-fi-ca'tion (dĭ-vĕr'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A changing form or quality. **2.** Change; alteration.

Di-ver'si-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [LL. *diversificare*, fr. L. *diversus* + *-ficare*, *facere*, to make.] To make diverse.

Di-ver'sion, *n.* **1.** A diverting or turning aside from any course, occupation, or object. **2.** That which diverts the mind from care or study, and relaxes and amuses. **3.** The drawing an enemy's attention and force from the point where the principal attack is to be made.

Syn. — Amusement; entertainment; pastime; recreation; sport; game; play; solace; merriment.

Di-ver'si-ty (-sĭ-tȳ), *n.* [F. *diversité*, L. *diversitas*, fr. *diversus.*] **1.** A state of difference; unlikeness. **2.** Multiplicity of difference; variety.

Syn. — See VARIETY.

Di-vert' (-vĕrt'), *v. t.* [L. *divertere*, *-versum*, to turn aside; *di-* = *dis-* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To turn aside; to deflect. **2.** To turn away from business or study.

Syn. — See AMUSE.

‖ **Di'ver'tisse'ment'** (dē'vĕr'tēs'mĕn'), *n.* [F.] A short ballet, etc., between the acts of a play.

Di-vest' (dĭ-vĕst'), *v. t.* [LL. *divestire*; *di-* = *dis-* + L. *vestire*, equiv. to L. *devestire.*] **1.** To strip (of clothes, arms, etc.); — opp. to *invest.* **2.** To deprive.

Di-vest'i-ture (-ĭ-tūr), *n.* A depriving; being divested; deprivation, or surrender, of property, rights, etc.

Di-vide' (-vīd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *dividere*, *-visum*; *di-* = *dis-* + a root signifying *to part.*] To part; to separate into parts; to disunite. — *n.* A ridge of land dividing tributaries of two streams; a watershed.

Syn. — To sever; dissever; sunder; cleave; disjoin; disunite; detach; disconnect; part; distribute; share.

Div'i-dend (dĭv'ĭ-dĕnd), *n.* [L. *dividendum* thing to be divided, fr. *dividere.*] **1.** A sum of money to be divided and distributed; share of a sum divided that falls to each individual; a percentage; — applied to profits apportioned among shareholders, and to assets apportioned among creditors. **2.** A number or quantity to be divided.

Di-vid'er (dĭ-vīd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that divides; that which separates anything into parts. **2.** *pl.* An instrument for dividing lines, describing circles, etc.; compasses.

Div'i-na'tion (dĭv'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A divining; a foretelling of future events. **2.** An augury; omen; prediction.

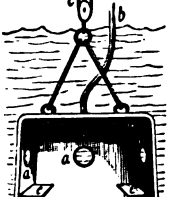
Di-vine' (dĭ-vīn'), *a.* [L. *divinus*, fr. *divus* belonging to a deity; akin to Gr. θεός, L. *deus*, God.] **1.** Belonging to God. **2.** Proceeding from God. **3.** Appropriated to God; pious; holy. **4.** Godlike; supremely admirable. **5.** Relating to divinity or theology. — *n.* One skilled in divinity; a priest; clergyman.

Syn. — Supernatural; superhuman; godlike; heavenly; celestial; pious; holy; sacred; preëminent. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To foresee or foreknow. **2.** To predict.

Syn. — To foretell; predict; presage; guess; surmise.

Di-vine'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a divine or godlike manner; hollily; supremely; excellently. **2.** By the agency of God.

Div'ing (dĭv'ĭng), *a.* That dives or is used for diving.



Section of one form of Diving Bell. *a a* Windows in shell; *b* Air Tube; *c* Hoisting Tackle; *e e* Seats.

Diving beetle, a beetle which habitually lives under water; — called also *water tiger.* — **Diving bell**, a hollow inverted vessel, in which men may descend and work under water, breathing compressed air at the top, or fresh air pumped in through a tube from above.

Di-vin'i-ty (dĭ-vĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *divinitas.*] **1.** The being divine; deity; godhead. **2.** The Supreme Being; God. **3.** A pretended deity of pagans. **4.** A celestial being. **5.** Science of God and salvation; theology.

Di-vis'i-ble (-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *divisibilis*, fr. *dividere.* See DIVIDE.] Capable of being divided or separated. — **Di-vis'i-ble-ness**, **Di-vis'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Di-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *divisio*, fr. *dividere.*] **1.** A dividing anything into parts, or state of being so divided; separation. **2.** That which keeps apart; a partition. **3.** A segment or section. **4.** Disunion; variance. **5.** Difference of condition; distinction; contrast. **6.** The finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another; the reverse of *multiplication*; rule for performing this operation. **7.** A section of an army or fleet complete in itself.

Cell division, a method of cell increase, in which new cells are formed by division of the parent cell. — **Long division**, mathematical process of division when the operations are mostly written down. — **Short division**, process of division when the operations are mentally performed and only the results written down.

Syn. — Compartment; section; share; distribution; separation; partition; disjunction; difference; disunion.

Di-vi'sion-al, *a.* That divides; pertaining to, making, or noting, a division.

Di-vi'sive (-vī'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Indicating division or distribution. **2.** Creating division, separation, or difference.

Di-vi'sor (-vī'zẽr), *n.* The number by which the dividend is divided.

Di-vorce' (-vōrs'), *n.* [F.; L. *divortium*, fr. *divortere*, *diverterе*, to separate. See DIVERT.] **1.** A legal dissolution of the marriage contract. **2.** The decree or writing which dissolves marriage. **3.** Separation of things closely united. — *v. t.* **1.** To separate by divorce. **2.** To disunite; to take away; to put away. — **Di-vorce'a-ble**, **Di-vor'ci-ble**, *a.* — **Di-vorce'ment**, *n.*

Di-vor'cee' (-vōr'sē'), *n.* A person divorced.

Di-vulge' (-vŭlj'), *v. t.* [L. *divulgare*; *di-* = *dis-* + *vulgus* the common people.] To make public; to disclose (something confided as a secret, or before unknown).

Syn. — To publish; disclose; discover; impart; tell.

Di-vul'sion (-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *divulsio*, fr. *di-* + *vellere* to pluck.] A rending asunder. — **Di-vul'sive**, *a.*

Diz'en (dĭz'z'n *or* dĭz'n), *v. t.* [Perh. orig., to dress foolishly, and allied to *dizzy.*] To dress gaudily.

Diz'zy (dĭz'zȳ), *a.* [AS. *dysig.*] **1.** Giddy; confused; indistinct. **2.** Causing giddiness or vertigo. **3.** Thoughtless; heedless. — *v. t.* To confuse. — **Diz'zi-ness**, *n.*

Do. (dĭt'tō), *n.* Abbreviation of DITTO.

Do (dō), *n.* A syllable indicating the first tone of the major diatonic scale for solmization.

Do (dōō), *v. t.* or *auxiliary.* [*imp.* DID (dĭd); *p. p.* DONE (dŭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOING (dōō'ĭng).] [AS. *dōn*; akin to D. *doen*, G. *thun*, to do, Gr. τιθέναι to put.] **1.** To bring about; to transact. **2.** To perform completely; to finish. **3.** To make ready for use; to cook sufficiently. **4.** To put or bring into a (specified) form or condition. **5.** To cheat; to overreach. [*Colloq.*] **6.** To see or explore. [*Colloq.*] **7.** To advance money for (a bill or note). — *v. i.* **1.** To conduct one's self. **2.** To fare; to be, as regards health. **3.** [Perh. a different word. OE. *dugen*, *dowen*, to avail, AS. *dugan.* See DOUGHTY.] To succeed; to answer the purpose; to serve. — *n.* **1.** Ado; bustle. **2.** A cheat; swindle. [*Slang, Eng.*]

Doc'i-ble (dŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *docibilis*, fr. *docere* to teach.] Teachable. — **Doc'i-bil'i-ty**, **Doc'i-ble-ness**, *n.*

Doc'ile (dŏs'ĭl *or* dŏs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *docilis*, fr. *docere.*] Tractable; easily managed. — **Do-cil'i-ty** (dŏ-sĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Doc'i-ma-cy (dŏs'ĭ-mā-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. δοκιμασία examination, fr. δοκιμάζειν to assay (metals).] A testing the nature, quality, etc., of (metals, ores, medicines, physiological facts, etc.). — **Doc'i-mas'tic**, (-măs'tĭk), *a.*

Dock (dŏk), *n.* [AS. *docce.*] A genus of plants, some species of which are weeds with a long taproot.

Dock (dŏk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *dockr* short tail.] Solid part of an animal's tail; stump of a tail left after clipping. — *v. t.* 1. To cut off (the end of a thing); to curtail. 2. To shorten; to deduct from. 3. To cut off, bar, or destroy.

Dock, *n.* [Akin to D. *dok*.] 1. An artificial basin to receive ships. 2. Place in court where an accused person stands. — *v. t.* To place (a ship) in a dock.

Dock'age (dŏk'ăj), *n.* A charge for the use of a dock.

Dock'et (-ĕt), *n.* [*Dock* to cut off + dim. suffix *-et*.] 1. A paper containing the heads of a writing; summary; digest. 2. Bill tied to goods; label. 3. A list of cases before a court, or of matters to be acted on. — *v. t.* To enter on a docket; to make an abstract of; to label.

Dock'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* Yard for naval stores.

Doc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., teacher, fr. *docere* to teach.] 1. An academical title, originally meaning a man learned in his department and qualified to teach it; one who has taken the highest collegiate degree. 2. One licensed to practice medicine; a physician. 3. A mechanical contrivance to remedy a difficulty or serve in an exigency. — *v. t.* 1. To treat as a physician does; to repair. [*Colloq.*] 2. To confer a doctorate upon. 3. To tamper with and falsify; to adulterate. [*Slang*] — **Doc'tor-al**, *a.*

Doc'tor-ate (-ĭt), *n.* The degree or rank of a doctor.

‖ **Doc'tri-naire'** (-trĕ-nâr'), *n.* [F.] One who would apply to practical concerns the abstract doctrines of his own philosophical system; a dogmatic theorist.

Doc'trine (-trĭn), *n.* [F.; L. *doctrina*, fr. *doctor*.] 1. Teaching; instruction. 2. A tenet or dogma; principle of faith. — **Doc'tri-nal**, *a.* & *n.*

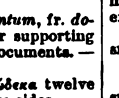
Syn. — Doctrine; Precept; tenet; principle; maxim; dogma. — *Doctrine* is a speculative truth prescribed for belief. *Precept* is a rule to be obeyed.

Doc'u-ment (-ū-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *documentum*, fr. *docere* to teach.] An original or official paper supporting something else. — *v. t.* To furnish with documents. — **Doc'u-men'tal, Doc'u-men'ta-ry**, *a.*

Do-dec'a-gon (dō-dĕk'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. δώδεκα twelve + γωνία angle.] A figure bounded by twelve sides.

Do-dec'a-he'dral (dō-dĕk'ȧ-hē'drȧl), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a dodecahedron; consisting of 12 equal sides.

Do-dec'a-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [Gr. δωδεκάεδρον; δώδεκα + ἕδρα base.] A solid having 12 faces.



Rhombic Dodecahedron.

Dodge (dŏj), *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To start suddenly aside, as to avoid a blow. 2. To evade (a duty) by low craft; to play fast and loose. — *n.* A sudden starting aside; device to evade or cheat. [*Colloq.*] — **Dodg'er**, *n.*

Do'do (dō'dō), *n.* [Said to be fr. Pg. *doudo* silly, foolish.] A large, extinct bird of the pigeon kind, formerly inhabiting the Island of Mauritius.

Doe (dō), *n.* [AS. *dā*; cf. Dan. *daa*, *daa*-dyr, deer.] A female deer or antelope; female of the rabbit, etc.

Do'er (dōō'ẽr), *n.* One who does; actor; agent.

Does (dŭz). *3d pers. sing. pres.* of Do.

Doe'skin' (dō'skĭn'), *n.* 1. Skin of the doe. 2. Woolen cloth with smooth surface.

Doff (dŏf), *v. t.* & *i.* [*Do* + *off*.] To put off (dress).

Dog (dŏg), *n.* [AS. *docga*; akin to D. *dog* mastiff.] 1. A quadruped of great intelligence, docility, and attachment to man. 2. A mean fellow; wretch. 3. A fellow. 4. One of two constellations, *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor*, Greater Dog and Lesser Dog. *Canis Major* contains the Dog Star (Sirius). 5. An iron holding wood in a fireplace; andiron. 6. (*a*) A grappling iron. (*b*) A piece in machinery acting as a clutch; an adjustable stop to change motion, as in a machine tool. — *v. t.* To hunt or track like a hound; to worry, as if by dogs.

Dog days, a season between July and September; sultry part of the summer. — **Dog Latin**, barbarous Latin. — **Dog Star**, Sirius, the brightest fixed star in the heavens.

Dog'bane' (dŏg'bān'), *n.* [Said to poison dogs.] A perennial herbaceous plant, with poisonous milky juice.

Dog'ber'ry (dŏg'bĕr'rĭ), *n.* Berry of the dogwood.

Dog'cart' (-kärt'), *n.* A light one-horse carriage.

Doge (dōj), *n.* [It.; fr. L. *dux*, *ducis*, commander.] Chief magistrate in the republics of Venice and Genoa.

Dog'-eared' (dŏg'ērd'), *a.* Having the corners of the leaves turned down and soiled; — said of books.

Dog'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* 1. A small shark. 2. The bowfin. 3. The burbot of Lake Erie.

Dog'ged (-gĕd), *a.* Sullenly obstinate; persistent. — **Dog'ged-ly**, *adv.* — **Dog'ged-ness**, *n.*

Dog'ger (-gẽr), *n.* [D., codfish.] A two-masted Dutch fishing vessel.

Dog'ger-el (-ĕl), *a.* Low in style, and irregular in measure. — *n.* Irregular verse; mean poetry.

Dog'ma (-mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. Dogmas (-mȧz), L. Dogmata (-mȧ-tȧ). [Gr. δόγμα, *pl.* δόγματα, fr. δοκεῖν to think.] 1. That which is held as an opinion; doctrine. 2. A definite and authoritative tenet. 3. A doctrinal notion asserted without regard to evidence; arbitrary dictum.

Syn. — Dogma; Tenet; opinion; proposition; doctrine. — A *tenet* is firmly maintained as true. A *dogma* is laid down with authority as indubitably true.

Dog-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), **Dog-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a dogma. 2. Asserting a thing authoritatively; overbearing. — **Dog-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Magisterial; arrogant. See Magisterial.

Dog-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science of Christian doctrines.

Dog'ma-tism (-mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* Arrogance in opinion.

Dog'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* To assert positively; to teach with arrogance. — **Dog'ma-ti'zer, Dog'ma-tist**, *n.*

Dog's'-ear' (dŏgz'ēr'), *n.* The corner of a leaf, in a book, turned down like the ear of a dog.

Dog'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* [Fr. skewers (*dags*) being made of it.] A large shrub or small tree, whose wood is exceedingly hard and serviceable.

Doi'ly (doi'lĭ), *n.* [Said to be a maker's name.] A small table napkin, used with fruit, etc.

Do'ing (dōō'ĭng), *n.* Anything done; *pl.* conduct.

Doit (doit), *n.* [D. *duit*, prop., piece cut off.] 1. A small Dutch coin; any small piece of money. 2. A trifle.

Do-lab'ri-form (dō-lăb'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *dolabra* a mattock + *-form*.] Shaped like the head of an ax.

Dole (dōl), *n.* [OF. *doel*, fr. *doloir* to suffer, fr. L. *dolere*.] Grief; sorrow; lamentation. [*Archaic*]

Dole, *n.* [AS. *dāl* portion; same as Deal.] 1. Distribution. 2. That which is dealt out; a scanty allowance. 3. Alms; gratuity. 4. A landmark. — *v. t.* To deal out scantily or grudgingly.

Dole'ful (dōl'fŭl), *a.* Full of dole or grief; expressing or exciting sorrow; dismal. — **Dole'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Piteous; rueful; melancholy; sad; dismal.

Dole'some (-sŭm), *a.* Doleful.

Doll (dŏl), *n.* [Contr. of *Dorothy*.] A child's toy baby.

Dol'lar (dŏl'lẽr), *n.* [D. *daalder*, G. *thaler*, abbr. of *Joachimsthaler*, a piece of money first coined in the valley (G. *thal*) of St. *Joachim*, in Bohemia.] 1. A silver coin of the United States worth 100 cents. 2. A similar coin of Mexico, Canada, South America, Spain, etc.

Dol'man (-mȧn), *n.* [Turk. *dōlāmān*.] 1. A Turkish garment, with long sleeves. [Written also *dolaman*.] 2. A woman's cloak of peculiar fashion.

Dol'men (-mĕn), *n.* [Armor. *taol*, *tol*, table + *mean*, *men*, stone.] A cromlech. [Written also *tolmen*.]

Do'lor (dō'lẽr), *n.* [OF. & L., fr. *dolere* to suffer.] Pain; grief; anguish. [Written also *dolour*.]

Dol'or-if'ic (dŏl'ẽr-ĭf'ĭk), **Dol'or-if'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [LL. *doloríficus*; L. *dolor* + *facere* to make.] Causing pain or grief.

Dol'or-ous (dŏl'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dolorosus*, fr. *dolor*.] 1. Full of grief; sad. 2. Painful. — **Dol'or-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Dol'phin (dŏl'fĭn), *n.* [F. *dauphin* dolphin, dauphin; fr. L. *delphinus*, Gr. δελφίς dolphin.] 1. (*a*) A cetacean, the true dolphin. (*b*) A fish celebrated for its changes of color when dying. It is the fish commonly called dolphin. 2. A buoy; mooring post.

Dolt (dōlt), *n.* [OE. *dulte*, prop. p. p. of *dullen* to dull.] A heavy, stupid fellow; dunce. — **Dolt'ish**, *a.*

Do-main' (dō-mān'), *n.* [F. *domaine*, L. *dominium*, property, fr. *dominus* master, owner.] 1. Dominion; empire. 2. Territory over which authority is exerted. 3. Landed property; estate; demesne.

Dome (dōm), *n.* [F.; It. *duomo*, fr. L. *domus* house.] 1. A building; edifice. 2. A large cupola.

Do-mes'tic (dō-mĕs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *domesticus*, fr. *domus*.] 1. Pertaining to one's house, home, household, or family. 2. Pertaining to a nation considered as a home, or to one's own country; intestine; not foreign. 3. Devoted to home duties or pleasures. 4. Living in or near habitations of man; domesticated; tame. 5. Made in one's own house, nation, or country. — *n.* 1. A house servant. 2. *pl.* Articles of home manufacture. [*U. S.*]

Do-mes'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [LL. *domesticare*, *-catum*, to reside in, to tame.] 1. To make domestic; to habituate to home life. 2. To cause (a foreign word, custom, etc.) to be, as it were, of one's family or country. 3. To tame (animals, plants, etc.). — **Do-mes'ti-ca'tion**, *n.* — **Do'mes-tic'i-ty** (-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Dom'i-cile (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *domicilium*; *domus* + (prob.) root of *celare* to conceal.] 1. An abode. 2. Residence at a particular place, with an intention to remain there. — *v. t.* To establish in a residence that constitutes habitancy; to domiciliate. — **Dom'i-cil'i-a-ry**, *a.*

Dom'i-cil'i-ate (-sĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* 1. To establish in a residence. 2. To domesticate. — **Dom'i-cil'i-a'tion**, *n.*

Dom'i-nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *dominans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *dominari*. See DOMINATE.] Ruling; governing; predominant. — *n.* The 5th tone of the musical scale. — **Dom'i-nance**, **Dom'i-nan-cy**, *n.*

Syn. — Governing; ruling; controlling; prevailing.

Dom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *dominari*, *-natus*, fr. *dominus* lord.] To predominate over; to rule. — **Dom'i-na'tion**, *n.* — **Dom'i-na-tive**, *a.* — **Dom'i-na'tor**, *n.* [L.]

Dom'i-neer' (-nēr'), *v. i. & t.* [L. *dominari*.] To rule insolently or arbitrarily; to tyrannize; to bluster.

Syn. — Haughty; overbearing; lordly. See IMPERIOUS.

Do-min'ic-al (dō-mĭn'ĭ-kal), *a.* [LL. *dominicalis*, for L. *dominicus* (*dominica dies* the Lord's day), fr. *dominus* lord.] 1. Pertaining to the Lord's day, or Sunday. 2. Relating to, or given by, our Lord.

Dominical letter, the letter which, in almanacs, denotes Sunday, or the Lord's day (*dies Dominī*).

Do-min'i-can (-ĭ-kan), *a.* [NL. *Dominicanus*, fr. *Dominicus*, *Dominic*, the founder.] Pertaining to St. Dominic or the communities named from him. — *n.* One of an order of mendicant monks founded by Dominic de Guzman, in 1215; — called also *preaching friars*, *black friars*, *brothers of St. Mary*, and in France, *Jacobins*.

Dom'i-nie (dŏm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [L. *dominus*.] A schoolmaster; pedagogue; pastor.

Do-min'ion (dō-mĭn'yŭn), *n.* [LL. *dominio*, equiv. to L. *dominium*.] 1. Sovereign authority; supremacy. 2. Superior prominence; ascendency. 3. That which is governed; territory over which authority is exercised.

Syn. — Sovereignty; control; rule; authority; jurisdiction; government; territory; district; region.

Dom'i-no (dŏm'ĭ-nō), *n.*; *pl.* DOMINOS or (esp. the pieces for a game) DOMINOES (-nōz). [F., It., or Sp.; fr. L. *dominus* master. The *domino* was orig. a hood worn by canons of a cathedral.] 1. A kind of hood or amice. 2. A half mask worn at masquerades. 3. One wearing a domino. 4. *pl.* A game played with 28 "men" dotted like dice. 5. One of the pieces for playing this game.

Dominoes.

Don (dŏn), *n.* [Sp.; akin to Pg. *dom*; fr. L. *dominus*.] 1. Sir; Mr.; Signior; — a title of courtesy in Spain. 2. A grand personage; a fellow at an English university.

Don (dŏn), *v. t.* [*Do* + *on*; — opposed to *doff*.] To put on; to invest one's self with.

‖ **Do'ña** (dō'nyä), *n.* [Sp.] Lady; madam; — a title of respect in Spain, prefixed to a lady's Christian name.

Do'nate (dō'nāt), *v. t.* [L. *donare*, *-natum*, fr. *donum* gift, *dare* to give.] To give; to present. — **Do-na'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — Gift; present; benefaction; grant. See GIFT.

Don'a-tive (dŏn'ä-tĭv), *n.* [L. *donativum*, fr. *donare*.] A gift; present. — *a.* Vested or vesting by donation.

‖ **Do-na'tor** (dō-nā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] A donor; giver.

Done (dŭn), *p. p.* fr. Do. 1. Performed; finished. 2. It is done or agreed; let it be a bargain; — used elliptically.

Donе, *a.* [Prob. corrup. fr. OF. *doné*, p. p. of *doner*, L. *donare* to give.] Given; executed; made public.

Do-nee' (dō-nē'), *n.* [OF. *doné*.] 1. One receiving a gift. 2. In law, one receiving a power for execution.

Don'jon (dŭn'jŭn), *n.* [See DUNGEON.] The chief tower; the keep; the strongest tower in ancient castles.

Don'key (dŏn'kĭ), *n.* [Prob. *dun*, fr. the animal's color.] 1. An ass. 2. A stupid or obstinate fellow.

Don'na (dŏn'ná), *n.* [It.; L. *domina*.] A lady; madam; mistress; — title given a lady in Italy.

Do'nor (dō'nŏr), *n.* [OF. *doneor*, fr. *donner* to give.] 1. One who gives; a benefactor. 2. One who grants an estate or confers a power; — opposite of *donee*.

Doom (dōom), *n.* [AS. *dōm*; akin to E. *do*.] 1. Judgment; judicial sentence. 2. Destiny or fate; penalty. 3. Ruin; death. — *v. t.* 1. To sentence. 2. To ordain as penalty; to fine. 3. To destine; to fix the fate of.

Syn. — Sentence; decree; lot; ruin; destruction.

Dooms'day' (dōomz'dā'), *n.* [AS. *dōmes dæg*.] 1. A day of sentence or death. 2. Day of the final judgment.

Door (dōr), *n.* [AS. *duru*; akin to L. *fores*, Gr. *θύρα*.] 1. An opening in the wall of a house, etc., for going in and out; an entrance. 2. Barrier by which an entrance way is closed and opened. 3. Passage; access.

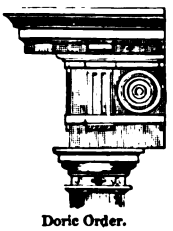
Door'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* Porter; janitor.

Door'way' (-wā'), *n.* Passage of a door; entrance way.

Dor (dōr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *dora* locust, D. *tor* beetle.] A large European scarabaoid beetle which makes a droning noise while flying; the American June bug.

Do'ri-an (dō'rĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Greeks of Doris; Doric. — *n.* A native of Doris.

Dor'ic (dŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. Δωρικός, fr. Δωριεῖς the Dorians.] 1. Pertaining to Doris, in ancient Greece, or to the Dorians. 2. Belonging to the oldest of the three orders of Greek architecture. — *n.* The Doric dialect.



Doric Order.

Dor'mant (dōr'mant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *dormir* to sleep, fr. L. *dormire*.] Sleeping; not in action or exercise; quiescent; in abeyance. — **Dor'man-cy**, *n.*

Dor'mer (-mĕr), *n.*, *or* **Dor'mer win'dow** (wĭn'dō). [Lit., window of a sleeping apartment.] A vertical window in a sloping roof.

Dor'mi-to-ry (-mĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *dormitorium*.] A sleeping room, or building containing sleeping rooms.

Dor'mouse (dōr'mous), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *dormir* + E. *mouse*.] A small European rodent, feeding on nuts, acorns, etc., and torpid in winter.

Dor'sal (-sal), *a.* [F.; LL. *dorsalis*, fr. L. *dorsum* back.] Pertaining to the back; — opp. to *ventral*.

Do'ry (dō'rĭ), *n.* [F. *dorée* gilded.] 1. A European fish; John Doree. 2. The American wall-eyed perch.

Do'ry, *n.* A small flat-bottomed rowboat.

Dose (dōs), *n.* [F.; Gr. δόσις a giving, a dose, fr. δίδόναι, akin to L. *dare* to give.] 1. The quantity of medicine given at one time. 2. A sufficient quantity; portion. 3. Anything nauseous. — *v. t.* 1. To form into doses. 2. To give medicine, potions, or anything nauseous to.

Dos'sil (dŏs'sĭl), *n.* [OF. *dossil, duisil*, spigot, fr. L. *ducere* to draw.] A small roll or pledget of lint, for keeping open a sore, wound, etc.; a tent.

Dost (dŭst), *2d pers. sing. pres.* of Do.

Dot (dŏt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *dos, dotis.*] A dowry.

Dot, *n.* [AS. *dott.*] A small point, spot, or speck. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To mark with dots. 2. To diversify.

Do'tage (dō'tĕj; 2), *n.* [From Dote, *v. i.*] 1. Feebleness of mind; senility. 2. Drivel. 3. Weak affection.

Do'tal (-tăl), *a.* Pertaining to dower.

Do'tard (-tĕrd), *n.* One in second childhood.

Do-ta'tion (dō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *dotatio*, fr. L. *dotare* to endow, fr. *dos, dotis.*] 1. An endowing, or bestowing a marriage portion on a woman. 2. Endowment.

Dote (dōt), *v. i.* [OD. *doten* to dose.] [Written also *doat.*] 1. To be weak-minded; to have the intellect impaired by age; to drivel. 3. To be foolishly fond or weakly affectionate. — **Dot'er**, *n.*

Doth (dŭth), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of Do.

Dot'ter-el (dŏt'tĕr-ĕl), **Dot'trel** (-trĕl), *n.* [From Dote, *v. i.*] 1. A European bird of the Plover family, tame and easily taken. 2. A silly fellow; dupe; gull.

Dou'ble (dŭb''l), *a.* [OE. & OF.; fr. L. *duplus*, fr. root of *duo* two.] 1. Twofold; made twice as large or as much, etc. 2. Being in pairs; coupled. 3. Divided into two; equivocal; insincere. 4. Having more petals than the natural number.

Double bass, *or* **Double bass**, the largest and lowest-toned instrument in the violin form; the contrabasso or violone. — *adv.* Twice; doubly. — *v. t.* 1. To increase by adding an equal number, quantity, length, value, etc. 2. To make of two thicknesses by turning together in the middle; to olinch (the fist). 3. To contain twice as much as. 4. To pass around or by. — *v. i.* 1. To increase to twice as much. 2. To turn and go back in an opposite direction. 3. To play false. — *n.* 1. Twice the number, length, value, etc. 2. A doubling; plait; fold. 3. A turn or circuit to escape pursuers; a shift; artifice. 4. Something equal to another; counterpart; wraith; substitute. 5. A game between two pairs of players at lawn tennis. — **Doub'ler**, *n.*

Double dealer, one who acts two different parts; a deceitful person. — **Double dealing**, deceitful dealing; duplicity.

Dou'ble-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* 1. Having two faces designed for use. 2. Deceitful. [2. Duplicity.

Dou'ble-ness, *n.* 1. The being double or doubled.

Dou'ble-quick' (-kwĭk'), *a.* Performed in the fastest step next to the run. — *n.* Double-quick time, step, or march. — *v. t. & i.* To move in double-quick time.

Doub'let (dŭb'lĕt), *n.* [F.; dim. of *double.*] 1. Two of the same kind; a pair; couple. 2. A close-fitting coat, formerly worn. 3. *pl.* Two dice, each having the same number of spots uppermost. 4. One of two or more words in the same language variously derived from the same origin; as, *guard* and *ward; yard* and *garden.*

Doub-loon' (dŭb-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *doublon*, Sp. *doblon.*] A Spanish gold coin worth about $15.60.

Dou'bly (dŭb'lĭ), *adv.* 1. In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. 2. Deceitfully.

Doubt (dout), *v. t.* [OF. *duter, douter*, fr. L. *dubitare.*] To waver in opinion; to be undecided. — *v. t.* To question or withhold assent to; to distrust.

Syn. — To hesitate; demur; scruple; suspect.

— *n.* 1. Fluctuation of mind from defect of evidence; unsettled opinion. 2. A point unsettled; objection.

Syn. — Uncertainty; hesitation; suspense; distrust; suspicion; scruple; perplexity; ambiguity; skepticism.

Doubt'er, *n.* One who doubts or scruples.

Doubt'ful (-fŭl), *a.* 1. Not settled in opinion; hesitating in belief. 2. Admitting of doubt; not clear or certain. 3. Ambiguous; dubious. 4. Of uncertain issue or event. — **Doubt'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Doubt'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Wavering; hesitating; distrustful; dubious; equivocal; ambiguous; problematical; questionable.

Doubt'less, **Doubt'less-ly**, *adv.* Undoubtedly.

‖ **Dou'ceur'** (dōō'sĕr'), *n.* [F., fr. *doux* sweet, L. *dulcis.*] 1. Gentleness of manner. 2. A bribe.

Douche (dōōsh), *n.* [F., fr. It. *doccia*, fr. *docciare* to flow, pour, fr. L. *ducere, ductum*, to conduct (water).] 1. A jet of water or vapor directed upon the body to benefit it medicinally. 2. A syringe.

Dough (dō), *n.* [AS. *dāh.*] Paste of bread.

Dough'nut (dō'nŭt), *n.* A small cake fried in lard.

Dough'ty (dou'tĭ), *a.* [AS. *dyhtig*, fr. *dugan* to avail.] Able; valiant. — **Dough'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **Dough'ti-ness**, *n.*

Dough'y (dō'ĭ), *a.* Like dough; soft and heavy.

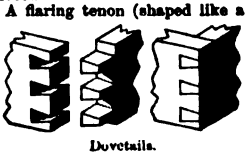
Douse (dous), *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *donsen* to strike on the back.] 1. To plunge suddenly into water; to duck; to dowse. 2. To strike or lower in haste; to slacken (a sail, etc.) suddenly. — *v. i.* To fall into water.

Douse, *v. t.* [AS. *dwæscan.*] To extinguish. [*Slang*]

Dove (dŭv), *n.* [AS. *dūfe.*] A kind of pigeon.

Dove'cot' (-kŏt'), } *n.* Box in which domestic pigeons
Dove'cote' (-kōt'), } breed.

Dove'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* A flaring tenon (shaped like a bird's tail spread) fitting into a mortise, and making an interlocking joint. — *v. t.* 1. (*a*) To cut to a dovetail. (*b*) To join by dovetails. 2. To fit ingeniously.



Dovetails.

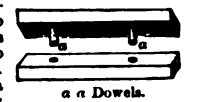
Dow (dou), *n.* A dhow; oriental vessel.

Dow'a-ble (dou'ă-b'l), *a.* Entitled to dower.

Dow'a-ger (-ă-jĕr), *n.* [OF. *douagiere*, fr. *douage* dower.] 1. A widow endowed, or having a jointure. 2. An English title for a widow, distinguishing her from her son's wife bearing the same name.

Dow'dy (-dĭ), *a.* [Scot. *dawdie.*] Showing vulgar taste in dress; slovenly. — *n.* An awkward, vulgarly dressed woman. — **Dow'dy-ish**, *a.*

Dow'el (-ĕl), *n.* [Cf. G. *döbel* peg, F. *douelle* stave of a cask, *douille* socket, cartridge.] 1. A pin fitting into holes in the abutting portions of each of two pieces, to keep them in proper position. 2. Piece of wood driven into a wall, so that other pieces may be nailed to it. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Doweled (-ĕld) *or* -elled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Doweling *or* -elling.] To fasten together by dowels; to furnish with dowels.



a a Dowels.

Dow'er (-ĕr), *n.* [F. *douaire*, LL. *dotarium*, fr. L. *dotare* to endow, fr. *dos* dower.] 1. That with which one is gifted or endowed. 2. That portion of a man's real estate to which his widow is entitled after his death. — **Dow'ered** (-ĕrd), *p. a.* — **Dow'er-less**, *a.*

Dow'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Dower.

Dow'las (dou'lăs), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Doullens*, a manufacturing town of Picardy.] Coarse linen cloth.

Down (doun), *n.* [Akin to LG. *dune.*] Fine, hairy outgrowth from the skin or surface of animals or plants.

Down, *n.* [AS. *dūn;* of Celtic origin; akin to E. *town.*] 1. A bank of sand thrown up by wind near the shore; a flattish-topped hill; — usually in *pl.* 2. *pl.* A road for shipping in the English Channel.

Down, *adv.* [For older *adown*, AS. *adūn* from or off the hill.] 1. In the direction of gravity; below; — opp. of *up.* 2. From a remoter antiquity. 3. From a greater to a less bulk, or from a thinner to a thicker consistence. — *prep.* 1. In a descending direction along; from a higher to a lower place upon or within; at a lower place. 2. Towards the mouth of a river; towards the sea. — *v. t.* To put down; to overthrow. — *a.* Downward; going down; sloping.

Down'cast' (doun'kăst'), *n.* Cast downward; directed to the ground, from modesty, dejection, or guilt. — *n.* Downcast or melancholy look.

Down'fall' (doun'fąl'), *n.* 1. A sudden fall; body of things falling. 2. Ruin. — **Down'fall'en** (-fąl''n), *a.*

Down'heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Dejected in spirits.

Down'hill' (-hĭl'), *adv.* Towards the bottom of a hill. — *a.* Descending; sloping. — *n.* Declivity; descent.

Down'right' (-rit'), *adv.* 1. Straight down; perpendicularly. 2. In plain terms. — *a.* 1. Plain; blunt; positive. 2. Open; artless; undisguised; absolute.

Down'stairs' (-stârz'), *adv.* Down the stairs; to a lower floor. — *a.* Below stairs.

Down'trod' (-trŏd'), **Down'trod'den** (-d'n), *a.* Trodden down; abused by superior power.

Down'ward (-wĕrd), **Down'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* [AS. *adûnweard.*] 1. From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course. 2. From a higher to a lower condition; toward misery, disgrace, or ruin. 3. From a remote time; from an ancestor or predecessor. — *a.* 1. Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place; tending toward the earth or its center, or toward a lower level. 2. Descending from a head or source. 3. Tending to a lower condition or state; dejected.

Down'y (-ĭ), *a.* 1. Covered with down or soft hairs. 2. Made of, or like, down; placid; soothing; quiet.

Dow'ry (dou'rĭ), *n.* [Contr. fr. *dowery.*] Property which a woman brings to her husband; a bride's portion.

Dowse (dous), *v. t.* To plunge into water; to douse.

Dox-ol'o-gy (dŏks-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. δοξολογία; fr. δόξα opinion, praise + λέγειν to speak.] A hymn of praise an l honor to God. — **Dox'o-log'ic-al** (-ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

Doze (dōz), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *dwĕs* dull, foolish.] To slumber; to be drowsy. — *n.* A light sleep; a drowse.

Doz'en (dŭz''n), *n.* [OE. & OF. *dozeine*, fr. L. *duodecim* twelve.] A collection of twelve objects.

Doz'y (dōz'ĭ), *a.* Drowsy; sluggish. — **Doz'i-ness**, *n.*

Drab (drăb), *n.* [AS. *drabbe* drega.] 1. A low, sluttish woman. 2. A strumpet.

Drab, *n.* [F. *drap* cloth.] 1. Thick woolen cloth of a dun or gray color. 2. A dull brownish yellow or gray color. — *a.* Of a color between gray and brown.

Drab'ble (drăb'b'l), *v. t.* To draggle, wet, or befoul.

Drachm (drăm), *n.* 1. A drachma. 2. A dram.

‖ **Drach'ma** (drăk'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. δραχμή. See DRAM.] 1. A silver coin of ancient Greece. 2. A gold and silver coin of modern Greece worth 19.3 cents. 3. An ancient Greek weight; a modern Greek weight of 1 gram.

Draff (drăf), *n.* [D. *draf.*] Refuse; lees; dregs. — **Draff'ish, Draff'y**, *a.*

Draft (drăft), *n.* [Same word as *draught.*] 1. A drawing; thing drawn. 2. A selection of men for military or other service. 3. An order for payment of money; bill of exchange. 4. A deduction from the gross weight of goods. 5. A drawing of lines for a plan; plan drawn in outline. 6. Rough sketch for a written composition. 7. Depth of water necessary to float a ship. 8. Current of air. — *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or used for, drawing (vehicles, loads, etc.). 2. Relating to a draft of air. — *v. t.* 1. To draw the outline of. 2. To compose and write. 3. To draw from any company or collection; to select. 4. To transfer by draft.

Drafts'man (drăfts'man), *n.* A draughtsman.

Drag (drăg), *v. t.* [Akin to Sw. *dragga* to use a grapnel, fr. *dragg* grapnel, fr. *draga* to draw.] 1. To draw slowly or heavily onward; to haul; to trail. 2. To break (land) by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to draw a drag along the bottom of (water); to search. 3. To pass in pain or with difficulty. — *v. i.* 1. To be drawn along on the ground. 2. To move heavily or slowly. 3. To serve as a clog; to hold back. 4. To fish with a dragnet. — *n.* 1. A dragging; anything dragged. 2. A net or apparatus, to be drawn along the bottom under water, as in fishing, etc. 3. Sledge for conveying heavy bodies. 4. A heavy coach with seats on top. 5. A heavy harrow, for breaking up ground. 6. Clog; thing to hinder motion.

Syn. — See DRAW.

Drag'gle (drăg'g'l), *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *drag.*] To wet and soil by dragging on the ground; to drabble; to trail.

Drag'net' (-nĕt'), *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of a body of water, as in fishing.

Drag'o-man (-ō-man), *n.*; *pl.* DRAGOMANS (-manz). [F. & Sp., fr. Ar. *tarjumân.*] An Oriental interpreter.

Drag'on (-ŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *draco*, Gr. δράκων.] 1. A fabulous winged serpent or lizard. 2. A violent woman. 3. A northern constellation figured as a dragon; Draco.

Dragon fly, an insect having large and strongly reticulated wings, enormous eyes, and a long body; — called also *mosquito hawk.*

Dragon Fly (*Diplax elisa*). (½)

Drag'on-et (-ĕt), *n.* 1. A little dragon. 2. A small British marine fish.

Dra-goon' (drȧ-gōōn'), *n.* [F. *dragon* dragon, dragoon, fr. L. *draco* dragon, standard (with a dragon on it).] A mounted soldier; cavalryman. — *v. t.* 1. To harass by dragoons. 2. To persecute.

Drain (drān), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *drehnigeam.*] To draw off by degrees; to exhaust. — *n.* 1. A draining; gradual outflow or withdrawal. 2. A channel; sewer; sink.

Drain'age (-ĭj), *n.* 1. A draining; that which flows out of a drain. 2. Mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its rivers. 3. System of drains for removing superfluous water from towns, railway beds, mines, etc.

Drake (drāk), *n.* [LG.] The male of the duck kind.

Dram (drăm), *n.* [OF. *drame*, F. *drachme*, Gr. δραχμή, prop., a handful, fr. δράσσεσθαι to grasp.] 1. A weight; in *Apothecaries' weight*, 1-8th of an ounce, or 60 grains; in *Avoirdupois weight*, 1-16th of an ounce, or 27.34 grains. 2. A minute quantity. 3. A potation or potion.

Dra'ma (drä'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. δρᾶμα, fr. δρᾶν to do, act.] 1. A picture of human life, esp. for representation on the stage. 2. Dramatic composition. — **Dra-mat'ic** (drȧ-măt'ĭk), **Dra-mat'ic-al**, *a.* — **Dra-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Dram'a-tis per-so'næ** (drăm'ȧ-tĭs pĕr-sō'nē). [L.] The actors in a drama or play.

Dram'a-tist (-tĭst), *n.* A writer of plays.

Dram'a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To represent in a drama.

Drank (drăngk), *imp.* of DRINK.

‖ **Drap' d'é-té'** (drȧ' dā-tā'). [F., cloth of summer.] A thin woolen fabric, twilled like merino.

Drape (drāp), *v. t.* [F. *draper*, fr. *drap* cloth.] To cover with drapery or folds of cloth. [cloths.

Dra'per (drā'pĕr), *n.* [F. *drapier.*] One who sells

Dra'per-y (-ĭ), *n.* [F. *draperie.*] 1. Occupation of a draper; cloth-making. 2. Woolen stuffs in general.

Dras'tic (drăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. δραστικός, fr. δρᾶν. See DRAMA.] Acting rapidly and violently; efficacious; powerful; — opposed to *bland.* — *n.* A violent purgative.

Draught (drăft), *n.* [Same as *draft.*] 1. A drawing or pulling (moving loads); a drawing a net; a drawing liquor into the mouth and throat; act of drinking; a selecting or detaching soldiers; a marking out or delineating; representation. 2. That which is drawn; the quantity drawn in at once; a potion or potation; a sketch or representation; an order for payment of money (in this sense almost always written *draft*); a current of air moving through an inclosed place, chimney, etc. 3. That which draws; a team of oxen or horses; a sink or drain. 4. Capacity of being drawn; force necessary to draw; traction. 5. Depth of water necessary to float a ship; depth a ship sinks in water. — *a.* 1. Used for drawing vehicles, loads, etc. 2. Relating to a draft or current of air. 3. Used in making drawings. 4. Drawn directly from the barrel, etc.; on draught. — *v. t.* 1. To draw out; to call forth. 2. To make a draught or plan of.

Draughts (drăfts), *n. pl.* A mild vesicatory.

Draughts, *n. pl.* A game, usually called *checkers.*

Draughts'man (dráfts-măn), *n.* **1.** One who draws pleadings, etc. **2.** One who makes drawings.

Draught'y (dráft'ȳ), *a.* Pert. to a draught of air.

Draw (drą), *v. t.* [*imp.* DREW (drų); *p. p.* DRAWN (drąn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRAWING.] [AS. *dragan;* akin to G. *tragen.*] **1.** To pull along; to cause to follow. **2.** To call towards itself; to attract; to induce. **3.** To bring forth, take out, or let out, from some receptacle; to elicit; to deduce from premises; to derive; to take from a place of deposit; to gain. **4.** To remove the contents of. **5.** To take into the lungs; to inhale; to heave. **6.** To lengthen; to stretch. **7.** To run, extend, or produce (a line on any surface); to produce (a sketch or picture). **8.** To delineate; to describe. **9.** To prepare a draught of (a memorial, deed, bill of exchange, etc.). **10.** To require (so great a depth) for floating; to sink so deep in (water). — *v. i.* **1.** To pull. **2.** To attract. **3.** To have draught, as a chimney, flue, etc. **4.** To sketch; to form pictures. **5.** To contract; to shrink. **6.** To move; to come or go; — with prepositions and adverbs. **7.** To make a draft or written demand for payment of money. **8.** To sink in water; to require a depth for floating. — *n.* **1.** A drawing; draught. **2.** A lot or chance to be drawn. **3.** A drawn game or battle, etc. [*Colloq.*] **4.** Movable part of a drawbridge.

Syn. — To DRAW; DRAG. — *Draw* differs from *drag* in that *drag* is applied to things moved with difficulty. *Draw* is applied to all bodies moved by force in advance.

Draw'back' (drą'bāk'), *n.* **1.** Loss of advantage, or deduction from profit, value, etc.; objectionable feature. **2.** Money paid back or remitted.

Draw'bridge' (-brĭj'), *n.* A bridge which may be raised, let down, or drawn aside, to admit or hinder passage.

Modern Swing Drawbridge (open).

Draw-ee' (drą-ē'), *n.* One on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; — opp. to *drawer.*

Draw'er (drą'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that draws. **2.** That which is drawn; as: (*a*) A sliding box in a case. (*b*) *pl.* An undergarment worn on the legs.

Draw'ing, *n.* **1.** A pulling, hauling, or attracting. **2.** The representing any object by lines and shades; figure drawn. **3.** The stretching or spreading metals. **4.** Distribution of prizes and blanks in a lottery.

Draw'ing-room' (-rōōm'), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *withdrawing-room.*] **1.** A room for receiving company. **2.** A reception of company in such a room.

Drawl (drąl), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. D. *dralen* to linger.] To speak with lingering utterance, from laziness, affectation, etc. — *n.* Slow, monotonous utterance.

Dray (drā), *n.* [AS. *dræge* dragnet. See DRAW.] Low cart for heavy burdens. — **Dray'age,** *n.* — **Dray'man,** *n.*

Dread (drĕd), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *drēdan.*] To fear greatly. — *n.* **1.** Great fear of impending evil. **2.** Reverential fear; awe. **3.** Object of apprehension. — *a.* **1.** Exciting apprehension; dreadful. **2.** Awful; venerable.

Syn. — Awe; fear; terror; dismay. See REVERENCE.

Dread'ful (-fųl), *a.* Inspiring dread; fearful; terrible. — **Dread'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Dread'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Fearful; horrid; awful. See FRIGHTFUL.

Dread'naught' (-nąt'), *n.* **1.** A fearless person. **2.** A garment of very thick cloth; the cloth itself.

Dream (drēm), *n.* [Akin to G. *traum.*] **1.** Imaginary transactions occupying the mind during sleep. **2.** A visionary scheme; idle fancy; revery. — *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DREAMED (drēmd) or DREAMT (drĕmt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DREAMING.] To think in sleep; to fancy; to imagine. — **Dream'er** (drēm'ẽr), *n.* — **Dream'y,** *a.*

Drear (drēr), *a.* [See DREARY.] Dismal; gloomy.

Drear'y (-ȳ), *a.* [AS. *dreórig,* sad; akin to G. *traurig.*] Exciting cheerless sensations or associations; comfortless; gloomy. — **Drear'i-ly,** *adv.* — **Drear'i-ness,** *n.*

Dredge (drĕj), *n.* [F. *drège* fish net, akin to E. *draw.*] **1.** An instrument to gather by dragging; dragnet for taking oysters, etc.; dredging machine. **2.** Fine mineral matter suspended in water. — *v. t.* To gather with a dredge; to deepen with a dredging machine.

Dredging machine, a machine to scoop up mud, etc., from the bottom of rivers, docks, etc., so as to deepen them.

Dredge, *v. t.* [F. *dragée* dredge, also, sugar plum.] To sift or sprinkle flour, etc., on (roasting meat, etc.).

Dredg'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who fishes with a dredge. **2.** A dredging machine.

Dredg'er, *n.* A box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling flour, as on meat or a breadboard.

Dreg (drĕg), *n.* [Icel. *dregg; draga* to draw.] Corrupt matter contained in a liquid; refuse; lees. — **Dreg'giah, Dreg'gy,** *a.* — **Dreg'gi-ness,** *n.*

Drench (drĕnch), *v. t.* [AS. *drencan.*] **1.** To cause to drink; to dose by force; to purge violently by physic. **2.** To soak. — *n.* A drink; potion of medicine forced down the throat, or that causes purging.

Dress (drĕs), *v. t.* [OF. *drecier* to arrange, fr. L. *dirigere, -rectum,* to direct; *dis-* + *regere* to rule.] **1.** To arrange (soldiers) in exact line; to align. **2.** To treat (a sore, wound, etc.) with remedies, bandages, etc. **3.** To adjust; to prepare (food, leather, stone, ore, grain, etc.) for use, for the market, etc.; to clothe; to deck. — *v. i.* To array or apparel one's self.

Syn. — To attire; clothe; array; rig; trim; adorn. — *n.* **1.** Clothes; garments; apparel. **2.** A lady's gown. **3.** Attention to apparel, or skill in adjusting it.

Dress coat, a coat with skirts behind only. — **Dress goods,** fabrics for women's gowns.

Dress'er, *n.* **1.** One who dresses; one who makes ready for use. **2.** A hospital assistant, who dresses wounds, sores, etc. **3.** (*a*) A table on which meat, etc., are dressed for use. (*b*) A cupboard for dishes and cooking utensils.

Dress'ing, *n.* **1.** Dress; ornamental attire. **2.** An application (remedy, bandage, etc.) to a sore or wound. **3.** Manure spread over land. **4.** (*a*) A preparation to fit food for use; a condiment. (*b*) Stuffing of fowls, etc.; forcemeat. **5.** Gum, starch, etc., for stiffening or finishing silk, linen, and other fabrics. **6.** An ornamental finish around doors or windows, on a ceiling, etc.

Dress'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* A maker of gowns, etc.

Dress'y (-ȳ), *a.* Attentive to dress.

Drew (drų), *imp.* of DRAW.

Drib'ble (drĭb'b'l), *v. t.* [Variant of *drip.*] **1.** To fall in quick succession of drops. **2.** To slaver; to drivel. — *v. t.* To let fall in drops. — *n.* A drizzling.

Drib'blet, Drib'let (-blĕt), *n.* A small piece or part.

Dried (drīd), *imp. & p. p.* of DRY.

Dri'er (drī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that dries, or expels or absorbs moisture. **2.** Drying oil; a substance mingled with oil used in painting to make it dry quickly.

Dri'er, *compar.,* **Dri'est,** *superl.* of DRY, *a.*

Drift (drĭft), *n.* [Fr. *drive.*] **1.** A driving; violent movement. **2.** A drifting; overpowering influence. **3.** Course along which anything is driven; tendency of an act, argument, etc.; meaning; aim. **4.** That which is driven or thrown together, esp. by wind, water, or ice. **5.** Tool to shape holes in metal. **6.** A passage in a mine; small tunnel. **7.** Distance through which a current flows in a given time, or to which a vessel is carried from her course by wind, currents, etc. — *v. i. & t.* To drive; to form in heaps. — *a.* That causes drifting or that is drifted; movable by wind or current.

Smooth Drift for stretching rivet holes.

Drill (drĭl), *v. t.* [D. *drillen* to bore, drill (soldiers).] **1.** To pierce with a drill; to perforate. **2.** To exercise (soldiers) in evolutions and exercises; to instruct thoroughly; to discipline. — *v. i.* To practice; to train one's self. — *n.* **1.** An instrument for boring hard substances; drill press. **2.** The training soldiers; instruction and exercise. **3.** A marine gastropod which kills oysters, etc., by drilling holes through the shell.

Drill, *v. t. & i.* [*Cf.* TRILL to trickle, DRIBBLE.] To sow (seeds) by dribbling them along a furrow or in a row, like a rill of water. — *n.* (*a*) An implement for making holes for sowing seed. (*b*) A light furrow to put seed into in sowing. (*c*) A row of seed sown.

Drill, *n.* [*Cf.* MANDRILL.] A large African baboon.

Drill, *n.* [Usually in *pl.*] Drilling; twilled cloth.

Drill'ing, *n.* **1.** A piercing with a drill. **2.** A training by repeated exercises.

Drill'ing, *n.* Use of a drill in sowing seeds.

Drill'ing, *n.* [G. *drillich*, fr. L. *trilix* having three threads, fr. *tres* three + *licium* thread.] A heavy, twilled fabric of linen or cotton.

Drill'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* A teacher of drill or gymnastic exercises. [metal.]

Drill' press' (prĕs'). Machine to drill holes in

Drill-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* Handle for a drill.

Drill, L.

Dri'ly (drī'lĭ), *adv.* Dryly.

Drink (drĭnk), *v. i. & t.* [*imp.* DRANK (drăngk), formerly DRUNK (drŭngk); *p. p.* DRUNK, DRUNKEN (-'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRINKING.] [AS. *drincan.*] To swallow or imbibe (liquor); to tipple; to absorb. — *n.* Liquid to be swallowed. — **Drink'a-ble**, *a. & n.*

Drip (drĭp), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIPPED (drĭpt) or DRIPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIPPING.] [See DROP.] To fall, or let fall, in drops. — *n.* **1.** A falling in drops; that which drips or drops. **2.** Eaves of a roof.

Drip'ping, *n.* **1.** A falling in drops; sound so made. **2.** That which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting.

Drive (drīv), *v. t.* [*imp.* DROVE (drōv), formerly DRAVE (drāv); *p. p.* DRIVEN (drĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIVING.] [AS. *drĭfan.*] **1.** To impel away from one; to push forward. **2.** To direct the motions of (beasts drawing a vehicle, or the vehicle); to convey in a vehicle. **3.** To urge or hurry forward. **4.** To dig horizontally in a mine. — *v. i.* **1.** To rush violently, or move furiously. **2.** To be impelled or driven. **3.** To go or pass in a carriage. **4.** To press forward; to strive. — *n.* **1.** A driving; a trip in a carriage. **2.** A road for driving. **3.** Violent motion; hurried dispatch of business. **4.** A collection of objects driven; mass of logs to be floated down a river.

Syn. — See RIDE.

Driv'el (drĭv'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIVELED (-'ld) or -ELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIVELING or -ELLING.] [OE. *dravelen, drivelen*, to slaver.] **1.** To slaver, like a child, idiot, or dotard. **2.** To dote. — *n.* **1.** Slaver. **2.** Babble. — **Driv'el-er**, *n.* [Written also *driveller.*]

Driv'er (drīv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that drives, or that forces anything onward. **2.** A coachman; one who manages a locomotive. **3.** Overseer of a gang of slaves or convicts.

Driz'zle (drĭz'z'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of AS. *drĕosan* to fall.] To rain in very small drops. — *n.* Mist. — **Driz'zly**, *a.*

Droll (drōl), *a.* [F. *drôle*; *cf.* G. & D. *drollig.*] Queer; ludicrous from oddity. — *n.* **1.** One who raises mirth by odd tricks; buffoon. **2.** A puppet, farce, etc. — *v. t.* To banter; to cajole. — **Droll'er-y**, *n.*

Syn. — DROLL; LAUGHABLE; COMICAL; comic; farcical; diverting; humorous; ridiculous; queer; odd; waggish; merry; ludicrous. — *Laughable* denotes anything exciting laughter; *comical* denotes something humorous of the kind exhibited in *comedies*; *droll* refers to persons or things which excite laughter by oddity.

Drom'e-da-ry (drŭm'ẽ-dȧ-rĭ), *n.* [F. *dromadaire*; Gr. δρομάς running.] The Arabian camel, having one protuberance on the back, in distinction from the *Bactrian camel*, which has two humps.

Drone (drōn), *n.* [AS. *drān.* Probably named fr. the droning sound.] **1.** The male of bees, which gathers no honey. **2.** A sluggard. **3.** A humming or deep murmuring sound; a monotonous bass. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a low, dull, monotonous sound. **2.** To live in idleness.

Drool (drōōl), *v. i.* [Contr. fr. *drivel.*] To drivel.

Droop (drōōp), *v. i.* [Icel. *drūpa*; akin to E. *drop.*] **1.** To sink or hang down from weakness. **2.** To be dispirited or depressed; to languish. — *n.* A drooping.

Drop (drŏp), *n.* [AS. *dropa*, fr. *dreópan* to drip, drop.] **1.** Quantity of fluid which falls in one small spherical mass; minim; a small quantity. **2.** A hanging ornament, earring, pendant, sugarplum, etc. **3.** Whatever is arranged to drop or fall from an elevated position; a contrivance for lowering something. **4.** *pl.* Medicine measured by drops. **5.** Depth of a square sail. **6.** A sudden fall. — *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DROPPED (drŏpt) or DROPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DROPPING.] To fall or let fall.

Drop'si-cal (drŏp'sĭ-kal), **Drop'sied** (-sĭd), *a.* Diseased with, or pert. to, dropsy. — **Drop'si-cal-ness**, *n.*

Drop'sy (-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὑδρωψ, fr. ὕδωρ water.] Unnatural collection of serous fluid in the body.

Dropt (drŏpt), *imp. & p. p.* of DROP, *v.*

Drosh'ky (drŏsh'kĭ), *n.* [Russ. *drojki.*] A Russian low, four-wheeled, open carriage, in which passengers ride as on a saddle. [Written also *droitzschka*, and *droschke.*]

Dross (drŏs), *n.* [AS. *dros*, fr. *dreósan* to fall.] **1.** Scum from melted metals. **2.** Waste matter; dregs; refuse. — **Dross'y**, *a.* — **Dross'i-ness**, *n.*

Drought (drout), *n.* [AS. *drugaŏ*, from *drugian* to dry.] Dryness; want of rain or of water; aridity. — **Drought'y**, *a.* — **Drought'i-ness**, *n.*

Drouth (drouth), *n.* Drought. — **Drouth'y**, *a.*

Drove (drōv), *imp.* of DRIVE.

Drove, *n.* [AS. *drāf*, fr. *drĭfan* to drive.] **1.** A collection of cattle for driving. **2.** A crowd. [etc.

Dro'ver (drō'vẽr), *n.* One who drives, or buys, cattle,

Drown (droun), *v. i.* [AS. *druncnian* to sink, become drunk.] To be suffocated in fluid; to perish in water. — *v. t.* **1.** To overwhelm in water; to submerge. **2.** To kill by immersion. **3.** To overcome; to extinguish.

Drowse (drouz), *v. t.* [AS. *drūsian* to become inactive.] To doze. — *n.* A slight sleep. — **Drow'sy** (-zĭ), *a.* — **Drow'si-ly**, *adv.* — **Drow'si-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Sleepy; lethargic; dull; heavy; stupid.

Drub (drŭb), *v. t.* [AS. *drepan* to strike.] To beat with a stick. — *n.* A thump. — **Drub'ber**, *n.*

Drudge (drŭj), *v. i.* [OE. *druggen*; prob. not akin to E. *drag*, but fr. Celtic.] To labor in mean offices. — *n.* One who drudges. — **Drudg'er**, *n.* — **Drudg'er-y**, *n.*

Syn. — See TOIL.

Drug (drŭg), *n.* [F. *drogue.*] **1.** Any substance used in medicine, in dyeing, or in chemical operations. **2.** A commodity in no demand. — *v. t.* To administer medicines. — *v. t.* **1.** To season with drugs; to stupefy by a narcotic drug. **2.** To tincture with something offensive or injurious. **3.** To dose to excess.

Drug'get (drŭg'gĕt), *n.* [F. *droguet*, prop. dim. of *drogue* trash, stuff.] A coarse woolen cloth used to cover carpets. [mauceutict; apothecary.

Drug'gist (drŭg'gĭst), *n.* A dealer in drugs; phar-

Dru'id (drȱ'ĭd), *n.* [L. *Druides*; of Celtic origin.] An ancient Celtic priest. — **Dru-id'ess**, *n. f.* — **Dru-id'ic, Dru-id'ic-al**, *a.* — **Dru'id-ism**, *n.*

Common Drum, with cords and leathers.

Drum (drŭm), *n.* [Cf. D. *trom, trommel*, G. *trommel*, OHG. *trumba* trumpet.] **1.** An instrument of music, having heads of stretched vellum, to be beaten with sticks. **2.** Anything shaped like a drum; as: (*a*) An iron radiator for warming an apartment. (*b*) Cylindrical box to hold figs, etc. (*c*) Tympanum of the ear. (*d*) Cylinder on a revolving shaft, generally for

driving pulleys, by belts passing around its periphery; barrel of a hoisting machine. **3.** A tea party; kettledrum. — *v. i.* **1.** To beat a drum with sticks; to play a tune on a drum. **2.** To beat with the fingers, as with drumsticks; to make a noise like that of a beaten drum. **3.** To go about to gather recruits, secure partisans, customers, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To execute (a tune) on a drum. **2.** (With *out*) To expel ignominiously, with beat of drum. **3.** (With *up*) To assemble; to collect. — **Drum'mer**, *n.*

Drum' ma'jor (mā'jēr). **1.** Chief drummer of a regiment. **2.** Marching leader of a military band. [*U. S.*]

Drum'stick' (drŭm'stĭk'), *n.* **1.** A stick for beating a drum. **2.** Second joint of a fowl's leg.

Drunk (drŭngk), *a.* [AS. *druncen.*] Intoxicated.

Drunk'ard (drŭngk'ẽrd), *n.* A toper; a sot.

Drunk'en (-'n), *a.* **1.** Overcome by strong drink; inebriated. **2.** Saturated; drenched. — **Drunk'en-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Drunkenness; Intoxication; Inebriation; inebriety. — *Drunkenness* refers more to the habit; *intoxication* and *inebriation*, to specific acts.

Drupe (drūp), *n.* [F.; L. *drupa* an overripe olive.] A fruit consisting of a pulpy exocarp, without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel. — **Dru-pa'ceous** (drū-pā'shŭs), **Drup'al**, *a.*

Section of Drupe of the Peach, showing Exocarp and Stone.

Dry (drī), *a.* [*Compar.* Drier (drī'ẽr); *superl.* Driest.] [AS. *dryge.*] **1.** Free from moisture; arid. **2.** Destitute of interest. **3.** Sharp; shrewd; quaint.

Dry goods, textile fabrics, as distinguished from groceries. — **Dry measure**, a system of measures of volume for dry or coarse articles. — **Dry nurse**, a nurse who brings up a child by hand.

— *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dried (drīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Drying.] To make, or grow, dry; to evaporate.

Dry'ad (-ăd), *n.* [Gr. δρυάς, pl. δρυάδες, fr. δρῦς oak, tree.] A wood nymph.

Dry'ing, *a.* **1.** Adapted or tending to exhaust moisture. **2.** Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry.

Dry'ly, *adv.* In a dry manner; not succulently; without interest; without sympathy; coldly.

Du'al (dū'ăl), *a.* [L. *dualis*, fr. *duo* two.] Expressing, or consisting of, the number two; as, the *dual* number of nouns, etc., in Greek. — **Du-al'i-ty** (dū-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Du'a-lin (dū'ă-lĭn), *n.* An explosive composition of wood pulp, saturated with nitroglycerin, etc.

Du'al-ism (-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being dual or twofold; a system founded on a double principle.

Du'al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Consisting of two.

Dub (dŭb), *v. t.* [AS. *dubban* to strike.] **1.** To confer knighthood upon, tapping the shoulder with the sword. **2.** To invest with any dignity; to call. **3.** To strike or rub smooth; to dress (cloth, leather, timber, etc.).

Du'bi-ous (dū'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dubius, dubiosus*, fr. *duo* two.] **1.** Doubtful in opinion; undetermined. **2.** Occasioning doubt; questionable. — **Du'bi-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See Doubtful.

Du'cal (dū'kăl), *a.* [F.] Pertaining to a duke.

Duc'at (dŭk'ăt), *n.* [F.; It. *ducato*, LL. *ducatus*, fr. L. *dux* leader. See Duke.] A coin of several European countries; orig., one struck in the dominions of a duke.

Duch'ess (dŭch'ĕs), *n.* [F. *duchesse*, fr. *duc* duke.] Wife or widow of a duke; a lady having the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right.

Duch'y (dŭch'ȳ), *n.* [F. *duché*, fr. L. *dux.* See Duke.] Dominions of a duke; dukedom.

Duck (dŭk), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *dukke*, G. *docke.*] A pet; darling.

Duck, *n.* [D. *doek.*] A linen (or cotton) fabric, for light sails, sacking of beds, men's clothing, etc.

Duck, *v. t.* [D. *duiken* to dive.] **1.** To plunge under water and suddenly withdraw. **2.** To bow; to bob down. — *v. i.* **1.** To dive; to dip. **2.** To bow. — *n.* **1.** A waterfowl. **2.** A bobbing of the head or dropping of the person.

Duck'ling (dŭk'lĭng), *n.* A young or little duck.

Duct (dŭkt), *n.* [L. *ductus* a leading, conduit, from *ducere, ductum*, to lead.] A tube or canal.

Duc'tile (dŭk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *ductilis*, fr. *ducere.*] **1.** Easily led; tractable; complying. **2.** Capable of being drawn out, as into wire or threads. — **Duc-til'i-ty**, *n.*

Dude (dūd), *n.* An affected dandy. [*Recent*]

Du-deen' (dū-dēn'), *n.* A short tobacco pipe.

Dudg'eon (dŭj'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Root of the box tree. **2.** Haft of a dagger; a dagger.

Dudg'eon, *n.* [W. *dygen* anger, grudge.] Resentment.

Duds (dŭdz), *n. pl.* [Scot. *dud* rag, pl. *duds* mean clothing.] **1.** Old clothes. **2.** Effects, in general. [*Slang*]

Due (dū), *a.* [F. *dû*, p. p. of *devoir* to owe, fr. L. *debere.*] **1.** Owed, as a debt; payable. **2.** Justly claimed; suitable; fit. **3.** Fulfilling obligation; proper; sufficient. **4.** Appointed to arrive at a given time. **5.** Owing; ascribable (to a cause). — *adv.* Directly; exactly. — *n.* **1.** That which is owed, or which one contracts to pay, or do, to or for another; that which custom, law, or morality requires to be done; fee; debt. **2.** Right; just claim.

Due'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Written acknowledgment of a debt.

Du'el (dū'ĕl), *n.* [It. *duello*, fr. L. *duo* two.] A combat between two persons. — *v. i. & t.* To fight in single combat. — **Du'el-ing**, *n. & a.* [Written also *dueling.*] — **Du'el-ist**, *n.* [Written also *duellist.*]

‖ **Du-el'lo** (dū-ĕl'lō), *n.* [It.] Duel; rules of dueling.

‖ **Du-e'ña** (dō-ā'nyä), *n.* [Sp.] Doña; lady; madam.

Du-en'na (dū-ĕn'nä), *n.* [Sp. *dueña, doña*, fr. L. *domina.* See Dame.] **1.** Chief lady in waiting on the queen of Spain. **2.** Elderly lady in charge of younger ladies in a Spanish or Portuguese family. **3.** A governess.

Du-et' (dū-ĕt'), *n.* A musical composition for two performers, vocal or instrumental. [A teat; nipple.]

Dug (dŭg), *n.* [Akin to Sw. *dägga* to suckle (a child).]

Dug, *imp. & p. p.* of Dig.

Duke (dūk), *n.* [F. *duc*, fr. L. *dux, ducis*, leader, fr. *ducere* to lead.] **1.** Orig., a leader; prince. **2.** In England, one of the highest order of nobility after princes and archbishops. **3.** A European sovereign prince, without the title of king. — **Duke'dom**, *n.*

Dul'cet (dŭl'sĕt), *a.* [OF. *doucet*, dim. of *dous* sweet, L. *dulcis* sweet.] Sweet to the ear; melodious.

Dul'ci-mer (-sĭ-mẽr), *n.* [It. *dolcemele*, fr. L. *dulcis* + *melos* song, melody.] A musical instrument, having stretched wires to be beaten with light hammers.

Dull (dŭl), *a.* [AS. *dol* foolish.] **1.** Slow of understanding; stupid. **2.** Slow in action; sluggish; awkward. **3.** Insensible; unfeeling. **4.** Not keen in edge or point; lacking sharpness. **5.** Not bright or clear to the eye; dim. **6.** Heavy; inert. **7.** Furnishing little variety; uninteresting; depressing; cloudy; overcast.

Syn. — Inanimate; dead; stupid; cheerless; tedious; irksome; dismal; tarnished; obtuse. See Lifeless. — *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of sharpness. **2.** To stupefy. **3.** To tarnish. **4.** To depress; to sadden. — *v. i.* To become dull or stupid.

Dull'ard (-ẽrd), *n.* [*Dull* + *-ard.*] A stupid person.

Dull'ness, *n.* The being dull; stupidity; bluntness; dimness; want of luster. [Written also *dulness.*]

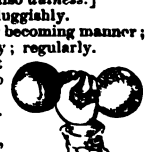
Dul'ly, *adv.* Stupidly; slowly; sluggishly.

Du'ly (dū'lȳ), *adv.* In a due, fit, or becoming manner; as it (anything) ought to be; properly; regularly.

Dumb (dŭm), *a.* [AS.] **1.** Without power of speech. **2.** Not willing to speak; mute; silent.

Syn. — Silent; speechless; noiseless. See Mute.

Dumb'-bell' (-bĕl'), *n.* A weight, consisting of two connected heavy balls, for gymnastic exercise.



Dumb-bell.

Dumb'ly, *adv.* In silence; mutely.

Dumb'ness (dŭm'nĕs), *n.* Silence; muteness.
Dum'found' (-found'), *v. t.* To strike dumb with astonishment. [Written also *dumbfound.*]
Dum'my (-mĭ), *a.* **1.** Silent; noiseless. **2.** Fictitious or sham. — *n.* **1.** One who is dumb. **2.** A sham package. **3.** Model; lay figure. **4.** A locomotive with condensing engines and no noise of escaping steam; a dummy car. **5.** The fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at a four-handed game of cards.
Dump (dŭmp), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *dump* dull.] Gloomy state of the mind; low spirits; ill humor; — only in *pl.*
Dump, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *dumpa* to thump.] To throw down; to unload (sand, coal, etc.) from a cart by tilting it. — *n.* **1.** A car or boat for dumping refuse, etc. **2.** Place for dumping refuse. **3.** Matter dumped.
Dump'ish, *a.* Dull; sad; moping; melancholy.
Dump'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [Dim. of *dump* a short, ill-shapen piece; of uncertain origin.] Meat of boiled dough.
Dump'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Dumpier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Dumpiest.] **1.** Short and thick. **2.** Sullen.
Dun (dŭn), *n.* [See Dunk.] A mound or small hill.
Dun, *v. t.* To cure (codfish) by laying them, after salting, in a pile in a dark place, covered with salt grass, etc.
Dun, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *dyne* noise.] To beset (a debtor) for payment; to urge importunately. — *n.* **1.** One who duns. **2.** Urgent demand of payment.
Dun, *a.* [AS. *dunn.*] Dull brown; swarthy.
Duns (dŭns), *n.* [Fr. Joannes *Duns* Scotus, a schoolman called the *Subtle Doctor.*] Blockhead; dolt.
Dun'der-head' (dŭn'dẽr-hĕd'), **Dun'der-pate'** (-pāt'), *n.* [Prov. E., fr. *dunder* = *thunder.*] A dunce.
Dune (dūn), *n.* [Same word as *down*, bank of sand.] A low hill of drifting sand. [Written also *dun.*]
Dun'fish' (dŭn'fĭsh'), *n.* Codfish peculiarly cured.
Dung (dŭng), *n.* [AS.] Excrement of an animal. — *v. t.* To manure. — *v. i.* To void excrement.
Dun'geon (dŭn'jŭn), *n.* [F. *donjon* tower or keep of a castle.] A close, dark prison, commonly under ground.
Du'o (dū'ō), *n.* [It.; fr. L. *duo* two.] A duet.
Du'o-dec'i-mal (-dĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* [L. *duodecim* twelve.] Proceeding in computation by twelves; expressed in the scale of twelves. — *n.* **1.** A twelfth part. **2.** *pl.* A system of numbers, whose denominations rise by twelves.
Du'o-dec'i-mo (-mō), *a.* [L. *in duodecimo* in twelfth, fr. *duodecimus* twelfth.] Having 12 leaves to a sheet. — *n.* A book whose sheets are folded into 12 leaves; — usually written 12mo or 12°.
‖ **Du'o-de'num** (-dē'nŭm), *n.* [NL.; its length being about 12 fingers' breadth.] The part of the small intestines between stomach and jejunum. — **Du'o-de'nal,** *a.*
‖ **Duo'mo** (dwō'mō), *n.* [It.] A cathedral.
Dupe (dūp), *n.* [F.] One deceived or easily deceived; a gull. — *v. t.* To trick; to mislead.
Du'ple (dū'p'l), ‖ **Du'plex** (-plĕks), *a.* [L. *duplex*, fr. *duo* + *plicare* to fold.] Double; twofold.
Du'pli-cate (-plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *duplicare, -catum*, to double, fr. *duplex.*] Double; twofold. — *n.* That which exactly corresponds to something else; a copy. — *v. t.* **1.** To double; to fold. **2.** To copy. **3.** To divide into two by natural growth. — **Du'pli-ca'tion, Du'pli-ca-ture,** *n.*
Du-plic'i-ty (-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *duplicité*, L. *duplicitas.*] **1.** Doubleness. **2.** Insincerity; bad faith.
Syn. — Double dealing; dissimulation; deceit; guile.
Du'ra-ble (dū'rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *durabilis*, fr. *durare* to last, fr. *durus* hard.] Able to endure; not changeable. — **Du'ra-ble-ness, Du'ra-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **Du'ra-bly,** *adv.*
Syn. — Permanent; firm; stable. See Lasting.
‖ **Du'ra ma'ter** (dū'rȧ mā'tẽr). [L., lit., hard mother.] Membrane lining the skull and spinal column.
Dur'ance (dūr'ans), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *durans, -rantis*, p. p. of *durare.*] **1.** Duration. **2** Imprisonment; duress.
Du-ra'tion (dū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [OF.] Continuance.
Du'ress (dū'rĕs or dū-rĕs'), *n.* [OF. *duresse* severity, L. *duritia*, fr. *durus* hard.] Hardship; imprisonment.
Dur'ing (dūr'ĭng), *prep.* In the time of; as long as.
Durst (dûrst), *imp.* of Dare.
Dusk (dŭsk), *a.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *duska* to drizzle.] Tending to darkness. — *n.* **1.** Imperfect obscurity; twilight. **2.** A darkish color. — **Dusk'y,** *a.* — **Dusk'i-ly,** *adv.*
Dust (dŭst), *n.* [AS. *dust.*] **1.** Fine, dry earth or powder. **2.** Earthy remains of the human body. **3.** A worthless thing. **4.** Gold dust; hence: (*Slang*) Money; wealth. — *v. t.* **1.** To free from dust. **2.** To sprinkle with dust. **3.** To powder.
Dust'er, *n.* **1.** One that dusts; a blowing machine. **2.** Over-garment, to protect clothing from dust.
Dust'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Filled or clouded with dust; reducing to dust. **2.** Like dust. — **Dust'i-ness,** *n.*
Dutch (dŭch; 52), *a.* [D. *duitsch* German; or G. *deutsch.*] Pertaining to Holland, or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** *pl.* People of Holland. **2.** Language of Holland.
Du'te-ous (dū'tē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Dutiful. **2.** Subservient; obsequious. — **Du'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Du'te-ous-ness,** *n.*
Du'ti-a-ble (dū'tĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to pay duty.
Du'ti-ful (-fŭl), *a.* **1.** Performing, or ready to perform, the duties required by one entitled to claim obedience or deference. **2.** Controlled by a sense of duty.
Syn. — Duteous; obedient; submissive; docile.
Du'ty (dū'tĭ), *n.* **1.** That which is due. **2.** That which one ought to do; any assigned service or business. **3.** Obedience to superiors. **4.** Respect; reverence. **5.** Efficiency of an engine. **6.** Tax paid on importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.
Dwarf (dwȧrf), *n.* [AS. *dweorg.*] Man, animal, or plant below ordinary size. — *v. t. & i.* To stunt.
Dwarf'ish, *a.* Like a dwarf; very small; petty.
Dwell (dwĕl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dwelled (dwĕld), contr. Dwelt; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dwelling.] [AS. *dwellan.*] **1.** To delay. **2.** To abide. **3.** To live in a place.
Syn. — To live; abide; sojourn; reside; stay; rest.
Dwell'ing, *n.* Habitation; abode.
Dwin'dle (dwĭn'd'l), *v. i.* [AS. *dwînan.*] To diminish; to waste or consume away; to degenerate.
Dye (dī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Dyed (dīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Dyeing.] [AS. *deágian.*] To stain; to color by dyestuffs. — *n.* **1.** Color produced by dyeing. **2.** Material used for dyeing; a dyestuff. — **Dy'er,** *n.*
Syn. — See Stain.
Dye'house' (-hous'), *n.* Place where dyeing is done.
Dye'stuff' (-stŭf'), *n.* Material used for dyeing.
Dy'ing (dī'ĭng), *a.* **1.** In the act of dying; mortal; perishable. **2.** Pertaining to death. — *n.* Loss of life.
Dyke (dīk), *n.* A dike.
Dy-nam'e-ter (dī-năm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις* power + *-meter.*] **1.** A dynamometer. **2.** An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.
Dy-nam'ic, ‖ **Dy-nam'ic-al,** ‖ *a.* [Gr. *δυναμικός* powerful, fr. *δύναμις.*] **1.** Pert. to dynamics; belonging to energy or power; producing force. **2.** Relating to physical forces or laws. [opposed to *statics.*]
Dy-nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science of force and motion; —
Dy'na-mite (dī'nȧ-mīt), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις.*] An explosive substance made from nitroglycerin.
Dy'na-mi'ter (-mī'tẽr), *n.* One who uses dynamite to destroy life and property. — **Dy'na-mi'tism,** *n.*
Dy'na-mo (-mō), *n.* A dynamo-electric machine.
Dy'na-mo-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. *δύναμις* + E. *electric.*] Pertaining to the development of electricity, esp. of electrical currents by mechanical power.
Dy'na-mom'e-ter (-mŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* Apparatus for measuring power. — **Dy'na-mo-met'ric** (-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*
Dy-nas'tic (dĭ-năs'tĭk), **Dy-nas'tic-al,** *a.* [Gr. *δυναστικός* of a ruler (*δυνάστης*), fr. *δύνασθαι* to be able or strong.] Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.
Dy'nas-ty (dĭ'nas-tĭ *or* dĭn'as-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. *δυναστεία* lordship, fr. *δυνάστης.*] **1.** Sovereignty; lordship. **2.** Succession of kings, of the same family.
Dys'en-ter-y (dĭs'ĕn-tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Gr. *δυσεντερία*; *δυς-*

+ ἔντερα intestines, fr. ἐντός within, ἐν = E. in.] Inflammation of the colon and rectum. — **Dys/en-ter'ic** (dĭs/ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), **Dys/en-ter'ic-al**, *a.*

Dys-pep'sI-a (-pĕp'sĭ-ȧ *or* -shȧ), **Dys-pep'sy** (-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. δυσπεψία; δυσ- + πέπτειν to digest; akin to E. *cook.*] Indigestion; disturbance of the stomach. — **Dys-pep'tic** (dĭs-pĕp'tĭk), *a.* & *n.*

‖ **Dysp-noe'a** (dĭsp-nē'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. δύσπνοια, fr. δύσπνοος short of breath; δυσ- + πνοή breathing, πνεῖν to breathe.] Difficulty of breathing.

E.

Each (ēch), *a.* or *a. pron.* [AS. *ælc; ā* always + *gelīc* like.] Every one of a number considered separately.

Syn. — See EVERY.

Ea'ger (ē'gẽr), *a.* [OE. *egre*, fr. L. *acer* sharp, sour, zealous.] Keenly desirous; earnest. — **Ea'ger-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — EAGER; EARNEST; ardent; vehement; hot; impetuous; fervent; intense; impassioned; zealous; forward. — *Eager* marks an excited state of desire or passion. *Earnest* denotes a permanent state of mind or sentiment.

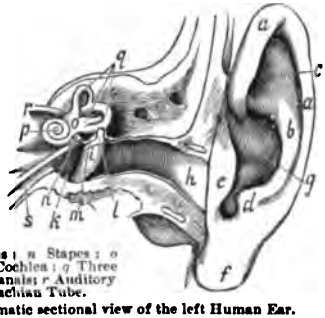
Ea'ger-ness, *n.* Ardent desire; vehemence; zeal.

Syn. — Ardor; fervor; heat; passion; greediness.

Ea'gle (ē'gl), *n.* [F. *aigle*, fr. L. *aquila.*] 1. A rapacious bird of the Falcon family, of great strength, size, keenness of vision, and power of flight. 2. A gold coin of the United States, worth $10. 3. Figure of an eagle used as a standard or national emblem.

Ea'glet (ē'glĕt), *n.* A young or small eagle.

Ear (ēr), *n.* [AS. *ēare;* akin to L. *auris*, Gr. οὖς.] 1. The organ of hearing. 2. Sense of hearing; perception of sounds. 3. A projection resembling an animal's ear; lug; handle. 4. Privilege of being heard; favor; attention.



Description of Illustration: *a* to *g* Parts of the Pinna. *aa* Helix; *b* Antihelix; *c* Fossa of the Antihelix; *d* Antitragus; *e* Tragus; *f* Lobule or Lobe; *g* Concha; *h* External Auditory Meatus, or Auditory Canal; *i* Tympanic Membrane; *k* Tympanum; *l* Malleus; *m* Incus; *n* Stapes; *o* Vestibule; *p* Cochlea; *q* Three semicircular Canals; *r* Auditory Nerve; *s* Eustachian Tube.

Diagrammatic sectional view of the left Human Ear.

Ear (ēr), *n.* [AS.] Spike of a cereal (wheat, rye, corn, etc.), containing the kernels. — *v. i.* To form ears.

Ear, *v. t.* [AS. *erian.*] To cultivate (land).

Ear'ache' (ēr'āk'), *n.* Ache or pain in the ear.

Earl (ērl), *n.* [AS. *eorl* man, noble.] English nobleman ranking below a marquis. — **Earl'dom**, *n.*

Ear'less (ēr'lĕs), *a.* Without ears; deaf.

Ear'ly (ēr'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *ērlīce; ēr* sooner + *līc* like.] Soon; in good season; betimes. — *a.* In advance of the regular time; among the first; — opp. to *late.*

Syn. — Forward; timely; not late; seasonable.

Ear'mark' (ēr'mārk'), *n.* 1. Mark cut on the ear of sheep, oxen, dogs, etc. 2. Distinguishing mark.

Earn (ērn), *v. t.* [AS. *earnian.*] 1. To deserve, as by labor or service. 2. To receive as compensation.

Syn. — See OBTAIN.

Ear'nest (ēr'nĕst), *n.* [Prob. corrup. fr. F. *arrhes*, L. *arra*, of Semitic origin.] Something given as a pledge.

Earnest money, money paid to bind a bargain.

Syn. — EARNEST; PLEDGE. — An *earnest* gives assurance or probability that more is coming of the same kind; a *pledge* affords ground of reliance for the future.

Ear'nest (ēr'nĕst), *n.* [AS. *eornost, eornest.*] Seriousness; reality. — *a.* 1. Ardent in pursuit of an object; eager to obtain or do. 2. Intent; fixed closely.

Syn. — Zealous; hearty; urgent. See EAGER.

Ear'nest-ly, *adv.* In an earnest manner.

Ear'nest-ness, *n.* The being earnest; anxiety.

Earn'ing, *n.* That which is earned; wages.

Ear'ring' (ēr'rĭng'), *n.* Ornamental ring passed through the lobe of the ear.

Ear'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* Reach of the ear or of sound.

Earth (ērth), *n.* [AS. *eorðe.*] 1. The planet we inhabit; the world, in distinction from sun, moon, or stars; the abode of mortals, disting. fr. that of spirits. 2. Solid materials of the globe, disting. fr. air or water; dry-land. 3. Softer inorganic matter of the globe, disting. fr. rock; soil, gravel, clay, loam, etc. 4. Worldly things; pursuits of this life. 5. In chemistry, an earthy-looking metallic oxide. 6. An animal's hole in the ground. — *v. t.* & *i.* To hide in the earth; to bury.

Earth'en (ērth'n), *a.* Made of earth, baked clay, etc.

Earth'en-ware' (-wār'), *n.* Vessels, utensils, ornaments, etc., made of baked clay.

Earth'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* A being earthy; grossness.

Earth'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Worldliness; grossness.

Earth'ling (-lĭng), *n.* Inhabitant of the earth; a mortal.

Earth'ly, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the earth or to man's existence; not heavenly or spiritual; carnal; worldly. 2. Of all things on earth; possible; conceivable. — *adv.* In the manner of the earth or its people; worldly.

Syn. — Gross; material; sordid; mean; base; vile; low; unsubstantial; temporary; corrupt; groveling.

Earth'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* Root, tuber, or pod grown under or on the ground.

Earth'quake' (-kwāk'), *n.* A shaking of the earth, due to subterranean causes. [earth.

Earth'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Any construction made of

Earth'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A worm found in damp soil; angleworm; dewworm.

Earth'y (-ĭ), *a.* 1. Consisting of, or like, earth. 2. Gross; low. 3. Without luster; rough to the touch.

Ear'wig' (-wĭg'), *n.* [AS. *ēarwicga; ēare* ear + *wicga* worm.] An insect vulgarly supposed to creep into the human ear. [effort.

Ease (ēz), *n.* [F. *aise.*] Freedom from trouble or

Syn. — Rest; quiet; facility; easiness; readiness. — *v. t.* & *i.* To free from anything that pains or oppresses.

Syn. — To relieve; disburden; quiet; calm; alleviate; allay; mitigate; appease; pacify.

Ea'sel (ē'z'l), *n.* [D. *ezel* ass, easel.] Painter's frame to hold a canvas upright.

Ease'ment (ēz'ment), *n.* 1. That which gives ease or assistance; accommodation. 2. Liberty or advantage which one proprietor has in another's estate, distinct from any right to the substance of the land.

Eas'i-ly (ēz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* 1. With ease; without difficulty. 2. Readily; willingly. 3. Quietly; gently.

Eas'i-ness, *n.* A being easy; freedom.

East (ēst), *n.* [AS. *ēast;* akin to D. *oost, oosten*, Icel. *austr*, L. *aurora*, Gr. ἠώς, ἕως.] 1. Point in the heavens where the sun rises; the point of the compass at right angles to north and south, and toward the right hand of one facing the north; point opposite to the west. 2. The orient. — *a.* Toward the rising sun. — *adv.* Eastward.

Eas'ter (ēs'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *ēáster, ēástran*, paschal feast, Easter, fr. *Ēástre*, goddess of spring, whose festival was celebrated in April, called in AS. *Ēástermōnaδ*. Fr. root of E. *east*.] A church festival commemorating Christ's resurrection; the Sunday after Good Friday.

East'er-ly, *a.* 1. Coming from the east. 2. Situated, directed, or moving toward the east. — *adv.* Eastward.

East'ern (-ẽrn), *a.* 1. Situated or dwelling in the east; oriental. 2. Going toward the east.

East'ward (ēst'wẽrd), } *adv.* Toward the east.
East'wards (-wẽrdz), }

Eas'y (ēz'y), *a.* [*Compar.* EASIER (-I-ẽr); *superl.* EASIEST.] [OF. *aisié*, prop. p. p. of *aisier* to ease.] 1. At ease; free from pain or constraint. 2. Not causing pain, disquiet, or exertion; affording rest. 3. Not difficult; slight. 4. Not resisting; yielding; ready. 5. Not straitened as to money matters; — opp. to *tight*.

Syn. — Quiet; comfortable; manageable; calm.

Eat (ēt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* ATE (ēt), *Obsoles. & Colloq.* EAT (ēt); *p. p.* EATEN (ēt'n), *Obs.* or *Colloq.* EAT (ēt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EATING.] [AS. *etan*; akin to D. *eten*, G. *essen*, L. *edere*, Gr. *ἔδειν*.] 1. To chew and swallow; to devour. 2. To corrode (metal) by rust; to consume (flesh) as a cancer; to waste away. — **Eat'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To consume; devour; gnaw; corrode.

Eat'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit for food; esculent; edible. — *n.* Something fit to be eaten.

Eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* [AS. *efese.*] Edges of a roof overhanging the walls, and shedding water from the roof.

Eaves'drop' (ēvz'drŏp'), *v. i.* To stand under the eaves of a house, to learn what is said within doors; to listen secretly. — **Eaves'drop'per**, *n.*

Ebb (ĕb), *n.* [AS. *ebba.*] 1. The flowing back of the tide; return of the tidal wave toward the sea; — opp. to *flood*. 2. A falling from a better to a worse state; low condition; decline; decay. — *v. i.* To flow back; to decline; to recede. — *a.* Receding; shallow; low.

Ebb tide, reflux of tide water; — opp. to *flood tide*.

Syn. — To recede; decay; decrease; wane; sink.

Eb'on (ĕb'ŭn), *a.* 1. Consisting of ebony. 2. Like ebony; black. — *n.* Ebony.

Eb'on-ite (-it), *n.* Black vulcanite, used for combs, buttons, insulating material in electric apparatus, etc.

Eb'on-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To make black, like ebony.

Eb'on-y (-y), *n.* [Gr. *ἔβενος.*] A hard wood, capable of fine polish. — *a.* Made of, or like, ebony; black.

E-bri'e-ty (ē-brī'ē-tỹ), *n.* [L. *ebrietas*, fr. *ebrius* intoxicated.] Drunkenness; intoxication; inebriety.

E-bul'lient (-bŭl'yent), *a.* [L. *ebulliens, -entis*, p. pr. of *ebullire* to boil up; *e* out, from + *bullire* to boil.] Boiling up or over; manifesting exhilaration of feeling; effervescing. — **E-bul'lience**, **E-bul'lien-cy**, *n.*

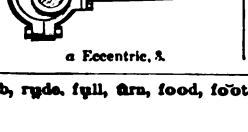
Eb'ul-li'tion (ĕb'ŭl-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. A boiling up of a liquid; motion produced in a liquid rapidly converted into vapor. 2. Effervescence. 3. Outburst.

‖ **É'car'té'** (ā'kär'tā'), *n.* [F., prop. p. p. fr. *écarter* to discard.] A game at cards in which the players may discard cards dealt and receive others from the pack.

Ec-cen'tric (ĕk-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἔκκεντρος*; *ἐκ* out of + *κέντρον* center.] 1. Deviating from the center, from the line of a circle, or from true circular motion. 2. Not having the same center; — said of circles, ellipses, spheres, etc., which, though coinciding in part, have not the same center; — opp. to *concentric*. 3. Deviating from usual practice or established laws.

Syn. — Irregular; singular; odd; erratic; whimsical.

— *n.* 1. A circle not having the same center as another contained partly within it. 2. One that deviates from regularity. 3. A disk or wheel so arranged upon a shaft that the center of the wheel and that of the shaft do not coincide. It is used to give a motion (to a valve, etc.) like that imparted by a crank having the same throw.



a Eccentric, ½

— **Ec-cen'tric-al** (ĕk-sĕn'trĭ-kal), *a.* — **Ec-cen'tric-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ec'cen-tric'i-ty** (ĕk'sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Ec-cle'si-as'tic (-klē'zĭ-ăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, fr. *ἐκκλησία* church; fr. *ἐκ* out + *καλεῖν* to call.] Pert. to the church. — *n.* Clergyman; priest. — **Ec-cle'si-as'tic-al**, *a.* — **Ec-cle'si-as'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ech'i-nate (ĕk'ĭ-nĕt *or* ē-kī'nĕt), **Ech'i-na'ted**, *a.* [L. *echinatus.* See ECHINUS.] Set with prickles; prickly.

‖ **E-chi'nus** (ē-kī'nŭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἐχῖνος.*] 1. A hedgehog. 2. Sea urchin. 3. A rounded molding.

Ech'o (ĕk'ō), *n.* [L.; Gr. *ἠχώ.*] 1. A sound reflected to the ear; response; answer. 2. A mythological nymph, who pined away until only her voice remained. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To reverberate. 2. To repeat with assent; to adopt.

‖ **É'clair'** (ā'klār'), *n.* [F.] A frosted cake, containing flavored cream.

‖ **É-clair'cisse-ment** (-ēs-ment; *F.* ā'klār'sēs'mäṅ'), *n.* [F., fr. *éclaircir*; pref. *es-* (L. *ex*) + *clair* clear, L. *clarus.*] A clearing up; explanation.

E-clat' (ē-klä'; *F.* ā'klä'), *n.* [F., fr. *éclater* to burst, shine.] 1. Brilliancy of success or effort; striking effect; glory. 2. Applause.

Ec-lec'tic (ĕk-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκλεκτικός*, fr. *ἐκλέγειν* to choose out. See ECLOGUE.] 1. Selecting; choosing (what is excellent). 2. Selected. — *n.* One who follows an eclectic method. — **Ec-lec'ti-cism**, *n.*

E-clipse' (ē-klĭps'), *n.* [F.; Gr. *ἔκλειψις* a failing, fr. *ἐκ* out + *λείπειν* to leave.] 1. An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, etc., by intervention of some other body. 2. Obscuration; gloom; darkness. — *v. t.* 1. To darken (a heavenly body). 2. To obscure the beauty, luster, honor, etc., of; to shade by surpassing.

Eclipse.

E-clip'tic (ē-klĭp'tĭk), *n.* [L. *linea ecliptica*, Gr. *ἐκλειπτικός* of an eclipse, because in this circle eclipses of the sun and moon take place.] 1. A great circle of the celestial sphere, being the apparent path of the sun. 2. A great circle drawn on a terrestrial globe, making an angle of 23° 28′ with the equator. — *a.* 1. Pertaining to the ecliptic. 2. Pertaining to eclipses.

Ec'logue (ĕk'lŏg), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκλογή*, fr. *ἐκ* + *λέγειν* to gather, choose.] A pastoral poem; bucolic; idyl.

E'co-nom'ic (ē'kō-nŏm'ĭk *or* ĕk'ō-), **E'co-nom'ic-al** (-I-kal), *a.* [F. *économique.* See ECONOMY.] 1. Pert. to the household; domestic. 2. Relating to management of household affairs. 3. Managing without waste or unnecessary expense. 4. Frugal. 5. Relating to means of living, or the resources and wealth of a country. — **E'co-nom'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

E'co-nom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* 1. Domestic management. 2. Political economy; application of resources.

E-con'o-mist (-kŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* 1. One who manages judiciously. 2. One conversant with political economy.

E-con'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t. & i.* To manage with economy. [Written also *economise.*]

E-con'o-my (-mỹ), *n.* [F. *économie*, L. *oeconomia* household management, fr. Gr. *οἰκονομία*, fr. *οἶκος* house + *νόμος* usage, law.] 1. Management of domestic and household matters, esp. as to expense. 2. Management of the internal affairs of a state or of any establishment. 3. Orderly regulation. 4. Thrift; disposition to save.

Political economy, science of the sources and preservation of the materials, wealth, and prosperity of nations.

Syn. — ECONOMY; FRUGALITY; PARSIMONY. — *Economy* avoids waste and applies money to the best advantage; *frugality* proceeds on a system of saving. The latter is opposed to *lavishness* or *profusion*. *Parsimony* is excessive frugality, involving meanness and sordid living.

Ec'sta-sy (ĕk'stȧ-sỹ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔκστασις*, fr. *ἐξ* = *ἐκ* out

+ *ἱστάναι* to stand.] [Also written *extasy.*] **1.** The being beside one's self; elevation of the mind or soul above the reach of ordinary objects. **2.** Excessive joy or enthusiasm. — **Ec-stat'ic** (ĕk-stăt'ĭk), **Ec-stat'ic-al**, *a.*

Ec'u-men'ic (ĕk'ū-mĕn'ĭk), **Ec'u-men'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *οἰκουμενικός*; fr. *οἰκουμένη* (sc. *γῆ*) inhabited world, fr. *οἰκεῖν* to inhabit, *οἶκος* house.] General; universal. [Written also *œcumenical.*]

Ec'ze-ma (ĕk'zĕ-mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔκζεμα*; *ἐκ* out + *ζεῖν* to boil.] An inflammatory disease of the skin; tetter; salt rheum. — **Ec-zem'a-tous** (-zĕm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

E-da'cious, **E-dac'i-ty** (ē-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *edax, edacis*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Given to eating; voracious; devouring. — **E-da'cious-ness**, **E-dac'i-ty** (ē-dăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ed'da (ĕd'dȧ), *n.* [Icel., lit., great-grandmother (*i. e.*, of Scandinavian poetry).] A book of Scandinavian Sagas (legends) of the northern gods and heroes.

Ed'dy (-dȳ), *n.* [Prob. fr. Icel. *iðа*; cf. pref. *íð-* back.] **1.** Current of air or water contrary to the main current. **2.** A whirlpool. — *v. i. & t.* To move in a circle.

‖ **E'den-ta'ta** (ē'dĕn-tā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; fr. L. *edentatus* toothless; *e* out + *dens, dentis*, tooth.] An order of mammals including the armadillos, aloths, and ant-eaters, and lacking certain teeth. — **E-den'tate** (ē-dĕn'-tāt), *a. & n.* One of the Edentata.

An Edentate. The Two-toed Ant-eater (*Cyclothurus didactylus*).

Edge (ĕj), *n.* [AS. *ecg*; akin to G. *ecke*, L. *acies*, Gr. *ἀκή* point.] **1.** Cutting side of the blade of an ax, knife, sword, scythe, etc. **2.** A border; brink; extreme verge. **3.** Sharpness; keenness. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish (a tool, etc.) with an edge; to sharpen. **2.** To dress the edge of. **3.** To fringe or border. **4.** To move by little and little or cautiously. — *v. i.* **1.** To move sideways or gradually. **2.** To sail close to the wind.

Edge'ways (ĕj'wāz), **Edge'wise** (-wīz), *adv.* In the direction of the edge.

Edg'ing (ĕj'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which forms an edge or border; fringe, trimming, etc. **2.** The shaping the edge of anything.

Ed'i-ble (ĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *edibilis*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Fit to be eaten; esculent. — *n.* Anything edible.

E'dict (ē'dĭkt), *n.* [L. *edicere, edictum*, to proclaim; *e* out + *dicere* to say.] A public command; decree.

Syn. — Proclamation; statute; command. See Law.

Ed'i-fi-ca'tion (ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* An edifying.

Ed'i-fice (-fĭs), *n.* [L. *aedificium*, fr. *aedificare*. See Edify.] A building; elegant structure.

Ed'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [F. *édifier*, L. *aedificare; aedes* house, orig., fireplace + *facere* to make.] **1.** Orig., to build; to construct. **2.** To improve; to teach.

E'dile (ē'dĭl), *n.* A Roman ædile.

Ed'it (ĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* [F. *éditer*, L. *edere, editum*, to give out, publish; *e* out + *dare* to give.] To select, correct, arrange, etc. (matter for publication).

E-di'tion (ē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A literary work edited. **2.** Number of copies of a work published at one time.

Ed'i-tor (ĕd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who edits; one who prepares (a book, newspaper, etc.) for publication.

Ed'i-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to, written, or sanctioned by, an editor. — *n.* Leading article in a newspaper or magazine, expressing the editor's views.

Ed'i-tor-ship (-tẽr-shĭp), *n.* Office of an editor.

Ed'u-cate (-ū-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *educare, -catum*, to educate, fr. *educere* to lead forth, bring up (a child). See Educe.] To bring up (a child); to develop and cultivate; to form the character of. — **Ed'u-ca'tor**, *n.*

Syn. — To develop; instruct; train; breed; rear.

Ed'u-ca'tion (ĕd'ū-kā'shŭn; 40), *n.* An educating; knowledge, skill, or discipline of character, acquired. — **Ed'u-ca'tion-al**, *a.* — **Ed'u-ca'tion-ist**, *n.*

Syn. — Education; Instruction; Teaching; Training; Breeding. — *Education*, properly *a drawing forth*, implies not so much communication of knowledge as discipline of the intellect, establishment of principles, and regulation of the heart. *Instruction* furnishes the mind with knowledge. *Teaching* is applied to practice. *Training* imparts facility in any physical or mental operation. *Breeding* relates to manners and outward conduct.

Ed'u-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to educate.

E-duce' (ē-dūs'), *v. t.* [L. *educere*; *e* out + *ducere* to lead.] To draw out; to extract; to evolve. — **E-du'ci-ble** (-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.* — **E-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.*

E-duc'tive (-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to draw out.

E-duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., tutor.] One that elicits.

E-dul'co-rate (-dŭl'kō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *edulcorare, -atum*, to sweeten, fr. *dulcis* sweet.] To sweeten; to free from acidity. — **E-dul'co-ra'tion**, *n.*

Eel (ēl), *n.* [AS. *ēl*; akin to D., G., & Dan. *aal*.] An elongated, snakelike fish of many species.

Common Eel (*Anguilla vulgaris*). (⅓)

E'en (ēn), *adv.* Contraction for *even*.

E'er (ār *or* ēr), *adv.* Contraction for *ever*.

Ee'rie (ē'rĭ), *a.* [Scotch, fr. AS. *earh* timid.] **1.** Wild; weird. **2.** Frightened.

Ef'fa-ble (ĕf'fȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *effabilis*; *ex* out + *fari* to speak.] Capable of being explained; utterable.

Ef-face' (-fās'), *v. t.* [F. *effacer*; pref. *es-* (L. *ex*) + *face* face; prop., to destroy the face or form.] **1.** To cause to disappear (anything inscribed upon a surface) by rubbing out, etc.; to erase. **2.** To destroy (a mental impression); to wear away. — **Ef-face'ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To Efface; Deface; blot out; expunge; erase; obliterate; cancel; destroy. — To *deface* is to injure a figure; to *efface* is to rub out, so as to render invisible.

Ef-fect' (-fĕkt'), *n.* [L. *efficere, -fectum*; *ex* + *facere* to make. See Fact.] **1.** Execution; performance; operation. **2.** Manifestation; sign. **3.** That which follows from an antecedent, called the *cause*; result; consequence. **4.** Impression on the mind. **5.** Power to produce results; efficiency; force. **6.** Meaning; intent. **7.** Purport; sum and substance. **8.** Reality; meaning. **9.** *pl.* Goods; personal estate.

Syn. — Effect; Consequence; Result. — These words indicate things which arise out of some antecedent, or follow as a consequence. *Effect* denotes that which springs directly from a cause. A *consequence* is more remote, not being strictly caused, nor yet a mere sequence, but flowing out of and following something on which it depends. A *result* is still more remote and variable.

— *v. t.* **1.** To produce; to cause to be. **2.** To accomplish. — **Ef-fect'er**, **Ef-fect'or**, *n.* — **Ef-fect'i-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To fulfill; realize; attain. See Accomplish.

Ef-fect'ive (-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Able to produce effects; operative. — *n.* **1.** A cause. **2.** One capable of active service. — **Ef-fect'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ef-fect'ive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Efficient; efficacious; forcible; active; powerful; energetic; competent. See Effectual.

Ef-fec'tu-al (-tū-al; 40), *a.* Producing, or able to produce, an intended effect. — **Ef-fec'tu-al-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Effectual; Efficacious; Effective. — An *efficacious* remedy is tried, and proves *effective* if it does decided good, *effectual* if it does all the good desired.

Ef-fec'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To bring to pass; to effect.

Ef-fem'i-na-cy (-fĕm'ĭ-nȧ-sȳ), *n.* Characteristic quality of a woman, such as softness, luxuriousness, or weakness, which is unbecoming a man; womanish delicacy.

Ef-fem'i-nate (ĭf-fĕm'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* [L. *effeminare, -natum*, to make a woman of; *ex* out + *femina* woman.] **1.** Like a woman; womanish; weak. **2.** Womanlike; womanly; tender. — *v. t.* To make soft and delicate. — **Ef-fem'i-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **Ef-fem'i-nate-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Ef-fen'di** (-fĕn'dĭ), *n.* [Turk. *efendi.*] Master; sir; — Turkish title of courtesy.

Ef'fer-vesce' (-fẽr-vĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *ex* + *fervescere* to begin boiling, fr. *fervere* to boil.] To be in a state of ebullition; to bubble and hiss. — **Ef'fer-ves'cence**, **Ef'fer-ves'cen-cy**, *n.* — **Ef'fer-ves'cent**, *a.*

Ef-fete' (-fēt'), *a.* [L. *effetus* exhausted; *ex* + *fetus* that has brought forth.] No longer capable of producing young or fruit; worn out with age; barren; sterile.

Ef-fi-ca'cious (-fĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *efficax, -acis*, fr. *efficere.* See EFFECT.] Effective. — **Ef-fi-ca'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ef-fi-ca'cious-ness**, **Ef-fi-ca-cy**, *n.*

Syn. — Virtue; force; energy; potency; efficiency.

Ef-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* [L. *efficiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *efficere* to effect.] Causing effects; actively operative. — *n.* An efficient cause; a prime mover. — **Ef-fi'cience**, **Ef-fi'cien-cy**, *n.* — **Ef-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Effective; effectual; competent; able.

Ef'fi-gy (ĕf'fĭ-jy), *n.* [L. *effigies; ex* + *fingere* to shape, devise.] Likeness or representation of a person.

Ef'flo-resce' (-flō-rĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *efflorescere* to blossom; *ex* + *florescere* to begin to blossom, fr. *florere* to blossom, fr. *flos* flower.] **1.** To blossom forth. **2.** To form a whitish or crystalline powder, on exposure to the air. **3.** To become covered with a whitish crust, from chemical change. — **Ef'flo-res'cent** (-sent), *a.*

Ef'flo-res'cence (-sens), **Ef'flo-res'cen-cy** (-sen-sy), *n.* **1.** A flowering; the blooming of flowers. **2.** Redness of the skin; eruption. **3.** (*a*) Formation of whitish powder on the surface of efflorescing bodies. (*b*) Crust.

Ef'flu-ence (-flū-ens), **Ef'flu-en-cy** (-en-sy), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *effluens.* See EFFLUENT.] **1.** A flowing out, or emanation. **2.** That which issues from any substance.

Ef'flu-ent (-ent), *a.* [L. *effluens, -entis*, p. pr. of *effluere; ex* + *fluere* to flow. See FLUENT.] Flowing out. — *n.* Stream flowing out of another stream or lake.

Ef-flu'vi-um (-flū'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *effluere.*] Subtle or invisible emanation; noxious exhalation.

Ef'flux' (ĕf'flŭks'), **Ef-flux'ion** (-flŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A flowing out, or issuing forth; outflow. **2.** Effluence.

Ef'fort (-fŭrt), *n.* [F.; OF. *esfort*, fr. *esforcier* to exert one's self, LL. *exforciare;* L. *ex* + *fortis* strong.] Exertion of strength or power, physical or mental.

Syn. — Endeavor; strain; trial; essay. See ATTEMPT.

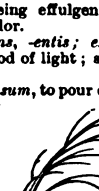
Ef-front'er-y (-frŭnt'ẽr-y), *n.* [F. *effronterie*, fr. L. *effrons, -ontis*, barefaced; *ex* + *frons* forehead.] Impudence in confronting or in transgressing decorum; shameless boldness; barefaced assurance.

Syn. — Impudence; saucidness. See IMPUDENCE.

Ef-ful'gence (-fŭl'jens), *n.* The being effulgent; a flood of light; great brightness; splendor.

Ef-ful'gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *effulgens, -entis; ex* + *fulgere* to flash, shine.] Diffusing a flood of light; shining; splendid. — **Ef-ful'gent-ly**, *adv.*

Ef-fuse' (-fūs'), *a.* [L. *effundere, -fusum*, to pour out; *ex* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** Spreading loosely, especially on one side; — said of plants. **2.** Having the lips, or edges, of the aperture abruptly spreading; — said of certain shells. [to issue.]


Effuse Branch.

Ef-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* To emanate; **Ef-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** A pouring out, — as of water, of grace, of words, etc. **2.** That which is poured out. **3.** (*a*) Escape of a fluid out of its natural vessel. (*b*) Liquid escaping or exuded.

Ef-fu'sive (-fū'sĭv), *a.* Pouring out; pouring forth freely. — **Ef-fu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ef-fu'sive-ness**, *n.*

Eft (ĕft), *n.* [AS. *efete* lizard. See NEWT.] A small European lizard; a salamander; a newt.

Egg (ĕg), *n.* [AS. *æg.*] **1.** The spheroidal body laid by birds, tortoises, etc., consisting of a yolk, usually surrounded by the "white" or albumen, and inclosed in a shell or membrane. **2.** A simple cell, from whose development the young of animals are formed; ovum; germ cell.

Egg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EGGED (ĕgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EGGING.] [Icel. *eggja*, fr. *egg* edge.] To urge on.

Egg'nog' (-nŏg'), *n.* A drink containing eggs beaten up with sugar, milk, and (usually) wine or spirits.

Egg'plant' (-plănt'), *n.* A plant allied to the tomato, bearing a large, edible fruit, shaped somewhat like an egg.

Eg'lan-tine (-lan-tĭn *or* -tĭn), *n.* [F.; fr. OF. *aiglent* brier, hip tree.] (*a*) A species of rose. (*b*) The sweetbrier.

E'go-ism (ē'gō-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *égoïsme*, fr. L. *ego* I.] **1.** Subjective idealism. **2.** Excessive love of self; selfishness. — **E'go-ist**, *n.* — **E'go-is'tic**, **E'go-is'tic-al**, *a.*

E'go-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *ego* + *-tism* for *-ism.*] Excessive use of the word *I;* self-praise.

Syn. — EGOTISM; SELF-CONCEIT; VANITY; EGOISM. — *Self-conceit* is an overweening opinion of one's talents, capacity, attractions, etc.; *egotism* is the acting out of *self-conceit*, or self-importance, in words and conduct; *vanity* inflation of mind arising from the idea of being admired by others. *Egoism* is a state in which the feelings are concentrated on one's self. Its expression is *egotism.*

E'go-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [L. *ego* + *-tist* for *-ist.*] One addicted to egotism. — **E'go-tis'tic**, **E'go-tis'tic-al**, *a.*

E-gre'gious (ē-grē'jŭs), *a.* [L. *egregius*, lit., chosen from the herd; *e* out + *grex, gregis*, herd.] Surpassing; distinguished (in a bad sense). — **E-gre'gious-ly**, *adv.*

E'gress (ē'grĕs), *n.* [L., fr. *egredi, -gressus*, to go out; *e* + *gradi* to go.] A going out; departure.

E'gret (ē'grĕt), *n.* **1.** A kind of small heron bearing plumes on the back. **2.** A plume worn as an ornament; aigrette. **3.** Flying feathery or hairy crown of seeds.

E-grette' (ē-grĕt'), *n.* A plume.

E-gyp'tian (ē-jĭp'shăn), *a.* [Gr. Αἰγύπτιος, fr. Αἴγυπτος Egypt.] Pertaining to Egypt, in Africa. — *n.* A native of Egypt; the Egyptian language. [surprise.]

Eh (ā *or* ē), *interj.* An expression of inquiry or slight

Ei'der (ī'dẽr), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] A sea duck which breeds in northern Europe and America, and lines its nest with fine down (taken from its own body) which is an article of commerce; — called also *eider duck.*

Eight (āt), *a.* [AS. *eahta;* akin to D. & G. *acht*, L. *octo*, Gr. ὀκτώ.] Seven and one. — *n.* **1.** The number next greater than seven; eight units or objects. **2.** Symbol representing eight units, as 8 or viii.

Eight'een' (ā'tēn'), *a.* [AS. *eahtatȳne, eahtatēne.*] Eight and ten. — *n.* **1.** Number next greater than seventeen; eighteen units or objects. **2.** Symbol denoting eighteen units, as 18 or xviii.

Eight'eenth' (ā'tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Next after the seventeenth. **2.** Consisting of one of eighteen equal parts. — *n.* **1.** Quotient of a unit divided by eighteen; one of eighteen equal divisions. **2.** The eighth after the tenth.

Eighth (ātth), *a.* [AS. *eahtoða.*] **1.** Next after the seventh. **2.** Consisting of one of eight equal divisions. — *n.* **1.** Quotient of a unit divided by eight; an eighth part. **2.** Musical interval of an octave. — **Eighth'ly**, *adv.*

Eight'i-eth (ā'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* **1.** Next after the seventy-ninth. **2.** Consisting of one of eighty equal parts. — *n.* Quotient of a unit divided by eighty; one of eighty parts.

Eight'y (ā'tȳ), *a.* [AS. *eahtatig*, where *-tig* is akin to English *ten.*] Eight times ten; fourscore. — *n.* **1.** Sum of eight times ten; eighty units or objects. **2.** Symbol representing eighty units, as 80 or lxxx.

Ei'ther (ē'thẽr *or* ī'thẽr), *a.* & *pron.* [OE. *either, aither*, AS. *ǣgðer, ǣghwæðer; ā* + *ge* + *hwæðer* whether.] **1.** One of two; the one or the other. **2.** Each of two; the one and the other; both. — *conj. Either* precedes two, or more, coördinate words or phrases, and introduces an alternative. It is correlative to *or.*

E-jac'u-late (ē-jăk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *ejaculari, -latus; e* out + *jaculari* to throw, fr. *jaculum* dart, *jacere* to throw.] To throw out (an exclamation); to utter by a sudden impulse. — **E-jac'u-la'tion**, *n.* — **E-jac'u-la-to-ry**, *a.*

E-ject' (ē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *ejicere, -jectum; e* + *jacere* to throw.] 1. To expel; to cast forth. 2. To dispossess. — **E-jec'tion, E-ject'ment**, *n.* — **E-ject'or** (ē-jĕk'tŏr), *n.*

Syn. — To expel; drive out; oust; evict; void.

Eke (ēk), *v. t.* [AS. *ēcan, ġeacan;* akin to Icel. *auka* to increase, L. *augere.*] To increase; to augment; — used with *out*, meaning to piece out by a laborious or scanty addition. — *adv.* In addition; also; likewise. [*Obs.*]

E-lab'o-rate (ē-lăb'ō-rāt), *a.* [L. *elaborare, -atum*, to work out; *e* + *laborare* to labor, *labor* labor.] Wrought with labor or care; studied. — *v. t.* 1. To produce with labor. 2. To perfect with labor and study, or by successive operations. — **E-lab'o-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **E-lab'o-ra'tion**, *n.* — **E-lab'o-ra-tive, E-lab'o-ra-to-ry**, *a.*

Syn. — Labored; complicated; studied; perfected.

E-la'line (ē-lā'lĭn), *or* **E-la'in**, *n.* [Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil.] Olein, the liquid principle of oils and fats.

E'land (ē'land), *n.* [D., elk.] 1. A large South African antelope; the Cape elk. 2. The elk or moose.

E-lapse' (ē-lăps'), *v. i.* [L. *elabi, elapsus*, to glide away; *e* out + *labi* to slide.] To slip away, as time.

E-las'tic (-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐλαύνειν to drive.] Springing back; able to return to a previous condition after having been bent or twisted. — *n.* An elastic woven fabric, made in part of India rubber.

E'las-tic'i-ty (-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Property by which bodies recover from external pressure or altering force; springiness; tendency to rebound.

E-late' (-lāt'), *a.* [L. *elatus* elevated, fig., elated, proud; *e* out + *latus* (used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear).] 1. Lifted up; elevated. 2. Having the spirits raised by success or hope; exultant. — *v. t.* To exalt the spirit of; to flush with success. — **E-la'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — Puffed up; lofty; proud; haughty; exalted; inspirited; transported; delighted; overjoyed.

El'bow (ĕl'bō), *n.* [AS. *elboga* elbow; literally, armbend; *eln* ell (orig., forearm) + *boga* a bending.] 1. Joint of the arm; outer curve of the bent arm. 2. Angle; joint. — *v. t.* & *i.* To push with the elbow.

El'bow-chair' (-chār'), *n.* An armchair.

El'bow-room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; room for action; free scope.

Eld'er (ĕl'dĕr), *a.* [AS. *yldra*, compar. of *eald* old.] 1. Older; more aged, or existing longer. 2. Born before another; senior; earlier; — opp. to *younger*. — *n.* 1. One who is older; a senior. 2. One who, from his age, acts as ruler or judge; a person of experience and dignity. 3. An officer in certain churches.

El'der, *n.* [AS. *ellen;* perh. akin to E. *alder*.] A shrub having white flowers and black or red berries.

Eld'er-ly, *a.* Somewhat old; beyond middle age.

Eld'er-ship, *n.* 1. Seniority. 2. Office of an elder.

Eld'est, *a.* [AS. *yldest*, superl. of *eald* old.] 1. Oldest; longest in duration. 2. First in origin.

E-lect' (ē-lĕkt'), *a.* [L. *eligere, -lectum*, to elect; *e* out + *legere* to choose.] 1. Chosen from among two or more. 2. Chosen as the object of mercy or divine favor; set apart to eternal life. 3. Chosen to an office, but not yet inducted into it. — *n.* One chosen or set apart. — *v. t.* 1. To pick out; to choose. 2. To select for an office; to select by vote. — **E-lec'tion** (ē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.*

Syn. — To choose; prefer; select. See CHOOSE.

E-lec'tion-eer' (-lĕk'shŭn-ēr'), *v. i.* To make interest for a candidate at an election.

E-lect'ive (-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* 1. Exerting power of choice; selecting. 2. Pertaining to choice, or right of choosing; electoral. 3. Dependent on choice; bestowed by election. — **E-lect'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Elective affinity *or* **attraction**, chemical tendency to unite with certain things.

E-lect'or (ē-lĕk'tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *eligere.*] 1. One who elects, or has the right of choice; one entitled to vote for a candidate for office. 2. In the old German empire, one of the princes entitled to choose the emperor. 3. One of the persons chosen, by popular vote in the United States, to elect the President and Vice President. — **E-lect'or-al**, *a.*

E-lect'or-ate (-ăt), *n.* 1. Territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an elector. 2. Body of persons entitled to vote in an election.

E-lec'tric (-lĕk'trĭk), **E-lec'tric-al**, *a.* [L. *electrum* amber, a mixed metal, Gr. ἤλεκτρον; — from the production of electricity by friction of amber.] 1. Pertaining to electricity; consisting of, containing, or produced by, electricity. 2. Capable of occasioning electric phenomena. 3. Electrifying; thrilling; magnetic. — *n.* A nonconductor of electricity, as amber, glass, resin, etc., employed to excite or accumulate electricity. — **E-lec'tric-al-ly**, *adv.*

E'lec-tri'cian (-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in the science of electricity.

E-lec'tric'i-ty (-trĭs'ĭ-ty), *n.* 1. A power in nature, exhibiting itself in lightning, the attraction or repulsion of certain substances, the producing heat, light, concussion, and often chemical changes, etc. 2. Science of the phenomena and laws of electricity.

E-lec'tri-fy (ē-lĕk'trĭ-fī), *v. t.* 1. To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity. 2. To cause electricity to pass through; to give an electric shock to. 3. To thrill. — *v. i.* To become electric.

E-lec'tro-chem'is-try (-trō-kĕm'ĭs-trȳ), *n.* Science of the relation of electricity to chemical changes.

E-lec'trode (ē-lĕk'trōd), *n.* [*Electro-* + Gr. ὁδός way.] Path by which electricity is conveyed into or from a conducting medium; the ends of the wires leading from the source of electricity, and terminating in the medium traversed by the current.

E-lec'tro-dy-nam'ics (-trō-dī-năm'ĭks), *n.* 1. Phenomena of electricity in motion. 2. Science of the properties of electric currents; dynamical electricity.

E'lec-trol'o-gy (ē'lĕk-trŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [*Electro-* + *-logy.*] Science of the phenomena and properties of electricity.

E'lec-trol'y-sis (-lĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*Electro-* + Gr. λύσις a dissolving, fr. λύειν to loose.] Chemical decomposition, by action of electricity. — **E-lec'tro-lyt'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

E-lec'tro-lyze (-lĕk'trō-līz), *v. t.* To decompose by direct action of electricity.

E-lec'tro-mag'net (-măg'nĕt), *n.* A mass of metal rendered temporarily magnetic by being placed within a coil of wire through which a current of electricity is passing. — **E-lec'tro-mag-net'ic**, *a.*

E-lec'tro-mag'net-ism (-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* Magnetism developed by a current of electricity; science of the development of magnetism by voltaic electricity, and of the properties of the currents evolved.

E'lec-trom'e-ter (ē'lĕk-trŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*Electro-* + *-meter.*] Instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity; instrument to indicate the presence of electricity (usually called an *electroscope*).

E-lec'tro-mo'tor (-trō-mō'tĕr), *n.* 1. A mover of electricity; apparatus for generating a current of electricity. 2. Apparatus for producing motion by electricity.

E-lec'tro-plate' (-plāt'), *v. t.* To plate with a coating of silver, nickel, gold, etc., by electrolysis.

E-lec'tro-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*Electro-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for detecting the presence of electricity, or changes in the electric state of bodies.

E-lec'tro-stat'ics (-stăt'ĭks), *n.* Science of statical electricity or electric force in a state of rest.

E-lec'tro-type (-tīp), *n.* [*Electro-* + *-type.*] A facsimile plate made by electrotypy for use in printing; a print from such plate. Also used adjectively. — *v. t.* To make facsimile plates of by the electrotype process.

E-lec'tro-ty'ping (-tī'pĭng), **E-lec'tro-ty'py**, *n.* The producing electrotype plates.

E-lec'trum (ē-lĕk'trŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἤλεκτρον. See ELECTRIC.] **1.** Amber. **2.** An alloy of gold and silver, used by the ancients. **3.** German-silver plate.

E-lec'tu-a-ry (-tū-ā-rȳ ; 40), *n.* [L. *electuarium*, prob. fr. Gr. ἐκλειστόν medicine that is licked away, fr. ἐκ out + λείχειν or to lick.] A medicine incorporated with some conserve or sirup ; a confection.

El'ee-mos'y-na-ry (ĕl'ē-mŏs'ĭ-nā-rȳ), *a.* [Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη alms.] **1.** Relating to charity or almsgiving. **2.** Given in charity or alms. **3.** Supported by charity. — *n.* One who subsists on charity ; a dependent.

El'e-gance (-gans), | *n.* [L. *elegantia*, fr. *elegans*
El'e-gan-cy (-gan-sȳ), | elegant.] **1.** The being elegant. **2.** That which is tasteful and highly attractive.

Syn. — ELEGANCE; GRACE. — *Elegance* implies something of a select style of beauty, usually produced by art, skill, or training. *Grace* refers to bodily movements, and is a lower order of beauty. It may be a natural gift.

El'e-gant, *a.* [L. *elegans, -antis ;* akin to *eligere* to choose, select.] **1.** Very choice ; pleasing to good taste ; characterized by grace and refinement. **2.** Exercising a nice choice ; discriminating. — **El'e-gant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Tasteful ; polished ; graceful ; refined ; comely.

E-le'gi-ac (ē-lē'jĭ-ăk), *a.* [Gr. ἐλεγειακός. See ELEGY.] **1.** Belonging to elegy, or written in elegiacs ; plaintive ; expressing sorrow. **2.** Used in elegies ; as, the *elegiac* distich or couplet, consisting of a dactylic hexameter and pentameter. — *n.* Elegiac verse. — **El'e-gi'a-cal** (ĕl'ē-jī'ā-kal), *a.* [writer of elegies.

E-le'gi-ast (ē-lē'jĭ-*ast*), **El'e-gist** (ĕl'ē-jĭst), *n.* A

El'e-gy (ĕl'ē-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἔλεγος song of mourning.] A plaintive poem ; funeral song.

El'e-ment (-ment), *n.* [L. *elementum.*] **1.** One of the simplest parts or principles of which anything consists, or upon which its powers are based. **2.** One of the ultimate, undecomposable constituents of any kind of matter. **3.** One of the ultimate parts combined in anything ; simple portion of something complex ; an essential ingredient or constituent part. **4.** *pl.* The simplest or fundamental principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art ; rudiments. **5.** *pl.* The bread and wine used in the Lord's supper.

El'e-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the elements, first principles, and primary ingredients, or to the four supposed elements of the material world (air, earth, water, fire). **2.** Rudimentary ; elementary.

El'e-men'ta-ry (-tā-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Having only one principle or constituent part ; simple ; uncompounded. **2.** Rudimental ; introductory. **3.** Pertaining to one of the four elements, air, water, earth, fire.

El'e-phant (ĕl'ē-fant), *n.* [Gr. ἐλέφας, -αντος.] A quadruped of India and Africa, the largest existing land mammal. It has a proboscis or trunk, and two large ivory tusks.

Elephant (*Elephas Indicus*).

‖ **El'e-phan-ti'a-sis** (ĕl'ē-făn-tī'ā-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἐλεφαντίασις, fr. ἐλέφας.] A disease of the skin, in which it becomes enormously thickened and rough, like an elephant's hide.

El'e-phan'tine (-făn'tĭn), *a.* [Gr. ἐλεφάντινος.] Like an elephant (commonly, in size) ; huge ; heavy.

El'e-vate (-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *elevare, -vatum ; e* + *levare* to raise, akin to *levis* light in weight.] **1.** To lift up. **2.** To promote. **3.** To animate. **4.** To exalt ; to dignify. **5.** To raise to a higher pitch, or greater loudness.

Syn. — To exalt ; dignify ; ennoble ; erect ; raise ; hoist ; heighten ; elate ; cheer ; flush ; excite ; animate.

El'e-va'tion (ĕl'ē-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A raising or being elevated ; height ; exaltation. **2.** Something elevated ; hill. **3.** Distance of a celestial object above the horizon ; altitude. **4.** A geometrical projection of a building, etc., on a plane perpendicular to the horizon.

El'e-va'tor (-vā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] One that raises anything ; as : (*a*) A contrivance for conveying persons, goods, etc., to or from different levels. (*b*) Muscle which serves to raise a part of the body, as the leg or the eye.

E-lev'en (ē-lĕv'n), *a.* [AS. *endleofan.*] Ten and one. — *n.* **1.** Sum of ten and one ; eleven units or objects. **2.** Symbol for eleven units, as 11 or xi. **3.** The eleven men on one side in a game of cricket or football.

E-lev'enth (-'nth), *a.* **1.** Next after the tenth. **2.** Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which a thing is divided. **3.** Pertaining to the musical interval of the octave and fourth. — *n.* **1.** Quotient of a unit divided by eleven ; one of eleven equal parts. **2.** The musical interval consisting of ten conjunct degrees.

Elf (ĕlf), *n. ; pl.* ELVES (ĕlvz). [AS. *ælf, ylf.*] **1.** A mischievous fairy. **2.** A dwarf. [or urchin.

Elf'in (-ĭn), *a.* Relating to elves. — *n.* A little elf

Elf'ish, *a.* Elflike ; weird ; mischievous.

E-lic'it (ē-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *elicere, -citum ; e* + *lacere* to entice.] To draw out ; to bring to light ; to deduce.

E-lide' (-līd'), *v. t.* [L. *elidere ; e* + *laedere* to hurt by striking.] To cut off (a vowel or a syllable).

El'i-gi-ble (ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. ; fr. L. *eligere.* See ELECT.] **1.** That may be selected ; proper to be chosen ; legally qualified. **2.** Suitable ; desirable. — **El'i-gi-ble-ness**, **El'i-gi-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **El'i-gi-bly**, *adv.*

E-lim'i-nate (ē-lĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *eliminare, -natum ; e* out + *limen* threshold. See LIMIT.] **1.** To expel ; to set at liberty. **2.** To cause (an unknown quantity) to disappear from an equation. **3.** To disregard. **4.** To separate ; to excrete. — **E-lim'i-na'tion**, *n.*

E-li'sion (-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *elisio*, fr. *elidere, elisum*, to elide.] An eliding ; suppression of a vowel or syllable, for meter or euphony ; in poetry, the dropping of a final vowel before an initial vowel following.

‖ **É'lite'** (ā'lēt'), *n.* [F., fr. *élire* to choose, L. *eligere.* See ELECT.] A choice or select body.

E-lix'ir (ē-lĭks'ẽr), *n.* [F. & Sp. ; Ar. *elikṣīr* the philosopher's stone.] **1.** A compound tincture or medicine. **2.** Liquor by which the alchemists professed to create gold, or prolong life. **3.** Refined spirit ; quintessence.

Elk (ĕlk), *n.* [Icel. *elgr.*] A kind of large deer.

Ell (ĕl), *n.* [AS. *eln ;* akin to D. & G. *elle*, L. *ulna* elbow, ell, Gr. ὠλένη elbow.] An old measure for cloth.

El-lipse' (ĕl-lĭps'), *n.* [Gr. ἔλλειψις.] **1.** An oval figure, bounded by a regular curve. **2.** Ellipsis.

El-lip'sis (-lĭp'sĭs), *n. ; pl.* ELLIPSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἐλλείπειν to fall short ; ἐν in + λείπειν to leave.] Omission ; a figure which omits words obviously understood.

El-lip'soid (-soid), *n.* [*Ellipse* + *-oid.*] A solid, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles. — **El-lip'soid**, **El'lip-soi'dal**, *a.*

El-lip'tic (-tĭk), | *a.* [Gr. ἐλλειπτικός.] **1.** Per-
El-lip'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), | taining to, or formed like, an ellipse. **2.** Having a part (of a phrase, etc.) omitted.

El'lip-tic'i-ty (ĕl'ĭp-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Deviation of an ellipse or spheroid from the form of a circle or sphere.

Elm (ĕlm), *n.* [AS. ; akin to D. *olm*, G. *ulme*, L. *ulmus*, and E. *alder*. Cf. OLD.] A shade tree.

El'o-cu'tion (ĕl'ō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *elocutio*, fr. *eloqui, -cutus*, to speak out. See ELOQUENT.] Oratorical delivery. — **El'o-cu'tion-a-ry**, *a.* — **El'o-cu'tion-ist**, *n.*

E-lon'gate (ē-lŏn'gāt), *v. t.* [LL. *elongare, -gatum*, to prolong ; *e* + L. *longus* long.] To lengthen ; to stretch out. — *a.* Elongated. — **E'lon-ga'tion**, *n.*

E-lope' (ē-lōp'), *v. i.* [D. *ontloopen* to run away ; pref. *ont-* (akin to G. *ent-*, AS. *and-*) + *loopen* to run.] To run away, or escape (with a lover). — **E-lope'ment**, *n.*

El'o-quence (ĕl'ŏ-kwens), *n.* [F. See ELOQUENT.] **1.** Effective speech; command of striking language. **2.** That which is eloquently uttered or written.

Syn. — Oratory; rhetoric.

El'o-quent (-kwent), *a.* [F.; L. *eloquens, -entis*, p. pr. of *eloqui* to declaim; *e* + *loqui* to speak.] Elevated and effective in expression. — **El'o-quent-ly**, *adv.*

Else (ĕls), *a. & pron.* [AS. *elles* otherwise; akin to L. *alius*, Gr. ἄλλος.] Other; one or something beside. — *adv. & conj.* **1.** Besides; in addition. **2.** Otherwise; in the other case; if the facts were different.

Else'where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* In any other place.

E-lu'ci-date (ē-lū'sĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [LL. *elucidare, -datum*; *e* + *lucidus* clear.] To make manifest. — **E-lu'ci-da'tion**, *n.* — **E-lu'ci-da'tive**, *a.* — **E-lu'ci-da'tor**, *n.*

E-lude' (-lūd'), *v. t.* [L. *eludere, elusum*; *e* + *ludere* to play.] To avoid slyly; to baffle. — **E-lud'i-ble**, *a.* — **E-lu'sion** (-lū'zhŭn), *n.* — **E-lu'sive**, *a.*

Syn. — To evade; avoid; shun; mock; frustrate; foil.

E-lu'so-ry (-lū'sō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to elude or deceive.

Elve (ĕlv), *n.* Old form of ELF. [vous; weird.

Elv'ish (ĕlv'ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to elves; mischie-

E-ly'sian (ē-lĭzh'an), *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; exceedingly delightful; beatific.

E-ly'sium (-ĭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἠλύσιον, Ἠλύσιον πεδίον, Elysian field.] The fabled dwelling place of happy souls after death; Paradise.

El'y-tron (ĕl'ĭ-trŏn), } *n.; pl.* ELYTRA (-trà). [Gr.
El'y-trum (-trŭm), } ἔλυτρον, fr. ἐλύειν to roll round.] (*a*) One of the anterior pair of wings of some insects, serving to protect the posterior pair. (*b*) One of the dorsal scales of certain annelids.

Em (ĕm), *n.* Space occupied by the letter *m*, formerly a square type, used as a unit to measure printed matter.

E-ma'ci-ate (ē-mā'shĭ-āt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *emaciare, -atum*; *e* + *macer* lean.] To make, or become, lean. — **E-ma'ci-a'tion**, *n.*

Em'a-nant (ĕm'ā-nant), *a.* [L. *emanans, -antis*. See EMANATE.] Emanating; passing forth into an act.

Em'a-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *emanare, -natum*; *e* + *manare* to flow.] **1.** To issue forth from a source; to flow out from. **2.** To originate. — **Em'a-na'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To flow; arise; proceed; issue; originate.

E-man'ci-pate (ē-măn'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *emancipare, -patum.*] To free from the power of another; to liberate. — **E-man'ci-pa'tor**, *n.* — **E-man'ci-pa'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — Deliverance; liberation; release; freedom.

E-mas'cu-late (-măs'kū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *emasculare*; *e* + *masculus* male.] **1.** To deprive of virile power; to castrate. **2.** To deprive of spirit; to render effeminate. — *a.* Unmanned; weak. — **E-mas'cu-la'tion**, *n.*

Em-balm' (ĕm-bâm'), *v. t.* [F. *embaumer*; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *baume* balm.] **1.** To anoint with balm; to impregnate (a dead body) with aromatics and drugs, that it may resist putrefaction. **2.** To perfume. **3.** To preserve from oblivion; to perpetuate. — **Em-balm'er**, *n.*

Em-bank' (-bănk'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* + *bank*.] To confine or defend by a bank. — **Em-bank'ment**, *n.*

Em'bar-ca'tion (-bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* Embarkation.

Em-bar'go (-bär'gō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *embargar* to restrain; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *barra* bar.] A governmental prohibition of the departure of ships from its ports. — *v. t.* To detain (ships, commerce, or goods).

Em-bark' (-bärk'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *embarquer*; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *barque* vessel.] **1.** To put or go on a vessel. **2.** To engage in a business. — **Em'bar-ka'tion**, *n.*

Em-bar'rass (-băr'ras), *v. t.* [F. *embarrasser*; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + LL. *barra* bar.] **1.** To hinder from freedom of thought or action; to disconcert. **2.** To impede; to obstruct. **3.** To incumber with debt; to beset with urgent demands. — **Em-bar'rass-ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To EMBARRASS; PUZZLE; PERPLEX; hinder; entangle; confuse; disconcert; abash; distress. — We are *puzzled* when our faculties are confused by something we do not understand. We are *perplexed* when we know not how to decide or act. We are *embarrassed* when there is some *bar* which impedes power of thought or motion.

Em-bas'sa-dor (ĕm-băs'sà-dēr), *n.* [F. *ambassadeur*. See EMBASSY.] Ambassador. — **Em-bas'sa-do'ri-al**, *a.*

Em'bas-sy (ĕm'bas-sĭ), *n.* [OF. *ambassée*, LL. *ambasciata*, fr. *ambasciare, -bactiare*, to go on a mission.] **1.** Public function of an ambassador; public message to a foreign court; any solemn message. **2.** Persons sent as ambassadors or envoys. **3.** Residence of an ambassador.

Em-bed' (-bĕd'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* + *bed*. Cf. IMBED.] To lay as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter; to bed.

Em-bel'lish (-bĕl'lĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *embellir*; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *bel, beau*, beautiful.] To make beautiful by ornaments; to decorate. — **Em-bel'lish-ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To beautify; decorate; enrich. See ADORN.

Em'ber (ĕm'bēr), *n.* [AS. *æmyrie*; cf. Icel. *eimr* vapor, smoke.] A lighted coal, smoldering amid ashes.

Em'ber, *a.* [AS. *ymbren* circuit; *ymbe* around + *ryne* a running, fr. *rinnan* to run.] Making a circuit of the seasons; recurring in each quarter of the year.

Ember days, days set apart for fasting and prayer in each of the four seasons of the year; — viz.: the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, Whitsuntide, September 14, and December 13.

Em-bez'zle (-bĕz'z'l), *v. t.* [Norm. F. *embeseiller* to destroy.] To appropriate (property intrusted to one's care). — **Em-bez'zle-ment**, *n.* — **Em-bez'zler**, *n.*

Em-bit'ter (-bĭt'tĕr), *v. t.* To imbitter.

Em-bla'zon (-blā'z'n), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* + *blazon*.] **1.** To depict (heraldic bearings). **2.** To deck. — **Em-bla'zon-er**, *n.* — **Em-bla'zon-ing**, **Em-bla'zon-ry**, *n.*

Em'blem (-blĕm), *n.* [L. *emblema, -atis*, inlaid work, fr. Gr. ἐμβλημα thing put on, fr. ἐμβάλλειν to throw, put in; ἐν in + βαλλειν to throw.] **1.** Orig., something ornamental inserted in a surface. **2.** Visible sign of an idea; figurative representation. — **Em'blem-at'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), **Em'blem-at'ic-al**, *a.* — **Em'blem-at'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — SIGN; EMBLEM; SYMBOL; TYPE; device; signal; token. — *Sign* is the generic word comprehending all significant representations. An *emblem* is a visible object representing another by suggestion of characteristic qualities, or recognized association. There is little distinction between *emblem* and *symbol*. A *type* is a representative example, or model, exhibiting the qualities common to all individuals of the class.

Em-blem'a-tize (-blĕm'ā-tīz), *v. t.* To symbolize.

Em-bod'y (-bŏd'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* To form into a body; to collect into a united mass or a whole; to incorporate; to coalesce. [Written also *imbody*.] — **Em-bod'i-ment**, *n.* [encourage.

Em-bold'en (-bōld''n), *v. t.* To give boldness to; to

‖ **Em'bon'point'** (äN'bôN'pwĂN'), *n.* [F., fr. *en bon point* in good condition.] Plumpness of person.

Em-bos'om (ĕm-bŏŏz'ŭm), *v. t.* [Written also *imbosom*.] To take into the bosom; to cherish.

Em-boss' (-bŏs'), *v. t.* [Pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *boss*.] To ornament with bosses. — **Em-boss'ment**, *n.*

‖ **Em'bou'chure'** (äN'bōō'shŭr'), *n.* [F.; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *bouche* mouth.] **1.** Mouth of a river or of a cannon. **2.** Mouthpiece of a wind instrument.

Em-bow'el (ĕm-bou'ĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBOWELED (-ĕld) or EMBOWELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EMBOWELING or EMBOWELLING.] **1.** To disembowel (which is the preferable word in this sense). **2.** To imbed; to bury.

Em-bow'er (-ər), *v. t. & i.* To lodge in a bower.

Em-brace' (-brās'), *v. t.* [OF. *embracier*; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + F. *bras* arm.] **1.** To clasp in the arms; to hug. **2.** To cherish; to love. **3.** To welcome. **4.** To encircle; to inclose. **5.** To comprehend; to take in. **6.** To accept; to submit to. **7.** To try to influence corruptly (a jury or court). — *v. i.* To join in an embrace. — *n.* Close encircling with the arms; clasp; hug. — **Em-brace'ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To clasp; hug; inclose; encompass; include; comprise; comprehend; contain; involve; imply.

Em-bra'cer-y (-brā'sẽr-ĭ), *n.* An attempt to corrupt (a court, jury, etc.) by entreaties, money, threats, etc.

Em-bra'sure (ĕm-brā'zhûr; 40), *n.* [F., fr. *embraser* to widen an opening.] Aperture for pointing cannon through a wall or parapet.

EE Embrasures.

Em'bro-cate (ĕm'brō-kāt), *v. t.* [NL. *embrocare, -catum.*] To rub (a diseased part) with a liquid substance. — **Em'bro-ca'tion**, *n.*

Em-broid'er (-broid'ẽr), *v. t.* [OE. *embrouden.* See BROIDER.] To ornament with needlework. — **Em-broid'er-er**, *n.* — **Em-broid'er-y**, *n.*

Em-broil' (-broil'), *v. t.* [F. *embrouiller;* pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *brouiller* to disorder.] **1.** To throw into confusion by contention or discord; to involve in difficulties by strife. **2.** To complicate. — **Em-broil'ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To perplex; disorder; trouble; implicate.

Em'bry-o (ĕm'brĭ-ō), *n.* [Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, perh. fr. *ἐν* in + *βρύειν* to swell with; perh. akin to E. *brew.*] Rudiments of an organism; as: (*a*) Young of an animal in the womb. (*b*) Germ of a plant, inclosed in the seed and developed by germination. — *a.* Pert. to an embryo; rudimentary; undeveloped.

Em'bry-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔμβρυον* + *-logy.*] Science of the formation and development of embryos.

E-meer' (ē-mēr'), *n.* Emir.

E-mend' (ē-mĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *emendare; e* out + *menda* blemish.] To purge of faults; to correct. — **Em'en-da'tion** (ĕm'ĕn-dā'shŭn *or* ē'mĕn-), *n.* — **Em'en-da'tor**, *n.* [L.] — **E-mend'a-to-ry** (ē-mĕnd'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.*

Syn. — To improve; better; rectify. See AMEND.

Em'er-ald (ĕm'ẽr-ald), *n.* [OF. *esmeraude, esmeralde,* L. *smaragdus,* Gr. *σμάραγδος.*] **1.** A precious stone of rich green color, a variety of beryl. **2.** A type, in size between minion and nonpareil. — *a.* Of a rich green color.

☞ This line is printed in the type called *emerald.*

E-merge' (ē-mẽrj'), *v. t.* [L. *emergere, emersum; e* out + *mergere* to plunge.] To rise out of a fluid; to issue and appear. — **E-mer'gence** (-mẽr'jens), *n.*

E-mer'gen-cy (-mẽr'jen-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Sudden appearance; unforeseen occurrence. **2.** A pressing necessity.

Syn. — Crisis; conjuncture; pinch; strait; necessity.

E-mer'gent (-jent), *a.* **1.** Rising out of a fluid or anything that covers. **2.** Suddenly appearing; urgent.

‖ **E-mer'i-tus** (-mĕr'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L., having served out his time, p. p. of *emerere; e* out + *merere* to serve.] Honorably discharged on account of age, faithful service, etc. — *n.* A veteran who has honorably completed service.

E-mer'sion (-mẽr'shŭn), *n.* [F. See EMERGE.] **1.** An emerging or rising out of anything. **2.** Reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation.

Em'er-y (ĕm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *émeri,* It. *smeriglio,* fr. Gr. *σμύρις,* cf. *σμᾶν* to wipe.] Corundum in grains or powder, used for grinding and polishing hard substances.

E-met'ic (ē-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐμετικός,* fr. *ἐμεῖν* to vomit.] Inducing to vomit. — *n.* Medicine which causes vomiting.

E'meute' (ā'mẽt' *or* ā-mūt'), *n.* [F.] A seditious tumult; outbreak.

Em'i-grant (ĕm'ĭ-grant), *a.* [L. *emigrans, -antis,* p. pr. of *emigrare.* See EMIGRATE.] **1.** Emigrating. **2.** Pertaining to an emigrant; used for emigrants. — *n.* One who emigrates.

Syn. — EMIGRANT; IMMIGRANT. — *Emigrant* and *emigration* refer to the country *from* which migration is made; the correlative words *immigrant* and *immigration* refer to the country *into* which migration is made.

Em'i-grate (-grāt), *v. i.* [L. *emigrare, -gratum,* to emigrate; *e* out + *migrare* to migrate.] To remove from one country to another. — **Em'i-gra'tion**, *n.*

Em'i-nence (-nens), **Em'i-nen-cy**, *n.* **1.** That which is eminent or lofty; height. **2.** High station in rank, office, or celebrity; distinction; preferment. **3.** A title for a Roman Catholic cardinal.

Em'i-nent (-nent), *a.* [L. *eminens, -entis,* p. pr. of *eminere* to stand out; *e* + *minere* (in comp.) to project.] **1.** High; lofty. **2.** Being above others by birth, station, merit, talent, or virtue. — **Em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Lofty; exalted; conspicuous; prominent; famous; renowned; well-known. See DISTINGUISHED.

E'mir (ē'mẽr *or* ā-mēr'), **E-meer'** (ā-mēr'), *n.* [Ar. *emîr, amîr,* commander. See AMEER.] Arabian chieftain or ruler of a province; title of descendants of Mohammed; among the Turks, a title of high officials.

Em'is-sa-ry (ĕm'ĭs-sā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *emissarius,* fr. *emittere, emissum,* to send out.] An agent employed to advance the interests of his employers. — *a.* Exploring

Syn. — EMISSARY; SPY. — A *spy* enters an enemy's territory to learn the condition of the enemy; an *emissary* may be a secret agent appointed either to detect schemes of an opposing party, or to influence their councils.

E-mis'sion (ē-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Fr. *emit.*] **1.** An emitting. **2.** That which is sent out at one time; issue.

E-mit' (ē-mĭt'), *v. t.* [L. *emittere* to send out; *e* out + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To send forth; to throw or give out; to give vent to; to eject. **2.** To issue (an order or decree, also notes or bills of credit). — **E-mis'sive** (-mĭs'ĭv), *a.*

Em'met (ĕm'mĕt), *n.* [AS. *æmete.*] An ant.

E-mol'li-ate (ē-mōl'lĭ-āt; 26), *v. t.* [See EMOLLIENT.] To soften; to render effeminate.

E-mol'lient (ē-mōl'yent *or* -lĭ-ent; 26), *a.* [L. *emolliens, -entis,* p. pr. of *emollire; e* out + *mollire* to soften, *mollis* soft.] Softening; making supple. — *n.* External application to allay irritation, soreness, etc.

E-mol'u-ment (-ū-ment), *n.* [L. *emolumentum,* lit., a working out, fr. *e* + *moliri* to set in motion, fr. *moles* a mass. See MOLE mound.] Profit arising from office, employment, or labor; gain; compensation.

E-mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emovere, emotum; e* + *movere* to move.] A moving of the mind or soul.

Syn. — EMOTION; FEELING; AGITATION; tremor; trepidation; perturbation; passion; excitement. — *Feeling* may be of the body or the mind. *Emotion* is of the mind alone, being the excited action of some inward susceptibility or feeling. *Agitation* may be bodily or mental, and usually arises in the latter case from a struggle between contending emotions. See PASSION.

E-mo'tion-al (-al), *a.* Pert. to, or marked by, emotion; excitable; sensational. — **E-mo'tion-al-ism**, *n.*

Em-pale' (ĕm-pāl'), *v. t.* [OF. *empaler* to palisade, pierce; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *pal* pale, stake.] [Written also *impale.*] **1.** To fence with stakes. **2.** To surround. **3.** To put to death by thrusting a sharpened stake through the body. — **Em-pale'ment**, *n.*

Em'per-or (ĕm'pẽr-ẽr), *n.* [F. *empereur,* L. *imperator,* fr. *imperare* to command; *in* in + *parare* to prepare, order.] Sovereign of an empire.

Em'pha-sis (-fā-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἔμφασις,* fr. *ἐμφαίνειν* to indicate; *ἐν* in + *φαίνειν* to show.] **1.** Stress or force of voice, given to important words. **2.** Peculiar impressiveness of expression or weight of thought.

Em'pha-size (-sīz), *v. t.* To make emphatic.

Em-phat'ic (-făt'ĭk), **Em-phat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἐμφατικός.*] **1.** Uttered with emphasis; strong. **2.** Striking the sense. — **Em-phat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Forcible; earnest; impressive; significant.

Em'pire (ĕm'pīr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *imperium* command, dominion, empire, fr. *imperare* to command.] **1.** Supreme power; sovereignty; dominion. **2.** The dominion of an emperor. **3.** Supreme control; rule; sway.

Syn. — Reign; government; realm; state.

Em-pir'ic (-pĭr'ĭk), *n.* [L. *empiricus* an empiric, Gr. *ἐμπειρικός* experienced; *ἐν* in + *πεῖρα* experiment.] **1.** One who follows an empirical method, or relies upon practical experience. **2.** One who confines himself to applying the results of his own observation; in medicine, a quack; charlatan. — **Em-pir'ic**, **Em-pir'ic-al**, *a.* — **Em-pir'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Em-pir'i-cism**, *n.*

Em-ploy' (-ploĭ'), *v. t.* [F. *employer,* fr. L. *implicare* to implicate; *in* + *plicare* to fold.] To use; to exercise. — *n.* Employment. — **Em-ploy'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To busy; apply; occupy; engage. See USE.

‖ **Em'ploy'é'** (ĕm'plȯi'ē'; *F.* ɴ̃plwȧ̃'yā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *employer*.] An employee. [other.

Em'ploy-ee' (ĕm'plȯi-ē'), *n.* One employed by an-

Em-ploy'ment, *n.* **1.** An employing or being employed. **2.** That which engages time or attention.

Syn. — Work; business; occupation; vocation; calling; office; service, commission; trade; profession.

Em-po'ri-um (-pō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐμπόριον*, fr. *ἔμπορος* trader; *ἐν* in + *πόρος* path.] A place of trade; market place; commercial center of a country.

Em-pow'er (-pou'ẽr), *v. t.* To give authority to.

Em'press (ĕm'prĕs), *n.* [OF. *empereis*, fr. L. *imperatrix*, fem. of *imperator*. See EMPEROR.] **1.** The consort of an emperor. **2.** A female sovereign.

Em-prise' (ĕm-prīz'), *n.* [OF.; pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *prendre* to take, L. *prendere*.] Enterprise; adventure.

Emp'ty (ĕmp'tĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* EMPTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* EMPTIEST.] [AS. *emtig*, *æmtig*, fr. *æmta* quiet, rest.] **1.** Containing nothing; void; not filled. **2.** Destitute of effect or sense. **3.** Unable to satisfy; hollow; vain. **4.** Producing nothing. **5.** Unsubstantial. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become void. — **Emp'ti-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See VACANT.

Emp'ty-ing, *n.* **1.** A making empty. **2.** *pl.* Lees of beer, cider, etc.; yeast. [*U. S.*]

Em-pyr'e-al (ĕm-pĭr'ē-ăl *or* ĕm'pĭ-rē'ăl), *a.* [Gr. *ἐμπύριος* fiery; *ἐν* + *πῦρ* fire.] Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aërial substance. — *n.* Empyrean.

Em'py-re'an (ĕm'pĭ-rē'ăn), *n.* The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was anciently supposed to subsist. — *a.* Empyreal.

E'mu (ē'mū), *n.* [Pg. *ema* ostrich, F. *émou*, *émue*, emu.] A large Australian bird, related to the cassowary and ostrich, which runs very swiftly, but cannot fly. [Written also *emeu* and *emew*.]

Emu (*Dromaius Novæ-Hollandiæ*), with young.

Em'u-late (ĕm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *aemulari*, *-latus*, fr. *aemulus* emulous.] To strive to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival. — **Em'u-la'tion**, *n.* — **Em'u-la-tive**, *a.* — **Em'u-la'tor**, *n.*

Syn. — EMULATION; COMPETITION; RIVALRY; contest; contention; strife. *Competition* is the struggle of two or more persons for the same object. *Emulation* is an ardent desire for superiority, arising from competition. *Rivalry* is a personal contest, and, almost of course, has a selfish object and gives rise to envy.

E-mul'gent (ē-mŭl'jent), *a.* [L. *emulgens*, p. pr. of *emulgere*; *e* out + *mulgere* to milk.] Pertaining to the kidneys; renal. — *n.* A renal artery or vein.

Em'u-lous (ĕm'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *aemulus*. See EMULATE.] **1.** Ambitiously desirous to equal or excel another. **2.** Vying with; contentious; envious. — **Em'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*

E-mul'sion (ē-mŭl'shŭn), *n.* [See EMULGENT.] A liquid preparation of the color and consistency of milk.

E-mul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Softening; milklike. **2.** Yielding oil by expression. **3.** Producing a milklike substance.

E-munc'to-ry (-mŭnk'tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *emunctorium* pair of snuffers, fr. *emungere*, *emunctum*, to cleanse.] Any bodily organ serving to carry off waste matter.

En-a'ble (ĕn-ā'b'l), *v. t.* To make able (to do, or to be, something); to empower; to qualify.

En-act' (-ăkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To decree; to make into a law. **2.** To act the part of: to play. — **En-act'or**, *n.*

En-act'ment, *n.* **1.** An enacting, or passing a bill into a law. **2.** A law; decree; statute.

‖ **E-nal'la-ge** (ē-năl'lȧ-jē), *n.* [Gr. *ἐναλλαγή*; *ἐν* in + *ἀλλάσσειν* to change.] Substitution (of one part of speech, gender, number, case, person, tense, mode, or voice, of the same word) for another.

En-am'el (ĕn-ăm'ĕl), *n.* **1.** A kind of glass for coating metallic or ceramic surfaces. **2.** The intensely hard calcified tissue covering the exposed parts of teeth. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENAMELED (-ĕld) or ENAMELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENAMELING or ENAMELLING.] **1.** To lay enamel upon; to decorate with enamel. **2.** To form a glossy surface upon. — *a.* Relating to the art of enameling. — **En-am'el-er**, **En-am'el-ist**, *n.* [Written also *enameller*, *enamellist*.]

En-am'or (-ẽr), *v. t.* [OF. *enamourer*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *amour* love, L. *amor*.] To inflame with love; to captivate. [Written also *enamour*.]

En-cage' (-kāj'), *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to coop up.

En-camp' (-kămp'), *v. t. & i.* To form, or form into, a camp; to lodge in temporary quarters.

En-camp'ment, *n.* **1.** An encamping. **2.** A camp.

En-caus'tic (-kȧs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκαυστικός*, fr. *ἐν* in + *καίειν* to burn.] Burned in. — *n.* A mode of painting in heated wax, or by use of heat to fix colors.

‖ **En'ceinte'** (ăn'sănt'), *n.* [F., fr. *enceindre* to surround, L. *incingere*; *in* (intens.) + *cingere* to gird]. **1.** Line of works inclosing a fortress. **2.** Area inclosed.

‖ **En'ceinte'**, *a.* [F., fr. L. *in* not + *cingere*, *cinctum*, to gird.] Pregnant; with child.

En'ce-phal'ic (ĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the encephalon or brain.

En-ceph'a-lon (-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), **En-ceph'a-los** (-lŏs), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*; *ἐν* in + *κεφαλή* head.] The brain.

En-ceph'a-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Having a head; — said of most Molluscа; — opposed to *acephalous*.

En-chain' (-chān'), *v. t.* [F. *enchaîner*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *chaîne* chain.] **1.** To bind with a chain; to hold in chains. **2.** To confine. **3.** To connect.

En-chant' (-chănt'), *v. t.* [F. *enchanter*, L. *incantare* to chant a magic formula over one, to bewitch; *in* + *cantare* to sing. See INCANTATION.] **1.** To charm by sorcery; to act on by magic. **2.** To delight highly; to charm. — **En-chant'er**, *n.* — **En-chant'ress**, *n. f.*

Syn. — To charm; bewitch; fascinate. Cf. CHARM.

En-chant'ment, *n.* **1.** An enchanting; production of wonderful effects by aid of demons or spirits. **2.** A being enchanted. **3.** That which captivates.

Syn. — Incantation; necromancy; magic; sorcery; witchcraft; spell; charm; fascination; witchery.

En-cho'ri-al (-kō'rĭ-ăl), **En-chor'ic** (-kŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐγχώριος* domestic, native; *ἐν* + *χώρα* place.] Belonging to a country; native; popular; — said esp. of written characters popularly used in ancient Egypt, distinguished from hieroglyphics.

‖ **En'chy-ma** (ĕn'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔγχυμα* an infusion; *ἐν* + *χεῖν* to pour.] The primitive formative juice, from which tissues are formed. [to surround.

En-cir'cle (ĕn-sẽr'k'l), *v. t.* To form a circle about;

Syn. — To encompass; surround; environ; inclose.

En-clit'ic (-klĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκλιτικός*, fr. *ἐν* in + *κλίνειν* to bend.] Affixed; subjoined; — said of a word or particle which leans back upon the preceding word so as to become a part of it. — *n.* A word joined to another so closely as to lose its proper accent, as the pronoun *thee* in *prithee* (pray thee). — **En-clit'ic-al**, *a.*

En-close' (-klōz'), *v. t.* [F. *enclos*, p. p. of *enclore*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *clore* to close.] To inclose. — **En-clo'sure**, *n.*

En-co'mi-ast (-kō'mĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστής*, fr. *ἐγκώμιον* encomium.] One who praises; a panegyrist. — **En-co'mi-as'tic**, **En-co'mi-as'tic-al**, *a.*

En-co'mi-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐγκώμιον* (a song) chanted in praise of Bacchus; *ἐν* in + *κῶμος* a revel.] Warm or high praise; panegyric.

Syn. — See EULOGY.

En-com'pass (-kŭm'pȧs), *v. t.* To go round so as to surround; to encircle. — **En-com'pass-ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To surround; invest; hem in; shut up.

En'core' (äṅ'kōr'), *adv.* or *interj.* [F.] Once more; again; — a call for a repetition of a part of a play, concert, etc. — *n.* A call (as, by continued applause) for a repetition. — *v. t.* To call a repetition or reappearance of.

En-coun'ter (ĕn-koun'tẽr), *v. t.* [OF. *encontrer*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *contre* against, L. *contra*. See COUNTER, *adv.*] To come against face to face; to confront; to engage in conflict with; to oppose. — *v. i.* To meet; to engage in combat. — *n.* **1.** A meeting face to face; a running against; an interview. **2.** A hostile meeting.

Syn. — Conflict; fight; combat; onset. See CONTEST.

En-cour'age (-kŭr'ăj; 2), *v. t.* [F. *encourager*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *courage* courage.] To inspire with courage or hope; to help forward; — opp. of *discourage*.

Syn. — To embolden; inspirit; animate; incite; cheer; stimulate; instigate; promote; strengthen.

En-cour'age-ment, *n.* **1.** An encouraging; incitement to action or to practice. **2.** That which incites, supports, or advances; increase of confidence.

En-cour'a-ging (-ăj'ĭng), *a.* Furnishing ground to hope; inspiriting; favoring. — **En-cour'a-ging-ly**, *adv.*

En-croach' (-krōch'), *v. i.* [OF. *encrochier* to perch, fasten to a hook; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *croc* hook.] To enter gradually into another's rights; to trespass.

Syn. — To intrude; trench; infringe; invade.

En-croach'ment, *n.* **1.** An encroaching; unlawful intrusion. **2.** Thing taken by encroaching on another.

En-cum'ber (-kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* [F. *encombrer*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. *combrer* to hinder.] [Written also *incumber*.] **1.** To impede the motion or action of; to obstruct or embarrass. **2.** To load with debts, etc.

Syn. — To load; clog; embarrass; perplex; block.

En-cum'brance (-brans), *n.* That which encumbers.

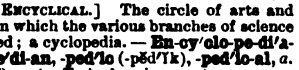
Syn. — Burden; clog; impediment; check; hindrance.

En-cyc'lic (-sĭk'lĭk), **En-cyc'li-cal** (-lĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἐγκύκλιος of a circle, general; ἐν in + κύκλος circle.] Sent to many persons or places; general; circular. — *n.* An encyclical letter, esp. one from a pope.

En-cy'clo-pe'di-a, **En-cy'clo-pæ'di-a** (ĕn-sī'klō-pē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία, for ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, instruction in the circle of arts and sciences. See CYCLOPEDIA, and ENCYCLICAL.] The circle of arts and sciences; a work in which the various branches of science or art are discussed; a cyclopedia. — **En-cy'clo-pe-di'a-cal** (-dĭ'ȧ-kal), **-pe'di-an**, **-ped'ic** (-pĕd'ĭk), **-ped'ic-al**, *a.*

En-cyst' (-sĭst'), *v. t.* To inclose in a cyst.

En-cyst'ment, *n.* **1.** A process which, among some of the lower forms of life, precedes reproduction by budding, fission, spore formation, etc. **2.** A process by which internal parasites become inclosed within a cyst in the muscles, liver, etc.



Successive Stages of Encystment of an Infusorian. *n* Nucleus; *o* Food Vacuole; *v* Contractile Vacuole.

End (ĕnd), *n.* [AS.; akin to G. *ende*.] **1.** The extreme or last point; close; limit; — opp. to *beginning*. **2.** Conclusion; result; consequence. **3.** Termination of being; death. **4.** Object aimed at in any effort; purpose. **5.** That which is left; remnant. — *v. t. & i.* To finish.

En-dan'ger (ĕn-dān'jẽr), *v. t.* To bring into danger.

En-dear' (-dēr'), *v. t.* To make dear or beloved. — **En-dear'ment**, *n.*

En-deav'or (-dĕv'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [OE. *endevor*; pref. *en-* + *dever*, *devoir*, duty, F. *devoir*.] [Written also *endeavour*.] To strive to achieve or reach; to try.

Syn. — To attempt; try; strive; essay; aim; seek. — *n.* An attempt; effort; trial.

Syn. — Essay; trial; effort; exertion. See ATTEMPT.

En-dec'a-gon (ĕn-dĕk'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* A hendecagon, or plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

En-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἔνδημος; ἐν + δῆμος the people.] Peculiar to a district, locality, or class of persons. — *n.* An endemic disease. — **En-dem'ic-al**, *a.*

End'ing (ĕnd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Termination; result; conclusion; death. **2.** Final syllable or letter of a word.

En'dive (ĕn'dĭv), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *intibus*.] A composite herb, whose leaves are used for salad.

End'less (ĕnd'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without end; having no conclusion; perpetual. **2.** Infinite; excessive; unlimited. **3.** Void of design; objectless. — **End'less-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Eternal; everlasting; interminable; infinite; incessant; perpetual; continual; imperishable.

End'most' (-mōst'), *a.* Farthest; remotest.

‖ En'do-car'di-um (ĕn'dō-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδον within + καρδία heart.] Membrane lining the cavities of the heart.

Section of a Plum. *a* Epicarp, or outer skin; *b* Sarcocarp, or fleshy part; *c* Endocarp, Stone, or Putamen; *d* Seed, or Kernel.

En'do-carp (ĕn'dō-kärp), *n.* [*Endo-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] Inner layer of a ripened or fructified ovary.

En'do-derm (-dẽrm), *n.* [*Endo-* + Gr. δέρμα skin.] Inner layer of the skin or integument.

En'do-gen (ĕn'dō-jĕn), *n.* [*Endo-* + *-gen*.] Plant which increases by internal growth and elongation at the summit, not forming annual layers, and with no distinct pith. The endogens include all palms, true lilies, grasses, rushes, orchids, the banana, pineapple, etc. — **En-dog'e-nous** (ĕn-dŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.*

En-dorse' (-dōrs'), *v. t.* [F. *endosser*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *dos* back, L. *dorsum*.] To indorse.

En-dow' (-dou'), *v. t.* [OF. *endouer*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *douer* to endow, L. *dotare*.] **1.** To furnish with dower; to settle an income upon. **2.** To enrich.

En-dow'ment, *n.* **1.** An endowing; a bestowing a provision for support. **2.** Property, fund, or revenue appropriated to any object. **3.** That which is bestowed upon the person or mind; talents.

En-due' (-dū'), *v. t.* [L. *induere*, prob. confused with E. *endow*. See INDUE.] To invest.

En-dur'a-ble (-dūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being endured.

En-dur'ance, *n.* **1.** A lasting; duration; continuance. **2.** A bearing or suffering; patience.

Syn. — Suffering; patience; fortitude; resignation.

En-dure' (-dūr'), *v. i.* [F. *endurer*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *durer* to last.] **1.** To continue in the same state without perishing; to last; to remain. **2.** To remain firm, as under trial or suffering; to bear up; to hold out. — *v. t.* **1.** To support without breaking or yielding. **2.** To bear with patience; to put up with; to tolerate.

Syn. — To last; continue; bear; brook; submit to.

End'ways (ĕnd'wāz'), **End'wise** (ĕnd'wiz), *adv.* **1.** On end; upright. **2.** With the end forward.

En'e-ma (ĕn'ē-mȧ *or* ē-nē'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. **ENEMATA** (ē-nĕm'ȧ-tȧ). [Gr. ἔνεμα; ἐν + ἵέναι to send.] Injection thrown into the rectum as medicine or nourishment.

En'e-my (ĕn'ē-mĭ), *n.* [OF. *enemi*, fr. L. *inimicus*; *in-* (negative) + *amicus* friend.] One hostile to another.

Syn. — Foe; antagonist; opponent. See ADVERSARY.

En'er-get'ic (ĕn'ẽr-jĕt'ĭk), **En'er-get'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἐνεργητικός, fr. ἐνεργεῖν to work.] Having energy; acting.

Syn. — Forcible; potent; effective; strenuous.

En'er-gize (ĕn'ẽr-jīz), *v. i.* To act vigorously. — *v. t.* To give force to.

En'er-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐνέργεια, fr. ἐνεργός active; ἐν in + ἔργον work.] **1.** Internal or inherent power; capacity of acting, operating, or producing an effect. **2.** Power efficiently exerted. **3.** Strength of expression; force of utterance; spirit. **4.** Capacity to perform work.

Syn. — Force; vigor; spirit; efficiency; resolution.

E-ner'vate (ē-nẽr'vāt *or* ĕn'ẽr-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *enervare*, *-vatum*, fr. *enervis* weak; *e* out + *nervus* nerve.] To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage. — *a.* Weakened; without force. — **En'er-va'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To weaken; enfeeble; unnerve; debilitate.

En-fee'ble (ĕn-fē'b'l), *v. t.* To make feeble; to weaken; to debilitate. — **En-fee'ble-ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To weaken; debilitate; enervate.

En-feoff' (-fĕf'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *feoff*, *fief*.] To give a feud, or right in land, to; to invest with a fief or fee. — **En-feoff'ment**, *n.*

En'fi-lade' (ĕn'ĭ-lād'), *n.* [F., fr. *enfiler* to thread, rake with shot; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *fil* thread.] 1. A line or straight passage. 2. A firing in the direction of the length of a trench, line of troops, etc.; a raking fire. — *v. t.* To rake lengthwise with shot.

En-force' (-fōrs'), *v. t.* [OF. *enforcier* to strengthen, force; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *force* force.] 1. To put force upon; to constrain. 2. To make or gain by force. 3. To give force to; to strengthen. 4. To put in force; to execute vigorously. — **En-force'ment**, *n.*

En-fran'chise (-frăn'chĭz *or* -chiz), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *franchise*.] 1. To set free; to liberate from slavery, prison, etc. 2. To endow with a franchise; to incorporate into a body politic. 3. To receive as denizens; to naturalize. — **En-fran'chise-ment** (-chĭz-ment), *n.*

En-gage' (-gāj'), *v. t.* [F. *engager*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *gage* pledge, pawn.] 1. To put under obligations to do or forbear doing something. 2. To bring in as associate or aid; to enlist. 3. To win and attach; to draw. 4. To employ the attention of. 5. To encounter; to bring to conflict. 6. To come into gear with; as, the teeth of one cogwheel *engage* those of another. — *v. i.* 1. To enter into an obligation; to warrant. 2. To embark in a business; to involve one's self; to enlist. 3. To join battle. 4. To be in gear, as cogwheels working together.

En-gaged' (ĕn-gājd'), *a.* 1. Occupied; busy. 2. Pledged; promised in marriage; betrothed. 3. Greatly interested; earnest. 4. Involved; esp., in conflict.

Engaged column, an attached column; a column partly sunk into the wall to which it is attached.

Engaged Columns.

En-gage'ment (-gāj'ment), *n.* 1. An engaging, pledging, enlisting, occupying, or entering into contest. 2. A being engaged or occupied; a pledge of marriage. 3. Engrossing occupation; obligation by pledge, promise, or contract; enterprise embarked in. 4. A battle. 5. State of being in gear.

Syn. — Vocation; business; stipulation; betrothal; word; combat; fight; contest; conflict. See BATTLE.

En-ga'ging (-gā'jĭng), *a.* Tending to draw the affections; attractive.

En-gen'der (-jĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* [F. *engendrer*; L. *in* + *generare* to beget.] To cause to exist; to bring forth; to sow the seeds of. — *v. i.* To assume form; to be caused or produced.

Syn. — To breed; generate; propagate; develop.

En'gine (ĕn'jĭn), *n.* [F. *engin* skill, machine, engine, L. *ingenium* capacity, invention; *in* in + root of *gignere* to produce.] 1. Any device or contrivance; an agent. 2. Instrument of war or torture. 3. A compound machine to produce a physical effect.

En'gi-neer' (ĕn'jĭ-nēr'), *n.* 1. One skilled in engineering. 2. An engine driver. 3. An efficient manager. [*Colloq.*] — *v. t.* 1. To lay out or construct (an engineer's work). 2. To contrive; to manage. [*Colloq.*]

En'gi-neer'ing, *n.* Orig., art of managing engines; science of utilizing the mechanical properties of matter in structures and machines.

En'gine-ry (ĕn'jĭn-rỹ), *n.* 1. Management of engines or artillery. 2. Engines, in general; machinery.

En-gird' (ĕn-gẽrd'), *v. t.* To gird; to encompass.

Eng'lish (ĭng'glĭsh), *a.* [AS. *Englisc*, fr. *Engle*, *Angle*, Engles, Angles, a tribe of Germans from Denmark, who settled in Britain and named it *England*.] Pertaining to England, or to its inhabitants. — *n.* 1. Collectively, the people of England. 2. Language of the English nations and of their descendants abroad. 3. A size of printing type, between Pica and Great Primer.

The type called ENGLISH.

— *v. t.* To translate into the English language; to Anglicize; to interpret.

En-gorge' (ĕn-gōrj'), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *en-* + *gorge*.] 1. To gorge; to glut. 2. To swallow greedily; to devour.

En-gorge'ment, *n.* 1. A swallowing greedily. 2. Overfullness of bodily vessels; congestion.

En-grave' (-grāv'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *grave* to carve.] 1. To cut with a graving instrument; to carve figures or devices upon. 2. To form by incisions upon wood, stone, metal, etc. 3. To impress deeply. — **En-grav'er**, *n.*

En-grav'ing, *n.* 1. The producing characters, lines, etc., esp. to decorate a surface, or to produce an original, from which a design may be printed. 2. That which is engraved; an engraved plate. 3. A print.

En-gross' (-grōs'), *v. t.* [F., fr. pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *gros* gross, *grosse*, n., an engrossed document.] 1. To write in a large hand; to write a fair copy of. 2. To seize in the gross; to take the whole of; to absorb. 3. To take unduly; to monopolize. — **En-gross'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To forestall; monopolize. See ABSORB.

En-gross'ment, *n.* 1. An engrossing (a document, etc.). 2. That which has been engrossed, as an instrument, legislative bill, goods, etc. [a gulf.]

En-gulf' (-gŭlf'), *v. t.* To absorb or swallow up as in

En-hance' (-hăns'), *v. t. & i.* [Norm. F. *enhaucer*, OF. *enhaucier*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *haucier* to lift, fr. L. *altus* high.] To advance; to increase; to aggravate. — **En-hance'ment**, *n.*

E-nig'ma (ē-nĭg'mă), *n.* [Gr. *αἰνίγμα*, fr. *αἰνίσσεσθαι* to speak darkly, fr. *αἶνος* fable.] 1. An obscure saying; riddle; hidden meaning to be guessed. 2. An action hard to explain. — **E'nig-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), **E'nig-mat'ic-al**, *a.* — **E'nig-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **E-nig'ma-tist**, *n.*

En-join' (ĕn-join'), *v. t.* [F. *enjoindre*, L. *injungere*; *in* + *jungere* to join.] 1. To order or command; to give an injunction to; to charge. 2. To restrain by a judicial order or decree; to put an injunction on.

En-joy' (-joi'), *v. t.* [OF. *enjoier* to receive with joy; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *joie* joy.] 1. To perceive with pleasure; to be delighted with. 2. To occupy or have the benefit of. — **En-joy'a-ble**, *a.* — **En-joy'ment**, *n.*

Syn. — Pleasure; satisfaction; fruition; delight.

En-large' (-lärj'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *enlargier*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *large* wide.] 1. To increase in quantity or dimensions. 2. To increase in capacity; to dilate.

Syn. — To extend; expand; magnify. See INCREASE.

En-large'ment, *n.* 1. An enlarging, or increasing in size, bulk, etc. 2. Expansion of character, views, knowledge, affection, etc. 3. Release from confinement or distress; liberty. 4. Diffusiveness of speech or writing.

En-light'en (-lit'n), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *lighten*: AS. *inlihtan*.] 1. To supply with light; to illuminate. 2. To make clear to the intellect or conscience; to instruct. — **En-light'en-er**, *n.* — **En-light'en-ment**, *n.*

En-list' (-lĭst'), *v. t.* 1. To enter on a list; to register. 2. To engage for military or naval service. 3. To secure the support and aid of. — *v. i.* 1. To enroll one's self for service. 2. To enter heartily into a cause.

En-list'ment, *n.* 1. An enlisting, or being enlisted. 2. The writing which binds an enlisted man.

En-liv'en (-lĭv'n), *v. t.* 1. To give life or motion to; to quicken. 2. To animate. — **En-liv'en-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To rouse; inspire; cheer; encourage; comfort.

En'mi-ty (ĕn'mĭ-tỹ), *n.* [OE. *enemyte*, fr. *enemy*: cf. F. *inimitié*.] 1. The being an enemy; hostile disposition. 2. Opposition; hostility.

Syn. — Hostility; hatred; aversion; antipathy; repugnance; ill will; malice. See ANIMOSITY, RANCOR.

En'ne-a-gon (-nē-ă-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἐννέα* nine + *γωνία* angle.] A polygon with nine sides and nine angles.

En-ne-a-he'dron (ĕn'nē-ȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἐννέα* + *ἕδρα* side.] A figure having nine sides; a nonagon.

En-no'ble (-nō'b'l), *v. t.* To make noble; to dignify. — **En-no'ble-ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To raise; dignify; exalt; elevate; aggrandize.

‖ **En'nui'** (ăn'nwē'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *in odio* in hatred. See ANNOY.] Weariness and disgust; tedium.

‖ **En'nuy'é'** (ăn'nwē'yā'), *a.* [F.] Affected with ennui; bored; exhausted. — *n.* One affected with ennui.

E-nor'mi-ty (ē-nôr'mĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *enormitas*, fr. *enormis* enormous.] **1.** The exceeding a measure or rule, or being immoderate or outrageous. **2.** Something enormous; flagitious villainy; atrocity.

E-nor'mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *enormis*; *e* out + *norma* rule.] **1.** Exceeding the usual rule or measure; inordinate; abnormal. **2.** Exceedingly wicked; monstrous. — **E-nor'mous-ly**, *adv.* — **E-nor'mous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — ENORMOUS; IMMENSE; EXCESSIVE; huge; vast; immoderate; prodigious; monstrous. — We speak of a thing as *enormous* when it overpasses its ordinary law of existence or far exceeds its proper average, and becomes — so to speak — *abnormal* in magnitude, degree, etc. *Immense* expresses an immeasurable quantity or extent. *Excessive* is applied to what is beyond a just amount.

E-nough' (-nŭf'), *a.* [AS. *genōh*, *genōg*, a. & adv. (akin to G. *genug*), fr. *geneah* it suffices; pref. *ge-* + root akin to L. *nancisci* to get.] Satisfying desire; adequate; sufficient. — *adv.* **1.** Sufficiently. **2.** Fully; quite. **3.** In a tolerable degree. — *n.* A sufficiency.

E-now' (-nou'). Obsolete form of ENOUGH.

En-quire' (ĕn-kwīr'), *v. i.* & *t.* To inquire. — **En-quir'er**, *n.* — **En-quir'y**, *n.*

En-rage' (ĕn-rāj'), *v. t.* [F. *enrager* to be enraged; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *rage* rage.] To fill with rage.

Syn. — To incense; exasperate; anger; infuriate.

En-rap'ture (-răp'tūr; 40), *v. t.* To transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure.

En-rich' (-rĭch'), *v. t.* [F. *enrichir*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *riche* rich.] **1.** To make rich; to increase the possessions of. **2.** To adorn. **3.** To make rich with manure; to fertilize (the soil). **4.** To instruct; to store (the mind). — **En-rich'ment**, *n.*

En-roll' (-rōl'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *roll*.] [Written also *enrol*.] To insert in a roll; to register or catalogue.

En-roll'ment, *n.* [Written also *enrolment*.] **1.** An enrolling; registration. **2.** A register; record.

En-root' (-rōōt'), *v. t.* To fix by the root; to implant.

‖ **En' route'** (ăn' rōōt'). [F.] On the way or road.

En-sam'ple (ĕn-săm'p'l), *n.* [OF. *ensample*, F. *exemple*. See EXAMPLE.] An example; model for imitation.

En-scon'ce (-skŏns'), *v. t.* To shelter; to hide.

‖ **En'sem'ble** (ăn'săm'bl'), *n.* [F.] The whole; all the parts taken together. — *adv.* All at once; together.

En-shrine' (ĕn-shrīn'), *v. t.* To inclose in a shrine or chest; to preserve or cherish.

En-sif'er-ous (-sĭ-fĕr-ŭs), *n.* [L. *ensifer*; *ensis* sword + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing a sword.

En'si-form (-sĭ-fôrm), *n.* [L. *ensis* + *-form*.] Formed like a sword blade; sword-shaped.

En'sign (-sīn), *n.* [F. *enseigne*, L. *insignia*, pl. of *insigne* badge, flag; *in* + *signum* mark, sign.] **1.** A banner; standard; national flag. **2.** A signal; badge of office or power; symbol. **3.** A standard bearer. — **En'sign-cy**, **En'sign-ship**, *n.*

En'si-lage (ĕn'sĭ-lāj; *F.* ăn'sē'lăzh'), *n.* [F.; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *silo*. See SILO.] **1.** The preserving fodder by compressing it while fresh in a pit called a silo, where it is kept from the air. **2.** Fodder preserved in a silo. — *v. t.* To preserve in a silo.

En-slave' (ĕn-slāv'), *v. t.* To reduce to slavery; to subject to an influence. — **En-slave'ment**, *n.*

En-sue' (-sū'), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *ensevre*, fr. L. *insequi*; *in* + *sequi* to pursue.] To follow; to pursue.

Syn. — To follow; pursue; succeed. See FOLLOW.

En-sure' (-shŏr'), *v. t.* & *i.* To insure.

En-tab'la-ture (ĕn-tăb'lȧ-tūr; 40), *n.* [OF.; LL. *intabulare* to construct a basis; L. *in* + *tabulatum* flooring, fr. *tabula* board. See TABLE.] Superstructure lying horizontally upon columns; — commonly divided into *architrave*, the part immediately above the column; *frieze*, the central space; and *cornice*, the upper projecting moldings.

Corner of Grecian Doric Portico, showing Entablature. *a* Architrave; *b* Frieze; *c* Cornice; *d* Metope; *e* Triglyph.

En-tail' (-tāl'). *n.* [LL. *feudum talliatum* a fee entailed or limited. See TAIL limitation.] (*a*) That which is entailed; an estate in fee limited in descent to a particular class of issue. (*b*) Rule fixing the descent. — *v. t.* To settle (an estate, etc.) inalienably on a person or his descendants; to bestow (a heritage). — **En-tail'ment**, *n.*

En-tan'gle (-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* **1.** To twist or interweave so as not to be easily separated; to make tangled, confused, and intricate. **2.** To involve in complications and bewilder; to perplex; to puzzle. — **En-tan'gle-ment**, *n.*

En'ter (ĕn'tĕr), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *entrer*, fr. L. *intrare*, fr. *intro* inward, fr. *inter* in between.] **1.** To come or go into; to pass within; to penetrate; to pierce. **2.** To unite (in); to join. **3.** To begin; to commence. **4.** To inscribe; to record.

En-ter'ic (ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντερικός*, fr. *ἔντερον* intestine.] Pertaining to the enteron; intestinal.

‖ **En'te-ron** (ĕn'tē-rŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον*, fr. *ἐντός* within.] The alimentary, or enteric, canal.

En'ter-prise (-tẽr-prīz), *n.* [F.; fr. *entreprendre* to undertake; *entre* between (< L. *inter*) + *prendre* to take.] **1.** Something undertaken; a work projected which involves activity, courage, energy, etc. **2.** Willingness to engage in serious work. — *v. t.* & *i.* To venture.

En'ter-pri'sing (-prī'zĭng), *a.* Resolute; active.

En'ter-tain' (-tān'), *v. t.* [F. *entretenir*; *entre* + *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere*.] **1.** To take in one's service; to maintain; to keep. **2.** To receive as a guest. **3.** To amuse; to divert. **4.** To receive, admit, or use. **5.** To harbor; to cherish. — **En'ter-tain'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To amuse; divert; maintain. See AMUSE.

En'ter-tain'ing, *a.* Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting. — **En'ter-tain'ing-ly**, *adv.*

En'ter-tain'ment, *n.* **1.** A receiving as host; an amusing; reception. **2.** Hospitality.

Syn. — Amusement; diversion; recreation; pastime; sport; feast; banquet; repast; carousal.

‖ **En'to'hel-min'thes** (-thĕl-mĭn'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐντός* within + *ἕλμινς*, *-ινθος*, worm.] Intestinal worms.

En-thrall' (-thrôl'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *thrall*. Cf. INTHRALL.] [Written also *enthral*.] To inthrall.

En-throne' (-thrōn'), *v. t.* To seat on a throne; to invest with authority. — **En-throne'ment**, *n.*

En-thu'si-asm (-thū'zĭ-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνθουσιασμός*, fr. *ἔνθεος*, *ἐνθους*, inspired.] **1.** Inspiration as if by a divine or superhuman power; ecstasy. **2.** Impassioned emotion; transport. **3.** Ardent zeal or interest. — **En-thu'si-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), **En-thu'si-as'tic-al**, *a.* — **En-thu'si-as'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **En-thu'si-ast**, *n.*

Syn. — Visionary; fanatic; devotee; zealot.

En'thy-meme (-thī'mēm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνθύμημα*, fr. *ἐνθυμεῖσθαι* to consider; *ἐν* in + *θυμός* mind, soul.] An argument consisting of an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it; a syllogism with one premise omitted.

En-tice' (-tīs'), *v. t.* [OF. *enticier*.] To draw on, by exciting hope or desire; to lead astray; to tempt.

Syn. — To lure; coax; decoy; seduce. See ALLURE.

En-tice'ment, *n.* **1.** An alluring or tempting. **2.** Means of allurement; alluring object.

Syn. — Allurement; attraction; temptation; seduction; inveiglement; persuasion; inducement.

En-tire' (ĕn-tīr'), *a.* [F. *entier*, L. *integer* untouched, entire; pref. *in-*, negative + root of *tangere* to touch.] **1.** Complete in all parts; whole; full and perfect. **2.** Without alloy; unqualified; pure. — **En-tire'ly**, *adv.* — **En-tire'ness, En-tire'ty**, *n.*

Syn. — See WHOLE, and RADICAL.

En-ti'tle (-tī'tl), *v. t.* [OF. *entituler*, LL. *intitulare*, fr. L. *in* + *titulus* title.] **1.** To give a title to; to name; to dignify by an honorary designation; to call. **2.** To qualify (one) for (something).

Syn. — To name; designate; style; endower; qualify.

En'ti-ty (ĕn'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *entitas*, fr. L. *ens*, *entis*, thing, prop. p. pr. of *esse* to be.] A real being; existence.

En-tomb' (ĕn-tōōm'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *tomb*.] To deposit in a tomb; to bury; to inter.

En'to-mol'o-gy (ĕn'tō-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντομον* insect (fr. *ἔντομος* cut in; *ἐν* in + *τέμνειν* to cut) + *-logy*.] The zoölogy of insects. — **En'to-mol'o-gist**, *n.* — **En'to-mo-log'ic** (-mō-lŏj'ĭk), **En'to-mo-log'ic-al**, *a.*

‖ **En'to-zo'a** (-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐντός* within + *ζῷον* animal.] A group of worms, including tapeworms, flukes, roundworms, etc., living parasitically within other animals; the Helminthes.

En'trails (ĕn'trālz), *n. pl.* [F. *entrailles*, LL. *intralia*, fr. *inter* between, within. See INTERNAL.] The internal parts of animal bodies; bowels; viscera; intestines.

En'trance (ĕn'trȧns), *n.* [OF.; fr. *entrant*, p. pr. of *entrer* to enter.] **1.** An entering or going into; ingress; a taking possession (of property, office, etc.). **2.** Liberty or power to enter. **3.** A passage, door, or gate. **4.** The beginning; commencement; initiation. **5.** The causing to be entered upon a register; an entering.

En-trance' (ĕn-trȧns'), *v. t.* [Pref. *en-* + *trance*.] To put into a trance; to make insensible to present objects. **2.** To put into an ecstasy; to charm.

En-trap' (-trăp'), *v. t.* To catch in a trap; to insnare.

Syn. — To insnare; inveigle; tangle; decoy; entangle.

En-treat' (-trēt'), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *entraiter* to treat of; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *traitier* to treat.] To ask earnestly.

Syn. — To beg; implore; supplicate. See BEARECH.

En-treat'y (-ĭ), *n.* An entreating; urgent prayer.

Syn. — Solicitation; suit; supplication; importunity.

‖ **En'trée'** (ŏn'trā'), *n.* [F. See ENTRY.] **1.** A coming in, or entrance; permission or right to enter. **2.** In French usage, a dish served at the beginning of dinner to whet the appetite; in English usage, a side dish, served with a joint, or between the courses.

En-trench' (ĕn-trĕnch'), *v. t.* To intrench.

‖ **En'tre-pôt'** (ŏn'tre-pō'), *n.* [F.] A warehouse; a mart or place where merchandise is deposited.

En-trust' (ĕn-trŭst'), *v. t.* To intrust.

En'try (ĕn'trĭ), *n.* [F. *entrée*, fr. *entrer* to enter.] **1.** A passing into or upon; entrance. **2.** An entering a record; transaction entered; item. **3.** Passage leading into a house or room. **4.** The depositing a ship's papers at the customhouse, to procure license to land goods.

En-twine' (ĕn-twīn'), *v. t.* & *i.* To twine, twist, or wreathe together or round. [Written also *intwine*.]

E-nu'clo-ate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *enucleare*, *-atum*; *e* out + *nucleus* kernel.] **1.** To bring or peel out (a kernel from its husks or shell). **2.** To remove (a tumor) without cutting. **3.** To bring to light; to make clear.

E-nu'mer-ate (-mĕr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *enumerare*, *-atum*, to enumerate; *e* out + *numerus* number.] To count; to tell off one after another; to number; to mention one by one. — **E-nu'mer-a-tive**, *a.* — **E-nu'mer-a'tor**, *n.*

Syn. — To reckon; compute; calculate; count; estimate; recount; relate; rehearse; recapitulate; detail.

E-nu'mer-a'tion, *n.* **1.** An enumerating or recounting. **2.** A detailed account. **3.** A recapitulation.

E-nun'ci-ate (-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *enuntiare*, *-ciare*, *-atum*, to announce, fr. *nuntius* messenger.] **1.** To make a formal statement of; to announce. **2.** To make distinctly audible; to utter articulately. — **E-nun'ci-a-tive, E-nun'ci-a-to-ry**, *a.* — **E-nun'ci-a'tor**, *n.*

E-nun'ci-a'tion (ē-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn) *or* **-shĭ-ā'shŭn**), *n.* **1.** An enunciating or making known; declaration. **2.** Mode of pronunciation. **3.** Announcement; statement.

En-vei'gle (ĕn-vē'g'l), *v. t.* To inveigle.

En-vel'op (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.* [OF. *envoluper*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *voluper* to envelop.] To wrap up or in.

En'vel-ope (ĕn'vĕl-ōp *or* ȧn've-lōp'), **En-vel'op** (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp), } *n.* [F. *enveloppe*.] **1.** That which envelops, encases, or surrounds; wrapper; cover of a document, letter, etc. **2.** Coma of a comet.

En-vel'op-ment (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An enveloping or wrapping. **2.** An envelop; wrapper.

En-ven'om (-vĕn'ŭm), *v. t.* [F. *envenimer*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *venin* poison, venom.] **1.** To taint with venom; to poison. **2.** To taint with hatred; to imbitter.

En'vi-a-ble (ĕn'vĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite envy.

En'vi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *envios*, fr. L. *invidiosus*, fr. *invidia* envy.] Feeling or exhibiting envy; actuated by envy; maliciously grudging. — **En'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.*

En-vi'ron (-vī'rŭn), *v. t.* [F. *environner*, fr. *environ* about; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. *viron* circle, circuit, fr. *virer* to turn. Cf. VERB.] To surround; to encompass; to hem in; to involve or envelop.

En-vi'ron-ment, *n.* **1.** An environing, or being environed. **2.** That which environs; surrounding conditions, influences, or modifying forces.

En-vi'rons (ĕn-vī'rŭnz *or* ĕn'vĭ-rŏnz), *n. pl.* [F.] Places surrounding another place, or near it; suburbs.

En'voy (ĕn'voi), *n.* [F. *envoyé* envoy, fr. *envoyer* to send; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *voie* way, L. *via*.] **1.** One dispatched upon an errand; minister to a foreign government. **2.** [F. *envoi*, fr. *envoyer*.] A postscript to a poem, essay, or book.

En'vy (-vĭ), *n.* [F. *envie*, L. *invidia*.] **1.** Chagrin at another's excellence or good fortune. **2.** An object of envious feeling. — *v. t.* & *i.* To grudge; to covet.

E'o-cene (ē'ō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. *ἠώς* dawn + *καινός* recent.] Pertaining to the oldest of the three subdivisions into which geologists divide the Tertiary formation.

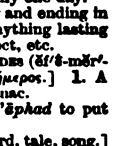
E-o'li-an (ē-ō'lĭ-ȧn), *a.* Æolian.

E-ol'ic (-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* & *n.* Æolic; Æolian.

E'on, Æ'on (ē'ŏn), *n.* [L. *aeon*, fr. Gr. *αἰών* space of time, lifetime, age; akin to L. *aevum*. See AGE.] An immeasurable space of time; eternity; an age.

E'pact (ē'pȧkt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπακτός* added, fr. *ἐπί* on, in + *ἄγειν* to lead.] The moon's age at the beginning of the calendar year.

Ep'au-let' } (ĕp'ȧ-lĕt'), *n.* [F. *épaulette*, dim. of
Ep'au-lette' } *épaule* shoulder, fr. L. *spatula* a broad piece, LL., shoulder.] A shoulder ornament worn by military and naval officers, and indicating differences of rank; a shoulder knot.



Epaulet.

‖ **E'pergne'** (ē'pĕrn'), *n.* [F. *épargne* treasury.] A centerpiece for table decoration.

‖ **E-phem'e-ra** (ē-fĕm'ē-rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐφήμερον* day fly, fr. *ἐφήμερος* lasting but a day; *ἐπί* over + *ἡμέρα* day.] A fever lasting only one day.

E-phem'er-al (ē-mĕr-ȧl), *a.* **1.** Beginning and ending in a day; diurnal. **2.** Short-lived. — *n.* Anything lasting but a brief time; an ephemeral plant, insect, etc.

E-phem'e-ris (ē-fĕm'ĕ-rĭs), *n.*; *pl.* EPHEMERIDES (ĕf'ē-mĕr'ĭ-dēz). [L., a diary, Gr. *ἐφήμερις*, fr. *ἐφήμερος*.] **1.** A diary; journal. **2.** An astronomical almanac.

Eph'od (ĕf'ŏd), *n.* [Heb. *'ephōd*, fr. *'ēphad* to put on.] A vestment of Jewish priests.

Ep'ic (ĕp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπικός*, fr. *ἔπος* word, tale, song.] Narrated in a grand style; pertaining to an heroic poem, in an elevated style. — *n.* An heroic poem.

‖ **Ep'i-car'di-um** (ĕp'ĭ-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπί* + *καρδία* heart.] The outer part of the pericardium.

Ep'i-carp (-kärp), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] External layer of a fructified ovary. See ENDOCARP.

Ep'i-cene (ĕp'ĭ-sēn), *a.* & *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίκοινος*; fr. *ἐπί* + *κοινός* common.] Common to both sexes; — a term applied, in grammar, to nouns having but one form of gender to indicate animals of both sexes.

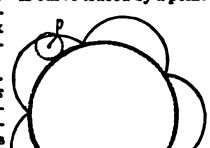
Ep'i-cure (-kūr), *n.* [Gr. *Ἐπίκουρος*, a Greek philosopher.] One devoted to sensual enjoyment.

Syn. — Voluptuary; sensualist.

Ep'i-cu-re'an (-kū-rē'*an* or -kū'rē-*an*), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Epicurus or his philosophy. **2.** Given to luxury; pertaining to good eating. — *n.* **1.** A follower of Epicurus. **2.** One given to epicurean indulgence.

Ep'i-cy'cle (-sī'k'l), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίκυκλος*; *ἐπί* upon + *κύκλος* circle.] A circle which rolls on the circumference of another circle, either externally or internally.

Ep'i-cy'cloid (-sī'kloid), *n.* A curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls on the convex side of a fixed circle. — **Ep'i-cy-cloi'dal**, *a.*



Epicycloid. *p* Point on Rolling Circle.

Ep'i-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπίδημος*; *ἐπί* in + *δῆμος* people.] **1.** Common to a community; — applied to a disease attacking many persons at the same time. **2.** Spreading widely; affecting great numbers. — *n.* An epidemic disease.

Ep'i-der'mis (-dẽr'mĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιδερμίς*; *ἐπί* over + *δέρμα* skin.] **1.** Outer, non-sensitive layer of the skin; cuticle; scarfskin. **2.** Outermost layer of surfaces of leaves and of stems, when first formed. — **Ep'i-der'mic, Ep'i-der'moid**, *a.*

Ep'i-gas'tri-um (-gă'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιγάστριον*; *ἐπί* + *γαστήρ* belly.] The upper part of the abdomen. — **Ep'i-gas'tri**, *a.*

Ep'i-glot'tis (-glŏt'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιγλωττίς*; *ἐπί* + *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A cartilaginous lidlike appendage which closes the glottis while food or drink is passing through the pharynx.

Ep'i-gram (-grăm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίγραμμα* inscription, epigram, fr. *ἐπί* + *γράφειν* to write.] A short poem treating concisely a single topic. — **Ep'i-gram-mat'ic, Ep'i-gram-mat'ic-al**, *a.* — **Ep'i-gram'ma-tist**, *n.*

Ep'i-graph (-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιγραφή*, fr. *ἐπιγράφειν*.] **1.** An inscription upon a building. **2.** A motto.

Ep'i-lep'sy (-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιληψία* a seizure, fr. *ἐπί* + *λαμβάνειν* to take.] The "falling sickness;" a brain disease attended by paroxysms and unconsciousness.

Ep'i-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of, epilepsy. — *n.* One having epilepsy.

Ep'i-logue (-lôg), *n.* [F.; Gr. *ἐπίλογος* conclusion, fr. *ἐπί* + *λέγειν* to say.] **1.** Speech or short poem at the end of a play. **2.** Closing part of a discourse. — **Ep'i-log'ic** (-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'ic-al, -lo-gis'tic** (-lŏ-jĭs'tĭk), *a.*

E-pim'e-rum (ē-pĭm'ē-rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-RA** (-rȧ). [NL.] Side of a somite of a crustacean.

E-piph'a-ny (ē-pĭf'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιφάνια* (sc. *ἱερά*), fr. *ἐπιφαίνειν* to show forth; *ἐπί* + *φαίνειν* to show.] **1.** An appearance; manifestation. **2.** A church festival (January 6th) celebrating the visit of the Magi of the East to the child Jesus at Bethlehem; Twelfthtide.

Ep'i-phyte (ĕp'ĭ-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί* + *φυτόν* plant, *φύειν* to grow.] **1.** An air plant growing on other plants, but not deriving nourishment from them. **2.** A vegetable parasite growing on the surface of the body.

Epiphyte (1). A Florida Orchid (*Epidendrum conspicuum*), growing on a branch of a tree. Reduced.

E-pis'co-pa-cy (ē-pĭs'kō-pȧ-sĭ), *n.* Church government by bishops, or [See EPISCOPATE.] by three distinct orders — bishops, priests, and deacons — the authority of the bishops being superior.

E-pis'co-pal (ē-pĭs'kō-pal), *a.* [L. *episcopalis*, fr. *episcopus*. See BISHOP.] **1.** Governed by bishops. **2.** Belonging to, or vested in, bishops.

E-pis'co-pa'li-an (-pā'lĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to bishops, government by bishops, or the Protestant Episcopal Church. — *n.* Member of an episcopal church; a churchman. — **E-pis'co-pa'li-an-ism**, *n.*

E-pis'co-pal-ly (-pal-lĭ), *adv.* By episcopal authority; in an episcopal manner.

E-pis'co-pate (-pāt), *n.* [L. *episcopatus*.] **1.** A bishopric. **2.** Collective body of bishops.

Ep'i-sode (ĕp'ĭ-sōd), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπεισόδιον*; *ἐπί* + *εἴσοδος* a coming in, *εἰς* into + *ὁδός* way.] A separate incident introduced to give variety to the events related; incidental narrative or digression arising from the main subject. — **Ep'i-so'dic-al, Ep'i-sod'ic** (-sŏd'ĭk), **Ep'i-sod'ic-al**, *a.*

Ep'i-sperm (-spẽrm), *n.* [Pref. *epi-* + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] Skin or coat of a seed.

E-pis'tle (ē-pĭs''l), *n.* [AS. *epistol*, *pistol*, L. *epistola*, fr. Gr. *ἐπιστολή* message, letter, fr. *ἐπιστέλλειν* to send to; *ἐπί* + *στέλλειν* to send.] **1.** A written communication; letter. **2.** One of the letters of the Apostles, in the New Testament. — **E-pis'to-lar** (-tō-lẽr), **-la-ry** (-lā-rĭ). **Ep'is-tol'ic** (ĕp'ĭs-tŏl'ĭk), **-ic-al**, *a.*

Ep'i-taph (ĕp'ĭ-tăf), *n.* [L. *epitaphium* funeral oration, fr. Gr. *ἐπί* + *τάφος* tomb.] Inscription on a tomb.

Ep'i-tha-la'mi-um (-thȧ-lā'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπί* + *θάλαμος* bride chamber.] A nuptial song.

Ep'i-thet (-thĕt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίθετον*, fr. *ἐπιτιθέναι* to add.] Adjective expressing some quality appropriate to a person or thing. — **Ep'i-thet'ic, Ep'i-thet'ic-al**, *a.*

Syn. — EPITHET; TITLE. — The name *epithet* was formerly extended to nouns which give a title or describe character (as the "*epithet* of liar"), but is now confined wholly to adjectives. *Epithet* is sometimes confounded with *appellation*, which is always a noun or its equivalent.

E-pit'o-me (ē-pĭt'ō-mē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπιτομή* a surface incision, also, an abridgment, fr. *ἐπιτέμνειν* to cut short; *ἐπί* + *τέμνειν* to cut.] **1.** A brief summary; abridgment. **2.** A condensed representation of anything.

Syn. — Compendium; synopsis. See ABRIDGMENT.

E-pit'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* To make an epitome of; to abridge. — **E-pit'o-miz'er, E-pit'o-mist**, *n.*

‖ **Ep'i-zo'ön** (ĕp'ĭ-zō'ŏn). **Ep'i-zo'*a*** (-*an*), *n.*; *pl.* EPIZOA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπί* + *ζῷον* animal.] One of the invertebrates living parasitically upon the exterior of other animals, including lice, ticks, fish lice, and other crustaceans.

Ep'i-zo-ŏt'ic (-zō-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an epizoön. **2.** Simultaneously attacking many animals; — corresponding to epidemic diseases among men.

Ep'i-zo'ö-ty (-zō'ō-tĭ), **Ep'i-zo-ŏt'ic**, *n.* An epizoötic disease; murrain; epidemic influenza among horses.

Ep'och (ĕp'ŏk), *n.* [Gr. *ἐποχή* check, stop; *ἐπί* + *ἔχειν* to have, hold. See SCHEME.] **1.** A fixed point of time marked by a notable event. **2.** A memorable period. **3.** A geological division of time characterized by the prevalence of similar conditions of the earth.

Syn. — EPOCH; ERA; time; date; period; age. — We speak of the *era* of the Reformation, when we think of it as a period, during which a new order of things prevailed. Had we been thinking of the time as marked by certain great events, we should have called the times when these events happened *epochs*, and the whole period an *enoch*.

Ep'ode (ĕp'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπῳδή*, fr. *ἐπᾴδειν* to sing to; *ἐπί* + *ᾄδειν* to sing.] (*a*) The after song; last part of a lyric ode, — the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and *epode*. (*b*) A lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one.

Ep'o-pee' (-ō-pē'), *n.* [F. *épopée*, Gr. *ἐποποιία*; *ἔπος* song + *ποιεῖν* to make.] An epic poem; epic poetry.

Ep'som salt' (ĕp'sŭm sȧlt'). Sulphate of magnesia having cathartic qualities.

E'qua-ble (ē'kwȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *aequabilis*, fr. *aequus* even, equal.] **1.** Equal and uniform; the same at different times. **2.** Uniform in action or intensity; not variable. — **E'qua-bly**, *adv.* — **E'qua-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

E'qual (-kwal), *a.* [L. *aequalis*, fr. *aequus*.] **1.** Agreeing in quantity, size, quality, value, etc.; corresponding; alike. **2.** Having competent power; adequate. **3.** Not variable; uniform; even. **4.** Evenly balanced; unbiased; impartial; equitable; just. **5.** Of the same interest or concern; indifferent. — *n.* One not inferior or superior to another; equal quantity or number.

Syn. — Even; proportionate; fair; just; equitable. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EQUALED (ē'kwald) or EQUALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EQUALING or EQUALLING.] **1** To be or become equal to; to have the same quantity, value, rank, etc., with. **2.** To equalize; to put on equality.

E-qual'i-ty (ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *aequalitas*, fr. *aequalis*.] **1.** The being equal; agreement in bulk, value, rank, etc. **2.** Evenness; uniformity. **3.** Exact agreement between two mathematical expressions or magnitudes as to quantity; — denoted by the symbol =.

E'qual-ize (ē'kwal-ĭz), *v. t.* **1.** To make equal. **2.** To pronounce equal. — **E'qual-i-za'tion**, *n.*

E'qua-nim'i-ty (ē'kwȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *aequanimitas*, fr. *aequus* + *animus* mind.] Evenness, calm temper, or firmness of mind; patience; composure.

E-quate' (ē-kwāt'), *v. t.* [L. *aequare*, *-quatum*, to make equal, fr. *aequus*.] To make equal; to reduce to an average; to reduce to mean time or motion.

E-qua'tion (-kwā'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** A making equal; equal division; equilibrium. **2.** An expression of the condition of equality between two algebraic quantities or sets of quantities, the sign = being placed between them. **3.** A quantity to be applied in computing the mean place, etc., of a celestial body, so as to find its true position.

E-qua'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *aequator* one who equalizes.] **1.** The imaginary great circle on the earth's surface, everywhere equally distant from the two poles, and dividing the earth's surface into two hemispheres. **2.** The great circle of the celestial sphere, coincident with the plane of the earth's equator; the equinoctial.

E'qua-to'ri-al (ē'kwȧ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Pert. to the equator, or to an equatorial. — *n.* Astronomical telescope arranged to keep the object observed constantly in its field.

Eq'uer-ry, **Eq'ue-ry** (ĕk'wĕr-rȳ), *n.* [F. *écurie* stable.] **1.** A large stable. **2.** A court officer in charge of the horses.

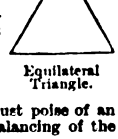
E-ques'tri-an (ē-kwĕs'trĭ-an), *a.* [L. *equester*, fr. *eques* horseman, fr. *equus* horse.] **1.** Pertaining to horses, horsemen, or horsemanship. **2.** Being on horseback. — *n.* One on horseback; rider. — **E-ques'tri-an-ism**, *n.*

E-qu'es'tri-enne' (-ĕs'-), *n.* A horsewoman. [angles.

E'qui-an'gu-lar (ē'kwĭ-ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Having equal

E'qui-dis'tant (-dĭs'tant), *a.* Being at an equal distance from the same point or thing. — **E'qui-dis'tance**, *n.*

E'qui-lat'er-al (-lăt'ẽr-al), *a.* [L. *aequilateralis*; *aequus* + *latus*, *lateris*, side.] Having all the sides equal. — *n.* A side exactly corresponding to others; figure of equal sides.



Equilateral Triangle.

E'qui-li'brate (-lī'brāt), *v. t.* [L. *aequilibratus* in equilibrium; *aequus* + *libra* balance.] To balance two scales, sides, or ends. — **E'qui-li-bra'tion**, *n.*

E'qui-lib'ri-um (-lĭb'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *aequilibrium*.] **1.** Equality of weight or force; equipoise. **2.** A level position; just poise of an object, so that it remains firm. **3.** A balancing of the mind between motives or reasons.

E'qui-mul'ti-ple (-mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *a.* Multiplied by the same number or quantity. — *n.* Product of multiplying two or more quantities by the same number or quantity.

E'quine (ē'kwin), **E-qui'nal** (ē-kwī'nal), *a.* [L. *equinus*, fr. *equus* horse.] Like, or pert. to, a horse.

E'qui-noc'tial (ē'kwĭ-nŏk'shal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the equinoxes or time of equal day and night. **2.** Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equator. **3.** Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points. — *n.* Equinoctial line; celestial equator.

Equinoctial points, the two points where the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect.

E'qui-nox (ē'kwĭ-nŏks), *n.* [L. *aequinoctium*; *aequus* equal + *nox*, *noctis*, night.] **1.** The time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points (March 21 and September 22). **2.** Equinoctial wind or storm.

E-quip' (-kwĭp'), *v. t.* [F. *équiper*.] To furnish for service; to provide with arms, stores, munitions, etc.

Eq'ui-page (ĕk'wĭ-pāj; 2), *n.* **1.** Furniture or outfit; equipments; accouterments. **2.** Retinue; train; suite.

E-quip'ment (ē-kwĭp'ment), *n.* **1.** An equipping, or being equipped. **2.** Equipage; furniture; outfit.

E'qui-poise (ē'kwĭ-poiz), *n.* [*Equi-* + *poise*.] Equality of weight or force; equilibrium; balance.

E'qui-pol'lent (-pŏl'lent), *a.* [L. *aequipollens*; *aequus* + *pollens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pollere* to be able.] Having equal force; equivalent. — **E'qui-pol'lence**, **-pol'len-cy**, *n.*

E'qui-pon'der-ate (-pŏn'dẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*Equi-* + L. *ponderare* to weigh.] To be equal in weight. — *v. t.* To counterbalance. — **E'qui-pon'der-ant**, *a.*

¶ **Eq'ui-se'tum** (ĕk'wĭ-sē'tŭm), *n.* [L., the horsetail, fr. *equus* horse + *seta* bristle.] A genus of vascular, cryptogamic, herbaceous plants; — also called *horsetails*.

A species of Equisetum (*E. sylvaticum*), sterile and fertile stems.

Eq'ui-ta-ble (-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *équité*. See EQUITY.] **1.** Possessing equity; according to natural right or justice; fair, unbiased, or impartial; just. **2.** That can be sustained in a court of equity, or upon principles of equity jurisprudence. — **Eq'ui-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Eq'ui-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Just; fair; honest; upright.

Eq'ui-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [F. *équité*, L. *aequitas*, fr. *aequus* even, equal.] **1.** Equality of rights; the giving to each man his due; fairness in determining conflicting claims. **2.** An equitable legal claim. **3.** A system of jurisprudence, supplemental to law, properly so called, and complemental of it.

Syn. — Right; honesty. See JUSTICE.

E-quiv'a-lence (ē-kwĭv'ȧ-lens), **E-quiv'a-len-cy** (-len-sȳ), *n.* **1.** The being equivalent; equality of worth, value, signification, or force. **2.** Equal power or force. **3.** (*a*) Quantity of the chemical combining power of an atom, expressed in hydrogen units; number of hydrogen atoms an atom can combine with, or be exchanged for; valency. (*b*) Degree of combining power.

E-quiv'a-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *aequivalens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *aequivalere* to have equal power; *aequus* + *valere* to be worth.] **1.** Equal in worth or value, force, effect, etc.; of the same import or meaning. **2.** Equal in measure but not admitting of superposition; — applied to magnitudes. — *n.* **1.** Something equal in value, worth, weight, or force. **2.** A combining chemical unit.

E-quiv'o-cal (-ō-kal), *a.* [L. *aequivocus*; *aequus* + *vox*, *vocis*, word.] **1.** Having two or more significations equally applicable; of doubtful meaning; ambiguous. **2.** Capable of being ascribed to different motives, or of signifying opposite purposes or characters; suspicious. **3.** Uncertain; doubtful. — **E-quiv'o-cal-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — EQUIVOCAL; AMBIGUOUS; doubtful; uncertain; indeterminate. — We call an expression *ambiguous* when it has one general meaning, yet contains certain words which may be taken in two different senses; or certain clauses which can be so connected with other clauses as to divide the mind between different views of part of the meaning intended. We call an expression *equivocal* when, taken as a whole, it conveys a given thought with propriety, and also another thought with equal propriety.

E-quiv'o-cate (ĕ-kwĭv'ō-kāt), *v. i.* [L. *aequivocari, -catus*, to be called by the same name, fr. L. *aequivocus.*] To use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead.
Syn. — To evade; shuffle; quibble. See PREVARICATE.

E-quiv'o-ca'tion, *n.* Use of expressions of double signification, in order to mislead.
Syn. — Prevarication; ambiguity; evasion; quibbling.

E-quiv'o-ca'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who equivocates.

Eq'ui-vogue | (ĕk'wĭ-vōg; *F.* ā'kē'vōg'), *n.* [*F. équi-*
Eq'ui-voke | *voque.* See EQUIVOCAL.] 1. An ambiguous term. 2. An equivocation; quibble.

E'ra (ē'rà), *n.* [LL. *aera.*] 1. A fixed point from which a series of years is reckoned. 2. A period of time dating from some important event. 3. An epoch.
Syn. — Time; period; age; dispensation. See EPOCH.

E-rad'i-cate (ē-răd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *eradicare, -catum*, to eradicate; *e* out + *radix, radicis*, root.] 1. To pluck up by the roots. 2. To root out; to destroy utterly; to extirpate. — **E-rad'i-ca'tion**, *n.* — **E-rad'i-ca-tive**, *a. & n.*
Syn. — To extirpate; root out; exterminate; annihilate.

E-rase' (-rāz'), *v. t.* [L. *eradere, -rasum*, to erase; *e* not + *radere* to scratch, shave.] 1. To rub out (letters or characters written, engraved, or painted); to efface; to expunge. 2. To obliterate; to blot out (ideas in the mind or memory). — **E-ras'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **E-rase'ment**, **E-ra'sion** (ē-rā'zhŭn), **E-ra'sure** (-zhŭr; 40), *n.*

Ere (ār *or* ēr), *prep. & adv.* [AS. *ēr*, prep., adv., & conj.] 1. Before; sooner than. 2. Rather than.

E-rect' (ē-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *erigere, erectum*, to erect; *e* out + *regere* to lead straight.] 1. Upright; not inverted; not leaning, bent, or prone. 2. Raised; uplifted. 3. Bold; confident; alert. — *v. t.* 1. To raise and place upright. 2. To build; set up. 3. To establish; to institute. — **E-rect'ly**, *adv.* — **E-rect'a-ble**, **E-rect'ile** (-rĕk'tĭl), *a.* — **E-rec'tion**, *n.* — **E-rect'ive**, *a.* — **E-rec'tor**, *n.*
Syn. — To set up; raise; build; establish; found.

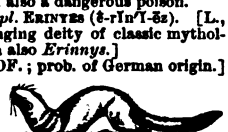
Ere'long' (ār'lŏng' *or* ēr'-), *adv.* Before the lapse of a long time; soon; — usually separated, *ere long.*

‖ **Er'go** (ẽr'gō), *conj. or adv.* [L.] Therefore.

Er'got (-gŏt), *n.* [*F. ergot, argot*, lit., a spur.] 1. Disease caused by a parasitic fungus infesting cereals. 2. Spawn of this fungus infecting rye and wheat. It is a powerful remedial agent, also a dangerous poison.

E-rin'ys (ē-rĭn'ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ERINYES (ē-rĭn'ĭ-ēz). [L., fr. Gr. Ἐρινύς.] An avenging deity of classic mythology; conscience. [Writen also *Erinnys.*]

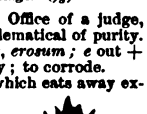
Er'mine (ẽr'mĭn), *n.* [OF.; prob. of German origin.] 1. A fur-bearing animal of northern Asia, Europe, and America, allied to the weasel; the stoat. In summer it is brown, but in winter becomes white, except the tip of the tail, which is always black. 2. Fur of the ermine, used for trimming robes of royalty, etc. 3. Office of a judge, whose robe is lined with ermine, emblematical of purity.


American Ermine in winter pelage. (⅓)

E-rode' (ē-rōd'), *v. t.* [L. *erodere, erosum*; *e* out + *rodere* to gnaw.] To eat into or away; to corrode.

E-rod'ent (-ent), *n.* A medicine which eats away extraneous growths; a caustic.

E-rose' (-rōs'), *a.* 1. Eroded; uneven as if eaten away. 2. Jagged, as if gnawed, - said of leaves, flowers, etc.


Erose Leaf.

E-ro'sion (-rō'zhŭn), *n.* 1. An eroding or eating away. 2. Corrosion; canker.

E-ro'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Eroding; corrosive.

Er'pe-tol'o-gy (ẽr'pē-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Herpetology. — **Er'pe-tol'o-gist**, *n.*

Err (ẽr), *v. i.* [L. *errare.*] 1. To stray. 2. To miss the thing aimed at. 3. To fall into error; to be mistaken. 4. To go astray; to sin.

Er'rand (ĕr'rand), *n.* [AS. *ærende, ærend.*] A business intrusted to a messenger; message; commission.

Er'rant (-rant), *a.* [F.; p. pr. fr. OF. *errer* to travel, LL. *iterare*, fr. L. *iter* journey; confused with L. *errare* to err.] 1. Wandering; roving. 2. Notorious; arrant.

‖ **Er-ra'ta** (-rā'tà), *n.*, *pl.* of ERRATUM.

Er-rat'ic (-răt'ĭk), **Er-rat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *erraticus*, fr. *errare.*] 1. Having no certain course; without fixed destination; wandering. 2. Eccentric; queer. 3. Irregular; changeable. — **Er-rat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Er-ra'tum** (-rā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ERRATA (-tà). [L., fr. *errare, erratum.*] A mistake in writing or printing.

Er-ro'ne-ous (-rō'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *erroneus*, fr. *errare.*] Containing error; incorrect; false; mistaken. — **Er-ro'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Er-ro'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

Er'ror (-rẽr), *n.* [L.; fr. *errare.*] 1. A wandering from the right course; mistake; inaccuracy. 2. Deviation from the truth; falsity; wrong opinion. 3. A moral offense; fault. 4. Difference between the approximate and true result, in mathematical calculations. 5. A mistake in proceedings of a court of record. 6. A fault of a baseball player by which he helps the other side.
Syn. — Mistake; fault; fallacy; sin. See BLUNDER.

Erse (ẽrs), *n.* [OE. *Irishe.*] Celtic dialect spoken in the Highlands of Scotland; Gaelic. — *a.* Pert. to the Celts in Scotland or to their language.

Erst (ẽrst), *adv.* [Orig. superl. of *ere*; AS. *ērest.*] 1. First. 2. Previously; formerly; heretofore.

Er'u-bes'cent (ĕr'ū-bĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *erubescens*, p. pr. of *erubescere* to grow red; *e* out + *rubescere.*] Red; blushing. — **Er'u-bes'cence**, **Er'u-bes'cen-cy**, *n.*

Er'uc-ta'tion (-ŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eructatio*, fr. *eructare*; *e* out + *ructare* to belch.] 1. A belching wind from the stomach. 2. An emitting gaseous or other matter from a volcano, geyser, etc.

Er'u-dite (-ū-dit; 40), *a.* [L. *erudire, -ditum*, to free from rudeness, to instruct; *e* + *rudis* rude.] Having extensive reading or knowledge; well instructed; learned. — **Er'u-dite'ness**, **Er'u-di'tion** (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.*
Syn. — Literature; learning. See LITERATURE.

E-ru'gi-nous (ē-rŭ'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See ÆRUGINOUS.] Like copper or verdigris; æruginous.

E-rupt' (-rŭpt'), *v. t.* [See ERUPTION.] To eject.

E-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eruptio*, fr. *erumpere, eruptum*; *e* + *rumpere* to break.] 1. A bursting forth. 2. The breaking out of pimples, or an efflorescence, as in measles, scarlatina, etc. — **E-rup'tive**, *a.*

Er'y-sip'e-las (ĕr'ĭ-sĭp'ē-las), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυσίπελας; ἐρυθρός red + πέλλα skin.] St. Anthony's fire; a febrile disease, with diffused inflammation of the skin. — **Er'y-sip'el'a-tous** (-sĭ-pĕl'ā-tŭs), **Er'y-sip'e-lous** (-sĭp'ē-lŭs), *a.*

Es'ca-lade' (ĕs'kā-lād'), *n.* [F.; Sp. *escalada*, fr. *escalar* to scale, LL. *scalare*, fr. L. *scala* ladder.] An attack on a place fortified with a ditch or rampart. — *v. t.* To enter by means of ladders; to scale.

Es-cal'op, **Es-cal'lop** (-kŏl'ŭp), *n.* [OF. *escalope* a shell. See SCALLOP.] 1. A bivalve shell; scallop. 2. Indenture, or scallop, in the margin of anything. 3. Shell of an escalop, worn by pilgrims to the Holy Land.

Es'ca-pade' (ĕs'kā-pād'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *escapada* escape, fr. *escapar* to escape.] 1. Fling of a horse; gambol. 2. A breaking loose from propriety; a freak; prank.

Es-cape' (-kāp'), *v. i.* [OF. *escaper*, fr. LL. *ex cappa* out of one's cape or cloak; hence, to slip out of one's cape and escape.] 1. To flee from and avoid; to be saved from; to shun. 2. To avoid the notice of; to evade. — *v. i.* 1. To flee, and become secure from danger. 2. To be passed unharmed. 3. To get free. — *n.* 1. A fleeing from danger or avoiding notice; flight; means of escape. 2. A custodian's unlawfully permitting a prisoner to depart from custody. 3. Leakage or outflow, as of steam or a liquid. 4. Loss of electric currents from the conducting wires, caused by defective insulation.

Es-cape'ment, *n.* The contrivance in a timepiece

which connects the train of wheel work with the pendulum or balance, keeping it in vibration, and allowing a tooth to *escape* from a pallet at each vibration.

Esch'a-lot' (ĕsh'ă-lŏt'), *n.* Shallot. [scab.

Es'char (ĕs'kär), *n.* [Gr. *ἐσχάρα.* See SCAR.] A dry

Es'har (ĕs'kẽr), *n.* [Ir.] In Ireland, a ridge of sandy drift; — in Scotland, called *kame* or *kam*.

Es-cheat' (-chēt'), *n.* [OF. *escheit*, fr. *escheoir* to fall to the lot of; pref. *es-* (L. *ex*) + *cheoir* to fall, fr. L. *cadere*.] **1.** Reversion of real property to the state, from a failure of legal heirs. **2.** Lands so reverting. **3.** A reversion or return. — *v. i.* & *t.* To revert, or forfeit.

Es-chew' (-chŭ'), *v. t.* [OF. *eschever*, fr. OHG. *sciuhen*; akin to E. *shy*.] To shun; to avoid.

Es'cort (ĕs'kôrt), *n.* [F. *escorte*, It. *scorta* a guide, fr. *scorgere* to lead, fr. L. *ex* out, quite + *corrigere* to correct.] **1.** A guard from place to place. **2.** Protection.

Es-cort' (ĕs-kôrt'), *v. t.* To attend as an escort or safeguard; to give ceremonious attendance to.

Syn. — To accompany; attend. See ACCOMPANY.

Es'cri-toire' (-krĭ-twär'), *n.* [OF.; LL. *scriptorium*, fr. L. *scribere* to write.] A secretary or writing desk.

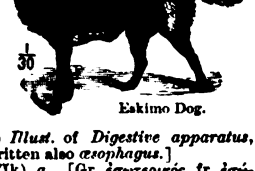
Es'cu-lent (-kū-lent), *a.* [L. *esculentus*, fr. *escare* to eat, fr. *esca* food, fr. *edere* to eat.] Suitable for food; eatable; edible. — *n.* Anything to be eaten by man.

Es-cutch'eon (-kŭch'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *escusson*, fr. OF. *escu* shield. See SCUTCHEON.] **1.** The surface, usually a shield, which displays heraldic bearings. **2.** Part of a vessel's stern bearing her name. **3.** Metal plate to protect wood, or for ornament, as the shield around a keyhole.

Es'kar (ĕs'kẽr), **Es'ker**, *n.* Eschar, a sandy ridge.

Es'ki-mo (-kĭ-mō), *n.*; *pl.* ESKIMOS (-mōz). [Orig. Algonquin name, meaning *eaters of raw flesh*.] One of a race inhabiting Arctic America and Greenland, and somewhat resembling the Mongolians.

Eskimo dog, a powerful dog, resembling the gray wolf, used by the Eskimos to draw sledges.



Eskimo Dog.

E-soph'a-gus (ē-sŏf'ă-gŭs), *n.* [Gr. οἰσοφάγος; root of οἴσω, used as future of *φέρειν* to carry + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] That part of the alimentary canal between pharynx and stomach; gullet. See *Illust.* of *Digestive apparatus*, under DIGESTIVE. [Written also *œsophagus*.]

Es'o-ter'ic (ĕs'ō-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐσωτερικός, fr. ἐσώτερος inner, comp. fr. ἔσω within, ἐν in.] Designed for only the specially initiated; private. Opp. to *exoteric*.

Es-pal'ier (-păl'yẽr), *n.* [F.; fr. It. *spalliera*, fr. *spalla* shoulder, F. *épaule*. See EPAULET.] A trellis for training fruit trees or shrubs; row of trees so trained.

‖ **Es-par'to** (-pär'tō), *n.* [Sp.] A species of Spanish grass, used to make cordage, shoes, baskets, paper, etc.

Es-pe'cial (-pĕsh'ăl), *a.* [OF.; L. *specialis*, fr. *species* quality.] Distinguished among others of the same kind; concerning a species or a single object; particular. — **Es-pe'cial-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Special; particular; chief. See PECULIAR.

Es-pi'al (-pī'ăl), *n.* [OE. & Norm. F. *espiaille*. See ESPY.] An espying; discovery.

Es'pi-o-nage (ĕs'pĭ-ō-năj *or* -näzh'), *n.* [F. *espionnage*, fr. *espionner* to spy, fr. *espion* spy. See ESPY.] Practice or employment of spies; secret watching.

Es'pla-nade' (-plă-nād'), *n.* [F.; Sp. *esplanada*, fr. *explanar*, L. *explanare* to spread out. See EXPLAIN.] **1.** Clear space before a fortification. **2.** Grassplot; lawn. **3.** Level space for public walks or drives.

Es-pouse' (-pouz'), *v. t.* [OF. *espouser*, L. *sponsare* to espouse, fr. *spondere* to promise sacredly. Cf. SPOUSE.] **1.** To betroth; to promise in marriage. **2.** To marry. **3.** To make one's own; to adopt. — **Es-pous'al**, *n.*

‖ **Es'prit'** (-prē'), *n.* [F.] Spirit. — **Es'prit' de corps'** (de kôr'), the common spirit pervading a body of persons; enthusiastic devotion to the general honor of the body.

Es-py' (-pī'), *v. t.* [OF. *espier*, fr. OHG. *spehōn* to watch, spy; akin to L. *specere* to look.] **1.** To catch sight of; to discover (a distant object not obvious to notice); to see at a glance; to spy. **2.** To inspect narrowly; to watch. — *v. i.* To search narrowly; to look about.

Syn. — To discern; discover; detect; descry; spy.

Es'qui-mau (-kĭ-mō), *n.* [F.] Eskimo.

Es-quire' (-kwīr'), *n.* [OF. *escuyer*, *escuier*, LL. *scutarius* shield-bearer; fr. L. *scutum* shield.] Orig., a shield-bearer attending a knight; now, a title of dignity next below *knight* and above *gentleman*; also, a title of office and courtesy; — abbr. to *squire*.

Es'say (ĕs'sā), *n.* [F. *essai*, fr. L. *exagium* a weighing; *ex* out + *agere* to drive, do.] **1.** Exertion of body or mind to perform anything; trial; attempt. **2.** A composition less methodical than a formal treatise.

Syn. — Endeavor; effort; treatise; disquisition.

Es-say' (ĕs-sā'), *v. t.* [F *essayer*.] To exert one's power or faculties upon; to make experiment of; to try.

Es'say-ist (ĕs'sā-ĭst), *n.* A writer of essays.

Es'sence (-sens), *n.* [F.; L. *essentia*, fr. *esse* to be.] **1.** The elementary notions constituting a complex notion. **2.** Constituent qualities of any object, or class of objects; the real being, divested of logical accidents; distinctive character. **3.** Constituent substance. **4.** A purely spiritual being. **5.** Qualities of a plant or drug, extracted from grosser matter; solution in spirits of wine of a volatile or essential oil. **6.** Perfume. — *v. t.* To scent.

Es-sen'tial (-sĕn'shal), *a.* **1.** Belonging to the essence, or that which makes an object what it is. **2.** Really existing. **3.** Important in the highest degree; indispensably necessary. **4.** Containing the essence or characteristic portion of a substance; highly rectified; pure; unmixed. **5.** Idiopathic; independent of other diseases. — *n.* That which is essential; constituent principle. — **Es-sen'tial-ly**, *adv.* — **Es-sen'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), **Es-sen'tial-ness**, *n.*

Es-tab'lish (-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *establir*, fr. L. *stabilire*, fr. *stabilis* firm, stable.] **1.** To make firm; to set (a thing) in place and make it stable there; to confirm. **2.** To appoint (officers, laws, regulations, etc.); to ordain. **3.** To found; to create and regulate (a colony, state, institution, etc.). **4.** To prove to be true. **5.** To set (one's self) up in business; to place (one's self) advantageously in a fixed condition.

Es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* **1.** An establishing; settlement. **2.** State of being established; fixed state. **3.** That which is established; system of religion maintained by a civil, military, or commercial, organization; one's permanent place of residence or business; means for carrying on a business.

Es-tate' (-tāt'), *n.* [OF. *estat*, L. *status*, fr. *stare* to stand.] **1.** Settled condition or form of existence; state; situation. **2.** Social standing or rank; dignity. **3.** Property of a person; fortune; esp., property in land; what one leaves to be divided at his death. **4.** *pl.* The great orders of a community or state (as the clergy, nobility, and commonalty of England) or their representatives who administer government.

Es-teem' (-tēm'), *v. t.* [F. *estimer*, L. *aestimare*.] **1.** To set a value on; to estimate; to value. **2.** To set a high value on; to regard with reverence, respect, etc.

Syn. — To value; revere. See APPRECIATE, ESTIMATE. — *n.* **1.** Estimation; valuation; price. **2.** Great regard.

Syn. — See ESTIMATE, *n.*

Es'thete (ĕs'thēt), *n.*, etc. Æsthete.

Es'ti-ma-ble (-tĭ-mă-bl), *a.* [F.; L. *aestimabilis*. See ESTEEM.] **1.** Capable of being estimated or valued. **2.** Worthy of regard. — **Es'ti-ma-ble-ness**, *n.*

Es'ti-mate (ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v. t.* [L. *aestimare, -matum.*] To judge of the value of, from imperfect data.

Syn. — To ESTIMATE; ESTEEM; appreciate; value; appraise; prize; rate; count; calculate; number. — *Estimate* refers especially to the external relations of things, and usually involves calculation. *Esteem* refers to intrinsic worth, and implies mingled respect and attachment.

Es'ti-mate (-mĭt), *n.* A valuing by the mind, without measuring, weighing, etc.; approximate calculation.

Syn. — ESTIMATE; ESTIMATION; ESTEEM. — The noun *estimate*, like its verb, supposes chiefly an exercise of judgment in determining the amount, importance, or magnitude of things, with their other exterior relations. *Esteem* is a moral sentiment made up of respect and attachment. *Estimation* seems to waver between the two.

Es'ti-ma'tion, *n.* **1.** An estimating. **2.** Opinion of the worth of anything, formed without precise data; valuation. **3.** Esteem; honor. **4.** Supposition; conjecture.

Syn. — Calculation; appraisement. See ESTIMATE, *n.*

Es'ti-ma-tive (-mā-tĭv), *a.* Inclined, or able, to estimate; serving for estimating. [values.

Es'ti-ma'tor (-mā'tẽr), *n.* One who estimates or

Es-top' (-tŏp'), *v. t.* [OF. *estoper* to stop, close, LL. *stuppare* to close with tow, obstruct, fr. L. *stuppa* tow, oakum.] To impede or bar by estoppel.

Es-top'pel (-pel), *n.* An undeniable admission.

Es-trange' (-trānj'), *v. t.* [OF. *estrangier* to remove, L. *extraneare* to treat as a stranger, fr. *extraneus* strange.] **1.** To withdraw. **2.** To divert from its original use or former possessor; to alienate. **3.** To turn from attachment to enmity or indifference. — **Es-trange'ment**, *n.*

Es-tray' (-trā'), *n.* A valuable animal, not wild, found wandering from its owner; a stray.

Es'tu-a-ry (ĕs'tū-ā-rỹ), *n.* [L. *aestuarium*, fr. *aestuare* to surge; akin to Gr. *αἴθειν* to burn.] [Written also *æstuary.*] A passage (as the mouth of a river) where the tide meets the current; arm of the sea; frith.

Et'a'gère' (ā'tà'zhār'), *n.* [F.] Case of shelves.

Et' cet'o-ra } (ĕt' sĕt'ē-rà). [L. *et* and + *caetera*
Et' cæt'o-ra } other things.] Others of the like kind; and the rest; and so on; — abbr. *etc.* or *&c.* (*&c.*).

Etch (ĕch), *v. t.* [D. *etsen*, G. *ätzen* to corrode, etch, *essen* to eat.] **1.** To produce (figures) on metal, glass, etc., by lines eaten in by acid. **2.** To draw upon (a metal plate) with acid. — *v. i.* To make etchings.

Etch'ing, *n.* **1.** The engraving by acid. **2.** A design on metal, glass, etc., produced by etching. **3.** An impression taken in ink from an etched plate.

E-ter'nal (ē-tẽr'nal), *a.* [F. *éternel*, L. *aeternalis*, fr. *aevum* age.] **1.** Without beginning or end. **2.** Everlasting; immortal. **3.** Perpetual. **4.** Immutable. **5.** Exceedingly great or bad. — *n.* **1.** An appellation of God. **2.** That which is immortal. — **E-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Endless; interminable. See EVERLASTING.

E-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tỹ), *n.* [F. *éternité*, L. *aeternitas*, fr. *aeternus.*] **1.** Infinite duration; endless time. **2.** Condition after death; immortality. [immortalize.

E-ter'nize (-nīz), *v. t.* **1.** To make eternal. **2.** To

E-te'sian (-tē'zhan), *a.* [L. *etesiae*, pl., periodic winds, Gr. *ἐτησίαι*, fr. *ἔτος* year.] Periodical; annual; — applied to northerly winds blowing in the Levant.

E'ther (ē'thẽr), *n.* [L. *aether*, Gr. *αἰθήρ*, fr. *αἴθειν* to light up, blaze.] [Written also *æther.*] **1.** A medium supposed to pervade space, and to transmit light and heat. **2.** Supposed matter above the air; the air itself. **3.** A light, volatile, mobile, inflammable liquid, obtained by distilling alcohol with sulphuric acid, and used as a solvent of fats, resins, etc., and as an anæsthetic.

E-the're-al (-thē'rē-al), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the higher regions beyond the earth or atmosphere; celestial. **2.** Consisting of ether; exceedingly light or airy; tenuous; spiritlike; extremely delicate in form, manner, thought, etc. **3.** Pert. to, derived from, or like chemical ether.

E-the're-al-ize (-al-iz), *v. t.* **1.** To convert into, or saturate with, ether. **2.** To render ethereal or spiritlike.

E'ther-ize (ē'thẽr-iz), *v. t.* **1.** To convert into ether. **2.** To render insensible by ether, as by inhalation.

Eth'ic (ĕth'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *ἠθικός*, fr. *ἦθος* character,
Eth'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } dwelling; akin to *ἔθος* custom.] Belonging to morals or duties. — **Eth'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Eth'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science of human duty.

E'thi-op (ē'thĭ-ŏp), **E'thi-o'pi-an** (-ō'pĭ-an), *n.* [Gr. *Αἰθίοψ*; *αἴθειν* to burn + *ὤψ* face.] A native of Ethiopia; negro. — **E'thi-o'pi-an**, *a.*

E'thi-op'ic (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* Ethiopian. — *n.* Language of ancient Ethiopia, also of the ancient Abyssinian empire.

Eth'nic (ĕth'nĭk), } *a.* [L. *ethnicus*, Gr. *ἐθνικός*, fr.
Eth'nic-al (-nĭ-kal), } *ἔθνος* nation, *τὰ ἔθνη* the nations, heathens.] **1.** Belonging to races or nations; ethnological. **2.** Pertaining to the Gentiles, or nations not converted to Christianity; heathen; pagan.

Eth-nog'ra-phy (-nŏg'rà-fỹ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος* + *-graphy.*] Science of the characteristics of the human family; descriptive ethnology. — **Eth-nog'ra-pher**, *n.* — **Eth'no-graph'ic** (ĕth'nō-grăf'ĭk), **Eth'no-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

Eth-nol'o-gy (ĕth-nŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος* + *-logy.*] Science of the division of mankind into races, their origin, distribution, relations, etc. — **Eth'no-log'ic** (ĕth'nō-lŏj'ĭk), **Eth'no-log'ic-al**, *a.* — **Eth-nol'o-gist**, *n.*

E-thol'o-gy (ē-thŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. *ἠθολογία* a depicting of character; *ἦθος* custom, moral nature + *λέγειν* to speak.] Treatise on morality; ethics.

Eth'yl (ĕth'ĭl), *n.* [*Ether* + *-yl.*] A monatomic, hydrocarbon radical, of the paraffin series, forming the essential radical of ethane, common alcohol, and ether.

E'ti-o-late (ē'tĭ-ō-lāt), *v. i.* & *t.* [F. *étioler* to blanch.] To whiten by absence of light; to blanch; to bleach. — **E'ti-o-la'tion**, *n.*

Et'i-quette' (ĕt'ĭ-kĕt'), *n.* [F., prop., mark on a bundle, label, ticket, of German origin.] Forms required by good breeding, or to be observed in social or official life.

Et'na (ĕt'nà), *n.* [A volcanic mountain in Sicily.] A portable cooking apparatus heated by a spirit lamp.

Et'y-mol'o-gy (ĕt'ĭ-mŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐτυμολογία*; *ἔτυμον* etymon + *λόγος* discourse, description.] **1.** Science of words, their origin, significance, and changes of form and meaning. **2.** Part of grammar relating to changes in forms of words; inflection. — **Et'y-mo-log'ic-al**, *a.* — **Et'y-mo-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Et'y-mol'o-gist**, *n.*

Et'y-mon (-mŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. ETYMONS (-mŏnz), Gr. ETYMA (-mà). [Gr. *ἔτυμον* sense of a word according to its derivation, an etymon, fr. *ἔτυμος*, *ἐτεός*, true, real.] An original form; primitive word; root.

‖ **Eu'ca-lyp'tus** (ū'kà-lĭp'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *εὖ* + *καλυπτός* covered.] A myrtaceous genus of trees, mostly Australian. Many species secrete resinous gums, whence they are called *gum trees;* and others yield oils, tars, acids, dyes, and tans. They are said to dispel miasma.

Eu'cha-rist (-kà-rĭst), *n.* [Gr. *εὐχαριστία*, lit., a giving thanks; *εὖ* + *χάρις* grace.] Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the commemorating the death of Christ, in the use of bread and wine as emblems; the communion. — **Eu'cha-ris'tic** (-rĭs'tĭk), **Eu'cha-ris'tic-al**, *a.*

Syn. — See SACRAMENT.

Eu'chre (-kẽr), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *écarté.*] A game at cards, played with a portion of the pack used in whist. — *v. t.* **1.** To defeat the side naming the trump in a game of euchre. **2.** To foil thoroughly. [*Slang*]

Eu'lo-gist (-lō-jĭst), *n.* One who eulogizes. — **Eu'lo-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), **Eu'lo-gis'tic-al**, *a.*

Eu-lo'gi-um (-lō'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] A formal eulogy.

Eu'lo-gize (-lō-jiz), *v. t.* To extol; to praise.

Eu'lo-gy (-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. *εὐλογία*, fr. *εὔλογος* well speaking; *εὖ* + *λέγειν* to speak.] A speech or writing in commendation of a person.

Syn. — EULOGY; EULOGIUM; ENCOMIUM; PANEGYRIC; praise; applause. — *Encomium* is used both of persons and of things the result of human action, and denotes warm praise. *Eulogium* and *eulogy* apply only to persons, and

are more studied and of greater length. A *panegyric* was originally a set speech in a full assembly of the people, and denotes a more formal *eulogy*.

Eu'nuch (ū'nŭk), *n.* [Gr. *εὐνοῦχος*; *εὐνή* couch + *ἔχειν* to have, keep.] A human male castrated.

‖ **Eu-pep'si-a** (-pĕp'sĭ-ȧ *or* -shȧ), **Eu-pep'sy** (-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *εὐπεψία*, fr. *εὖ* + *πέπτειν* to digest.] Good digestion; — opp. to *dyspepsia*. — **Eu-pep'tic**, *a.*

Eu'phe-mism (-fē-mĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *εὐφημισμός*, fr. *εὖ* + *φάναι* to speak.] A rhetorical figure which softens a harsh or indelicate expression; a mild name for something disagreeable. — **Eu'phe-mis'tic** (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Eu-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), **Eu-phon'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to euphony; agreeable in sound.

Eu-pho'ni-ous (ū-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pleasing in sound.

Eu'pho-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *εὐφωνία*; *εὖ* + *φωνή* sound.] A pleasing sound; pronunciation pleasing to the ear.

Eu-phor'bi-a'ceous (-fôr'bĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of or relating to the Spurge (*Euphorbia*) family of plants.

Eu'phu-ism (-fū-Iz'm), *n.* [Gr. *εὐφυής* graceful; *εὖ* + *φυή* growth, fr. *φύειν* to grow. This affected style, fashionable in the court of Elizabeth, originated in Lyly's books, "*Euphues* or the Anatomy of Wit," and "*Euphues* and his England."] Affected elegance of language; high-flown diction. — **Eu'phu-ist**, *n.* — **Eu'phu-is'tic**, *a.*

Eu-ra'sian (-rā'shan), *n.* [*European* + *Asian*.] 1. A child of a European parent and an Asiatic. 2. One born of European parents in Asia. — *a.* Of European and Asiatic descent; pertaining to both Europe and Asia.

‖ **Eu-re'ka** (-rē'kȧ). [Gr. *εὕρηκα* I have found, *εὑρίσκειν* to find.] The exclamation of Archimedes, upon discovering how to find the amount of alloy in gold. Hence, a triumphant expression on making a discovery.

Eu'ro-pe'an (-rō-pē'an), *a.* [L. *Europaeus*, Gr. *Εὐρωπαῖος*, fr. Gr. *Εὐρώπη*.] Pert. to Europe, or to its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Europe.

Eu-sta'chi-an (-stā'kĭ-an), *a.* Pert. to or designating certain tubes of the ear discovered by *Eustachi*, an Italian physician (d. 1574).

Eu'tha-na'si-a (-thȧ-nā'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *εὐθανασία*; *εὖ* + *θάνατος* death.] Easy death; desirable mode of death.

E-vac'u-ant (ē-văk'ū-ant), *a.* [L. *evacuans*, *-antis*.] Emptying; evacuative; purgative. — *n.* A purgative.

E-vac'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *evacuare*, *-atum*, to empty, nullify; *e* out + *vacuus* empty.] 1. To make empty; to remove the contents of. 2. To void; to discharge (the contents of a vessel, of the bowels, etc.). 3. To quit; to retire from (a country, city, fortress, etc.). — **E-vac'u-a-tive**, *a.* — **E-vac'u-a'tor**, *n.*

E-vac'u-a'tion, *n.* An evacuating; thing evacuated.

E-vade' (ē-vād'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *evadere*, *evasum*; *e* + *vadere* to go, walk.] To avoid by dexterity, subterfuge, or ingenuity; to elude; to escape.

Syn. — To equivocate; shuffle. See PREVARICATE.

Ev'a-nesce' (ĕv'ȧ-nĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *evanescere*; *e* + *vanescere* to vanish, fr. *vanus* empty, vain.] To vanish away. — **Ev'a-nes'cence**, *n.* — **Ev'a-nes'cent**, *a.*

E-van'gel (ē-văn'jĕl), *n.* [F. *évangile*, L. *evangelium*, Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον* glad tidings, gospel; *εὖ* + *ἀγγέλειν* to bear a message.] Good news; the gospel.

E/van-gel'ic (ē/văn-jĕl'ĭk), *a.* Evangelical.

E/van-gel'ic-al, *a.* 1. Contained in, or relating to, the four Gospels. 2. Belonging to the truth taught in the New Testament. 3. Earnest for the truth taught in the gospel; strict in interpreting Christian doctrine; preëminently orthodox. — *n.* One of evangelical principles; ◇ Low-churchman. — **E/van-gel'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **E/van-gel'i-cism**, **E-van'ge-lic'i-ty** (-jĕ-lĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

E-van'gel-ism (ē-văn'jĕl-Iz'm), *n.* The preaching of the gospel.

E-van'gel-ist, *n.* A bringer of the glad tidings of Christ and his doctrines. (*a*) An itinerant missionary preacher. (*b*) A writer of one of the four Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John).

E-van'gel-ize (ē-văn'jĕl-Iz), *v. t. & i.* To preach the gospel (to); to convert to Christianity.

E-vap'o-rate (-văp'ŏ-rāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *evaporare*, *-atum*, to evaporate; *e* out + *vapor* steam or vapor.] To pass off in vapor; to dissipate; to waste. — *a.* Dispersed in vapors. — **E-vap'o-ra-tive**, *a.* — **E-vap'o-ra'tor**, *n.*

E-vap'o-ra'tion, *n.* 1. Process by which any substance is converted from a liquid or solid state into vapor. 2. Transformation of fluid into vapor. 3. That which is evaporated.

E-va'sion (-vā'zhŭn), *n.* An evading, eluding, or avoiding.

Syn. — Shift; subterfuge; prevarication; equivocation.

E-va'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to evade; elusive; shuffling. — **E-va'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Eve (ēv), *n.* 1. Evening. 2. The evening before a holiday; period preceding some important event.

E'ven (ē'v'n), *n.* [AS. *ǣfen*.] Evening. [*Poetic*]

E'ven, *a.* [AS. *efen*, *efn*; akin to D. *even*, G. *eben*.] 1. Level, smooth, or equal in surface; not rough; uniform in motion or action. 2. Not easily disturbed; calm. 3. Parallel; on a level; reaching the same limit. 4. Balanced; adjusted; fair; owing nothing on either side. 5. Without blemish; pure. 6. Not odd; capable of division by two without a remainder; — said of numbers. — *v. t.* 1. To lay smooth. 2. To balance (accounts); to make quits. 3. To set right. 4. To keep pace with. — *adv.* 1. In an equal or precisely similar manner; just; as well. 2. Up to, or down to, an unusual measure or level; so much as; fully; quite. 3. As might not be expected. 4. At the very time; in the very case. 5. Very; — emphasizing a word or phrase.

E'ven-ing (ē'v'n-Ing *or* ēv'nĭng), *n.* [AS. *ǣfnung*.] Close of the day and beginning of darkness or night.

E'ven-ly (ē'v'n-lȳ), *adv.* With an even, level, or smooth surface; uniformly; impartially; serenely.

E'ven-ness, *n.* State of being even, level, or undisturbed; uniformity; impartiality; equanimity.

E-vent' (ē-vĕnt'), *n.* [L. *eventus*, fr. *evenire* to happen; *e* out + *venire* to come.] 1. That which comes, happens, or falls out. 2. Consequence of anything.

Syn. — EVENT; OCCURRENCE; INCIDENT; CIRCUMSTANCE; adventure; issue; result; termination; consequence; conclusion. — An *event* denotes that which arises from a preceding state of things. An *occurrence* simply marks that which *meets* us in life. *Incident* is that which *falls into* a state of things to which it does not primarily belong, and is usually applied to things of secondary importance. A *circumstance* is one of the things surrounding us in our path of life.

E-vent'ful, *a.* Full of events or incidents.

E-ven'tu-al (-vĕn'tū-*al*; 40), *a.* 1. Happening as a result. 2. Final; ultimate. 3. Legally, contingent.

E-ven'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* 1. Contingency; consequence. 2. In phrenology, disposition to note events.

E-ven'tu-al-ly, *adv.* Finally; ultimately.

E-ven'tu-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To come out finally; to result.

Ev'er (ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *ǣfre*.] [Contr. *e'er*.] 1. At any time, period, or point of time. 2. At all times; always; forever. 3. Without cessation; continually.

Ev'er-glade (-glād), *n.* A swamp or low tract of land inundated and having patches of high grass. [*U. S.*]

Ev'er-green (-grēn), *a.* Remaining green in winter, as pines, cedars, hemlocks, etc. — *n.* An evergreen plant.

Ev'er-last'ing (-lăst'Ing), *a.* 1. Lasting forever; immortal; eternal. 2. Continuing indefinitely; perpetual. — *n.* 1. Eternal duration; eternity. 2. (The) Eternal Being; God. 3. A plant whose dried flowers keep their form and color. 4. A cloth fabric for shoes, etc. — **Ev'er-last'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — EVERLASTING; ETERNAL; immortal; interminable; endless; never-ending; infinite; unceasing; uninterrupted; continual; unintermitted; incessant. — *Eternal* denotes (taken strictly) without beginning or end of duration; *everlasting*, in modern usage, is confined to the future, and implies no intermission as well as no end.

Ev'er-more' (ĕv'ẽr-mōr'), *adv.* During eternity; always.

Ev'er-y (ĕv'ẽr-ў), *a.* & *a. pron.* [AS. *æfre* ever + *alc* each.] Each one of a whole.

Syn. — Every; Each; Any. — *Any* denotes one, or some, taken indifferently from the individuals composing a class. *Every* differs from *each* in giving less prominence to the selection of the individual. *Each* relates to two or more individuals of a class. It refers definitely to *every* one of them, denoting that they are considered separately, one by one, all being included. *Every* relates to more than two and imports that not one is excepted.

Ev'er-y-bod'y (-bŏd'ў), *n.* Every person. [usual.]

Ev'er-y-day' (-dā'), *a.* Used or fit for every day; | **Ev'er-y-one'** (-wŭn'), *n.* Everybody.

Ev'er-y-thing' (-thĭng'), *n.* Whatever pertains to the subject under consideration; all things.

Ev'er-y-where' (-hwār'), *adv.* In every place; in all places; in every part; thoroughly; altogether.

Eves'drop' (ēvz'drŏp'), *v. i.* To eavesdrop.

E-vict' (ē-vĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *evincere, evictum.*] To dispossess by judicial process; to eject. — **E-vic'tion**, *n.*

Ev'i-dence (ĕv'ĭ-dens), *n.* [F.; L. *evidentia.*] 1. That which makes evident or tends to furnish proof; ground of belief. 2. Legal means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact. — *v. t.* To prove.

Syn. — Testimony; proof. See Testimony.

Ev'i-dent (-dent), *a.* [F.; L. *evidens, -entis; e* out + *videns*, p. pr. of *videre* to see.] Clear to the vision; clear to the understanding, and satisfactory to the judgment.

Syn. — Plain; clear; obvious; visible; apparent; conclusive; indubitable; notorious. See Manifest.

Evil (ē'vl), *a.* [AS. *yfel.*] 1. Having natural or moral qualities tending to injury and mischief. 2. Morally corrupt. 3. Producing or threatening sorrow or calamity. — *n.* 1. Injury; harm; opp. to *good.* 2. Moral badness. — *adv.* Not well; ill; badly; unkindly.

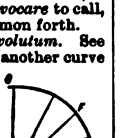
Syn. — Mischievous; hurtful; wicked; sinful; bad; corrupt; perverse; wrong; vicious; calamitous.

E-vince' (ē-vĭns'), *v. t.* [L. *evincere* to succeed in proving; *e* out, quite + *vincere* to vanquish.] To show clearly; to evidence. — **E-vin'ci-ble**, *a.* — **E-vin'cive**, *a.*

E-vis'cer-ate (-vĭs'sẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *eviscerare, -atum*, to eviscerate; *e* + *viscera* the bowels.] To take out the entrails of; to disembowel; to gut. — **E-vis'cer-a'tion**, *n.*

E-voke' (-vōk'), *v. t.* [L. *evocare; e* + *vocare* to call, fr. *vox, vocis*, voice.] To call out; to summon forth.

Ev'o-lute (ĕv'ō-lūt), *n.* [L. *evolvere, evolutum.* See Evolve.] A geometrical curve from which another curve (the *involute* or *evolvent*) is described by the end of a thread gradually wound upon the former, or unwound from it.



ABC Evolute; *ADEFG* Evolvent.

Ev'o-lu'tion (ĕv'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* 1. An evolving, unfolding, or unrolling; growth; development. 2. Series of things unfolded. 3. Extraction of arithmetical or algebraic roots; — reverse of *involution.* 4. Prescribed movement of a body of troops, ships, etc.; maneuver. 5. (*a*) Physiological process by which a living organism acquires its individual character; progressive growth or development. (*b*) That theory of generation which supposes the germ to preexist in the parent, and its parts to be developed, but not formed, by the procreative act; — opp. to *epigenesis.* — **Ev'o-lu'tion-al**, **Ev'o-lu'tion-a-ry**, *a.*

E-volve' (ē-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [L. *evolvere; e* + *volvere* to roll.] To unfold or unroll; to open and expand; to develop. 2. To throw out; to emit. — *v. i.* To become open, disclosed, or developed. — **E-volve'ment**, *n.*

E-volv'ent (-vŏl'vent), *n.* [L. *evolvens, -entis*, p. pr. of *evolvere.*] The involute of a curve. See Evolute.

Ewe (ū), *n.* [AS. *eówu;* akin to L. *ovis*, Gr. ὄις, sheep.] The female of the sheep and sheeplike animals.

Ew'er (ū'ẽr), *n.* [OF.; L. *aquarius* water carrier, fr. *aqua* water.] A wide-mouthed pitcher or jug.

Ex-ac'er-bate (ĕgz-ăs'ẽr-bāt), *v. t.* [L. *exacerbare, -batum; ex* out (intens.) + *acerbare* to imbitter.] To irritate; to exasperate (passions or a disease).

Ex-ac'er-ba'tion, *n.* 1. A rendering more violent or malignant. 2. Periodical increase of violence in disease.

Ex-act' (-ăkt'), *a.* [L. *exactus* precise, accurate, p. p. of *exigere* to drive out, demand, measure; *ex* out + *agere* to drive.] 1. Precisely agreeing with a standard, fact, or truth; correct; precise. 2. Accurate; methodical. 3. Precisely or definitely conceived or stated; strict.

Syn. — Correct; precise; nice; careful. See Accurate. — *v. t.* To require as a right; to enforce payment or yielding of; to wrest (a fee or reward) when none is due.

Ex-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* 1. A demanding authoritatively, and compelling to pay or yield; extortion. 2. Fee, reward, or contribution, levied severely or unjustly.

Ex-act'i-tude (-ăkt'ĭ-tūd), **Ex-act'ness**, *n.* 1. Accuracy; nicety; precision. 2. Observance of method; conformity to truth.

Ex-act'ly, *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely.

Ex-act'or (-ẽr), *n.* [L.] One who exacts by authority or right; an extortioner; one severe in demands.

Ex-ag'ger-ate (-ăj'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *exaggerare, -atum; ex* + *agger* heap; *ad* to + *gerere* to bear.] To amplify; to enlarge beyond the truth; to overstate. — **Ex-ag'ger-a-tive**, **Ex-ag'ger-a-to-ry**, *a.* — **Ex-ag'ger-a'tor**, *n.*

Ex-ag'ger-a'tion, *n.* 1. An exaggerating; hyperbole; overstatement. 2. A representation, in painting, of things beyond their natural beauty, power, vigor, etc.

Ex-alt' (-ălt'), *v. t.* [L. *exaltare; ex* out (intens.) + *altus* high.] 1. To raise high; to lift up. 2. To elevate in rank, dignity, power, wealth, etc.; to promote. 3. To magnify; to extol; to glorify. 4. To lift up with joy, pride, or success; to elate. 5. To elevate the tone of (the voice or a musical instrument). — **Ex'al-ta'tion**, *n.*

Ex-am'i-na'tion (-ăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* 1. An examining or being examined. 2. A testing qualification.

Syn. — Search; inquiry; investigation; research; scrutiny; inquisition; inspection; exploration.

Ex-am'ine (-ĭn), *v. t.* [L. *examinare, -atum*, fr. *examen, -aminis*, tongue of a balance, examination, fr. *exigere* to weigh accurately. See Exact.] 1. To inspect carefully. 2. To interrogate. — **Ex-am'in-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To search into; investigate. See Discuss.

Ex-am'ple (-ăm'p'l), *n.* [Later form for *ensample*, fr. L. *exemplum*, orig., what is taken out of a larger quantity as a *sample*, fr. *eximere* to take out.] 1. One or a portion taken to show the quality of the whole; sample. 2. A pattern; precedent; model. 3. Something to be avoided; a warning. 4. An instance illustrating a rule or precept; problem to be solved, or case to be determined.

Syn. — Example; Instance; precedent; case. — An *instance* denotes the single case then "standing" before us. An *example* is one of an entire class of like things, and should be a true representative or *sample* of that class.

Ex-as'per-ate (-ăs'pẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *exasperare, -atum*, to roughen; *ex* out (intens.) + *asper* rough.] 1. To enrage. 2. To make more grievous; to aggravate.

Syn. — To irritate; provoke. See Irritate.

Ex-as'per-a'tion, *n.* 1. An exasperating, or being exasperated; bitter anger. 2. Increase of violence.

Ex'ca-vate (ĕks'kā-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *excavare, -vatum; ex* out + *cavare* to hollow, *cavus* hollow.] 1. To hollow out; to form a cavity in, by cutting, scooping, or digging. 2. To shape (anything hollow). 3. To dig out and remove (earth, etc.). — **Ex'ca-va'tor**, *n.*

Ex'ca-va'tion, *n.* 1. An excavating, or making hollow by cutting, scooping, or digging out part of a solid mass. 2. Cavity formed by cutting or scooping.

Ex-ceed' (ĕk-sēd'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *excedere, -cessum; ex* + *cedere* to go, pass.] To go beyond; to outgo.

Syn. — To outdo; surpass; excel; transcend; overtop.

Ex-ceed'ing, *a.* More than usual; extraordinary.

Ex-ceed'ing-ly, *adv.* To a very great degree; surpassingly. It signifies more than *very.*

Ex-cel' (ĕk-sĕl'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *excellere, -celsum; ex* + root of *culmen* top.] To go beyond, surpass, or outdo.

Ex'cel-lence (ĕk'sĕl-lens), *n.* **1.** The being excellent; exalted merit. **2.** An excellent quality; a virtue.

Syn. — Superiority; preëminence; perfection; worth.

Ex'cel-len-cy (-lĕn-sy), *n.* **1.** Excellence. **2.** A title of honor for certain high dignitaries.

Ex'cel-lent, *a.* [F.] Excelling; of great worth; eminent. — **Ex'cel-lent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Worthy; choice; prime; valuable; select; exquisite; transcendent; admirable; worthy.

‖ **Ex-cel'si-or** (-sĕl'sĭ-ôr), *a.* [L., compar. of *excelsus* elevated, lofty, p. p. of *excellere.*] More lofty; still higher. — *n.* Stuffing for upholstered furniture, being curled shreds of wood instead of hair.

Ex-cept' (-sĕpt'), *v. t.* [L. *excipere, -ceptum,* to take out, to except; *ex* + *capere* to take.] To take or leave out (anything) from a number or a whole; to exclude. — *v. i.* To take exception; to object. — *prep.* With exclusion of; leaving or left out; excepting. — *conj.* Unless.

Syn. — Except; Excepting; But; Save; Besides. — *Excepting, except, but,* and *save* are exclusive. *Except* marks exclusion more pointedly. *Excepting* is the same as *except,* but less used. *Save* is chiefly found in poetry.

Ex-cept'ing, *prep. & conj.,* prop. a *participle.* Except.

Ex-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An excepting or excluding. **2.** That which is taken out from others; a person, thing, or case, specified as not included. **3.** Objection; dissent. [tionable.]

Ex-cep'tion-a-ble, *a.* Liable to exception; objec-

Ex-cep'tion-al (-al), *a.* Forming an exception; uncommon; rare; superior. [exception.]

Ex-cept'ive (-sĕpt'ĭv), *a.* That excepts; including an

Ex-cept'or (-ôr), *n.* [L.] One who takes exceptions.

Ex-cerpt' (-sĕrpt'), *v. t.* [L. *excerpere, -cerptum; ex* + *carpere* to pick, gather.] To select; to extract; to quote. — *n.* An extract; passage copied. — **Ex-cerp'tor,** *n.*

Ex-cess' (-sĕs'), *n.* [OE., ecstasy; L. *excessus,* fr. *excedere, -cessum,* to go beyond.] **1.** A surpassing or going beyond limits; superfluity; extravagance. **2.** Undue indulgence of appetite; intemperance; dissipation. **3.** Amount by which one thing exceeds another; remainder.

Ex-cess'ive (-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* Characterized by, or exhibiting, excess; overmuch. — **Ex-cess'ive-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Undue; exorbitant; extreme. See Enormous.

Ex-change' (ĕks-chānj'), *n.* [OF. *eschange,* fr. *eschangier* to exchange; *ex-* + F. *changer.* See Change.] **1.** A giving or taking one thing in return for something equivalent. **2.** A substituting one thing in the place of another; a giving and receiving reciprocally. **3.** Thing given or received in return; a publication exchanged for another. **4.** A settling accounts between parties at a distance from each other, without intervention of money, by exchanging orders or drafts, called *bills of exchange;* — abbr. into *exchange.* **5.** Place where merchants and bankers meet, to transact business; — contr. to '*Change.*

Syn. — Barter; dealing; trade; traffic; interchange. — *v. t.* **1.** To give or take in return for an equivalent. **2.** To lay aside or resign (receiving something in place of the thing parted with). **3.** To give and receive reciprocally (like things). — *v. i.* To pass in exchange.

Syn. — To barter; bargain; truck; swap; traffic.

Ex-change'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being exchanged; fit to be exchanged. **2.** Available for making exchanges; ratable. — **Ex-change'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Ex-cheq'uer (-chĕk'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *eschekier,* fr. LL. *scaccarium.* See Check.] **1.** An English superior court of law; — named fr. a checkered cloth covering the table. **2.** The English governmental department in charge of the revenue. Hence, the treasury; pecuniary possessions.

Ex-cise' (ĕk-siz'), *n.* [L. *excisum* cut off, fr. *excidere; ex* + *caedere* to cut.] **1.** An inland duty levied upon certain specified articles. Often used adjectively. **2.** Department of the British public service which collects excise taxes. — *v. t.* To impose an excise upon.

Ex-cise' (ĕk-siz'), *v. t.* [L. *excidere, -cisum; ex* + *caedere.*] To cut out or off; to separate and remove.

Ex-cise'man (-man), *n.* Collector of excise duty.

Ex-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** An excising or cutting out or off; extirpation; destruction. **2.** A cutting off from the church; excommunication. **3.** A surgical removal (of small parts) with a cutting instrument.

Ex-cit'a-ble (-sit'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being excited; easily stimulated. — **Ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Ex-cit'ant (-sit'ant), *a.* Tending to excite; exciting. — *n.* A stimulant.

Ex'ci-ta'tion (ĕk'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An exciting or putting in motion. **2.** Physiological excitement.

Ex-cite' (-sit'), *v. t.* [L. *excitare; ex* + *citare* to rouse. See Cite.] **1.** To call to activity; to kindle; to stir up. **2.** To call forth the vital activity of an organism.

Syn. — To Excite; Incite; awaken; animate; rouse; stimulate; irritate; provoke. — When we *excite* we rouse into action feelings which were less strong; when we *incite* we urge forward to a specific act or end.

Ex-cite'ment, *n.* **1.** An exciting, or being roused into action; agitation. **2.** That which moves or induces action. **3.** State of increased vital activity.

Ex-claim' (-klām'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *exclamare, -matum; ex* + *clamare* to cry out.] To cry out; to protest.

Ex'cla-ma'tion, *n.* **1.** A loud calling; outcry; sudden expression of surprise, pain, joy, anger, etc. **2.** A word expressing outcry; interjection. **3.** A sign in printing, to mark emphatic utterance; thus [!].

Ex-clam'a-tive (ĕks-klăm'ä-tĭv), **Ex-clam'a-to-ry** (-tō-rỹ), *a.* Containing, expressing, or using exclamation.

Ex-clude' (-klūd'), *v. t.* [L. *excludere, -clusum; ex* + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To shut out; to except; — opp. to *admit.* **2.** To thrust out or eject; to expel.

Ex-clu'sion (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** An excluding; rejection; prohibition; state of being excluded. **2.** The ejecting a fetus or an egg from the womb. **3.** Thing emitted.

Ex-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Able to prevent entrance; possessed to the exclusion of others. **2.** Excluding from consideration; — opp. to *inclusive.* — *n.* One of a coterie who exclude others. — **Ex-clu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Ex-clu'sive-ness,** *n.* — **Ex-clu'so-ry,** *a.*

Ex-cog'i-tate (-kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *excogitare, -tatum; ex* + *cogitare* to think.] To think out; to discover by thinking; to contrive. — **Ex-cog'i-ta'tion,** *n.*

Ex'com-mu'ni-cate (ĕks'kŏm-mū'nĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *excommunicare, -catum,* to excommunicate; *ex* + *communicare.*] Excommunicated; interdicted from church rites. — *n.* One excommunicated. — *v. t.* **1.** To cut off from communion with the church, by ecclesiastical sentence. **2.** To interdict. — **Ex'com-mu'ni-ca-ble,** *a.* — **Ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tion,** *n.* — **Ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tor,** *n.*

Ex-co'ri-ate (-kō'rĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *excoriare; ex* + *corium* hide.] To strip or wear off the skin of; to abrade; to gall. — **Ex-co'ri-a'tion,** *n.*

Ex'cre-ment (ĕks'krē-ment), *n.* [L. *excrementum,* fr. *excernere, -cretum,* to sift out, discharge.] Matter excreted and ejected; dung; ordure. — **Ex'cre-men'tal, Ex'cre-men-ti'tious** (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.*

Ex-cres'cence (-krĕs'sens), *n.* [F.] An excrescent appendage, as a wart or tumor; troublesome superfluity.

Ex-cres'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *excrescens, -entis,* p. pr. of *excrescere* to grow out; *ex* + *crescere* to grow.] Growing out in an abnormal manner or as a superfluity.

Excrescent letter, a letter which has been added to a root: as, the *d* in *alder* (AS. *alr*) is an *excrescent letter.*

Ex-crete' (-krēt), *v. t.* [L. *excernere, -cretum,* to discharge; *ex* + *cernere* to sift, separate.] To separate and throw off; to discharge from the body as useless; to eject. — **Ex-cre'tion,** *n.* — **Ex-cre'tive, Ex-cre'to-ry,** *a.*

Ex-cru'ci-ate (-krụ'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *excruciare, -atum; ex* + *cruciare* to crucify, to torment.] To inflict agonizing pain upon. — **Ex-cru'ci-a'tion,** *n.*

Ex-cul'pate (-kŭl'pāt), *v. t.* [L. *ex* + *culpare, -patum,*

to blame, *culpa* fault.] To clear from alleged guilt; to acquit. — **Ex'cul-pa'tion** (ĕks'kŭl-pā'shŭn), *n.* — **Ex-cul'pa-to-ry** (-kŭl'pā-tō-rȳ), *a.*

Syn. — To exonerate; absolve; clear; acquit; justify.

Ex-cur'sion (ĕks-kûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excursio*, fr. *excurrere*, *excursum*, to run out; *ex* + *currere* to run.] **1.** A running or going out or forth; an expedition; a sally. **2.** A journey for recreation. **3.** A wandering from a subject; digression. — **Ex-cur'sion-ist**, *n.* — **Ex-cur'sive**, *a.* — **Ex-cur'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-cur'sive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Journey; tour; ramble; jaunt. See JOURNEY.

Ex-cuse' (-kūz'), *v. t.* [OF. *escuser*, *excuser*, fr. L. *excusare*; *ex* + *causa* cause, *causari* to plead.] **1.** To free from accusation or imputation of blame; to justify by extenuating a fault; to acquit. **2.** To pardon (a fault); to forgive entirely, or overlook. **3.** To regard with indulgence. **4.** To free from obligation or duty; to dispense with; not to exact. **5.** To relieve of an imputation by apology or defense; to ask pardon or indulgence for. — **Ex-cus'a-ble**, *a.* — **Ex-cus'a-to-ry**, *a.*

Syn. — To PARDON; EXCUSE; FORGIVE; vindicate; exculpate; absolve; acquit. — A superior *pardons* as an act of mercy or generosity; either a superior or an equal *excuses*. A crime or grave offense may be *pardoned*; a small fault may be *excused*. *Forgive* relates to offenses against one's self, and denotes that the feeling of resentment is extinguished and punishment foregone. *Pardon* is also a word of courtesy employed in the sense of *excuse*.

Ex-cuse' (-kūs'), *n.* **1.** An excusing, apologizing, exculpating, pardoning, etc.; acquittal. **2.** Reason for being excused: apology. **3.** That which excuses a fault.

Syn. — Justification; extenuation. — See APOLOGY.

Ex'e-cra-ble (ĕks'ē-krā-b'l), *a.* Deserving to be execrated; accursed; detestable. — **Ex'e-cra-bly**, *adv.*

Ex'e-crate (-krāt), *v. t.* [L. *execrare*, *exsecrare*, *-cratum*, to execrate; *ex* + *sacer* sacred.] To denounce evil against; to curse; to abominate.

Ex'e-cra'tion, *n.* **1.** A cursing; utter detestation expressed. **2.** That which is execrated; a detested thing.

Syn. — See MALEDICTION.

Ex-ec'u-tant (ĕgz-ĕk'ū-*tant*), *n.* One who executes or performs; a performer on a musical instrument.

Ex'e-cute (ĕks'ē-kūt), *v. t.* [F. *exécuter*, L. *exsequi*, *-secutus*, to pursue; *ex* + *sequi* to follow.] **1.** To follow out to the end; to finish; to perform. **2.** To complete (a legal instrument); to give validity to (a deed, lease, mortgage, will, etc.) by signing and perhaps sealing and delivering (it). **3.** To put to death in conformity to a legal sentence.

Syn. — To effect; finish; complete. See ACCOMPLISH.

Ex'e-cu'tor, *n.* One who performs. See EXECUTOR.

Ex'e-cu'tion, *n.* **1.** An executing; a carrying into effect; performance; consummation. **2.** A putting to death as a legal penalty. **3.** The performing a work of art, performing on an instrument, etc. **4.** (*a*) The carrying into effect the judgment of a court of law. (*b*) A judicial writ empowering an officer to carry a judgment into effect; final process. (*c*) The signing, sealing, and delivering a legal instrument, or giving it validity.

Ex'e-cu'tion-er, *n.* **1.** One who executes; an executer. **2.** One who puts to death by legal warrant.

Ex-ec'u-tive (ĕgz-ĕk'ū-tĭv), *a.* Designed or fitted for execution, or carrying into effect; pert. to the conduct of affairs. — *n.* A chief magistrate or officer who administers the government; the governing person or body.

Ex-ec'u-tor (ĕgz-ĕk'ū-tĕr *or* ĕks-; ĕks'ē-kū'tĕr *in sense* 1), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who executes or performs; a doer. **2.** One appointed by a testator to execute his will after his decease. — **Ex-ec'u-tress**, **Ex-ec'u-trix**, *n. f.*

Ex-ec'u-to-ry (-ĕk'ū-tō-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Executive. **2.** Designed to take effect on a future contingency.

Ex'e-ge'sis (ĕks'ē-jē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἐξήγησις, fr. ἐξηγεῖσθαι to interpret.] Exposition; critical explanation of Scripture. — **Ex'e-get'ic** (-jĕt'ĭk), **Ex'e-get'ic-al**, *a.*

Ex'e-gete (ĕks'ē-jēt), *n.* One skilled in exegesis.

Ex'e-get'ics (ĕks'ē-jĕt'ĭks), *n.* Science of interpretation or exegesis. — **Ex'e-ge'tist** (-jē'tĭst), *n.*

Ex-em'plar (ĕgz-ĕm'plēr), *n.* [L. See EXAMPLE.] A model or pattern to be imitated; a specimen.

Ex'em-pla-ry (ĕgz'ĕm-plē-rȳ), *a.* [L. *exemplaris*, fr. *exemplar*.] **1.** Serving as a pattern; deserving imitation; commendable. **2.** Serving as a warning; monitory.

Ex-em'pli-fi-ca'tion (ĕgz-ĕm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An exemplifying; a showing by example. **2.** That which exemplifies; example. **3.** A copy legally attested.

Ex-em'pli-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *exemplum* example + *-fy*.] **1.** To show or illustrate by example. **2.** To transcribe. **3.** To prove by an attested copy.

Ex-empt' (-ĕmt'), *a.* [F.; L. *eximere*, *-emptum*, to remove, free; *ex* + *emere* to buy, take.] Free, or released, from some liability; clear; not liable to. — *n.* One exempted from duty. — *v. t.* To release from some liability which others are subject to; to free from obligation. — **Ex-empt'i-ble**, *a.* — **Ex-emp'tion**, *n.*

‖ **Ex're-qua'tur** (ĕks'ē-kwā'tŭr), *n.* [L., let him perform.] **1.** Official recoguition of a consul or commercial agent. **2.** Official permission.

Ex'er-cise (ĕks'ĕr-sīz), *n.* [F. *exercice*, L. *exercitium*, fr. *exercere*, *-citum*, to drive on, keep busy; *ex* + *arcere* to inclose.] **1.** An exercising; a setting in action; exertion; use; habitual activity; practice. **2.** Exertion for training or improvement, whether physical, intellectual, or moral. **3.** Performance of an office, ceremony, or religious duty. **4.** A disquisition; lesson; task. — *v. t.* **1.** To set in action; to school or train; to busy. **2.** To task; to afflict. **3.** To put in practice; to perform the duties of; to use. — *v. i.* To exercise one's self; to drill.

Ex-ergue' (ĕgz-ĕrg' *or* ĕks-), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ἐξ out + ἔργον work; *i. e.*, accessory work.] Space on a coin or medal containing the date, place, engraver's name, etc.

Ex-ert' (ĕgz-ĕrt'), *v. t.* [L. *exerere*, *exserere*, *-ertum*, to thrust out; *ex* + *serere* to join together.] **1.** To put forth (strength, force, ability, etc.); to put in vigorous action. **2.** To bring to bear; to do. — **Ex-er'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — Endeavor; effort; essay; trial. See ATTEMPT.

‖ **Ex'e-unt** (ĕks'ē-ŭnt). [L., 3d pera. pl. prea. of *exire* to go out.] They go out, or retire from the scene.

Ex-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *exfoliare* to strip of leaves; *ex* + *folium* leaf.] **1.** To separate in scales or laminæ, as pieces of carious bone or of bark. **2.** To split into scales. — **Ex-fo'li-a'tion**, *n.* [or evaporated.]

Ex-hal'a-ble (-hāl'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being exhaled

Ex'ha-la'tion (ĕks'hā-lā'shŭn *or* ĕgz'ā-), *n.* **1.** An exhaling, or sending forth in the form of steam or vapor; evaporation. **2.** That which is exhaled; effluvium; emanation. **3.** A bright phenomenon; a meteor.

Ex-hale' (ĕks-hāl' *or* ĕgz-āl'), *v. t.* [L. *exhalare*; *ex* + *halare* to breathe. Cf. INHALE.] **1.** To breathe out; to emit (vapor); to send out (an odor); to evaporate. **2.** To draw out; to cause to be emitted in vapor. — *v. i.* To rise or be given off, as vapor; to pass off, or vanish.

Ex-haust' (ĕgz-ąst'), *v. t.* [L. *exhaurire*, *-haustum*; *ex* + *haurire* to draw, esp. water.] **1.** To draw or let out wholly; to drain off completely. **2.** To empty by drawing out the contents. **3.** To use or expend till the supply comes to an end; to deprive of strength; to use up. **4.** To develop completely; to discuss thoroughly.

Syn. — To spend; consume; tire out; weary. — *a.* **1.** Drained; exhausted of energy. **2.** Pertaining to steam, air, gas, etc., released from the cylinder of an engine after having performed its work. — *n.* **1.** Steam let out of a cylinder of an engine. **2.** Foul air let out of a room through a register, etc. — **Ex-haust'er**, *n.* — **Ex-haust'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Ex-haust'i-ble**, *a.*

Ex-haus'tion (-ąs'chŭn), *n.* **1.** A drawing out or emptying of contents. **2.** State of being exhausted or emptied, or of being deprived of strength or spirits.

Ex-haust'ive (-ąst'ĭv), *a.* Serving to exhaust; exhibiting all the facts or arguments. — **Ex-haust'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-haust'less (ĕgz-ȧst'lĕs), *a.* Inexhaustible.

Ex-hib'it (ĕgz-ĭb'ĭt *or* ĕks-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *exhibere, -hibitum; ex* + *habere* to have or hold.] **1.** To hold forth to view; to display. **2.** To submit (a document) to a court; to offer officially or in legal form; to bring (a charge). **3.** To administer as a remedy. — *n.* **1.** Anything displayed to view. **2.** A document identified in court for use as evidence. — **Ex-hib'it-ive, Ex-hib'it-o-ry,** *a.* — **Ex-hib'it-or, Ex-hib'it-or,** *n.*

Ex'hi-bi'tion (ĕks'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** An exhibiting for inspection; manifestation. **2.** That which is exhibited; display of works of art, feats of skill, oratorical or dramatic ability, etc.

Ex-hil'a-rate (ĕgz-ĭl'ȧ-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *exhilarare, -ratum*, to gladden; *ex* + *hilaris* merry.] To make merry or jolly; to enliven; to cheer. — **Ex-hil'a-rant,** *a. & n.*

Ex-hil'a-ra'tion, *n.* **1.** An exhilarating, or enlivening the spirits; a gladdening. **2.** The being enlivened.

Ex-hort' (ĕgz-hôrt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *exhortari, -latus; ex* + *hortari* to encourage. See HORTATIVE.] To incite by words or advice; to animate; to advise, warn, or caution. — **Ex-hor'ta-tive, Ex-hor'ta-to-ry,** *a.* — **Ex-hort'er,** *n.*

Ex'hor-ta'tion (ĕks'hôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An exhorting; incitement to good actions. **2.** Advice; admonition.

Ex-hume' (ĕks-hūm'), *v. t.* [LL. *exhumare, -atum*; L. *ex* + *humus* ground, soil.] To dig out of the ground; to disinter. — **Ex'hu-ma'tion,** *n.*

Ex'i-gence (ĕks'ĭ-jens), *n.* [F.] Exigency.

Ex'i-gen-cy (-jen-sĭ), *n.* [LL. *exigentia.*] The being exigent; urgent want; need.

Syn. — Demand; urgency; distress; pressure; crisis.

Ex'i-gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *exigens, -entis*, p. pr. of *exigere* to drive out or forth, exact.] Pressing; critical.

Ex'ile (ĕks'īl), *n.* [L. *exilium, exsilium*, fr. *exsul* one banished; *ex* + *solum* ground, land.] **1.** Forced separation from one's native country; banishment. **2.** One expelled from his country. — *v. t.* To banish or expel; to drive away.

Syn. — See BANISH.

Ex-ist' (ĕgz-ĭst'), *v. i.* [L. *existere, exsistere*, to step out or forth, appear, exist; *ex* + *sistere* to cause to stand, fr. *stare* to stand.] **1.** To be; to have actual being. **2.** To be manifest; to continue to be. **3.** To live; to have the functions of vitality. — **Ex-ist'ent,** *a.*

Syn. — See BE.

Ex-ist'ence, *n.* **1.** An existing or being; continuance in being. **2.** Occurrence. **3.** A creature; entity.

‖ **Ex'it** (ĕks'ĭt). [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. of *exire* to go out.] He (or she) goes out. — *n.* **1.** Departure of a player from the stage, after performing his part. **2.** Any departure; death. **3.** Way of departure; egress.

Ex'o-carp (ĕks'ō-kärp), *n.* [*Exo-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] Outer portion of a fruit. See *Illust.* of DRUPE.

Ex'o-dus (-dŭs), *n.* [L., book of Exodus, Gr. ἔξοδος a going out; ἐξ + ὁδός way.] **1.** A going out; esp., the journey of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses; any large migration. **2.** The second book of the Old Testament, narrating the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

Ex'o-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [*Exo-* + *-gen.*] A plant of one of the great primary classes of the vegetable kingdom, which has distinct wood, bark, and pith, the wood lying between the other two, and increasing, if at all, by annual addition of a new layer to the outside next to the bark. Cf. ENDOGEN. — **Ex-og'e-nous** (ĕks-ŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.*

Ex-on'er-ate (ĕgz-ŏn'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *exonerare, -atum*, to free from a burden; *ex* + *onerare* to load, *onus* load.] **1.** To relieve of (a charge, obligation, or load of blame); to clear of (an accusation or imputation). **2.** To discharge from duty or obligation. — **Ex-on'er-a'tion,** *n.*

Syn. — To absolve; acquit; exculpate. See ABSOLVE.

Ex'o-ra-ble (ĕks'ō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *exorabilis*, fr. *exorare* to gain by entreaty; *ex* + *orare* to pray.] Capable of being moved by entreaty; pitiful; tender.

Ex-or'bi-tant (ĕgz-ôr'bĭ-*tant*), *a.* [L. *exorbitans, -tantis; ex* + *orbita* track. See ORBIT.] Departing from the usual course or established limits of propriety; excessive; extravagant; inordinate. — **Ex-or'bi-tant-ly,** *adv.* — **Ex-or'bi-tance, Ex-or'bi-tan-cy,** *n.*

Ex'or-cise (ĕks'ôr-sīz), *v. t.* [Gr. ἐξορκίζειν; ἐξ + ὅρκος oath.] **1.** To cast out (a devil, evil spirits, etc.) by conjuration. **2.** To deliver from evil influence. — **Ex'or-cis'er, Ex'or-cist,** *n.* — **Ex'or-cism,** *n.*

Ex-or'di-um (ĕgz-ôr'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *ex* + *ordiri* to begin.] A beginning; introductory part of a composition. — **Ex-or'di-al,** *a.*

‖ **Ex'o-rhi'za** (ĕks'ō-rī'zȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔξω + ῥίζα root.] A plant whose radicle is not inclosed by the cotyledons or plumule.

Ex'o-ter'ic (-tĕr'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ἐξωτερικός, fr. ἔξω.]
Ex'o-ter'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } External; public; — opp. to *esoteric*, or secret. — **Ex'o-ter'ĭ-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*

Ex-ot'ic (ĕgz-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐξωτικός, fr. ἔξω.] Introduced from abroad; extraneous. — *n.* Anything of foreign origin, as a plant, word, custom. — **Ex-ot'i-cism,** *n.*

Ex-pand' (ĕks-pănd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *expandere, -pansum; ex* + *pandere* to spread out.] **1.** To open by extending; to spread out; to diffuse. **2.** To spread so as to occupy more space; to dilate; to distend; to enlarge; — opp. to *contract.* **3.** To develop (an equation, etc.).

Ex-panse' (-pănse'), *n.* [L. *expansus*, p. p. of *expandere.*] Something expanded; the arch of the sky.

Ex-pan'si-ble (-păn'sĭ-b'l), **Ex-pan'sile** (-sĭl), *a.* Capable of being expanded. — **Ex-pan'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Ex-pan'sion, *n.* **1.** An expanding; dilatation; distention; enlargement. **2.** Expanse; extended surface. **3.** Space through which anything is expanded; pure space. **4.** Extension of business transactions; increase of the circulation of bank notes. **5.** Developed result of an indicated mathematical operation.

Ex-pan'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Able or tending to expand or dilate; wide-extending. — **Ex-pan'sive-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Ex' par'te** (ĕks' pär'tē). [L. See EX-, and PART.] Upon or from one side only; one-sided; partial.

Ex-pa'ti-ate (-pā'shĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *expatiari, -atus; ex* + *spatiari* to spread out, fr. *spatium* space.] **1.** To range at large. **2.** To enlarge in discourse or writing; to descant. — **Ex-pa'ti-a'tion,** *n.* — **Ex-pa'ti-a'tor,** *n.*

Ex-pa'tri-ate (-trĭ-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *expatriare, -atum*; L. *ex* + *patria* native land, fr. *pater* father.] To banish; to exile. — **Ex-pa'tri-a'tion,** *n.*

Ex-pect' (-pĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *expectare, -tatum; ex* + *spectare* to look at.] To look forward to (something to come); to anticipate. — **Ex-pect'er,** *n.* — **Ex-pect'ant,** *a. & n.* — **Ex-pect'ance. Ex-pect'an-cy,** *n.*

Syn. — To EXPECT: THINK; BELIEVE; AWAIT; anticipate; look for; hope. — *Expect* refers to some coming event. *Think* and *believe* refer to the past and present, as well as the future. We *await* that which, when it comes, will affect us personally. See ANTICIPATE.

Ex'pec-ta'tion, *n.* **1.** An expecting or looking forward to an event as about to happen. **2.** Something looked for. **3.** Prospect of the future. **4.** Value of a chance depending upon some contingent event.

Syn. — Anticipation; confidence; trust.

Ex-pec'to-rant (-pĕk'tō-*rant*), **Ex-pec'to-ra-tive,** *a.* Aiding expectoration. — *n.* An expectorant medicine.

Ex-pec'to-rate (-rāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *expectorare; ex* + *pectus, -toris*, breast.] To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge (phlegm, etc.) by coughing and spitting; to spit forth. — **Ex-pec'to-ra'tion,** *n.*

Ex-pe'di-ence (-pē'dĭ-*ens*), } *n.* The being expedient;
Ex-pe'di-en-cy (-*en*-sĭ), } advisability.

Ex-pe'di-ent, *a.* [L. *expediens, -entis*, p. pr. of *expedire.* See EXPEDITE.] Hastening forward; tending to promote a proposed object; desirable; advantageous. — *n.* **1.** Means to accomplish an end. **2.** Means devised in an exigency. — **Ex-pe'di-ent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Shift; contrivance; resource; substitute.

Ex'pe-dite (ĕks'pĕ-dīt), *a.* [L. *expedire, -ditum*, to set free, make ready; *ex* + *pes, pedis*, foot.] **1.** Free of impediment; unimpeded. **2.** Expeditious; prompt. — *v. t.* **1.** To relieve of impediments; to facilitate; to quicken. **2.** To dispatch; to issue officially. — **Ex'pe-dite'ly**, *adv.*

Ex'pe-di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The being expedite; speed. **2.** A sending or setting forth to execute something. **3.** An excursion for a valuable end; body of persons making such an excursion.

Ex'pe-di'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Having expedition, or efficiency and rapidity in action. — **Ex'pe-di'tious-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Prompt; ready; speedy; alert. See PROMPT.

Ex-pel' (ĕks-pĕl'), *v. t.* [L. *expellere, -pulsum; ex* + *pellere* to drive.] **1.** To drive out; to eject. **2.** To banish.

Syn. — To exile; eject; drive out. See BANISH.

Ex-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *expendere, -pensum*, to pay out, lay out; *ex* + *pendere* to weigh.] To lay out or employ in any way; to use up or distribute; to spend.

Ex-pend'i-ture (-ĭ-tūr; 40), *n.* **1.** An expending; disbursement. **2.** That paid out; expense.

Ex-pense' (-pĕns'), *n.* [L. *expensa* (sc. *pecunia*), or *expensum*, fr. *expendere*.] **1.** A spending or consuming; disbursement; expenditure. **2.** Cost; outlay; charge.

Ex-pen'sive (-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* Occasioning expense. — **Ex-pen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-pen'sive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Costly; high-priced; lavish; extravagant.

Ex-pe'ri-ence (-pē'rĭ-ens), *n.* [F.; L. *experientia*, fr. *experiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *experiri, -pertus*, to try; *ex* + root of *peritus* experienced.] **1.** Practical knowledge gained by observation or trial. **2.** Experimental knowledge; skill or wisdom gained by personal knowledge or action. — *v. t.* **1.** To make practical acquaintance with; to feel. **2.** To train by practice.

Ex-pe'ri-enced (-enst), *p. p.* & *a.* Taught by practice; skillful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation.

Ex-per'i-ment (-pĕr'ĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *experimentum*, fr. *experiri.*] A trial or special observation, made to confirm or disprove something doubtful; practical test; proof. — *v. i.* To make experiment; to operate by test or trial. — **Ex-per'i-men'tal**, *a.* — **Ex-per'i-men'ter**, **Ex-per'i-men'tal-ist**, *n.* — **Ex-per'i-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-pert' (ĕks-pĕrt'), *a.* [F.; L. *experiri, -pertus*, to try.] Taught by use; skillful. — **Ex-pert'ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Adroit; dexterous; clever; ready; prompt.

Ex'pert (ĕks'pĕrt), *n.* An expert or experienced person; one skilled in any special branch of learning.

Ex-pert'ness, *n.* Skill from practice; readiness.

Syn. — Readiness; dexterity; skill. See FACILITY.

Ex'pi-ate (-pĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *expiare, -atum; ex* + *piare* to seek to appease, to purify, fr. *pius* pious.] To make satisfaction or expiation for (a crime, guilt, sin, etc.). — **Ex'pi-a-ble**, *a.* — **Ex'pi-a-tor**, *n.* — **Ex'pi-a-to-ry**, *a.*

Ex'pi-a'tion, *n.* **1.** Atonement for any crime or fault. **2.** Expiatory sacrifice or offering.

Ex'pi-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An expiring: (*a*) The breathing out air from the lungs; — opp. to *inspiration*. (*b*) Emission of volatile matter; exhalation. (*c*) The last emission of breath; death. (*d*) A coming to a close; end. **2.** That which is expired; sound made by breathing out.

Ex-pir'a-to-ry (-pīr'ă-tō-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, expiration of air from the lungs.

Ex-pire' (-pīr'), *v. t.* [L. *expirare, -atum; ex* + *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** To breathe out; to emit from the lungs, mouth, or nostrils in respiration; — opp. to *inspire*. **2.** To give forth (a fluid or vapor) insensibly or gently; to exhale. — *v. i.* **1.** To emit breath. **2.** To emit the last breath; to die. **3.** To cease; to perish.

Ex'pi-ry (ĕks'pĭ-rў *or* ĕks-pī'rў), *n.* Expiration.

Ex-plain' (-plān'), *v. t.* [L. *explanare* to spread out, explain; *ex* + *planus* plain.] To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to expound; to unfold the meaning of. — *v. i.* To give an explanation. — **Ex-plain'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To expound; interpret; elucidate; clear up.

Ex'pla-na'tion (ĕks'plă-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An explaining, or making intelligible. **2.** That which makes clear. **3.** Meaning attributed to anything; sense. **4.** Mutual exposition of terms or motives, in order to reconcile differences; reconciliation; agreement.

Syn. — Interpretation; detail. See DEFINITION.

Ex-plan'a-tive (ĕks-plăn'ă-tĭv), **Ex-plan'a-to-ry**, *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanation.

Ex'ple-tive (ĕks'plē-tĭv), *a.* [L. *expletivus*, fr. *ex* + *plere* to fill, *plenus* full.] Added merely to fill up; superfluous. — *n.* A word, letter, or syllable not necessary to sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy; an oath.

Ex'pli-ca-ble (-plĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Admitting explanation.

Ex'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* To unfold the meaning or sense of; to explain; to interpret. — **Ex'pli-ca'tion**, *n.* — **Ex'pli-ca-tive**, **Ex'pli-ca'to-ry**, *a.* — **Ex'pli-ca'tor**, *n.*

Ex-plic'it (ĕks-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *explicare, -plicitum*, to unfold.] **1.** Not implied merely; distinctly stated; plain; clear. **2.** Having no disguised meaning or reservation; outspoken. — **Ex-plic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-plic'it-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — EXPLICIT; EXPRESS; clear; plain; open; unreserved; unambiguous. — *Explicit* denotes a setting forth plainly, so that the meaning can not be misunderstood. *Express* is stronger, and adds force to clearness.

Ex-plode' (-plōd'), *v. i.* [L. *explodere, -plosum*, to drive out, drive out a player by clapping; *ex* + *plaudere, plodere*, to clap, strike, applaud.] **1.** To become suddenly expanded into a great volume of gas or vapor; to burst into flame. **2.** To burst with a loud report, or with sudden violence and noise. — *v. t.* **1.** To bring into disrepute, and reject. **2.** To cause to burst noisily.

Ex-ploit' (-ploit'), *n.* [OE. *exploit* success, OF. *exploit* revenue, product, exploit, fr. L. *explicare* to exhibit; *ex* + *plicare* to fold.] A deed; heroic act; noble achievement. — *v. t.* [F. *exploiter.*] To utilize; to get the value out of (a mine, agricultural lands, public opinion, etc.). [*Recent*] — **Ex'ploi-ta'tion**, *n.*

Ex-plore' (-plōr'), *v. t.* [L. *explorare, -ratum*, to explore; *ex* + *plorare* to cry out.] To search through or into; to examine thoroughly. — **Ex-plor'er**, *n.* — **Ex'plo-ra'tion**, *n.* — **Ex-plor'a-to-ry**, *a.* — **Ex'plo-ra'tor**, *n.*

Ex-plo'sion (-plō'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** An exploding; detonation; chemical action causing sudden formation of expanded gas. **2.** A bursting violently from internal pressure. **3.** Violent outburst of feeling.

Ex-plo'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Driving or bursting out with violence and noise; causing explosion. — *n.* **1.** An explosive agent, as gunpowder, or nitro-glycerin. **2.** A sound produced by an explosive impulse of the breath; one of the consonants *p, b, t, d, k, g*, so sounded.

Ex-po'nent (-pō'nent), *n.* [L. *exponens, -nentis*, p. pr. of *exponere* to set forth, expose. See EXPOUND.] **1.** A number or quantity denoting how often another quantity is to be repeated as a factor. **2.** A representative (of a party, principles, etc.). — **Ex'po-nen'tial** (-nĕn'shal), *a.*

Ex-port' (ĕks-pōrt'), *v. t.* [L. *exportare, -tatum; ex* + *portare* to carry.] To send abroad (merchandise or commodities in the way of commerce); — opp. of *import*.

Ex'port (ĕks'pōrt), *n.* **1.** An exporting; exportation. **2.** That which is exported.

Ex-port'a-ble (-pōrt'ă-b'l), *a.* Suitable for exportation.

Ex'por-ta'tion (-pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An exporting or sending commodities abroad. **2.** Commodity exported.

Ex-port'er (-pōrt'ĕr), *n.* One who exports goods.

Ex-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *exposer*; pref. *ex-* (L. *ex*) + *poser* to place.] **1.** To set forth; to show; to display. **2.** To lay bare; to lay open to attack, danger, etc.; to make liable. **3.** To lay open to public notice (a thing that shuns publicity, something criminal, shameful, etc.). **4.** To lay open to general contempt by making public the character of (a cheat, liar, hypocrite, etc.).

‖ **Ex'po-sé'** (ĕks'pō'zā'), *n.* [F., prop. p. p. of *exposer.*] A formal exposition of facts; exposure; revelation.

Ex'po-si'tion (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *expositio*: cf. F. *ex-*

position. See EXPOUND.] **1.** An exposing or laying open. **2.** An expounding the sense of an author, or a passage; explanation; sense put upon a passage, law, etc., by an interpreter; commentary. **3.** A public exhibition of industrial and artistic productions. [*A Gallicism*]

Ex-pos'i-tive (ĕks-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Expository.

Ex-pos'i-tor, *n.* One that expounds; commentator.

Ex-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, exposition; explanatory; illustrative; exegetical.

‖ **Ex' post' fac'to** (ĕks' pōst' făk'tō). [L., from what is done afterwards.] From or by an after act, or thing done afterward; retrospective.

Ex post facto law, a law operating by after enactment.

Ex-pos'tu-late (-pŏs'tū-lāt; 40), *v. i.* [L. *expostulare, -latum; ex* + *postulare* to ask.] To reason earnestly with a person; to remonstrate. — **Ex-pos'tu-la'tion,** *n.* — **Ex-pos'tu-la-tor,** *n.* — **Ex-pos'tu-la-to-ry,** *a.*

Syn. — To remonstrate; reason. See REMONSTRATE.

Ex-po'sure (-pō'zhŭr; 40), *n.* **1.** An exposing or laying open, setting forth, or depriving of care or concealment. **2.** A being exposed. **3.** Position as to points of compass, to influences of climate, etc. **4.** The exposing a sensitized photographic plate to action of light.

Ex-pound' (-pound'), *v. t.* [L. *exponere; ex* + *ponere* to put.] To explain; to interpret. — **Ex-pound'er,** *n.*

Ex-press' (-prĕs'), *a.* [F. *exprès*, L. *exprimere, -pressum; ex* + *premere* to press.] **1.** Exactly representing; exact. **2.** Directly stated; not implied or left to inference; clear. **3.** Intended for a particular purpose; dispatched with special speed. Also used adverbially.

Syn. — Explicit; clear; unambiguous. See EXPLICIT. — *n.* A messenger sent on a special errand; company or system for prompt transportation of parcels; railroad train for transporting passengers or goods punctually. — *v. t.* **1.** To press or squeeze out; to elicit. **2.** To show by a copy or likeness; to represent. **3.** To manifest plainly; to declare; to tell. **4.** To declare what is in the mind of; to show (one's self); to cause to appear; — used reflexively. **5.** To denote; to designate. **6.** To send by express messenger; to forward by special opportunity, or through an express.

Syn. — To declare; utter; signify; testify; intimate.

Ex-press'age (-prĕs'ĕj; 2), *n.* Charge for carrying a parcel by express.

Ex-press'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being expressed.

Ex-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** An expressing; an extorting or eliciting. **2.** A signifying; utterance. **3.** Lively representation of meaning, feeling, etc. **4.** That which is expressed by a countenance, posture, work of art, etc.; look indicative of feeling. **5.** A mode of speech; phrase. **6.** Representation of a mathematical quantity by its appropriate characters or signs.

Ex-press'ive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving to express; indicative. **2.** Full of expression; significant; emphatic. — **Ex-press'ive-ly,** *adv.* — **Ex-press'ive-ness,** *n.*

Ex-press'ly, *adv.* In an express manner; in direct terms; with distinct purpose; particularly.

Ex-press'man, *n.* One employed in the express business; driver of a job wagon.

Ex-pugn' (-pūn'), *v. t.* [L. *expugnare; ex* + *pugnare* to fight, *pugna* fight.] To take by assault; to vanquish. — **Ex-pug'na-ble** (-pŭg'nȧ-b'l *or* -pūn'ȧ-b'l), *a.*

Ex-pul'sion (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expulsio*, fr. *expellere.* See EXPEL.] **1.** An expelling; a driving out. **2.** State of being expelled.

Ex-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Able, or serving, to expel.

Ex-punc'tion (-pŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expunctio.*] An expunging or erasing; the being expunged.

Ex-punge' (-pŭnj'), *v. t.* [L. *expungere, -punctum; ex* + *pungere* to puncture.] **1.** To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to obliterate. **2.** To strike out; to annihilate.

Syn. — To efface; erase; obliterate; destroy; cancel.

Ex'pur-gate (ĕks'pŭr-gāt *or* ĕks-pŭr'gāt), *v. t.* [L. *expurgare, -gatum; ex* + *purgare* to cleanse, purge.] To purify; to purge. — **Ex'pur-ga'tion** (ĕks'pŭr-gā'shŭn), *n.* — **Ex'pur-ga'tor,** *n.* — **Ex-pur'ga-to-ry,** *a.*

Ex'qui-site (ĕks'kwĭ-zĭt), *a.* [L. *exquirere, -quisitum,* to search out; *ex* + *quaerere* to seek. See QUERY.] **1.** Carefully selected; exceedingly excellent. **2.** Exceeding; extreme; keen. **3.** Of delicate perception or close discrimination; nice; fastidious. — *n.* One overnice in dress or ornament; a fop. — **Ex'qui-site-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Nice; delicate; exact; choice; rare; perfect.

Ex-sert' (-sĕrt'), } *a.* [L. *exserere, -sertum,* to stretch
Ex-sert'ed, } out or forth. See EXERT.] Standing out; projecting.

Ex'tant (ĕks'*tant*), *a.* [L. *extans* or *exstans, -antis; ex* + *stare* to stand.] **1.** Standing out; protruded. **2.** Still existing; outstanding.

Flower with Exserted Stamens.

Ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (-tĕ m/ p ō-rā'nē-ŭs), **Ex-tem'po-ra-ry,** *a.* [See EXTEMPORE.] Composed or uttered on the spur of the moment; unpremeditated; offhand; extempore. — **Ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ly, Ex-tem'po-ra-ri-ly** (-rĭ-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.*

Ex-tem'po-re (-rē), *adv.* [L.; *ex* + *tempus, -poris,* time.] Without previous study; extemporaneously. — *a.* Done extempore.

Ex-tem'po-rize (-rĭz), *v. i. & t.* To speak or do off-hand; to prepare hastily or with scanty materials. — **Ex-tem'po-ri'zer,** *n.* — **Ex-tem'po-ri-za'tion,** *n.*

Ex-tend' (-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *extendere, -tentum, -tensum; ex* + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To stretch out; to continue in length. **2.** To enlarge; to expand; to spread. **3.** To widen; to continue; to prolong. **4.** To reach forth (the arm or hand). **5.** To bestow; to offer; to apply. — *v. i.* To stretch; to reach. — **Ex-tend'i-ble,** *a.*

Extended letter, a style of type having a broad face.

☞ This is extended type.

Syn. — To enlarge; expand; diffuse. See INCREASE.

Ex-ten'si-ble (-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), **Ex-ten'sile** (-sĭl), *a.* Capable of being extended; extensile; extendible; — opp. of *contractible* or *compressible.* — **Ex-ten'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Ex-ten'sion, *n.* **1.** An extending or being extended; enlargement; augmentation; expansion. **2.** Property whereby a body occupies space. **3.** The stretching a broken bone so as to bring the fragments into line. **4.** The straightening of a limb, in distinction from *flexion.* **5.** An allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.

Ex-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Having wide extent · large. — **Ex-ten'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Ex-ten'sive-ness,** *n.*

Ex-ten'sor (-sôr), *n.* [L.] A muscle which extends or straightens a part of the body; — opp. to *flexor.*

Ex-tent' (-tĕnt'), *n.* Space to which a thing is extended; size; degree; proportion.

Ex-ten'u-ate (-tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t.* [L. *extenuare, -atum; ex-* + *tenuis* thin.] **1.** To make thin or slender; to draw out so as to lessen the thickness. **2.** To lessen the force of; to diminish (guilt, accusations, etc.); — opp. to *aggravate.* — *v. i.* To become thinner; to make excuses. — **Ex-ten'u-a'tion,** *n.* — **Ex-ten'u-a'tor,** *n.*

Syn. — To palliate; to mitigate. See PALLIATE.

Ex-te'ri-or (-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., compar. of *exter* or *exterus* on the outside, foreign, strange, compar. fr. *ex.*] **1.** External; outward; — opp. to *interior.* **2.** On the outside; extrinsic. **3.** Foreign. — *n.* **1.** Outward part of a thing; outside. **2.** Outward deportment; visible act.

Ex-ter'mi-nate (-tẽr'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *exterminare, -natum; ex* + *terminus* boundary, limit.] **1.** To drive away; to expel. **2.** To extirpate; to root out. — **Ex-ter'mi-na'tion,** *n.* — **Ex-ter'mi-na'tor,** *n.*

Ex-ter'nal, *a.* [L. *externus*, fr. *exter, exterus,* outside. See EXTERIOR.] **1.** Outward; exterior; — opp. to *internal.* **2.** Not intrinsic nor essential; superficial. **3.** For-

sign. — *n.* Outward part; visible form. — **Ex'ter-nal'i-ty** (ĕks'tĕr-năl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Ex-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-tinct' (-tĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *extinguere, -tinctum.* See EXTINGUISH.] 1. Extinguished; quenched. 2. Without a survivor; without force; dead. — **Ex-tinc'tion**, *n.*

Ex-tin'guish (-tĭŋ'gwĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *extinguere;* *ex* + *stinguere* to quench.] 1. To quench; to put out (fire); to stifle; to destroy. 2. To obscure; to eclipse. — **Ex-tin'guish-a-ble**, *a.*

Ex-tin'guish-er, *n.* One that extinguishes; device for extinguishing a flame, as of a candle.

Ex-tin'guish-ment, *n.* 1. An extinguishing or quenching; extinction; nullification. 2. Annihilation of a right or obligation.

Ex'tir-pate (ĕks'tĕr-pāt *or* ĕks-tĕr'pāt), *v. t.* [L. *extirpare, -patum; ex* + *stirps* stock, root.] To pluck up by the stem; to root out. — **Ex-tir'pa-ble** (-tĕr'pă-b'l), *a.* — **Ex'tir-pa'tion**, *n.* — **Ex'tir-pa'tor** (ĕks'tĕr-pā'tŏr *or* ĕks-tĕr'pā-tĕr), *n.*

Extinguisher.

Syn. — To eradicate; exterminate; annihilate.

Ex-tol' (-tōl'), *v. t.* [L. *extollere; ex* + *tollere* to lift, raise.] To elevate by praise; to eulogize; to magnify.

Syn. — To applaud; laud; glorify. See PRAISE.

Ex-tort' (-tôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *extorquere, -tortum; ex* + *torquere* to twist.] To wrest from an unwilling person; to wrench away (from); to exact. — **Ex-tort'er**, *n.*

Ex-tor'tion (-tôr'shŭn), *n.* 1. An extorting; undue exaction; overcharge. 2. That which is extorted. — **Ex-tor'tion-a-ry, Ex-tor'tion-ate** (-ăt), *a.* — **Ex-tor'tion-er**, *n.*

Syn. — Oppression; rapacity; exaction; overcharge.

Ex'tra (ĕks'trȧ), *a.* Beyond what is due, usual, or necessary; additional; extraordinarily good; superior. — *n.* Something beyond what is due or customary.

Ex-tract' (ĕks-trăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *extrahere, -tractum; ex* + *trahere* to draw.] 1. To draw out or forth. 2. To withdraw by mechanical or chemical process. 3. To choose out; to quote (a passage from a book, etc.).

Ex'tract' (ĕks'trăkt), *n.* 1. Anything extracted or drawn out. 2. A citation; quotation. 3. A decoction, solution, or infusion which draws out from any substance its essential virtue; essence; a substance so extracted.

Ex-tract'a-ble, Ex-tract'i-ble, } *a.* Capable of being extracted.

Ex-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* 1. An extracting, or drawing out. 2. Derivation from a stock or family; lineage; descent; birth. 3. Extract; essence.

Ex-tract'ive (-trăkt'ĭv), *a.* 1. Capable of being extracted. 2. Tending to draw out. — *n.* 1. An extract. 2. Any chemical substance obtained by extraction.

Ex-tract'or (-ŏr), *n.* One that extracts.

Ex'tra-dite (ĕks'trȧ-dīt), *v. t.* To deliver up (a fugitive from justice) to another government. — **Ex'tra-di'ta-ble**, *a.* — **Ex-tra-di'tion**, *n.*

Ex'tra-ju-di'cial (-jū-dĭsh'ăl), *a.* Out of the authority of a court or judge; beyond jurisdiction.

Ex'tra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* [L. *extra* + *mundus* world.] Beyond the material world.

Ex-tra'ne-ous (-trā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *extraneus*, fr. *extra.*] Not belonging to a thing; not essential or intrinsic; foreign. — **Ex-tra'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-traor'di-na-ry (-trôr'dĭ-nĕ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *extraordinarius; extra* + *ordinarius.* See ORDINARY.] 1. Beyond the common order or method; not usual. 2. Exceeding the common measure or condition; rare; wonderful. 3. Employed upon a special service. — *n.* That which is extraordinary. — **Ex-traor'di-na-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-trav'a-gance (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-gans), **Ex-trav'a-gan-cy**, *n.* [F. See EXTRAVAGANT.] 1. A wandering beyond proper limits or from the usual course. 2. A being extravagant or prodigal; undue expenditure of money.

Syn. — Wildness; irregularity; excess; prodigality; profusion; waste; lavishness; recklessness.

Ex-trav'a-gant, *a.* [F., fr. L. *extra* + *vagans, -gantis*, p. pr. of *vagari* to wander.] 1. Exceeding due bounds; wild; unrestrained. 2. Profuse in expenditure; prodigal. — **Ex-trav'a-gant-ly** (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-gant-lȳ), *adv.*

Ex-trav'a-gan'za (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-găn'zȧ), *n.* [It. *stravaganza.*] 1. A wildly irregular composition; musical caricature. 2. Extravagant flight of sentiment or language.

Ex-trav'a-sate (-sāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *extra-* + L. *vas* vessel.] To force or let (blood) out of the proper vessels. — **Ex-trav'a-sa'tion**, *n.*

Ex-treme' (-trēm'), *a.* [L. *extremus*, superl. of *exter, exterus*, outward. See EXTERIOR.] 1. At the utmost point, edge, or border; outermost; utmost; most remote. 2. Last; conclusive; — said of time. 3. The best or worst; most urgent; highest; excessive; most violent. 4. Radical; ultra. — *n.* 1. Utmost point or verge; extremity. 2. Utmost limit supposable or tolerable; furthest degree; — in *pl.*, things at an extreme distance from each other, most widely different states, etc. 3. Extreme state or condition; calamity, distress, etc. 4. Either of the extreme terms of a syllogism, the middle term being interposed between them. 5. The first or last term of a mathematical proportion or series.

Ex-treme'ly, *adv.* In an extreme manner or state; in the utmost degree; to the utmost point.

Ex-trem'ist (-trēm'ĭst), *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or opinions.

Ex-trem'i-ty (-trĕm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* 1. The extreme part; remotest point. 2. One of the locomotive appendages of an animal, limb; leg or arm of man. 3. The utmost point; highest degree; most intense form. 4. Highest degree of inconvenience, pain, or suffering; greatest peril; extreme need; necessity.

Syn. — Verge; border; extreme; end; termination.

Ex'tri-cate (ĕks'trĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *extricare, -catum; ex* + *tricae* impediments.] 1. To free (from difficulties); to disentangle. 2. To cause (heat, moisture, etc.) to be emitted. — **Ex'tri-ca-ble**, *a.* — **Ex'tri-ca'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To disentangle; disembarrass; disengage; relieve; evolve; set free; liberate.

Ex-trin'sic (-trĭn'sĭk), **Ex-trin'sic-al**, *a.* [L. *extrinsecus; exter* on the outside + *secus* otherwise, beside.] 1. Not contained in or belonging to a body; external; unessential. 2. Attached partly to an organ or limb and partly to some other part; — said of certain muscles. Opp. to *intrinsic.* — **Ex-trin'sic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-trude' (-trūd'), *v. t.* [L. *extrudere, -trusum; ex* + *trudere* to thrust.] To thrust, force, press, or push out; to expel. — **Ex-tru'sion** (-shŭn), *n.*

Ex-u'ber-ant (-ū'bẽr-ant), *a.* [L. *exuberans, -rantis*, p. pr. of *exuberare* to be abundant; *ex* + *uber* fertile.] Abundant or superabundant; plenteous; excessive in production. — **Ex-u'ber-ant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-u'ber-ance, Ex-u'ber-an-cy**, *n.*

Syn. — Abundance; excess; plenty; profusion; overflow; overgrowth; rankness. See ABUNDANCE.

Ex-ude' (ĕks-ūd' *or* ĕgz-ūd'), *v. t.* [L. *exudare, -datum*, to sweat out; *ex* + *sudare* to sweat.] To discharge (liquid matter through pores or incisions); to give out. — *v. i.* To flow through pores, or by natural discharge. — **Ex'u-da'tion** (-ū-dā'shŭn), *n.*

Ex-ult' (ĕgz-ŭlt'), *v. i.* [L. *exultare, -tatum; ex* + *salire* to spring.] To be in high spirits; to triumph. — **Ex-ult'ant**, *a.* — **Ex'ul-ta'tion**, *n.*

Ex-ult'ing, *a.* Rejoicing triumphantly or exceedingly; exultant. — **Ex-ult'ing-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Ex-u'vi-æ** (ĕgz-ū'vĭ-ē *or* ĕks-), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *exuere* to draw out, pull off.] 1. Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals, — as skins of snakes, shells of lobsters, etc. 2. Fossil shells and other animal remains found in the earth's strata. — **Ex-u'vi-al**, *a.*

Ey'as (ī'ăs), *n.* [F. *niais* fresh from the nest, fr. L. *nidus* nest. E. *an eyas* = *a nias.*] A nestling, or unfledged bird.

Eye (ī), *n.* [Prob. fr. *nye, an eye* being for *a nye.*] A brood (of pheasants, etc.).

Eye (ī), *n.* [AS. *ége*; akin to D. *oog*, G. *auge*, L. *oculus*, Gr. ὄκκος eye, ὄσσε the two eyes.] **1.** The organ of sight or vision. **2.** Power of seeing; range of vision; judgment. **3.** Sight; view; opinion. **4.** Observation; notice; regard. **5.** Anything resembling the organ of sight, in form, position, or appearance; spot on a peacock's feather; sprout of a tuber; center of a target; hook on a dress; hole through the head of a needle, etc. — *v. t.* To fix the eye on; to observe narrowly.

Horizontal section of Right Human Eyeball, from above. Somewhat enlarged. *a* Conjunctiva (exterior mucous membrane); *c* Cornea; *d* Sclerotic; *e* Choroid; *f* Ciliary Muscle; *g* Ciliary Process; *h* Iris; *i* Suspensory Ligament; *k* Posterior Aqueous Chamber between *h* and *i*; *l* Anterior Aqueous Chamber; *m* Crystalline Lens; *n* Vitreous Humor; *o* Retina; *p* Yellow spot; *q* Blind spot; *r* Artery of Retina in Optic Nerve.

Eye'ball' (ī'bâl'), *n.* Ball or globe of the eye.

Eye'brow' (ī'brou'), *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye.

Eye'glass' (ī'glăs'), *n.* **1.** A lens of glass to assist the sight. **2.** Eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, etc. **3.** A glass eyecup for applying liquid remedies to the eye.

Eye'hole' (ī'hōl'), *n.* A circular opening to receive a hook, cord, ring, or rope; eyelet.

Eye'lash' (ī'lăsh'), *n.* **1.** Fringe of hair edging the eyelid. **2.** A hair of the fringe on the edge of the eyelid.

Eye'less (ī'lĕs), *a.* Without eyes; blind.

Eye'let (ī'lĕt), *n.* [F. *œillet*, dim. of *œil* eye, fr. L. *oculus*.] A small hole to receive a cord or fastener.

Eye'lid' (ī'lĭd'), *n.* Cover of the eye.

Eye'piece' (ī'pēs'), *n.* Lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye end of an optical instrument.

Eye'serv'ant (ī'sĕrv'ant), *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched. — **Eye'serv'ice**, *n.*

Eye'sight' (ī'sīt'), *n.* Sight of the eye; sense of seeing; view. [or sight; a blemish.

Eye'sore' (ī'sōr'), *n.* Something offensive to the eye

Eye'stone' (ī'stōn'), *n.* A small, lenticular, calcareous body used to remove a foreign substance from the eye.

Eye'tooth' (ī'tōōth'), *n.* A canine tooth of the upper jaw next to the grinders.

Eye'wa'ter (ī'wȧ'tẽr), *n.* Wash or lotion for the eyes.

Eye'wit'ness (ī'wĭt'nĕs), *n.* One who sees a thing done.

Eyre (ãr), *n.* [OF. *erre* journey, fr. L. *iter*, *itineris*, a going, way, fr. root of *ire* to go.] A journey of certain English judges called *justices in eyre*, who rode the circuit, holding court in the different counties.

Ey'rie (ãr'ȳ *or* ẽr'ȳ), *n.* [See AERIE.] Nest of a **Ey'ry** bird that builds in a lofty place; aerie.

F.

Fa (fä), *n.* [It.] A syllable indicating the 4th tone of the diatonic scale in solmization.

Fa'ble (fā'b'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fabula*, fr. *fari* to say.] **1.** A fictitous story enforcing some useful truth. **2.** Plot of a poem. **3.** Fiction; falsehood. — *v. i. & t.* To compose (fiction); to say (what is not true). — **Fa'bler**, *n.*

Fab'ric (făb'rĭk), *n.* [L. *fabrica* fabric, workshop.] **1.** Structure of anything; workmanship; texture. **2.** (*a*) Framework. (*b*) Cloth woven or knit from fibers.

Fab'ri-cate (-rĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *fabricari*, *-catus*.] **1.** To construct; to build. **2.** To produce. **3.** To invent and form; to devise falsely. — **Fab'ri-ca'tor**, *n.* [L.]

Fab'ri-ca'tion, *n.* **1.** A fabricating or constructing; manufacture. **2.** A falsehood. [**Fab'u-list**, *n.*

Fab'u-lize (-ū-līz), *v. i.* To invent or relate fables. —

Fab'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* **1.** Feigned, as a story or fable; fictitious. **2.** Very great. — **Fab'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Fa'çade'** (fȧ'sȧd'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *facciata*, fr. *faccia* face, L. *facies*.] Front of a building.

Face (fās), *n.* [F., fr. L. *facies* form, face, *facere* to make.] **1.** Exterior form or appearance; surface seen. **2.** That part of a body presented toward a certain direction; bounding plane of a solid. **3.** Principal flat surface. **4.** Outside appearance; surface show; look. **5.** That part of the head containing the eyes, nose, and mouth; visage; countenance. **6.** Cast of features; expression; look; air. **7.** Boldness; effrontery. **8.** Amount expressed on a bill, note, bond, etc., without addition for interest or reduction for discount. — *v. t.* **1.** To confront; to encounter. **2.** To bully. **3.** To stand with the face toward; to front upon. **4.** To cover in front, for ornament, protection, etc. **5.** To line (a coat, dress, etc.) near the edge. **6.** To make the surface of (anything) smooth. — *v. i.* **1.** To turn the face. **2.** To present a front.

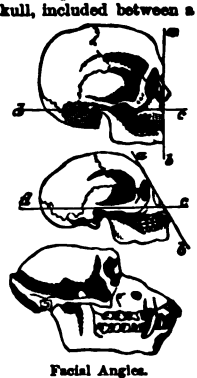
Fac'et (fās'ĕt), *n.* [F. *facette*, dim. of *face*.] **1.** A little face; small, plane surface. [Written also *facette*.] **2.** One of the small eyes forming the compound eyes of insects and crustaceans. — *v. t.* To cut facets upon.

‖ **Fa-ce'ti-æ** (fȧ-sē'shĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *facetus* fine, facetious.] Witty writings or sayings; witticisms.

Fa-ce'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Given to wit and good humor; jocular. **2.** Exciting laughter. [the face.

Fa'cial (fā'shal), *a.* [LL. *facialis*.] Pertaining to

Facial angle, the angle, in a skull, included between a straight line (*ab*, in the illustrations), from the most prominent part of the forehead to the front edge of the upper jaw bone, and another (*cd*) from this point to the center of the external auditory opening.



Facial Angles.
1, 2 Types of Human Skulls; 3 Skull of Monkey.

Fac'ile (fă'sĭl), *a.* [L. *facilis* easy, fr. *facere* to do.] **1.** Easy to be done; not difficult. **2.** Easy to be mastered. **3.** Easy of access; mild. **4.** Easily persuaded to good or bad; pliant; flexible. **5.** Ready; quick; expert.

Fa-cil'i-tate (fȧ-sĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To make easy. — **Fa-cil'i-ta'tion**, *n.*

Fa-cil'i-ty, *n.* [L. *facilitas*.] **1.** Freedom from difficulty; ease. **2.** Readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity. **3.** Easiness to be persuaded; pliancy. **4.** Easiness of access; affability. **5.** Advantage; aid.

Syn. — FACILITY; EXPERTNESS. READINESS; ease; dexterity; complaisance; condescension; affability. — *Facility* supposes power of dispatching a task with ease. *Expertness* is facility acquired by long practice. *Readiness* marks the promptitude with which anything is done.

Fa'cing (fā'sĭng), *n.* **1.** A covering in front; exterior sheathing. **2.** A lining near the edge of a garment.

3. (*a*) *pl.* Collar and cuffs of a military coat. (*b*) Movement of soldiers by turning on their heels.

Fac-sim'i-le (făk-sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.* [L. *fac simile* make like.] An exact copy. — *v. t.* To make a facsimile of.

Fact (făkt), *n.* [L. *factum*, fr. *facere* to make.] 1. An effect produced; thing done; act; event. 2. Reality; truth. 3. Thing supposed or asserted to be done.

Syn. — Act; deed; event; incident; occurrence.

Fac'tion (făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *factio.*] 1. A political party opposing the government; clique acting for their own interests. 2. Tumult; discord. — **Fac'tion-ist**, *n.*

Syn. — Combination; clique; junto. See CABAL.

Fac'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Given to faction; seditious.

Fac-ti'tious (-tĭ'shŭs), *a.* [L. *factitius*, fr. *facere* to make.] Made by art; artificial; sham.

Syn. — FACTITIOUS; UNNATURAL. — A thing is *unnatural* when it departs from its simple state; it is *factitious* when it is wrought out by labor and effort.

Fac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., a doer. See FACT.] 1. One who transacts business for another; agent; commission merchant or consignee. 2. One of the mathematical quantities which, multiplied together, form a product. 3. One of the elements contributing to produce a result. — *v. t.* To resolve (a quantity) into its factors.

Fac'tor-age (-ĕj), *n.* Commission allowed to a factor.

Fac'to-ry (-tŏ-rў), *n.* 1. Place where factors transact business for their employers. 2. Body of factors. 3. Building for manufacture of goods; a manufactory.

Fac-to'tum (-tō'tŭm), *n.* [L., do everything; *facere* to do + *totus* all.] One employed to do all kinds of work.

Fac'ul-ty (făk'ŭl-tў), *n.* [F. *faculté*, L. *facultas*, fr. *facilis* easy, fr. *facere.*] 1. Ability to perform; mental capacity; intellectual gift. 2. Special mental endowment. 3. Privilege to do a particular thing; license. 4. A body of men to whom a privilege is granted; members of a profession. 5. Body of persons conducting a university.

Syn. — Talent; gift; endowment; dexterity; knack.

Fad (făd), *n.* A hobby; freak; whim.

Fad'dle (făd'd'l), *v. i.* To trifle; to toy.

Fade (fād), *v. i.* [OE. *faden*, *vaden.*] 1. To lose strength; to decay; to wither. 2. To lose freshness. 3. To disappear gradually; to vanish. — **Fade'less**, *a.*

Fadge (făj), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *fēgan* to join.] To suit.

Fæ'cal (fē'kăl), *a.* Fecal.

‖ **Fæ'ces** (-sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *faex*, pl. *faeces*, dregs.] Excrement; settlings; sediment. [Written also *feces.*]

‖ **Fæc'u-la** (fĕk'ū-lă), *n.* [L.] Fecula.

Fa'ër-y (fā'ẽr-ў), *n.* & *a.* Fairy. [*Archaic*]

Fag (făg), *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. LG. *fakk* wearied, *vaak* alumber; or perh. same as E. *flag* to droop.] 1. To weary; to tire. 2. To work hard; to drudge. — *n.* One who performs menial services for another.

Fag'-end' (-ĕnd'), *n.* Refuse of anything.

Fag'ot (-ŭt), *n.* [F., prob. aug. of L. *fax*, *facis*, torch.] A bundle of sticks, or of pieces of wrought iron to be worked into shape. — *v. t.* To bind together.

Fah'ren-heit (fă'ren-hīt), *a.* [G.] Conforming to the scale used by Gabriel Daniel *Fahrenheit* in graduating his thermometer. — *n.* The Fahrenheit thermometer or scale, so graduated that the freezing point of water is at 32° above 0° and the boiling point at 212° above.

‖ **Fa'i-ence'** (fā'ĭ-ĕns'), *n.* [F., fr. *Faenza*, in Italy.] Glazed earthenware, decorated in color.

Fail (fāl), *v. i.* [F. *faillir*, fr. L. *fallere*, *falsum*, to deceive.] 1. To be wanting or deficient. 2. To come short; to lack. 3. To fail away; to decay; to sink. 4. To deteriorate; to weaken. 5. To miss; not to fulfill expectation. 6. To be frustrated. 7. To err; to be mistaken. 8. To become unable to meet one's engagements or pay one's debts. — *v. t.* To be insufficient for; to disappoint. — *n.* Miscarriage; failure; fault.

Fail'ing, *n.* 1. A falling short; failure; deficiency; weakness; lapse; infirmity. 2. A becoming bankrupt.

Syn. — See FAULT.

Fail'ure (fāl'ūr; 40), *n.* 1. Cessation of supply; defect; a failing; deficiency. 2. Omission. 3. Want of success. 4. Decay; deterioration. 5. Bankruptcy.

Fain (fān), *a.* [AS. *fægen*; akin to *fægnian* to rejoice.] 1. Well-pleased; glad; apt. 2. Satisfied; constrained. — *adv.* With joy; gladly; — with *would.*

Faint (fānt), *a.* [F. *feint*, p. p. of *feindre* to feign, hesitate.] 1. Lacking strength; inclined to swoon. 2. Wanting in courage, spirit, or energy; timorous; cowardly. 3. Lacking distinctness; weak. 4. Performed feebly; slight. — *n.* A swoon. — *v. i.* 1. To become weak or grow feeble; to swoon. 2. To lose courage or spirit; to become depressed. 3. To decay; to vanish. — **Faint'ish**, *a.* — **Faint'ly**, *adv.* — **Faint'ness**, *n.*

Fair (fâr), *a.* [AS. *fæger.*] 1. Free from spots or imperfection; clean; pure. 2. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful. 3. Without a dark hue; light; clear. 4. Not overcast; cloudless; pleasant; — said of the sky, weather, wind, etc. 5. Free from hindrances; open; direct; — said of a road, passage, etc. 6. Characterized by honesty, impartiality, or candor; just. 7. Pleasing; favorable; — said of words, promises, etc. 8. Distinct; legible (handwriting). 9. Free from any marked characteristic; average; middling. — *adv.* Clearly; openly; honestly; agreeably. — *n.* 1. A fair woman; sweetheart. 2. Good fortune; good luck.

Syn. — Open; frank; clear; impartial. See CANDID.

Fair, *n.* [OE. & OF. *feire*, fr. L. *feriae*, pl., holidays.] 1. A gathering of buyers and sellers. 2. A festival, and sale of fancy articles, etc. 3. A competitive exhibition of wares, farm products, etc.

Fair'ly, *adv.* 1. In a fair manner; plainly; fully; frankly. 2. Favorably; commodiously. 3. Honestly; properly. [honesty; candor.

Fair'ness, *n.* The being fair, or free from stains;

Fair'y (fâr'ў), *n.*; *pl.* FAIRIES (-ĭz). [OE. & OF. *faerie* enchantment, fr. *faer* to charm, fr. LL. *Fata* one of the goddesses of fate.] An imaginary supernatural being supposed to assume human form and to meddle in human affairs; a fay. — *a.* Pertaining to fairies.

Faith (fāth), *n.* [OF. *feid*, *feit* *foi*, F. *foi*, fr. L. *fides.*] 1. Belief; reliance on testimony. 2. Earnest belief in important moral truth. 3. Belief in the Scriptures, and in the person and work of Christ. 4. That which is believed in science, politics, religion, etc. 5. Fidelity to one's promises; loyalty. 6. Word or honor pledged; promise. — *interj.* By my faith; in truth; verily.

Faith'ful (fāth'fŭl), *a.* 1. Full of faith; disposed to believe, esp. in God's promises. 2. Firm in adherence to engagements. 3. True; loyal. 4. Worthy of confidence; accurate. — **Faith'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Faith'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Trusty; honest; upright; sincere; trustworthy.

Faith'less, *a.* 1. Not believing. 2. Not believing in God or the Christian religion. 3. Not observant of promises or duty. 4. Serving to deceive; delusive.

Fake (fāk), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *faik* fold, stratum of stone, AS. *fæc* interval.] Winding of a cable; coil. — *v. t.* To coil (a rope, etc.), by winding alternately in opposite directions, to prevent twisting when running out.

Fake, *v. t.* [Cf. Gael. *faigh* to get, acquire, reach.] To cheat; to swindle. — *n.* A trick; a swindle. [*Slang*]

Fa'kir (fă'kẽr *or* fă-kēr'), *n.* [Ar. *faqīr* poor.] Oriental monk; beggar. [Written also *faquir* and *fakeer.*]

Fal'cate (făl'kāt), **Fal'ca-ted** (-kā-tĕd), } *a.* [L. *falcatus*, fr. *falx*, *falcis*, } scythe.] Hooked like a sickle.

Fal'chion (făl'chŭn), *n.* [OE. & OF. *fauchon*, LL. *falcio*, fr. L. *falx*, *falcis.*] A broad, curved sword.

Fal'con (fă'k'n), *n.* [OE. & OF. *faucon.*] One of a family of raptorial birds, sometimes trained to pursue other birds or game. [who hunts with hawks.

Fal'con-er, *n.* One who breeds or trains hawks; one

Fal'con-ry (-rў), *n.* 1. The training falcons or hawks to pursue game. 2. The taking game by means of hawks.

Fall (fâl), *v. i.* [*imp.* FELL (fĕl); *p. p.* FALLEN (fâl'n);

p. pr. & vb. n. FALLING.] [AS. *feallan;* akin to L. *fallere* to deceive.] **1.** To descend; to drop; to sink. **2.** To cease to be erect; to become prostrate. **3.** To find an outlet; to discharge its waters; to empty (*into*). **4.** To die by violence, as in battle. **5.** To lose strength; to subside. **6.** To decline in power, importance, rank, weight, value, price, etc. **7.** To be overthrown or destroyed. **8.** To sink into vice, error, or sin. **9.** To become embarrassed. **10.** To sink; to become feeble or faint. **11.** To become (asleep, in a passion, in love, etc.). **12.** To happen; to befall. **13.** To come; to occur. **14.** To begin hastily or vehemently; to hurry. **15.** To pass by chance, lot, inheritance, etc. **16.** To be uttered carelessly. — *n.* **1.** A falling; a dropping by force of gravity; descent. **2.** Death; overthrow. **3.** Downfall; ruin. **4.** Surrender of a besieged place. **5.** Diminution in price or value; depreciation. **6.** A sinking of tone; cadence. **7.** Declivity; slope. **8.** Descent of water; cascade; cataract; — usually in *pl.* **9.** Discharge of water into the ocean, lake, or pond. **10.** Extent of descent; distance anything falls. **11.** Season when leaves fall from trees; autumn. **12.** That which falls; a falling (of rain, snow, etc.). **13.** A felling or cutting down. **14.** Lapse from innocence; act of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit; apostasy of the rebellious angels. **15.** That part of a tackle to which power is applied in hoisting.

Fal'la-cy (făl'lȧ-sȳ), *n.* [L. *fallacia*, fr. *fallax* deceitful.] **1.** Deceptive appearance. **2.** Sophism. — **Fal-la'cious** (fȧl-lā'shŭs), *a.* — **Fal-la'cious-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — FALLACY; SOPHISTRY; deception; deceit; mistake. — A *fallacy* is an argument which professes to be decisive, but is not; *sophistry* is false reasoning, so specious that it is difficult to expose its *fallacy*.

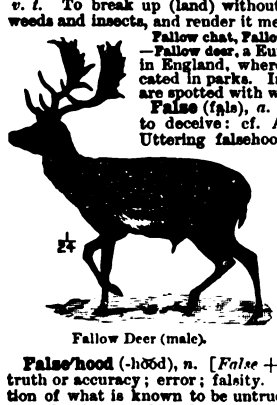
Fall'en (fȧl''n), *a.* Dropped; prostrate; degraded; ruined; decreased; dead.

Fal'li-ble (făl'lĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *fallibilis*, fr. L. *fallere*.] Liable to fail, mistake, or err; liable to deceive or to be deceived. — **Fal'li-bly**, *adv.* — **Fal'li-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Fall'ing (fȧl'ĭng), *a.* & *n.* from FALL, *v. i.*

Falling sickness, epilepsy. — Falling star, a meteorite.

Fal'low (făl'lō), *a.* [AS. *fealu*, *fealo*, pale yellow or red.] **1.** Pale red or yellow. **2.** Left untilled after plowing; uncultivated. — *n.* **1.** Land left untilled. **2.** The plowing of land, without sowing it for a season. — *v. t.* To break up (land) without seeding, to destroy weeds and insects, and render it mellow.



Fallow Deer (male).

Fallow chat, Fallow finch, the wheatear. — Fallow deer, a European deer, common in England, where it is often domesticated in parks. In summer both sexes are spotted with white.

False (fȧls), *a.* [L. *fallere*, *falsum*, to deceive: cf. AS. *fals* fraud.] **1.** Uttering falsehood; given to deceit; dishonest. **2.** Not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious. **3.** Not true; fitted to deceive or disappoint. **4.** Not genuine or real; designed to deceive; counterfeit. **5.** Not well founded; erroneous. **6.** Not in tune. — *adv.* Not truly. — **False'ly**, *adv.*

False'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [*False* + *-hood.*] **1.** Want of truth or accuracy; error; falsity. **2.** Deliberate assertion of what is known to be untrue; a lie. **3.** Treachery; deceit; perfidy. **4.** A counterfeit; imposture.

Syn. — Lie; untruth; fabrication. See FALSITY.

Fal-set'to (fȧl-sĕt'tō), *n.* [It.; dim. fr. L. *falsus.*] A false or artificial voice; male counter tenor or alto.

Fal'si-fy (-sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *falsus* + *-fy.*] **1.** To represent falsely. **2.** To counterfeit; to forge. **3.** To prove to be false or untrustworthy; to disprove; to nullify. **4.** To violate; to break by falsehood. **5.** To tamper with (a record). — *v. i.* To lie. — **Fal'si-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* — **Fal'si-fi'er**, *n.*

Fal'si-ty (fȧl'sĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *falsitas.*] **1.** The being false; contrariety to truth. **2.** A falsehood; lie.

Syn. — FALSITY; FALSEHOOD; LIE; deceit. — *Falsity* denotes the being false. A *falsehood* is a false declaration designedly made. A *lie* is a gross falsehood.

Fal'ter (-tẽr), *v. i.* [OE. *falteren*, *faltren*, prob. fr. *fault.*] **1.** To hesitate; to speak weakly. **2.** To totter; to be unsteady. — *n.* Hesitation; feebleness.

Fame (fām), *n.* [L. *fama*, fr. *fari* to speak.] **1.** Public report. **2.** Opinion generally diffused; celebrity. — *v. t.* **1.** To report widely. **2.** To make renowned.

Syn. — Notoriety; celebrity; renown; reputation.

Fa-mil'iar (fȧ-mĭl'yẽr), *a.* [OE. & F. *familier*, fr. L. *familiaris*, fr. *familia* family.] **1.** Pertaining to a family; domestic. **2.** Closely acquainted or intimate; well versed in (a subject of study). **3.** Like an intimate friend; not formal. **4.** Well known; frequent. **5.** Improperly intimate. — *n.* **1.** A companion. **2.** An attendant demon.

Fa-mil'iar'i-ty (fȧ-mĭl'yăr'ĭ-tȳ *or* -ĭ-ăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being familiar. **2.** Anything said or done without constraint; esp., in *pl.*, such actions and words as propriety and courtesy do not warrant; liberties.

Syn. — Affability; intimacy. See ACQUAINTANCE.

Fa-mil'iar-ize (-yẽr-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To make familiar; to habituate. **2.** To make skilled by practice or study.

Fa-mil'iar-ly, *adv.* In a familiar manner.

Fam'i-ly (făm'ĭ-lȳ), *n.* [L. *familia*, fr. *famulus* servant.] **1.** The collective body of persons living in one house, and under one head. **2.** Those descended from one common progenitor; a tribe, clan, or race; kindred; house. **3.** Genealogy; line of ancestors; lineage. **4.** Honorable descent. **5.** A group of kindred individuals.

Fam'ine (-ĭn), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *fames* hunger.] General scarcity of food; dearth; destitution.

Fam'ish (-ĭsh), *v. t.* [OE. *famen*; cf. OF. *afamer*, L. *fames.*] To starve, kill, or distress with hunger or by deprivation of anything necessary. — *v. i.* **1.** To die of hunger; to starve. **2.** To suffer extreme hunger or privation. — **Fam'ish-ment**, *n.*

Fa'mous (fā'mŭs), *a.* [L. *famosus*, fr. *fama* fame.] Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned.

Syn. — FAMOUS; RENOWNED; ILLUSTRIOUS; noted; remarkable; signal; conspicuous; celebrated; eminent. — *Famous* is applied to a person or thing widely spoken of as extraordinary; *renowned* is applied to those constantly named with honor; *illustrious*, to those noted for splendid deeds or virtues. See DISTINGUISHED.

Fa'mous-ly (fā'mŭs-lȳ), *adv.* Greatly; splendidly.

Fan (făn), *n.* [AS. *fann*, fr. L. *vannus*, F. *van.*] An instrument for producing currents of air. — *v. t.* **1.** To blow with a fan; to cool; to stimulate. **2.** To winnow.

Fa-nat'ic (fȧ-năt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fanaticus* inspired by divinity, frantic, fr. *fanum* fane.] Excessively enthusiastic, esp. on religious subjects. — *n.* One affected by excessive enthusiasm. — **Fa-nat'ic-al**, *a.* — **Fa-nat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Fa-nat'i-cal-ness**, **Fa-nat'i-cism**, *n.*

Syn. — See SUPERSTITION.

Fan'ci-er (făn'sĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One governed by fancy. **2.** One who has a special interest in a particular class of objects; one who breeds birds, animals, etc.

Fan'ci-ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of fancy; whimsical. **2.** Not consistent with facts or reason. **3.** Curiously constructed. — **Fan'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Fan'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — FANCIFUL; FANTASTICAL; VISIONARY; imaginative; ideal; capricious; chimerical; whimsical; wild. — We call that *fanciful* which is irregular in taste and judgment; *fantastical* when it is extravagant as well as irregular; *visionary* when it is wholly unfounded in the nature of things.

Fan'cy (-sȳ), *n.* [Contr. fr. *fantasy*, OF. *fantasie*, L. *phantasia*, fr. Gr. *φαντασία* imagination.] **1.** Faculty

by which the mind forms an image of anything perceived before; power of modifying such objects into new images. **2.** Conception; idea; conceit. **3.** Notion formed without much reflection; caprice; whim. **4.** Inclination; object of liking. — *v. t.* To believe something without proof. — *v. t.* **1.** To imagine. **2.** To like. **3.** To believe on slight evidence; to imagine (something unreal). — *a.* **1.** Adapted to please the taste. **2.** Extravagant.

Syn. — Conceit; taste; whim. See IMAGINATION.

Fan-dan'go (făn-dăn'gō), *n.* [Sp.] A lively dance of Spain and Spaniah America; tune to which it is danced.

Fane (fān), *n.* [L. *fanum*, fr. *farī* to speak.] Temple; place consecrated to religion; church. [*Poet.*]

‖ **Fan'fa-ron** (făn'fȧ-rŏn; *F.* fän'fȧ'rôN'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *fanfarron*.] A bully; swaggerer.

Fan-far'on-ade' (făn-fär'ŏn-ād'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *fanfarronada*.] A swaggering; ostentation; bluster.

Fang (făng), *v. t.* [AS. *fōn*.] To enable to catch or tear; to furnish with fangs. — *n.* **1.** An animal's tusk, for holding and seizing its prey; a long pointed tooth; one of the long, hollow or grooved, and usually erectile, venomous teeth of serpents; one of the falcers of a spider. **2.** Anything by which hold is taken. **3.** Root of a tooth.

Fangs and part of head of Rattlesnake. *f* Fangs; *s* Poison sac; *d* Its Duct: *m m'* Muscles.

Fan-ta'si-a (făn-tȧ'zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [It.] A continuous musical composition, not governed by ordinary rules.

Fan'tasm (făn'tăz'm), *n.* Phantasm.

Fan-tas'tic (-tăs'tĭk), *a.* [F. *fantastique*, fr. Gr. *φανταστικός*, fr. *φανταζειν* to make visible. See FANCY.] **1.** Existing only in imagination; fanciful; chimerical. **2.** Like a phantom; unreal. **3.** Whimsical; grotesque. — **Fan-tas'tic-al**, *a.* — **Fan-tas'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Fan-tas'ti-cal'i-ty**, **Fan-tas'tic-al-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Capricious; whimsical; queer. See FANCIFUL.

Fan'ta-sy (făn'tȧ-sy), *n.* Fancy; vagary; caprice.

Fan'tom (făn'tĭm), *n.* Phantom.

Fa-quir' (fȧ-kēr'), *n.* Fakir.

Far (fär), *n.* [See FARROW.] Young pig; litter of pigs.

Far, *a.* [FARTHER (fär'thĕr) and FARTHEST (-thĕst), used as *compar.* and *superl.* of *far*, being corruptions fr. confusion with *further* and *furthest*.] [OE. & AS. *feor*.] **1.** Distant in any direction; remote. **2.** Contrary to design or wishes. **3.** Remote in affection or obedience; at enmity with. **4.** Widely different in nature or character. **5.** The more distant of two; as, the *far* side (called also *off side*) of a horse, that is, the one opposite to the rider when he mounts. — *adv.* **1.** To a great extent of space or time; widely; remotely. **2.** In great part. **3.** Very much; deeply; greatly.

Far'ad (făr'ăd), *n.* [Fr. Michael *Faraday*, English electrician.] Standard unit of electrical capacity; amount of electricity which, with an electro-motive force of one volt, will pass through one ohm in one second.

Far-ad'ic (făr-ăd'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Michael *Faraday*; — applied esp. to induced currents of electricity.

Far'a-dism (făr'ȧ-dĭz'm), **Far'a-di-za'tion** (-dĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Medicinal treatment with faradic currents of electricity.

Farce (färs), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *farcire*, *farsum*, to stop up.] **1.** Stuffing used in dressing a fowl; forcemeat. **2.** A style of comedy, marked by ludicrous incidents. **3.** Empty show. — **Far'ci-cal** (fär'sĭ-kal), *a.* — **Far'ci-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Fare (fâr), *v. i.* [AS. *faran* to travel, fare; akin to D. *varen*, G. *fahren*, also to Gr. *πόρος* a way.] **1.** To go; to travel. **2.** To be in any state, good or bad. **3.** To be treated with bodily or social comforts; to live. **4.** To happen well, or ill; — used impersonally. — *n.* **1.** Price of passage or going; sum paid for conveying a person. **2.** Condition; fortune; cheer. **3.** Food; entertainment.

Fare'well' (fâr'wĕl'), *interj.* [*Fare* (you) + *well*.] Go well; adieu. — *n.* **1.** A good-by; adieu. **2.** A leave-taking. — *a.* Parting; final.

Far'fetched' (fär'fĕcht'), *a.* **1.** Brought from far. **2.** Studiously sought; forced; strained.

Fa-ri'na (fȧ-rī'nȧ *or* -rē'nȧ), *n.* [L. flour, fr. *far* grain, spelt; akin to E. *barley*.] Fine flour made from cereal grains or starch or fecula of vegetables, used in cookery.

Far'i-na'ceous (făr'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Consisting of meal and flour. **2.** Yielding farina. **3.** Mealy.

Farm (färm), *n.* [OE. *ferme* rent, lease, LL. *firma*, fr. L. *firmus* firm, fast.] **1.** Orig., the rent of land, paid by reserving part of its products. **2.** Land held under lease and by payment of rent, for cultivation. **3.** A tract of land devoted to agricultural purposes. **4.** A district of country leased (or farmed) out for collection of government revenues. — *v. t.* **1.** To lease or let for an equivalent. **2.** To give up to another (an estate, revenue, etc.) for a percentage of what it yields. **3.** To take at a certain rate. **4.** To devote (land) to agriculture; to cultivate (land); to till (a farm). — *v. i.* To engage in the business of tilling the soil. — **Farm'er**, *n.*

Farm'ing, *a.* Pertaining to agriculture; devoted to farming. — *n.* Business of cultivating land.

Far'o (fâr'ō), *n.* [Fr. the Egyptian king *Pharaoh*, formerly represented upon one of the cards.] A gambling game at cards, in which the players oppose the banker.

Far'-off' (fär'ôf'), *a.* Remote.

‖ **Far-ra'go** (fȧr-rā'gō), *n.* [L., mixed fodder for cattle.] A mass of materials confusedly mixed; mixture.

Far'ri-er (-rĭ-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *ferreor*, LL. *ferrator*, fr. *ferrare* to shoe a horse, *ferrum* horseshoe, fr. L. *ferrum* iron.] **1.** A shoer of horses. **2.** A veterinary surgeon.

Far'ri-er-y (-ẽ), *n.* **1.** Art of shoeing horses. **2.** Veterinary art. **3.** Place where a smith shoes horses.

Far'row (fär'rō), *n.* [AS. *fearh* little pig.] A litter of pigs. — *v. t. & i.* To bring forth (pigs).

Far'row, *a.* [Cf. Scot. *ferry cow*, cow not with calf, AS. *fearr* bull.] Not producing a calf in a given year.

Far'see'ing (fär'sē'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Able to see to a great distance; farsighted. **2.** Having foresight.

Far'sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Seeing to a great distance; of good judgment; sagacious. **2.** Hypermetropic.

Far'ther (fär'thẽr), *a., compar.* of FAR. [*superl.* FARTHEST (-thĕst).] [For *farrer*, OE. *ferrer*, compar. of *far*; confused with *further*.] **1.** More distant than something else. **2.** Tending to a greater distance; additional; further. — *adv.* **1.** At or to a greater distance. **2.** Moreover.

Far'ther-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Farthest.

Far'thest (-thĕst), *a., superl.* of FAR. Most distant. — *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. See FURTHEST.

Far'thing (-thĭng), *n.* [AS. *feorðung*, fr. *feorða* fourth, *feór*, *feówer*, four.] The fourth of a penny.

Far'thin-gale (-thĭn-gāl), *n.* [OE. *vardingale*, Sp. *verdugado*, named from its hoops, fr. *verdugo* shoot of a tree, fr. *verde* green, L. *viridis*.] A hoop skirt.

‖ **Fas'ces** (făs'sēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fascis* bundle; cf. Gr. *φάκελος*.] A bundle of rods, inclosing an ax with the blade projecting, borne before ancient Roman magistrates as a badge of authority.

Fasces.

Fas'ci-ate (făsh'ĭ-āt), **Fas'ci-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *fasciare*, *-atum*, to envelop with bands, fr. *fascia* band.] **1.** Bound with a fillet or bandage. **2.** Flattened by growth.

Fas'ci-cle (făs'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*. See FASCES.] A small bundle or compact cluster. — **Fas-cic'u-lar** (-sĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.*

Fas'ci-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *fascinare*, *-natum*.] **1.** To enchant. **2.** To allure. — **Fas'ci-na'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To charm; captivate; bewitch; attract.

Fas-cine' (-sēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fascina* bundle of sticks. See FASCES.] A cylindrical bundle of sticks, for raising batteries, strengthening ramparts, dams, etc.

Fash'ion (făsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *façon*, orig., a making, fr.

L. *factio*, fr. *facere* to make.] **1.** Make or form of anything; mode of structure; pattern; model; execution. **2.** Prevailing style, esp. of dress. **3.** Polite life; social position; good breeding. **4.** Conduct; custom. — *v. t.* **1.** To form; to mold. **2.** To fit; to adapt (*to*). — **Fash'ion-a-ble** (făsh'ŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* — **Fash'ion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Fast (făst), *v. i.* [AS. *fæstan*; akin to E. *fast* firm.] To abstain from food. — *n.* **1.** Abstinence from food, or certain kinds of food, as a spiritual discipline or in religious humiliation. **2.** A time of abstinence from food.

Fast day, a day appointed for fasting, humiliation, prayer, etc., as a means of invoking God's favor.

Fast, *a.* [OE., firm, strong, not loose, AS. *fæst.*] **1.** Firmly fixed; closely adhering; not easily moved. **2.** Firm against attack; strong. **3.** Firm in adherence; steadfast; faithful. **4.** Permanent; not liable to fade; lasting. **5.** Not easily broken; deep; sound. **6.** Moving rapidly; swift. **7.** Given to pleasure seeking; dissolute. — *adv.* **1.** Firmly; immovably. **2.** In a fast or rapid manner; swiftly; wildly. — *n.* That which fastens; mooring rope or chain; post to which hawsers are moored.

Fas'ten (făs'n), *v. t.* [AS. *fæstnian.*] **1.** To fix firmly; to secure, as by a knot, lock, etc. **2.** To attach firmly; to cause to cleave together. — *v. i.* To clinch; to cling. — **Fas'ten-er**, *n.* — **Fas'ten-ing**, *n.*

Syn. — To fix; cement; stick; link; affix; annex.

Fas-tid'i-ous (făs-tĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fastidiosus*, fr. *fastidium* aversion.] Difficult to please; squeamish. — **Fas-tid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Fas-tid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Fastidious; Squeamish; critical; overnice; difficult; punctilious. — We call a person *fastidious* when his taste or feelings are offended by trifling defects or errors; *squeamish* when he is excessively nice on minor points, or overscrupulous as to questions of duty.

Fast'ness, *n.* [AS. *fæstnes*, fr. *fæst* fast.] **1.** The being fast and firm; security; faithfulness. **2.** A fast place; stronghold. **3.** The being fast or swift.

Fat (făt), *a.* [AS. *fætt.*] **1.** Abounding with fat; as: (*a*) Fleshy; plump; corpulent. (*b*) Oily; greasy; rich; — said of food. **2.** Exhibiting qualities of a fat animal; coarse; gross; stupid. **3.** Fertile; productive. **4.** Rich; producing a large income; desirable. — *n.* **1.** An oily substance in the adipose tissue of animals and seeds of plants. **2.** The best part. — *v. t. & i.* To fatten.

Fa'tal (fā'tal), *a.* [L. *fatalis*, fr. *fatum.* See Fate.] Causing death or destruction; mortal; calamitous.

Fa'tal-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or take place by inevitable necessity. — **Fa'tal-ist**, *n.* — **Fa'tal-is'tic**, *a.*

Fa-tal'i-ty (fā-tăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *fatalitas.*] **1.** The being fatal or proceeding from destiny; invincible necessity. **2.** Tendency to destruction or danger, as if by decree of fate; mortality. **3.** A fatal event.

Fa'tal-ly (fā'tal-lў), *adv.* **1.** In a manner determined by fate. **2.** Mortally; destructively.

Fate (fāt), *n.* [L. *fatum* prophetic declaration, oracle, destiny, fr. *fari* to speak.] **1.** A fixed decree of the universe; inevitable necessity. **2.** Appointed lot; allotted life; doom; ruin; death. **3.** Element of chance in human affairs. **4.** *pl.* The three goddesses, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos (the *Destinies* or *Parcæ*), anciently supposed to determine the course of human life.

Syn. — Destiny; lot; doom; fortune; chance.

Fat'ed (fāt'ĕd), *p. p. & a.* Decreed by fate; doomed.

Fate'ful (fāt'fŭl), *a.* **1.** Serving or accomplishing fate. **2.** Significant of fate; ominous.

Fa'ther (fä'thĕr), *n.* [AS. *fæder*; akin to G. *vater*, L. *pater*, Gr. πατήρ.] **1.** One who has begotten a child. **2.** A male progenitor; founder of a race or family. **3.** One who gives affectionate care. **4.** A respectful title of address to an old man. **5.** Senator of ancient Rome. **6.** Dignitary of the church, confessor, priest, etc.; eldest member of a profession, etc. **7.** One of the chief ecclesiastical authorities of the first centuries after Christ; — often called collectively *the Fathers.* **8.** An originator or contriver; distinguished example or teacher. **9.** The Supreme Being and Creator; God; in theology, the first person in the Trinity. — *v. t.* **1.** To make one's self the father of; to beget. **2.** To take as one's own child; to adopt; to acknowledge one's self responsible for (a statement, policy, etc.).

Fa'ther-hood (fä'thĕr-hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a father; character or authority of a father; paternity.

Fa'ther-in-law' (-In-lą'), *n.* Father of one's husband or wife; — correl. to *son-in-law* and *daughter-in-law.*

Fa'ther-land' (-lănd'), *n.* [Cf. D. *vaderland.*] One's native land; land of one's ancestors.

Fa'ther-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of a living father. **2.** Without a known author.

Fa'ther-ly, *a.* **1.** Like a father in affection and care; protecting. **2.** Pert. to a father. — **Fa'ther-li-ness**, *n.*

Fath'om (făth'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *fæðm* fathom, the embracing arms.] A measure of length, containing six feet; space to which a man can extend his arms; — used in measuring cables, cordage, and depth of water. — *v. t.* To measure by a sounding line; to penetrate and comprehend; to get to the bottom of. — **Fath'om-less**, *a.*

Fa-tigue' (fă-tēg'), *n.* [F., fr. *fatiguer* to fatigue, L. *fatigare.*] **1.** Weariness from labor or exertion; lassitude; exhaustion. **2.** Labor; toil. — *v. t.* To weary.

Syn. — To jade; tire; weary; bore. See Jade.

Fat'ling (făt'lĭng), *n.* [*Fat* + *-ling.*] A young animal fattened for slaughter.

Fat'ly, *adv.* Grossly; greasily.

Fat'ness, *n.* **1.** The being fat or full-fed; corpulency. **2.** Richness. **3.** That which fattens.

Fat'ten (făt't'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become fat.

Fat'ty (-tў), *a.* Greasy; gross. — **Fat'ti-ness**, *n.*

Fat'u-ous (-ŭ-ŭs; 40), *a.* [L. *fatuus.*] **1.** Feeble in mind; weak; silly; stupid. **2.** Without reality; illusory, like the *ignis fatuus.* — **Fa-tu'i-ty** (fă-tū'ĭ-tў), *n.*

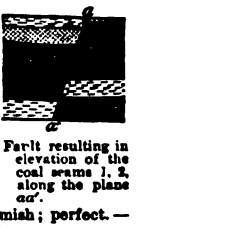
‖ **Fau'bourg'** (fō'bōōr'; *E.* fō'bōōrg), *n.* [F.] A suburb of a French city.

Fau'cal (fą'kal), *a.* [L. *fauces* throat.] Pertaining to the fauces, or opening of the throat; faucial.

‖ **Fau'ces** (-sēz), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** Narrow passage from mouth to pharynx. **2.** Throat of a calyx, etc.

Fau'cet (fą'sĕt; *colloq.* făs'ĕt), *n.* [F. *fausset.*] Fixture to draw liquid from a pipe, cask, etc.; tap; cock.

Fault (fălt), *n.* [OE. & F. *faute*, fr. L. *faliere* to deceive.] **1.** Defect; lack; default. **2.** Defect; blemish. **3.** A moral failing; offense less serious than a crime. **4.** (*a*) A dislocation of geological strata or veins. (*b*) Coal rendered worthless by impurities in the seam. **5.** A lost scent in hunting. **6.** Failure to serve a tennis ball into the proper court.



Fault resulting in elevation of the coal seams 1, 2, along the plane *aa'*.

Syn. — Fault; Failing; Defect; Foible; error; blemish; imperfection; weakness; blunder; vice. — A *fault* is positive, something morally wrong; a *failing* is negative, some weakness in character or habits; a *defect* is the absence of anything necessary to perfection; a *foible* is a less important weakness, which we smile at.

Fault'less, *a.* Without fault or blemish; perfect. — **Fault'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Fault'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Blameless; spotless; perfect. See Blameless.

Fault'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Containing faults or defects; not fit for the use intended. **2.** Guilty of faults; worthy of censure. — **Fault'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Fault'i-ness**, *n.*

Faun (fąn), *n.* [L. *Faunus*, fr. *favere* to favor.] A Roman god of fields and shepherds, resembling the satyr.

Fau'na (fą'ná), *n.* [NL.] Animals of an area or epoch.

‖ **Faux' pas'** (fō' pä'). [F.] False step; blunder; slip.

Fa'vor (fā'vĕr), *n.* [Written also *favour.*] [OF. & L., fr. L. *favere* to favor.] **1.** Kind regard; good will. **2.** A countenancing, or being regarded propitiously. **3.** A kind office. **4.** Mildness or mitigation of punishment.

5. Object of regard; person or thing favored. 6. A present; knot of ribbons, etc. 7. Partiality; bias. 8. A letter; — so called in compliment. — *v. t.* 1. To regard with kindness; to aid; to show partiality towards. 2. To facilitate. 3. To resemble in features.

Syn. — Kindness; countenance; lenity; grace; benefit.

Fa'vor-a-ble (fā'vẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Written also *favourable.*] [F.; L. *favorabilis*, fr. *favor.*] 1. Full of favor; partial; friendly. 2. Conducive; advantageous. — **Fa'vor-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Fa'vor-a-bly**, *adv.*

Fa'vor-ite (-It), *n.* [OF. *favorit*, p. p. of *favorir* to favor.] 1. One regarded with favor or partiality. 2. The competitor judged most likely to win in a race. — *a.* Regarded with preference. — **Fa'vor-it-ism**, *n.*

Fawn (fȧn), *n.* [OF. *faon* young of any beast, fawn, fr. L. *fetus.*] 1. A young deer. 2. A fawn color. — *a.* Of the color of a fawn. — *v. i.* To bring forth a fawn.

Fawn, *v. i.* [OE. *fawnen* to flatter, AS. *fægnian* to rejoice.] To court favor by cringing, as a dog; to flatter meanly. — *n.* Mean flattery; sycophancy. — **Fawn'er**, *n.*

Fay (fā), *n.* [F. *fée.*] A fairy; elf.

Fay, *v. t.* [AS. *fēgan.*] To fit; to join (two pieces of wood) so as to make the surfaces fit together. — *v. i.* To lie close together; to fadge.

Fe'al-ty (fē'ȧl-tȳ), *n.* [OE. & OF. *feauté*, L. *fidelitas*, fr. *fidelis* faithful.] 1. Fidelity; loyalty. 2. Constancy of friend to friend, or of a wife to her husband.

Syn. — Homage; loyalty; fidelity; constancy.

Fear (fēr), *n.* [AS. *fær.*] 1. A painful emotion excited by apprehension of danger; anxiety; dread. 2. Apprehension of God's wrath; awful reverence for the Supreme Being. 3. That which causes apprehension or alarm. — *v. t.* & *i.* To dread; to venerate.

Fear'ful (fēr'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of fear, apprehension, or alarm; afraid. 2. Easily frightened; timid. 3. Indicating, or caused by, fear. 4. Inspiring fear or awe; terrible. — **Fear'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Fear'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Apprehensive; afraid; timid; timorous; horrible; distressing; shocking; frightful; dreadful; awful.

Fear'less, *a.* Free from fear. — **Fear'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Fear'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Bold; daring; undaunted; dauntless; heroic.

Fear'naught' (-nąt'), *n.* 1. A fearless person. 2. Stout woolen cloth; dreadnaught; a warm garment.

Fea'si-ble (fē'zI-b'l), *a.* [F. *faisable*, fr. *faire* to make or do, L. *facere.*] Capable of being done or effected; practicable. — **Fea'si-ble-ness**, **Fea'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Feast (fēst), *n.* [OE. & OF. *feste* festival, F. *fête*, fr. L. *festum*, pl. *festa*, fr. *festus* joyful.] 1. A festival; holiday. 2. A festive meal; a banquet. — *v. i.* 1. To eat sumptuously. 2. To be highly delighted. — *v. t.* 1. To entertain bountifully. 2. To delight; to gratify.

Syn. — Feast; Banquet; Festival; Carousal; entertainment; treat; festivity. — A *feast* sets before us superior viands; a *banquet* is a luxurious feast; a *festival* is the celebration by good cheer of some agreeable event. *Carousal* is unrestrained indulgence in frolic and drink.

Feat (fēt), *n.* [OE. & OF. *fet*, F. *fait*, *factum*, fr. L. *facere*, *factum*, to make or do.] A deed; exploit.

Feath'er (fĕth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *feðer*; akin to D. *veder*, Gr. πτερόν wing.] 1. One of the dermal appendages of birds, as contour feathers, quills, and down. 2. The fringe of long hair on the legs of some dogs. 3. A tuft of frizzly hair on a horse. 4. Wing on the shaft of an arrow. 5. The angular adjustment of an oar or paddle-wheel float. — *v. t.* 1. To furnish with feathers. 2. To turn (an oar) horizontally. — **Feath'ered** (fĕth'ẽrd), **Feath'er-y**, *a.*

Feather. *a* Shaft, from which part of the barbs have been cut away on one side; *b* Accessory plume (aftershaft); *ccc* Barbs; *d* Quill.

Fea'ture (fē'tŭr; 40), *n.* [OF. *faiture* fashion, make, fr. L. *factura* formation, fr. *facere*, *factum*, to make.] 1. The make, form, or appearance of a person. 2. The cast of the human face; a lineament; (*pl.*) the countenance. 3. Structure of anything; marked characteristic.

Fea'ture-less (-lĕs), *a.* Having no distinct or distinctive features.

Feb'ri-fa'cient (fĕb'rI-fā'shent), *a.* [L. *febris* fever + *faciens*, p. pr. of *facere* to make.] Febrific.

Fe-brif'ic (fē-brIf'Ik), *a.* [L. *febris* + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Producing fever.

Feb'ri-fuge (fĕb'rI-fūj), *n.* [L. *febris* + *fugare* to put to flight, fr. *fugere* to flee.] A medicine to cure fever. — *a.* Antifebrile. — **Fe-brif'u-gal** (fē-brIf'ụ-gal), *a.*

Fe'brile (fē'brIl *or* fĕb'rIl), *a.* [F. *fébrile.*] Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it.

Feb'ru-a-ry (fĕb'rụ-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *Februarius*, orig., month of expiation, fr. *februare* to expiate.] The second month in the year.

Fe'ces (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* Fæces; excrement. — **Fe'cal**, *a.*

Fec'u-la (fĕk'ụ-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **Fec'u-læ** (-lē). [L., salt of tartar, dim. of *faex*, *faecis*, sediment, dregs.] Pulverulent matter obtained from plants by breaking down the texture. (*a*) Nutritious part of wheat; starch or farina. (*b*) Green matter of plants; chlorophyll.

Fec'u-lent, *a.* Foul with extraneous or impure substances; turbid. — **Fec'u-lence**, **Fec'u-len-cy**, *n.*

Fec'und (-ŭnd), *a.* [L. *fecundus*, fr. root of *fetus.*] Fruitful in children; prolific.

Fec'un-date (-ŭn-dāt), *v. t.* 1. To make prolific. 2. To render (plants) fruitful. — **Fec'un-da'tion**, *n.*

Fe-cun'di-ty (fē-kŭn'dI-tȳ), *n.* 1. Power of producing fruit, or of reproducing in great numbers. 2. Power of germinating. 3. Fertility; richness of invention.

Fed (fĕd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of FEED.

Fed'er-al (fĕd'ẽr-al), *a.* [L. *foedus* league.] 1. Pertaining to a treaty or covenant, esp. between nations. 2. Composed of states which retain only a subordinate and limited sovereignty; pertaining to such a government.

Fed'er-al-ist, *n.* Advocate of confederation; friend of the Constitution of the United States at its adoption.

Fed'er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *foederare*, *-atum*, to establish by treaty, fr. *foedus.*] Leagued; confederate.

Fed'er-a'tion, *n.* 1. A confederating. 2. A league.

Fed'er-a-tive (-ȧ-tIv), *a.* Uniting in a league; federal.

Fee (fē), *n.* [AS. *feoh* cattle, property, money; akin to L. *pecus* cattle, *pecunia* property, money.] 1. Property; possession; tenure. 2. Reward for services rendered; payment for professional services; charge; perquisite. 3. By feudal law, a right to use a superiors' land, as a stipend for services; land so held; a fief. 4. By English law, an estate of inheritance supposed to be held from the sovereign, and absolutely vested in the owner. 5. By American law, an estate of inheritance belonging to the owner, and transmissible to his heirs, absolutely. — *v. t.* To reward for services; to hire.

Fee farm, land held of another in fee, in consideration of an annual rent; an estate in fee simple, subject to a perpetual rent. — **Fee simple**, an absolute fee.

Fee'ble (fē'b'l), *a.* [OF. *feble*, *floibe*, *foible*, L. *flebilis* lamentable, fr. *flere* to weep.] 1. Deficient in strength; weak; debilitated. 2. Wanting vigor; not full, bright, strong, etc.; faint. — **Fee'ble-ness**, *n.* — **Fee'bly**, *adv.*

Fee'ble-mind'ed (-mind'ĕd), *a.* Irresolute; imbecile.

Feed (fēd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Fed** (fĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FEEDING.] [AS. *fēdan*, fr. *fōda* food.] 1. To give food to. 2. To satisfy; to minister to (any sense, taste, desire, etc.). 3. To supply with that which is used or wasted. 4. To strengthen, develop, and guard. 5. To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding. 6. To give for food; to furnish for consumption. 7. To supply (material to be operated upon) to a machine. — *v. i.* 1. To

take food; to eat. **2.** To subsist by eating; to feed one's self (upon something); to prey (*on* or *upon*). **3.** To place cattle to feed; to pasture; to graze. — *n.* **1.** That which is eaten; food for beasts; fodder. **2.** A pasture ground. **3.** A meal for a horse, cow, etc. **4.** Water supplied to steam boilers. **5.** (*a*) Supply of material to a machine. (*b*) Mechanism for feeding; feed motion.

Feed'er (fēd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that feeds. **2.** A tributary stream, fountain, road, or medium of supply.

Feel (fēl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Felt (fĕlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Feeling.] [AS. *félan.*] **1.** To perceive by touch. **2.** To handle; to test. **3.** To be sensible of, or sensitive to. **4.** To be conscious of. — *v. i.* **1.** To have perception by the touch. **2.** To have the sensibilities affected. **3.** To perceive one's self to be. **4.** To know certainly. — *n.* A sensation communicated by touching.

Feel'er, *n.* **1.** One that feels. **2.** One of the sense organs of insects, etc., used in testing objects by touch; antenna; palp. **3.** A proposal, observation, etc., put forth to ascertain the views of others.

Feel'ing, *a.* **1.** Possessing great sensibility; easily moved. **2.** Expressive of sensibility. — *n.* **1.** Sense by which the mind perceives external objects; sense of touch. **2.** An apprehending; consciousness. **3.** Emotion.

Syn. — See Emotion, Passion, Sentiment.

Feel'ing-ly, *adv.* In a feeling manner; pathetically.

Feet (fēt), *n., pl.* of Foot.

Feign (fān), *v. t.* [F. *feindre* (p. pr. *feignant*), fr. L. *fingere;* akin to L. *figura* figure.] **1.** To imagine; to relate as if true. **2.** To pretend. — **Feign'er,** *n.*

Feint (fānt), *n.* [F. *feinte,* fr. *feint,* p. p. of *feindre* to feign.] **1.** That which is feigned; pretense; stratagem. **2.** A mock attack on one part when another is to be struck. — *v. i.* To make a mock attack.

Feld'spar' (fĕld'spär'), } *n.* [G. *feldspath; feld* field
Feld'spath' (-spăth'), } + *spath* spar.] A group of crystalline minerals, breaking in two directions at right angles to each other. — **Feld-spath'ic, Feld-spath'ose,** *a.*

Fe-lic'i-tate (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *felicitare, -tatum,* fr. *felix, -icis,* happy.] **1.** To make very happy. **2.** To wish felicity to; to congratulate. — **Fe-lic'i-ta'tion,** *n.*

Syn. — See Congratulate.

Fe-lic'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *felicitas,* fr. *felix, -icis.*] **1.** The being happy; enjoyment. **2.** Prosperity. **3.** A pleasing faculty. — **Fe-lic'i-tous,** *a.* — **Fe-lic'i-tous-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Bliss; blessedness. See Happiness.

Fe'line (fē'lĭn), *a.* [L. *felinus,* fr. *felis* cat.] **1.** Catlike. **2.** Characteristic of cats; stealthy; treacherous.

‖ **Fe'lis** (fē'lĭs), *n.* [L., cat.] A genus of carnivorous mammals, including the cat, lion, tiger, panther, etc.

Fell (fĕl), *imp.* of Fall.

Fell, *a.* [OE. & OF. *fel.*] Cruel; fierce; ravenous.

Fell, *n.* [AS.; akin to L. *pellis* skin, Gr. πέλλα.] Skin of a beast with the wool or hair on; pelt.

Fell, *n.* [Icel. *fell, fjall.*] **1.** A rocky hill. **2.** A moor.

Fell, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Felled (fĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Felling.] [AS. *fellan,* a causative verb fr. *feallan* to fall.] To cause to fall; to prostrate; to cut down.

Fell, *v. t.* [Cf. Gael. *fill* to fold, plait, Sw. *fålla* a hem.] To sew (seams). — *n.* **1.** Seam joining two pieces of cloth, edge to edge. **2.** End of a web, formed by its last thread.

‖ **Fel'lah** (fĕl'lä), *n.; pl.* Ar. Fellahin (-hĭn), E. Fellahs (-läz). [Ar.] A peasant of Egypt, Syria, etc.

Fell'er (fĕl'ẽr), *n.* One that fells, knocks or cuts down; machine for felling trees.

Fell'er, *n.* An appliance to a sewing machine for felling.

Fel'loe (fĕl'ō), *n.* Felly.

Fel'low, *n.* [Icel. *félagi,* fr. *félag* companionship, prop., a laying together of property; *fé* property + *lag* a laying, pl. *lög* law.] **1.** A companion; comrade; partner. **2.** A man without breeding or worth. **3.** An equal in power, rank, character, etc. **4.** One of two things suited to each other; a mate. **5.** A person. **6.** In English universities, a scholar appointed to a foundation called a *fellowship.* **7.** In an American college, a member of the corporation; also, a graduate receiving the income of a fellowship. **8.** A member of a learned society.

Fel'low-crea'ture (fĕl'lō-krē'tūr; 40), *n.* One of the same race or kind; one made by the same Creator.

Fel'low-feel'ing, *n.* Sympathy.

Fel'low-ship, *n.* **1.** State of a fellow or associate. **2.** Companionship; familiar intercourse. **3.** Partnership; joint interest. **4.** Those associated with one, as in a family or society. **5.** A foundation to maintain a scholar called a *fellow.* **6.** Arithmetical rule for dividing profit and loss among partners.

Fel'ly (fĕl'ĭ), *adv.* In a fell or cruel manner.

Fel'ly, *n.; pl.* Fellies (-lĭz). [AS. *felg, felge.*] Exterior rim of a wheel, supported by the spokes.

‖ **Fe'lo-de-se'** (fē'lō-dē-sē'), *n.; pl.* Felos-de-se (fē'lōz-). [LL. *felo,* E. *felon* + *de* of + *se* self.] One who loses his life in committing a crime; a suicide.

Fel'on (fĕl'ŭn), *n.* [OE., adj., cruel, n., villain, traitor, whitlow, F. *félon* traitor. See Fell, *a.*] **1.** One guilty or capable of a felony or heinous crime. **2.** A kind of whitlow. — *a.* Malignant; traitorous; disloyal. — **Fe-lo'ni-ous** (fē-lō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* — **Fe-lo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Criminal; convict; malefactor; culprit.

Fel'o-ny (fĕl'ō-nў), *n.* A heinous crime, esp. one punishable by death or imprisonment.

Fel'spar' (-spär'), **Fel'spath'** (-spăth'), *n.* Feldspar.

Felt (fĕlt), *imp. & p. p.* or *a.* from Feel.

Felt, *n.* [AS.] **1.** A fabric of matted fibers of unwoven wool. **2.** A hat made of felt. — *v. t.* **1.** To make into felt, or a feltlike substance. **2.** To cover with felt.

Felt'ing, *n.* Material for felt; felted cloth.

Fe'male (fē'māl), *n.* [L. *femella,* dim. of *femina* woman.] **1.** One of the sex that bears young. **2.** A plant producing only reproductive organs capable of developing into fruit after impregnation or fertilization; a pistillate plant. — *a.* **1.** Belonging to the sex which bears young or produces ova; not male. **2.** Characteristic of woman; feminine. **3.** Having pistils and no stamens; in cryptogamous plants, capable of fertilization.

Syn. — Female; Feminine. — We apply *female* to the sex, as opposed to *male;* also to belongings of women; *feminine,* to things appropriate to women.

Fem'i-nine (fĕm'ĭ-nĭn), *a.* [L. *femininus,* fr. *femina.*] **1.** Pertaining to a woman, or to women; womanish; womanly. **2.** Having the qualities of a woman; in a good sense, modest, graceful, affectionate; in a bad sense, weak, timid, effeminate. **3.** Having a grammatical form belonging to appellations of females. — *n.* One of those words which are appellations of females, or have terminations of such words; as, *actress, executrix.*

‖ **Fe'mur** (fē'mŭr), *n.; pl.* Femora (fĕm'ō-rä). [L.] (*a*) Thigh bone. (*b*) Proximal segment of the limb containing the thigh bone; thigh. — **Fem'o-ral** (fĕm'ō-ral), *a.*

Fen (fĕn), *n.* [AS.] Low land covered with water, but producing aquatic plants; boggy land; moor; marsh.

Fence (fĕns), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *defence.*] **1.** That which fends off attack or danger; a defense; protection. **2.** An inclosure about a field or other space. **3.** Self-defense by the sword; skill in debate and repartee. **4.** A receiver of stolen goods, or place where they are received. [*Slang*] — *v. t.* **1.** To fend off danger from; to guard. **2.** To inclose or secure. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a defense. **2.** To practice attack and defense with the sword. **3.** To dispute. — **Fen'cer** (fĕn'sẽr), *n.*

Fen'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *n.* A soldier for home service.

Fen'cing (-sĭng), *n.* **1.** Attack and defense with the sword. **2.** Dispute or debate. **3.** Materials for building fences. **4.** The building a fence.

Fend (fĕnd), *v. t.* [Abbr. fr. *defend.*] To keep off; to shut out. — *v. i.* To resist; to parry; to shift off.

Fend'er, *n.* One that defends by warding off harm; as: (*a*) A screen to prevent coals of a fire from escaping to the floor. (*b*) A cushion to prevent a vessel from striking

another vessel or a wharf. (*c*) A screen to protect a carriage from mud thrown off the wheels; splashboard.

Fe'ni-an (fē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [Fr. the *Finians* or *Fenii*, the old militia of Ireland, named from *Fin* or *Fingal*, a legendary hero.] A member of a secret organization, seeking freedom from English rule. — **Fe'ni-an-ism**, *n.*

Fen'nec (fĕn'nĕk), *n.* [Ar. *fanek.*] A small African foxlike animal, having very large ears.

Fen'nel (-nĕl), *n.* [AS. *fenol*, fr. L. *feniculum*, dim. of *fenum* hay.] A perennial plant having very finely divided leaves, and cultivated for its aromatic seeds.

Fen'nish (-nĭsh), **Fen'ny** (-nȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or inhabiting, a fen; abounding in fens; swampy; boggy.

Feoff (fĕf), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Feoffed** (fĕft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Feoffing.**] [OF. *feffer*, fr. *fief* fief.] To invest with a fee or feud; to enfeoff. — *n.* A fief.

Feof-fee' (fĕf-fē'), *n.* [OF. *feoffé.*] Person enfeoffed.

Feoff'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* (*a*) The grant of a feud or fee. (*b*) A gift or conveyance in fee of land, etc.

Feof'for (-fôr), **Feof'fer** (-fĕr), *n.* One who enfeoffs.

Fe'rine (fē'rĭn), *a.* [L. *ferinus*, fr. *ferus*. See **Fierce.**] Wild; untamed; savage. — *n.* A beast of prey.

Fer'ment (fûr'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *fermentum.*] **1.** That which causes fermentation, as yeast, barm, or fermenting beer. **2.** Intestine motion; heat; agitation.

Fer-ment' (fẽr-mĕnt'), *v. t.* To cause fermentation or internal emotion in; to heat. — *v. i.* **1.** To undergo fermentation; to effervesce. **2.** To be violently agitated. — **Fer-ment'a-ble**, *a.* — **Fer-ment'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Fer'men-ta'tion, *n.* **1.** Chemical change of organic substances by which their starch, sugar, gluten, etc., are decomposed, and recombined in new compounds. **2.** A state of agitation or excitement.

Fer-ment'a-tive (-mĕnt'ā-tĭv), *a.* Causing, or able to cause, fermentation; produced by fermentation.

Fern (fẽrn), *n.* [AS. *fearn.*] An order of cryptogamous plants, having their fructification on the back of the fronds or leaves, and usually found in humid soil. [ing ferns.]

Fern'er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n* A place for rear-

Fern'y (-ȳ), *a.* Abounding in ferns.

Fe-ro'cious (fē-rō'shŭs), *a.* [L. *ferox*, *-ocis*, fierce, akin to *ferus* wild. See **Fierce.**] Fierce; indicating cruelty; ravenous. — **Fe-ro'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Fe-ro'cious-ness, Fe-roc'i-ty** (-rŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Lady Fern (*Asplenium Filix-fœmina*).

Syn. — **Ferocious**; **Fierce**; **Savage**; **Barbarous.** — When these words are applied to human feelings or conduct, *ferocious* describes the disposition; *fierce*, the haste and violence of an act; *barbarous*, its coarseness and brutality; *savage*, the cruel and unfeeling spirit which it showed.

Fer'ret (fĕr'rĕt), *n.* [LL. *furo*; prob. fr. L. *fur* thief.] An animal of the Weasel family, used to hunt rabbits and rats. — *v. t.* To hunt out of a lurking place; to search out patiently and sagaciously. [row tape.]

Fer'ret, *n.* [Ital. *floretto*, dim. of *flore* flower.] Nar-

Fer'ret, *n.* [F.; dim. of *fer* iron, L. *ferrum.*] A glassmaker's iron tool.

Fer'ri-age (-rĭ-ĕj; 20), *n.* Fare paid at a ferry.

Fer'ric (-rĭk), *a.* [L. *ferrum* iron.] Pertaining to iron; denoting chemical compounds in which iron has a higher valence than in *ferrous* compounds.

Fer'ro-type (-rō-tīp), *n.* [L. *ferrum* + *-type.*] A picture photographed on an iron plate; tintype.

Fer-ru'gi-nous (-rụ'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ferruginus*, fr. *ferrugo*, *-ginis*, iron rust.] **1.** Partaking of iron. **2.** Like iron rust; brownish red, or yellowish red.

Fer'rule (-rĭl), *n.* [Formerly *verrel*, F. *virole*, fr. L. *viriola* little bracelet.] Metal ring or cap put round a cane, tool, etc., to prevent splitting and wearing.

Fer'ry (-rȳ), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *ferian* to convey, fr. *faran* to go. See **Fare.**] To pass over water, in a boat. — *n.* **1.** Place where persons or things are carried in a ferryboat. **2.** A ferryboat; wherry. **3.** Right to carry passengers, etc., in boats, charging tolls.

Fer'ry-boat' (fĕr'rȳ-bōt'), *n.* A vessel to convey passengers, goods, etc., across narrow waters. [a ferry.]

Fer'ry-man (-măn), *n.* One who maintains or attends

Fer'tile (fẽr'tĭl), *a.* [L. *fertilis*, fr. *ferre* to bear, produce.] **1.** Producing vegetation in abundance; fruitful; prolific; productive; rich; inventive. **2.** (*a*) Capable of producing fruit. (*b*) Containing pollen; — said of anthers. **3.** Produced in abundance; plenteous; ample. — **Fer'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **Fer'tile-ness, Fer-til'i-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — **Fertile**; **Fruitful.** — *Fertile* implies the inherent power of production; *fruitful*, the act.

Fer'ti-li-za'tion (-tĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A rendering fertile. **2.** A fecundating; impregnation.

Fer'ti-lize (-tĭ-līz), *v. t.* **1.** To make fertile or enrich; to make productive. **2.** To fecundate.

Fer'ti-li'zer, *n.* **1.** One that fertilizes, or carries the fertilizing principle, as a moth to an orchid. **2.** A commercial manure, as guano, phosphate of lime, etc.

Fer'ule (fĕr'rĭl *or* -rụl), *n.* [L. *ferula*, fr. *ferire* to strike.] A flat piece of wood, for striking children, in punishment. — *v. t.* To punish with a ferule.

Fer'vent (fẽr'vent), *a.* [F.; L. *fervens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *fervere* to boil, glow.] **1.** Hot; glowing; boiling. **2.** Warm in feeling; full of fervor; zealous. — **Fer'vent-ly**, *adv.* — **Fer'vent-ness, Fer'ven-cy**, *n.*

Fer'vid, *a.* [L. *fervidus*, fr. *fervere.*] **1.** Very hot; burning; boiling. **2.** Ardent; zealous. — **Fer'vid-ly**, *adv.*

Fer'vor (-vẽr), *n.* [Written also *fervour.*] [OF. & L.] **1.** Heat; excessive warmth. **2.** Intensity of feeling or expression; glowing ardor; passion; holy zeal.

Syn. — **Fervor**; **Ardor.** — *Fervor* is a boiling heat, and *ardor* burning heat. In metaphor, we use *fervor* to suggest emotions under the image of ebullition, or as pouring themselves forth. *Ardent* is used of anything springing from a deep-seated glow of soul.

Fes'tal (fĕs'tal), *a.* [L. *festum* holiday. See **Feast.**] Pertaining to a holiday; joyous; festive.

Fes'ter (-tẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* [OF. *festrir*, fr. *festre*, L. *fistula* a sort of ulcer.] **1.** To generate pus; to inflame and suppurate. **2.** To grow virulent, or malignant; to rankle. — *n.* **1.** A small sore which becomes inflamed and discharges corrupt matter; a pustule. **2.** A rankling.

Fes'ti-val (-tĭ-val), *a.* [OF.; fr. L. *festivum* jollity, fr. *festivus.* See **Festive.**] Pertaining to a feast; festive; festal. — *n.* A time of feasting or celebration.

Syn. — **Feast**; banquet; carousal. See **Feast.**

Fes'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *festivus*, fr. *festum* holiday, feast.] Pertaining to a feast; festal; gay; sportive.

Fes-tiv'i-ty, *n.* **1.** A being festive; social joy at an entertainment. **2.** A festival; festive celebration.

Fes-toon' (-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *feston*, prob. fr. L. *festum.*] **1.** A hanging wreath, used in decoration for festivals, etc. **2.** A carved ornament depending in a natural curve. — *v. t.* To form in festoons, or adorn with festoons.

Fes-toon'y (-ȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, festoons.

Fe'tal (fē'tal), *a.* Pertaining to a fetus.

Fetch (fĕch), *v. t.* [AS. *feccan*; akin to *fæt* a journey, and E. *foot.*] **1.** To go and bring; to get. **2.** To obtain as equivalent; to sell for. **3.** To revive. **4.** To reduce; to throw. **5.** To make. **6.** To arrive at; to reach by sailing. **7.** To cause to come. — *v. i.* To bring one's self; to make headway. — *n.* A trick; artifice.

‖ **Fête** (fāt), *n.* [F. See **Feast.**] A festival. — *v. t.* To feast; to honor with a festival.

Fe'tich, Fe'tish (fē'tĭsh), *n.* [F. *fétiche.* Pg. *feitiço*, adj., artificial, n., sorcery, fr. L. *facticius* made by art.] A material object worshiped among certain African tribes. — **Fe'tich-ism, Fe'tish-ism**, *n.*

Fet'id (fĕt'ĭd *or* fē'tĭd), *a.* [L. *fetidus*, fr. *fetere* to stink.] Having an offensive smell; stinking.

Fet'lock (fĕt'lŏk), *n.* [OE. *fetlak*, cf. Icel. *fet* step.] Projection behind and above the hoof of the horse and similar animals; joint, or tuft of hair, at this point.

Fe'tor (fē'tŏr), *n.* [L. See FETID.] A stench.

Fet'ter (fĕt'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *fetor, feter;* akin to L. *pedica*, Gr. *πέδη*, and E. *foot.*] **1.** A shackle for the feet; a bond. **2.** A restraint. — *v. t.* To shackle; to restrain.

Fe'tus (fē'tŭs), *n.; pl.* FETUSES (-ŭz). [L. *fetus, foetus*, brood, offspring.] The young or embryo of an animal in the womb, or in the egg. [Written also *fœtus.*]

Feud (fūd), *n.* [AS. *fēhð*, fr. *fāh* hostile.] **1.** A combination of kindred to avenge injuries to any of their blood. **2.** A quarrel; inveterate strife; deadly hatred.

Syn. — Affray; fray; broil; contest; dispute; strife.

Feud, *n.* [LL. *feudum, feodum*, prob. akin to E. *fief.*] A stipendiary estate in land, held of as uperior, by service; a fief; fee. — **Feu'dal,** *a.*

Feu'dal-ism, *n.* The feudal system, by which the holding of estates in land depended upon an obligation to render military service to the king or feudal superior; feudal usages. — **Feu'dal-ist,** *n.* — **Feu-dal'i-ty** (-dăl'-), *n.*

Feu'da-ry (-dā-rў), *a.* Held by, or pertaining to, feudal tenure. — *n.* A feudatory.

Feu'da-to-ry (-tŏ-rў), **Feu'da-ta-ry** (-tā-rў), *n.* A vassal holding lands on condition of feudal service; tenant of a feud or fief. — *a.* Held on conditional tenure.

Fe'ver (fē'vĕr), *n.* [AS. *fefer*, L. *febris.*] **1.** A disease marked by increased heat and general derangement of the functions, with thirst and loss of appetite. **2.** Excessive excitement from strong emotion.

Fe'ver-ish, *a.* **1.** Having a fever; affected with a moderate degree of fever; showing increased heat and thirst. **2.** Indicating fever. **3.** Hot; sultry. **4.** Disordered; excited; restless. — **Fe'ver-ish-ness,** *n.*

Few (fū), *a.* [AS. *feá*, pl. *feáwe.*] Not many; small, limited, or confined in number. — **Few'ness,** *n.*

Fez (fĕz), *n.* [F., name of a town in Morocco.] A felt cap, usually red, a variety of tarboosh.

‖ **Fi'an'cé'** (fē'äN'sā'), *n. m.*, ‖ **Fi'an'cée',** *n. f.* [F.] One betrothed.

‖ **Fi-as'co** (fē-ăs'kō), *n.* [It.] A ridiculous failure.

Fi'at (fī'ăt), *n.* [L., let it be done, fr. *fieri*, used as pass. of *facere* to make.] An authoritative command or degree.

Fib (fĭb), *n.* [Prob. fr. *fable.*] A falsehood; lie. — *v. i.* To speak falsely. [*Colloq.*]

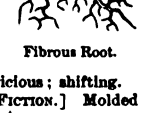
Fi'ber } (fī'bĕr), *n.* [F. *fibre*, L. *fibra.*] **1.** One of
Fi'bre } the threadlike portions of the tissues of plants and animals. **2.** Any fine, slender thread. **3.** Sinew; strength; toughness. **4.** Raw material (cotton, flax, hemp, etc.) used in textile manufactures.

Fi'bril (fī'brĭl), *n.* [F. *fibrille*, dim. of *fibre.*] A small fiber; branch of a fiber; very slender thread.

Fi'brin (-brĭn), *n.* **1.** A white, albuminous, fibrous substance, formed in coagulation of blood. It is insoluble in water, but digestible in gastric and pancreatic juice. **2.** Fibrous portion of muscle tissue. **3.** An albuminous body found in cereal grains and similar seeds.

Fi'brous (-brŭs), *a.* Containing, or consisting of, fibers.

‖ **Fib'u-la** (fĭb'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** A brooch, clasp, or buckle. **2.** The outer of the two bones of the leg below the knee. — **Fib'u-lar,** *a.*


Fibrous Root.

Fich'u (fĭsh'ū; *F.* fē'shy'), *n.* [F.] A woman's lace cape.

Fic'kle (fĭk'k'l), *a.* [AS. *ficol*, fr. *fic, gefic*, fraud, deceit.] Not fixed or firm; of changeable mind or purpose. — **Fic'kle-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Wavering; vacillating; capricious; shifting.

Fic'tile (-tĭl), *a.* [L. *fictilis.* See FICTION.] Molded into form by art; relating to pottery, etc.

Fic'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *fictio*, fr. *fingere, fictum*, to invent.] **1.** A feigning, inventing, or imagining. **2.** A feigned story; — opp. to *fact*, or *reality.* **3.** Fictitious literature. **4.** A legal assumption of a possible thing as a fact, irrespective of its truth.

Syn. — FICTION; FABRICATION; invention; fable; falsehood. — *Fiction* is opposed to what is real; *fabrication* to what is true. *Fiction* is designed to amuse or instruct; *fabrication* to mislead and deceive.

Fic-ti'tious (fĭk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *fictitius.*] Feigned; counterfeit; not genuine. — **Fic-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.*

Fid (fĭd), *n.* **1.** A square bar to support a ship's topmast. **2.** Wooden pin to open strands of a rope.

Fid'dle (fĭd'd'l), *n.* [AS. *fiðele.*] **1.** A stringed musical instrument played with a bow; violin; kit. **2.** A kind of dock with fiddle-shaped leaves. **3.** A rack to keep table furniture in place on a ship's cabin table in bad weather. — *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To play (a tune) on a fiddle. **2.** To move (the hands and fingers) restlessly; to trifle.

Hand Fid.

Fid'dler (-dlĕr), *n.* **1.** A player on a fiddle or violin. **2.** A burrowing crab, the male of which has one claw much enlarged, and holds it as a musician holds a fiddle. **3.** The common European sandpiper, which continually oscillates its body.

Fiddler Crab (*Gelasimus minax*) of New England.

Fid'dle-stick' (-d'l-stĭk'), *n.* The bow, strung with horsehair, used in playing the fiddle; a fiddle bow.

Fi-del'i-ty (fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *fidelitas.* See FEALTY.] Faithfulness; exact observance of obligations.

Syn. — Faithfulness; honesty; integrity; loyalty.

Fidg'et (fĭj'ĕt), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *befician* to deceive. Cf. FICKLE.] To move uneasily, or by fits and starts. — *n.* **1.** Uneasiness. **2.** *pl.* Nervous restlessness. — **Fidg'et-y,** *a.*

Fi-du'cial (fĭ-dū'shal), *a.* [L. *fiducia* trust; akin to *fides* faith.] **1.** Having faith or trust; confident; firm. **2.** Having the nature of a trust; fiduciary.

Fi-du'ci-a-ry (-shĭ-ĕ-rў *or* -shā-rў), *a.* [L. *fiduciarius*, fr. *fiducia.*] **1.** Involving confidence or trust; undoubting; firm. **2.** Holding, held, or founded, in trust. — *n.* One who holds a thing in trust for another; a trustee.

Fie (fī), *interj.* [Cf. D. *fij*, G. *pfui*, F. *fi*, L. *fi*, *phy.*] An exclamation of contempt or dislike.

Fief (fēf), *n.* [F.; same as E. *fee.*] An estate held on condition of military service; fee; feud.

Field (fēld), *n.* [AS. *feld;* akin to D. *veld*, G. *feld*, field.] **1.** Cleared land; open country. **2.** Land inclosed for tillage or pasture. **3.** Place where a battle is fought; the battle itself. **4.** An expanse. (*a*) A blank space on which figures are projected. (*b*) Space covered by an optical instrument at one view. **5.** Opportunity for action; province; room. **6.** A collective term for competitors in any outdoor contest. **7.** That part of the grounds reserved for players at baseball, which is outside of the diamond; — called also *outfield.* — *v. i.* To stand out in the field, ready to catch, stop, or throw the ball. — *v. t.* To catch, stop, throw, etc. (the ball).

Field day. (*a*) A day in the fields. (*b*) Day when troops are taken into the field for instruction in evolutions. (*c*) Day of display; gala day. — **Field glass.** (*a*) A compact binocular telescope; lorgnette. (*b*) A small achromatic telescope, having 3 to 6 draws. (*c*) Field lens. — **Field lark.** (*a*) The skylark. (*b*) The tree pipit. — **Field lens,** that one of the two lenses in the eyepiece of an astronomical telescope or compound microscope which is nearer the object glass. — **Field marshal,** the highest military rank in European armies. — **Field officer,** an officer above a captain and below a general.

Field'fare' (fēld'fâr'), *n.* [AS. *feldefare; feld* field + *faran* to travel.] A small thrush which breeds in northern Europe and winters in Great Britain.

Field'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A cannon mounted on wheels.

Field'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Any temporary fortification thrown up by an army in the field.

Fiend (fēnd), *n.* [AS. *feónd;* orig. p. pr. of *feón* to

hate.] An implacable foe; one diabolically wicked or cruel; the devil or a demon. — **Fiend'ish** (fēnd'ĭsh), *a.*

Fierce (fērs), *a.* [OE. & OF. *fiers*, L. *ferus* wild.] **1.** Furious; violent; impetuous. **2.** Vehement in anger or cruelty; eager to kill or injure. **3.** Excessively earnest or ardent. — **Fierce'ly**, *adv.* — **Fierce'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Savage; cruel; vehement; fell. See FEROCIOUS.

Fi'e-ri fa'ci-as (fī'ē-rī fā'shĭ-ăs). [L., cause it to be done.] A judicial writ that lies for one who has recovered in debt or damages.

Fi'er-y (fī'ẽr-ỹ *or* fī'rỹ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or containing, fire. **2.** Vehement; very active. **3.** Easily provoked; irritable. **4.** Fierce; spirited. **5.** Heated as if by fire; burning hot; parched; feverish. — **Fi'er-i-ness**, *n.*

Fife (fīf), *n.* [F. *fifre*, LL. *pipa*.] A small shrill pipe or flute. — *v. i.* To play on a fife. — **Fif'er**, *n.*

Fif'teen' (fĭf'tēn'), *a.* [AS. *fīftēne*. See FIVE, and TEN.] Five and ten; one more than fourteen. — *n.* **1.** The sum of five and ten; fifteen units or objects. **2.** A symbol denoting fifteen units, as 15, or XV.

Fif'teenth' (-tēnth'), *a.* [AS. *fīftēoða*.] **1.** Next after the fourteenth. **2.** Consisting of one of fifteen equal parts of a thing. — *n.* One of fifteen equal parts; quotient of a unit divided by fifteen.

Fifth (fĭfth), *a.* [AS. *fīfta*. See FIVE.] **1.** Next after the fourth. **2.** Consisting of one of five equal divisions of a thing. — *n.* **1.** Quotient of a unit divided by five; one of five equal parts. **2.** Interval of three musical tones and a semitone.

Fifth'ly, *adv.* In the fifth place; as the fifth in order.

Fif'ti-eth (fĭf'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* [AS. *fīftigoða*.] **1.** Next after the forty-ninth. **2.** Consisting of one of fifty equal parts. — *n.* One of fifty equal parts; quotient of a unit divided by fifty.

Fif'ty (fĭf'tỹ), *a.* [AS. *fīftig*; akin to G. *fünfzig*, *funfzig*. See FIVE, and TEN.] Five times ten. — *n.*; *pl.* FIFTIES (-tĭz). **1.** Sum of five tens; fifty units or objects. **2.** Symbol representing fifty units, as 50, or l.

Fig (fĭg), *n.* [F. *figue* fruit of the fig tree, fr. L. *ficus* fig tree, fig.] **1.** A small fruit tree native from Syria westward to the Canary Islands. **2.** The fruit of a fig tree, which is really the hollow end of a stem, and bears numerous achenia inside the cavity. **3.** The value of a fig, practically nothing.

Fight (fīt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOUGHT (fąt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FIGHTING.] [AS. *feohtan*.] **1.** To contend for victory; to attempt to defeat or destroy an enemy. **2.** To struggle against; to resist. — *v. t.* **1.** To carry on (a conflict, or battle). **2.** To war against. **3.** To cause to fight; to manage in a fight. — *n.* **1.** A contest in arms. **2.** A struggle of any kind. **3.** Pugnacity. [*Colloq.*] — **Fight'er**, *n.*

Syn. — Combat; engagement; contest; struggle; encounter; fray; affray; action; conflict. See BATTLE.

Fig'ment (fĭg'ment), *n.* [L. *figmentum*, fr. *fingere* to form, feign.] An invention; something imagined.

Fig'ur-a-ble (-ūr-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *figurare* to form, fr. *figura* figure.] Capable of being brought to fixed shape.

Fig'ur-al (*-al*), *a.* **1.** Represented by figure or delineation; consisting of figures. **2.** Figurate.

Fig'ur-ate (-ĭt), *a.* [L. *figurare*, *-atum*.] **1.** Of a definite form. **2.** In music, florid; figurative.

Fig'u-ra'tion, *n.* **1.** The giving figure or determinate form. **2.** Mixture of musical concords and discords.

Fig'ur-a-tive (-ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Representing by a figure, or by resemblance; typical. **2.** Used as a metaphor; not literal. **3.** Abounding in figures of speech; florid. **4.** Relating to representation of form or figure by drawing, carving, etc. — **Fig'ur-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Fig'ure (-ūr; 40), *n.* [F.; L. *figura*; akin to *fingere* to form, feign.] **1.** The form of anything; shape; outline. **2.** Representation of any form, as by drawing, painting, carving, etc. **3.** Pattern; design wrought out in a fabric. **4.** Diagram or drawing representing magnitudes; an inclosed surface or space. **5.** Impression or appearance; magnificence; show. **7.** A character representing a number; numeral; a digit. **8.** A type or representative. **9.** Pictorial language; a trope. **10.** Movement made by a dancer. — *v. t.* **1.** To represent by a figure, as to form or mold; to shape. **2.** To embellish with designs. **3.** To indicate by numerals; to compute. **4.** To represent by a metaphor; to symbolize. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a figure; to be distinguished or conspicuous. **2.** To calculate; to scheme. [*Colloq.*]

Fig'ure-head' (fĭg'ūr-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** Figure or bust on the prow of a ship. **2.** One who allows his name to be used to give standing to enterprises in which he has no responsible duties. [Composed of threads.]

Fi-la'ceous (fī-lā'shŭs *or* fĭ-), *a.* [L. *filum* thread.]

Fil'a-ment (fĭl'ă-ment), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *filum*.] A thread or threadlike object or appendage; fiber; threadlike part of a stamen supporting the anther. — **Fil'a-men'tous**, *a.*

Stamen, showing *a* Filament; *b* Anther, discharging Pollen.

Fil'bert (-bẽrt), *n.* [Perh. fr. *fill* + *beard*, as filling the beard or husk; or perh. fr. St. *Philibert*, whose day, Aug. 22, fell in the nutting season.] Fruit of the hazel.

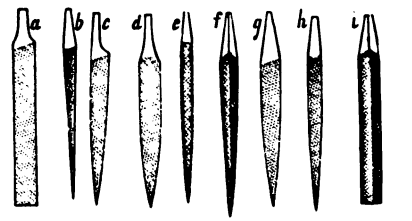
Filch (fĭlch), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *feolan* to stick to.] To take privily; to pilfer.

File (fīl), *n.* [F., row, LL. *fila*, fr. L. *filum* thread.] An orderly succession or list of things; a line; a row; as: (*a*) A row of soldiers ranged one behind another; — disting. fr. *rank*, which is a row standing abreast. (*b*) An orderly collection of papers for reference. (*c*) Wire, etc., keeping papers in order. (*d*) A roll or list.

File leader, the soldier at the front of any file, who covers and leads those in rear of him. — **Indian file**, *or* **Single file**, a line of men marching one behind another; a single row. — **On file**, preserved in an orderly collection.

— *v. t.* **1.** To set in order; to arrange (papers) for reference. **2.** To bring (proper papers) before a court or legislative body. — *v. i.* To march in a file or line.

File, *n.* [AS. *feól.*] **1.** A steel instrument, having cutting teeth, for abrading or smoothing metals, wood, etc. **2.** Anything employed to smooth, polish, or rasp. **3.** An artful person. [*Slang*] — *v. t.* To rub, cut away, sharpen, or polish, with a file.



Files of different shapes, in profile and section. *a* Flat, or Equaling File; *b* Square File; *c* Knife-edge File; *d* Half-round File; *e* Round or Rat-tail File; *f* Three-square File; *g* Entering File; *h* Cross File; *i* Slitting File.

Fil'ial (fĭl'yal), *a.* [L. *filialis*, fr. *filius* son, *filia* daughter.] **1.** Pertaining, or becoming, to a child in relation to his parents. **2.** Related as a child.

Fil'i-a'tion (-ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Relationship of child to parent, esp. to a father. **2.** Legal assignment of a bastard child to some one as its father; affiliation.

Fil'i-bus'ter (-bŭs'tẽr), *n.* [Sp.] A lawless military adventurer; freebooter; buccaneer. — *v. i.* **1.** To act as a military freebooter. **2.** To delay legislation, by dilatory artifices. [*Political slang, U. S.*]

Fil'i-form (fĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *filum* thread + *-form.*] Shaped like a thread or filament.

Fil'i-gree (-grē), *n.* [Corrup. fr. Sp. *filigrana*, fr. L. *filum* + *granum* grain.] Ornamental work of gold or silver wires. — *a.* Unsubstantial; merely decorative.

Fil'ing (fīl'ĭng), *n.* A particle rubbed off by a file.

Fill (fĭl), *n.* A thill or shaft of a carriage.

Fill, *v. t.* [AS. *fyllan*, fr. *full* full.] **1.** To make full; to occupy the whole capacity of. **2.** To furnish an abundant supply to; to swarm in or overrun. **3.** To fill with food; to satisfy. **4.** To possess and perform the duties of (an office, etc.); to occupy; to hold. **5.** To supply (an office or vacancy) with an incumbent. **6.** (*a*) To press and dilate (a sail). (*b*) To trim (a yard) so that the wind shall blow on the after side of the sails. **7.** To raise the level of (a low place) with earth or gravel. — *v. i.* To become full or satiated. — *n.* A full supply.

Fil'let (fĭl'ĕt), *n.* [OE. *filet* thread, fillet of meat, dim. of *fil* thread, L. *filum.*] **1.** A little band; esp., one encircling the hair. **2.** Piece of lean meat without bone. **3.** A flat molding in architecture, etc. — *v. t.* To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet.

Fil'li-beg (-lĭ-bĕg'), *n.* A philibeg; Highlander's kilt.

Fill'ing, *n.* **1.** Something used to fill an empty space or supply a deficiency. **2.** The woof in woven fabrics. **3.** Prepared wort added to ale to cleanse it.

Fil'lip (-lĭp), *v. t.* [For *flip*, *flip.* Cf. FLIPPANT.] To strike with the nail of the finger, snapped from the ball of the thumb. — *n.* A snap from the finger; smart blow.

Fil'li-peen' (fĭl'ĭ-pēn'), *n.* Philopena.

Fil'ly (fĭl'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *fylja*, fr. *foli* foal.] A female foal or colt; young mare.

Film (fĭlm), *n.* [AS., fr. *fell* skin.] **1.** A thin skin; pellicle; thin, slight covering. **2.** A slender thread; cobweb. — *v. t.* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle. — **Film'y,** *a.* — **Film'i-ness,** *n.*

Fil'ose' (fĭ'lōs'), *a.* [threadlike process.] [L. *filum.*] Terminating in a

Fil'ter (fĭl'tẽr), *n.* [F. *filtre*, same word as *feutre* felt, LL. *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt, fulled wool, used to strain liquors.] A porous substance (cloth, paper, sand, charcoal, etc.) through which liquid may be passed to cleanse it; a strainer. — *v. t.* To purify or defecate (liquid) by passing it through a filter. — *v. i.* To percolate.

Filth (fĭlth), *n.* [AS. *fylð*, fr. *fūl* foul.] **1.** Foul matter; dirt; nastiness. **2.** Corruption; pollution.

Filth'y, *a.* Defiled with filth. — **Filth'i-ly,** *adv*

Syn. — Foul; dirty; gross; vulgar. See NASTY.

Fil'trate (fĭl'trāt), *v. t.* To filter. — *n.* That which has been filtered. — **Fil-tra'tion,** *n.*

Fim'bri-ate (fĭm'brĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *fimbriatus* fibrous, fr. *fimbria* fringe.] Fringed. — *v. t.* To hem; to fringe.

Fin (fĭn), *n.* [AS. *finn*; akin to G. & Dan. *finne*, L. *pinna*, *penna*, a wing, feather. Cf. PEN feather.] **1.** An organ of a fish, consisting of a membrane supported by rays, and serving to balance and propel it in the water. **2.** A swimming organ in mollusks. **3.** A finlike organ or appendage.

Fins.
1 Ventral; 2 Anal; 3 Caudal; 4 Pectoral; 5 First Dorsal; 6 Second Dorsal.

Fi'nal (fī'nal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *finalis*, fr. *finis* boundary, end. See FINISH.] **1.** Pertaining to the end; last; terminating. **2.** Conclusive; decisive. **3.** Respecting an object or purpose. — **Fi-nal'i-ty** (-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Syn. — FINAL; CONCLUSIVE; ULTIMATE. — *Final* is now appropriated to that which brings with it an end. *Conclusive* implies the closing of discussion, negotiation, etc. *Ultimate* always refers to something preceding.

‖ **Fi-na'le** (fē-nä'lē), *n.* [It.] Close; termination.

Fi'nal-ly (fī'nal-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly. **2.** Completely; beyond recovery.

Fi-nance' (fĭ-năns'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *financia* payment of money, fr. *finare* to pay a fine, fr. L. *finis* end.] **1.** Income of a ruler or state; public money. **2.** Science of raising and expending public revenue. — **Fi-nan'cial,** *a.*

Fin'an-cier' (fĭn'ăn-sēr'), *n.* **1.** One charged with administration of public revenue. **2.** One skilled in money matters. — *v. i.* To conduct financial operations.

Finch (fĭnch), *n.* [AS. *finc.*] A small singing bird.

Find (fīnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOUND (found); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FINDING.] [AS. *findan.*] **1.** To meet with accidentally; to gain first knowledge of (something new); to fall in with (a person). **2.** To learn by experience or trial; to discover; to feel. **3.** To come upon by seeking; to discover by study or experiment; to gain (the object of desire or effort); to acquire. **4.** To provide for; to supply. **5.** To determine as true; to establish. — *n.* Anything found; a discovery. — **Find'er,** *n.*

Find'ing, *n.* **1.** That which is found or provided; (*pl.*) tools, trimmings, etc., which a journeyman artisan finds for himself. **2.** Support; provision. **3.** A verdict.

Fine (fīn), *a.* [F. *fin*, fr. LL. *finus* fine, pure, fr. L. *finire* to finish.] **1.** Finished; brought to perfection; refined. **2.** Aiming at effect; showy. **3.** Nice; delicate; subtle; artful. **4.** Not coarse, gross, or heavy; subtile; thin; in small particles; slender; keen; made of fine materials; light. **5.** Having (such) a proportion of pure metal. — *v. t.* To make fine; to refine; to clarify.

Syn. — FINE; BEAUTIFUL. — When used as a word of praise, *fine* (being opposed to *coarse*) denotes "no ordinary thing of its kind." It is not as strong as *beautiful*, in reference to the single attribute implied in the latter term; but when we speak of a *fine* woman, we include more particulars, viz., all qualities becoming a woman, — breeding, sentiment, tact, etc.

Fine, *n.* [L. *finis* end, LL., a *final* agreement, to make an *end* of a transaction; penalty.] Money paid to settle a claim, or terminate a matter in dispute; payment imposed as punishment for an offense. — *v. t.* To mulct.

In fine, in conclusion; by way of termination.

Fin'er-y (fīn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Ornament; excessive decoration; showy clothes; jewels. **2.** A charcoal hearth or furnace for making iron malleable.

Fine'spun' (-spŭn'), *a.* Spun so as to be fine; drawn to a fine thread; unsubstantial; visionary.

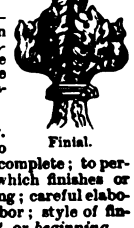
Fi'nesse' (fē'nĕs'), *n.* [F., fr. *fin* fine.] Subtilty of contrivance to gain a point. — *v. t.* To use artifice.

Fin'ger (fĭng'gẽr), *n.* [AS.] **1.** One of the five terminating members of the hand; a digit; one of the four extremities other than the thumb. **2.** Breadth of a finger, a measure of nearly an inch; length of a finger, a measure of about 4½ inches. — *v. t.* **1.** To touch with the fingers; to handle. **2.** To pilfer.

Fin'i-al (fĭn'ĭ-al), *n.* [L. *finire* to end.] Ornament terminating a Gothic pinnacle.

Fin'i-cal (-kal), *a.* Affectedly fine; overnice. — **Fin'i-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'-), *n.*

Syn. — FINICAL; SPRUCE; FOPPISH. — One who is *spruce* is elaborately nice in dress; one who is *finical* shows affectation in manner as well as in dress; one who is *foppish* goes to the extreme of the fashion in clothes, and displays ostentation of manner.


Finial.

‖ **Fi'nis** (fī'nĭs), *n.* [L.] An end.

Fin'ish (fĭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *finir*, fr. L. *finire* to limit, end, fr. *finis.*] **1.** To reach the end of; to terminate. **2.** To complete; to perfect. — *v. i.* To end. — *n.* **1.** That which finishes or perfects. **2.** The finer work on a building; careful elaboration. **3.** The result of completed labor; style of finishing. **4.** Completion; — opp. to *start*, or *beginning.*

Fi'nite (fī'nīt), *a.* [L. *finitus*, p. p. of *finire.*] Having a limit; limited in quantity, degree, or capacity.

Finn (fĭn), *n.* A native of Finland; one of the Finns.

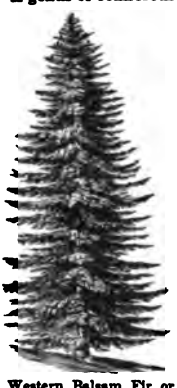
Finn'ish (fĭn'ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Finland, the Finns, or their language. — *n.* Language of the Finns.

Finns (fĭnz), *n. pl.* (*a*) Natives of Finland. (*b*) A branch of the Mongolian race, inhabiting Northern and Eastern Europe, including the Magyars, Bulgarians, Permians, Lappe, and Finlanders. [Written also *Fins.*]

Fin'ny (fĭn'nȳ), *a.* Having fins; pertaining to fishes.

Fiord (fyôrd; § 92), *n.* [Dan. & Norw.] Narrow inlet of the sea, between high rocks. [Written also *fjord.*]

Fir (fẽr), *n.* [Dan. *fyr, fyrre.*] A genus of coniferous trees, some valued for timber, others for resin.



Western Balsam Fir or White Fir (*Picea grandis* or *Abies concolor*).

Fire (fīr), *n.* [AS. *fȳr;* akin to G. *feuer*, Gr. *πῦρ.*] **1.** Evolution of light and heat in the combustion of bodies; ignition. **2.** Fuel in a state of combustion. **3.** The burning of a house or town; conflagration. **4.** Ardor of passion; excessive warmth; temper. **5.** Liveliness of fancy; zeal. **6.** Splendor; luster. **7.** Discharge of firearms; firing.

Fire alarm. (*a*) A signal given on the breaking out of a fire. (*b*) Apparatus for giving such an alarm. — **Fire brick**, a refractory brick, capable of sustaining intense heat without fusion, used for lining fire boxes, etc. — **Fire clay**, infusible clay, free from lime, iron, or an alkali, used for fire brick. — **Fire company**, a company of men for managing an engine in extinguishing fires. — **Fire damp**, a damp found in mines, etc., consisting chiefly of light carbureted hydrogen, which explodes when mixed with atmospheric air and exposed to flame. — **Fire eater.** (*a*) A juggler who pretends to eat fire. (*b*) A quarrelsome person. [*Colloq.*] — **Fire engine**, a portable forcing pump, to extinguish fire. — **Fire escape**, a contrivance for facilitating escape from burning buildings. — **Fire surface**, the surfaces of a steam boiler which are exposed to direct heat of the fuel and products of combustion; heating surface.

— *v. t.* **1.** To set on fire; to kindle. **2.** To subject to intense heat; to bake; to burn in a kiln. **3.** To inflame; to irritate. **4.** To animate; to give life or spirit to. **5.** To feed the fire of. **6.** To illuminate. **7.** To cause to explode; to discharge (a musket, cannon, rockets, etc.). **8.** To cauterize. — *v. i.* **1.** To take fire; to kindle. **2.** To be inflamed with passion. **3.** To discharge firearms.

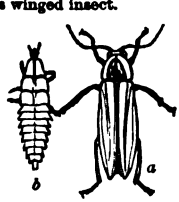
Fire'arm' (fīr'ärm'), *n.* A gun, pistol, or any weapon discharging shot by an explosive, as gunpowder.

Fire'brand' (-brănd'), *n.* **1.** Piece of burning wood. **2.** One who causes mischief; an incendiary.

Fire'cracker (-krăk'ẽr), *n.* Paper cylinder charged with gunpowder, which explodes noisily when lighted.

Fire'fly' (-flī'), *n.* A luminous winged insect.

Fire'man, *n.* **1.** One employed to extinguish fires in towns. **2.** A man who tends the fires, as of a steam engine; a stoker.



American Firefly.
a Adult Beetle of *Photuris Pennsylvanica*; *b* Larva of another *Photuris*. Somewhat enlarged.

Fire'place' (-plās'), *n.* The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.

Fire'proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Incombustible.

Fire'side' (-sīd'), *n.* A place near the fire or hearth; home.

Fire'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* Wood for fuel.

Fire'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** A device for producing a striking display of light, by combustion of gunpowder, sulphur, metallic filings, various salts, etc. **2.** *pl.* A pyrotechnic exhibition.

Fir'kin (fẽr'kĭn), *n.* [AS. *feówer* four + *-kin.*] **1.** A measure of capacity, about a fourth part of a barrel. **2.** Small wooden vessel for butter, lard, etc. [*U. S.*]

Firm (fẽrm), *a.* [L. *firmus.*] **1.** Fixed; closely compressed; compact; substantial. **2.** Not easily disturbed; unchanging in purpose. **3.** Solid; — opp. to *fluid.*

Syn. — Compact; dense; hard; solid; stanch; robust; strong; sturdy; fixed; steady; resolute; constant.

Firm, *n.* [It. *firma* signature, fr. L. *firmus,* adj., firm.] Name, title, or style, under which a company transacts business; a partnership; commercial house.

Fir'ma-ment (fẽr'mȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *firmamentum,* fr. *firmare* to make firm.] The air; sky; heavens.

Fir'man (fẽr'măn *or* fĭr-măn'), *n.* [Pers. *fermān.*] A decree of an Oriental government. [firm.

Firm'ness (fẽrm'nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being

Syn. — Firmness; Constancy. — *Firmness* belongs to the will, *constancy* to affections and principles: the former prevents us from yielding, the latter from fluctuating.

First (fẽrst), *a.* [AS. *fyrst;* akin to G. *fürst* prince; a superl. of E. *for, fore.*] **1.** Preceding all others of a series or kind; the ordinal of one; earliest. **2.** Foremost. **3.** Most eminent or exalted; chief; highest.

Syn. — Primary; primordial; primitive; primeval; pristine; highest; chief; principal; foremost. — *adv.* Before any other person or thing in time, space, rank, etc. — *n.* Upper part of a duet, trio, etc.

First'-class' (-klăs'), *a.* Of the best class or highest rank; of the best quality; first-rate.

First'-hand' (-hănd'), *a.* Obtained directly from the original source; without intervention of an agent.

First'ling (-lĭng), *n.* The first produce or offspring; — said of domestic animals. — *a.* Firstborn.

First'ly, *adv.* In the first place; before anything else.

First'-rate' (-rāt'), *a.* Of the highest excellence. — *n.* A war vessel of the highest grade.

Firth (fẽrth), *n.* An arm of the sea; frith.

Fisc (fĭsk), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *fiscus* basket, treasury; prob. akin to *fascis* bundle.] A state treasury.

Fis'cal (fĭs'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the public revenue. — *n.* **1.** A treasurer. **2.** An attorney-general.

Fish (fĭsh), *n.; pl.* Fishes (-ĕz), *or collectively,* Fish. [AS. *fisc;* akin to G. *fisch,* L. *piscis.*] **1.** A popular name for many animals of diverse characteristics, living in the water. **2.** An oviparous, vertebrate animal usually having fins and a covering of scales or plates, breathing by gills, and living almost entirely in the water. **3.** *pl.* The twelfth sign of the zodiac; Pisces. **4.** Flesh of fish, used as food. — *v. i.* **1.** To attempt to catch fish. **2.** To seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly. — *v. t.* **1.** To catch; to draw out or up. **2.** To catch fish in (a stream, etc.). **3.** To strengthen (a beam, mast, etc.), or unite end to end (two timbers, rails, etc.) by bolting a plank or plate lengthwise on one or each side.

Fish'er (fĭsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who fishes. **2.** A carnivorous animal of the Weasel family. [taking fish.

Fish'er-man, *n.* A man, also a vessel, employed in

Fish'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Business of fishing. **2.** Place for catching fish. **3.** Right to take fish in particular waters.

Fish'hawk' (-hȧk'), *n.* The osprey, which plunges into the water and seizes fishes in its talons.

Fish'hook' (-hōōk'), *n.* A hook for catching fish.

Fish'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of one who fishes. **2.** A fishery. — *a.* Pertaining to fishing; used in fishery.

Fish'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in fish.

Fish'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** Skin of a fish (dog fish, shark, etc.). **2.** Ichthyosis, a disease in which the skin becomes thick, rough, and scaly.

Fish'wife' (-wīf'), **Fish'wom'an** (-wōōm'an), *n.* A woman who retails fish.

Fish'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of fish; fishlike; abounding in fish. **2.** Extravagant, like stories about catching fish; also, rank or foul. [*Colloq.*]

Fis'sile (fĭs'sĭl), *a.* [L. *fissilis,* fr. *fissus,* p. p. of *findere* to split.] Capable of being split in the direction of the grain, or along planes of cleavage. — **Fis-sil'i-ty,** *n.*

Fis'sion (fĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *fissio.*] A cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts.

Fis'si-pal'mate (fĭs'ĭ-păl'māt), *a.* [L. *fissus* + *palma* palm.] Semipalmate and lobiped, as a grebe's foot. See *Illust.* under AVES.

Fis-sip'a-rous (-sĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [L. *fissus* + *parere* to bring forth.] Reproducing by spontaneous fission.

Fis'si-ped (-ĭ-pĕd), **Fis-sip'e-dal** (-sĭp'ē-dal), *a.* [L. *fissus* + *pes, pedis*, foot.] Having the toes separated to the base. — *n.* One of the Fissipedia, or Carnivora, including dogs, cats, and bears, whose feet are not webbed.

Fis'sure (fĭsh'ūr), *n.* [L. *fissura*, fr. *findere, fissum*, to cleave, split.] A narrow opening, made by the parting of any substance; a cleft. — *v. t.* To cleave; to crack.

Fist (fĭst), *n.* [AS. *fȳst.*] 1. The hand with the fingers doubled into the palm. 2. Index mark [☞], used in printing to direct special attention to the passage which follows. — *v. t.* To strike with the fist.

Fist'i-cuff (-ĭ-kŭf), *n.* A cuff or blow with the fist or hand; (*pl.*) a fight with the fists; boxing.

‖ **Fis'tu-la** (fĭs'tū-lă; 40), *n.* [L.] 1. A reed; pipe. 2. A deep, narrow, chronic abscess. — **Fis'tu-lar**, *a.*

Fis'tu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* 1. Like a fistula. 2. Hollow.

Fit (fĭt), *n.* [AS. *fitt* a song.] In Old English, a song; a canto or portion of a ballad. [Written also *fitte, fytte*, etc.]

Fit, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *fitja* to knit.] 1. Adapted to an end or design; suited by character, education, etc. 2. Conformed to a standard of duty, propriety, or taste.

Syn. — Suitable; proper; apt; adapted; adequate.

— *v. t.* 1. To adapt; to make ready. 2. To bring to a required form and size. 3. To supply with something suitable. 4. To suit; to be correctly adjusted to. — *v. i.* To be proper or adapted. — *n.* Adjustment.

Fit, *n.* [AS., strife, fight.] 1. A sudden attack of a disorder; stroke of disease, as of epilepsy or apoplexy; convulsion; paroxysm. 2. A mood; humor; caprice.

Fitch (fĭch), *n.* [Contr. of *fitchet.*] The European polecat; also, its fur.

Fitch'et (fĭch'ĕt), **Fitch'ew** (fĭch'ū), } *n.* [Cf. OF. *fisseau*, D. *vies* nasty.] The fitch.

Fit'ful (fĭt'fŭl), *a.* Full of fits; irregularly variable; spasmodic; impulsive and unstable. — **Fit'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Fit'ly, *adv.* In a fit manner; conveniently.

Fit'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being fit.

Fit'ter, *n.* One who fits or adjusts.

Fit'ting, *n.* Anything used in fitting up; (*pl.*) necessary fixtures or apparatus. — *a.* Fit; appropriate; proper.

Five (fīv), *a.* [AS. *fīf, fīfe*; akin to G. *fünf*, L. *quinque*, Gr. *πέντε.*] One more than four. — *n.* 1. The number next greater than four; five units or objects. 2. Symbol representing this number, as 5 or V.

Five'fold' (-fōld'), *a. & adv.* In fives; quintuple.

Fix (fĭks), *v. t.* [F. *fixer*, fr. L. *figere, fixum*, to fix.] 1. To make firm, fast, or definite. 2. To hold steadily. 3. To put in order; to repair. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — *v. i.* 1. To become fixed; to rest. 2. To become firm, so as to resist volatilization; to cease to flow; to congeal. — *n.* A position of difficulty; dilemma. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — To arrange; adjust; settle; determine.

Fix-a'tion, *n.* 1. A fixing or being fixed. 2. A uniting chemically with a solid substance or in a solid form.

Fixed (fĭkst), *a.* 1. Securely placed or fastened; firm; unalterable. 2. Stable; non-volatile.

Fix'ed-ness (fĭks'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* 1. The being fixed; stability. 2. The quality of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; solidity; cohesion of parts.

Fix'ing, *n.* 1. A making fixed. 2. A fixture. 3. *pl.* Arrangement; accompaniments. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Fix'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Fixedness; that which is fixed.

Fix'ture (-tūr; 40), *n.* 1. That which is fixed or permanently attached to something. 2. Fixedness.

Fizz (fĭz), *v. i.* To hiss, as a burning fuse. — *n.* A hiss.

Fiz'zle (fĭz'z'l), *v. i.* 1. To fizz. 2. To make a ridiculous failure. — *n.* An abortive effort. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Fjord** (fyōrd), *n.* Fiord.

Flab'by (flăb'bȳ), *a.* [See FLAP.] Yielding to the touch, and easily moved; flaccid. — **Flab'bi-ness**, *n.*

Flac'cid (flăk'sĭd), *a.* [L. *flaccidus*, fr. *flaccus* flabby.] Yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness; limber; lax; flabby. — **Flac-cid'i-ty**, *n.*

Flag (flăg), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *flaka* to droop, hang loosely.] 1. To hang loose without stiffness; to be loose, yielding or limp. 2. To droop; to grow spiritless; to languish.

Syn. — To droop; decline; fail; languish; pine.

Flag, *n.* 1. That which flags or hangs down loosely. 2. A cloth usually bearing devices and used to indicate nationality, party, etc., or to give or ask information; a standard; banner; ensign; the colors. 3. (*a*) A group of long feathers in certain birds. (*b*) The bushy tail of a dog, as of a setter. — *v. t.* To signal to with a flag.

The United States Flag.

Flag, *n.* [Fr. *flag* to droop.] An aquatic plant, with long, ensiform leaves.

Flag, *n.* [Icel. *flaga*, cf. E. *flake* scale.] A flat stone for paving. — *v. t.* To lay with flat stones.

Flag'el-late (flăj'ĕl-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *flagellare, -latum*, fr. *flagellum* whip.] To flog. — **Flag'el-la'tion**, *n.*

Flag'eo-let' (flăj'ō-lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *flajol, flahute*. See FLUTE.] A flutelike wind instrument, producing a shrill sound, softer than the piccolo flute.

Flag'ging (flăg'gĭng), *n.* A pavement of flagstones; flagstones, collectively.

Flag'gy (-gȳ), *a.* Weak; limber.

Flag'gy, *a.* Abounding with the plant called *flag.*

Fla-gi'tious (flă-jĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *flagitiosus*, fr. *flagitium* shameful act, orig., burning desire, fr. *flagitare* to demand fiercely; cf. E. *flagrant.*] Disgracefully vicious or criminal. — **Fla-gi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Fla-gi'tious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Villainous; flagrant; heinous. See ATROCIOUS.

Flag'man (flăg'măn), *n.* One who signals with a flag.

Flag'on (-ŭn), *n.* [F. *flacon*, for *flascon*, fr. LL. *flasco.*] A vessel with a narrow mouth, for holding liquors.

Fla'grant (flā'grant), *a.* [L. *flagrans, -antis*, p. pr. of *flagrare* to burn, akin to Gr. φλέγειν.] 1. Flaming; glowing; ardent. 2. Actually in preparation or performance. 3. Flaming into notice; glaringly wicked. — **Fla'grance. Fla'gran-cy**, *n.* — **Fla'grant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Atrocious; flagitious; glaring. See ATROCIOUS.

Flag'ship' (flăg'shĭp'), *n.* The vessel carrying the commanding officer of a fleet and flying his flag.

Flag'staff' (-stăf'), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz') *or* -STAFFS (-stăfs'). A staff on which a flag is hoisted.

Flag'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A flat stone used in paving, or any rock which will split into such stones.

Flail (flāl), *n.* [L. *flagellum* whip, in LL., a flail.] An instrument for threshing grain.

Flake (flāk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flaki*, D. *vlaak.*] 1. A platform for drying codfish, etc. 2. Stage hung over a vessel's side, for workmen to stand on in calking, etc.

Flake, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flakna* to split.] Thin layer; lamina. — *v. t. & i.* To form into flakes; to scale. — **Flak'y**, *a.*

Flam'beau (flăm'bō), *n.*; *pl.* FLAMBEAUX (-bōz) *or* FLAMBEAUS (-bōz). [F., fr. L *flamma.*] Flaming torch.

Flame (flām), *n.* [OF.; fr. L. *flamma*, fr. *flagrare* to burn.] 1. A stream of burning vapor or gas, emitting light and heat; blaze; fire. 2. Burning enthusiasm. 3. Ardor of love. 4. A sweetheart. — *v. i.* 1. To blaze. 2. To burst out in violence of passion.

Syn. — Blaze; brightness; ardor. See BLAZE.

Fla'men (flā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* E. FLAMENS (-mĕnz), L. FLAMINES (flăm'ĭ-nēz). [L.] An ancient Roman priest.

Fla-min'go (flȧ-mĭn'gō), *n.* [Sp. *flamenco*, cf. Pg. *flamingo*, prop. a p. pr., meaning *flaming*, in allusion to its color.] A bird having webbed feet, very long legs, and a beak bent down as if broken. Their color is usually red or pink.

European Flamingo (*Phœnicopterus antiquorum*).

‖ **Fla'neur'** (flȧ'nẽr'), *n.* [F., fr. *flâner* to stroll.] One who strolls about aimlessly; a lounger; loafer; gossiper.

Flange (flănj), *n.* [See FLANK.] An external or internal rib, or rim, for strength, for a guide, or for attachment to another object.—*v. t.* To make a flange on. — *v. i.* To be bent into a flange.

Flank (flăngk), *n.* [F. *flanc.*] **1.** The side of an animal, between ribs and hip. **2.** Side of an army, fortification, building, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To stand at the flank or side of. **2.** To overlook the flank of; to guard the flank of; to pass around or turn the flank of. — *v. i.* **1.** To border. **2.** To be posted on the side.

Flan'nel (flăn'nĕl), *n.* [W. *gwlanen*, fr. *gwlan* wool.] A soft nappy woolen cloth, of loose texture.

Flap (flăp), *n.* [Cf. D. *flap.*] **1.** Anything broad and limber that hangs loose. **2.** A hinged leaf, as of a table. **3.** The motion, stroke, or sound, of anything broad and loose. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To strike. **2.** To move (wings, etc.); to let fall (a hat brim, etc.).

Flap'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* A griddlecake; pancake.

Flap'per, *n.* **1.** One that flaps. **2.** A flipper.

Flare (flâr), *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. *flara* to blaze.] **1.** To burn with an unsteady flame. **2.** To emit dazzling light. **3.** To flaunt; to be offensively showy. **4.** To spread outwards; to project beyond the perpendicular. — *n.* **1.** Unsteady, broad, offensive light. **2.** A spreading outward.

Flare'-up' (-ŭp'), *n.* A sudden burst of passion.

Flash (flăsh), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *flasa* to blaze.] **1.** To burst forth with a sudden and transient flame and light. **2.** To come or pass like a flash. **3.** To break out violently; to rush hastily. — *v. t.* **1.** To send out in flashes. **2.** To convey as by a flash. — *n.* **1.** A momentary blaze. **2.** Brilliant burst (of wit or genius). **3.** Time during which a flash is visible; an instant. **4.** Slang of thieves and prostitutes. — *a.* Showy, but counterfeit; cheap and vulgar.

Syn. — FLASH; GLITTER; GLEAM; GLISTEN; GLISTER. — *Flash* differs from *glitter* and *gleam* in denoting a flood or wide extent of light. The latter words may express the issuing of light from a small object, or from a pencil of rays. *Flash* differs from other words, also, in denoting suddenness of appearance and disappearance. To *glisten*, or *glister*, is to shine with a soft and fitful luster.

Flash'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Dazzling for a moment; transitorily bright. **2.** Fiery; impetuous. **3.** Showy; gaudy. — **Flash'i-ly,** *adv.* — **Flash'i-ness,** *n.*

Flask (flȧsk), *n.* [AS. *flasce, flaze.*] **1.** Small bottle-shaped vessel for holding fluids. **2.** Vessel to carry gunpowder, quicksilver, etc. **3.** A box to hold sand, etc., forming the mold used in a foundry.

Two Part Flask (*Founding*).

Flat (flăt), *a.* [AS. *flet* floor.] **1.** Having an even and horizontal surface; level; plane. **2.** Lying spread out upon the ground; prostrate; ruined. **3.** Wanting relief; destitute of variety; insipid; dull. **4.** Lacking liveliness of commercial dealings; depressed. **5.** Clear; unmistakable; downright. **6.** (*a*) Below the true musical pitch. (*b*) Not sharp or shrill; not acute. **7.** Sonant; vocal; — applied to a vocal consonant, as disting. fr. a non-sonant (or *sharp*) consonant. — *adv.* **1.** Directly. **2.** Without allowance for accrued interest. [*Brokers' Cant*] — *n.* **1.** A level surface; extended plain. **2.** A shoal; shallow; strand. **3.** Flat part, or side, of anything. **4.** A story in a building; floor of a house forming a complete residence in itself. **5.** A dull fellow; numskull. [*Colloq.*] **6.** A character [♭] before a musical note, indicating a tone a half step or semitone lower. — *v. t. & i.* To flatten; to level; to depress; to sink. — **Flat'ly** (flăt'lĭ), *adv.* — **Flat'ness,** *n.*

Flat'fish' (flăt'fĭsh'), *n.* A fish which has the body flattened, swims on the side, and has both eyes on one side, as the flounder, turbot, and halibut.

Flat'i'ron (-ī'ûrn), *n.* An iron for ironing clothes.

Flat'ten, *v. t. & i.* To make or become flat.

Flat'ter, *n.* One that makes flat or flattens.

Flat'ter, *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *flatteren*; Icel. *flaðra* to fawn.] **1.** To treat with praise; to cajole; to wheedle. **2.** To encourage with favorable representations. — *v. i.* To use insincere praise. — **Flat'ter-er,** *n.* — **Flat'ter-y,** *n.*

Syn. — Compliment; obsequiousness. See ADULATION.

Flat'u-lent (flăt'ū-lent), *a.* [L. *flatus* a blowing, *flatus ventris* flatulence, fr. *flare* to blow.] **1.** Affected with flatus or gases generated in the alimentary canal. **2.** Generating wind in the stomach. **3.** Turgid with flatus. **4.** Empty; vain. — **Flat'u-lence, Flat'u-len-cy,** *n.*

‖ **Fla'tus** (flā'tŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** Puff of wind. **2.** Gas generated in the stomach or other cavities of the body.

Flat'wise' (flăt'wīz'), *a.* or *adv.* With the flat side downward, or next to another object; not edgewise.

Flaunt (flânt *or* flănt), *v. i. & t.* To throw or spread out; to display ostentatiously.

Flau'tist (flȧ'tĭst), *n.* A player on the flute.

Fla'vor (flā'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *flaur* (two syllables) odor, prob. fr. L. *flare* to blow.] [Written also *flavour.*] **1.** Odor; fragrance. **2.** Relish; zest; savor. — *v. t.* To give flavor to. — **Fla'vor-ous,** *a.*

Flaw (flȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *flaga* crack, breach, flake.] **1.** Crack or breach; gap; fissure. **2.** Defect; fault. **3.** Sudden burst of wind. — *v. t.* To crack. — **Flaw'y,** *a.*

Syn. — Blemish; fault; imperfection; spot; speck.

Flax (flăks), *n.* [AS. *fleax.*] **1.** A plant having a bark whose fiber is used for making thread and cloth, called *linen, cambric, lawn, lace*, etc. Its seed yields linseed oil. **2.** Fibrous part of the flax plant, broken and cleaned.

Flax.

Flax'en (flăks'n), **Flax'y,** *a.* Made of flax; like flax or its fibers; of a light soft straw color; fair and flowing, like flax or tow.

Flax'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* Seed of the flax; linseed.

Flay (flā), *v. t.* [AS. *fleán.*] To skin; to strip off the surface of.

Flea (flē), *n.* [AS. *fleá, fleáh.*] A very agile wingless insect, whose bite is poisonous.

Flea (*Pulex canis*), or common Flea of America, enlarged about twenty-five diameters.

Flea'-bite' (flē'-bīt'), *n.* **1.** Bite of a flea; spot from the bite. **2.** A trifling pain.

Flea'-bit'ten (-bĭt'-t'n), *a.* **1.** Bitten by a flea. **2.** White, flecked with dots of bay or sorrel; — said of the color of a horse, dog, etc.

Fleam (flēm), *n.* [OF. *flieme*, fr. LL. *flevotomum, phlebotomum.* See PHLEBOTOMY.] A lancet for opening veins, lancing gums, etc.

Fleck (flĕk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flekkr* a spot.] A spot; streak; speckle. — *v. t.* To spot; to dapple.

Flec'tion (flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [See FLEXION.] **1.** A bending or being bent. **2.** Inflection.

Fled (flĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of FLEE. [with feathers.

Fledge (flĕj), *v. t. & i.* [Akin to *fly*.] To furnish

Fledge'ling (flĕj'lĭng), *n.* A young bird just fledged.

Flee (flē), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLED (flĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEEING.] [AS. *fleón*.] To run away (from).

Fleece (flēs), *n.* [AS. *fleós*.] Coat of wool covering a sheep or similar animal; quantity shorn at one time. —*v. t.* **1.** To deprive of a fleece. **2.** To strip of property unjustly or by fraud. — **Flee'cy**, *a.*

Fleer (flēr), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. Norw. *flira* to titter, giggle.] To mock; to deride. —*n.* Derision; mockery.

Fleer'ing-ly, *adv.* In a fleering manner; sneeringly.

Fleet (flēt), *v. i.* [AS. *fleótan* to swim, float.] To fly swiftly; to hasten; to flit. —*v. i.* **1.** To hasten over. **2.** To slip (a cable) on a capstan or windlass. —*a.* Swift in motion; nimble. —*n.* A number of vessels in company; the collective naval force of a country, etc.

Fleet'ing, *a.* Passing swiftly away; not durable.
Syn. — Evanescent; ephemeral. See TRANSIENT.

Fleet'ly, *adv.* In a fleet manner; rapidly.

Fleet'ness, *n.* Swiftness; velocity; speed.

Flesh (flĕsh), *n.* [AS. *flǽsc.*] **1.** The muscles, fat, and other tissues covering the bones of animals. **2.** Animal food; meat. **3.** The human race; mankind. **4.** Kindred; race. **5.** Pulpy substance of a root, fruit, etc. —*v. t.* **1.** To feed (hawks, dogs, etc.) with flesh; to use (a weapon) upon flesh so as to draw blood. **2.** To glut; to satiate; to harden; to accustom.

Flesh'i-ness, *n.* State of being fleshy; grossness.

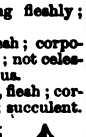
Flesh'less, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean.

Flesh'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being fleshly; carnal passions and appetites.

Flesh'ly (-lў), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal. **2.** Animal; not vegetable. **3.** Human; not celestial, spiritual, or divine. **4.** Carnal; lascivious.

Flesh'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Full of, or composed of, flesh; corpulent; fat; gross. **2.** Composed of firm pulp; succulent.

‖ Fleur'-de-lis' (flẽr' de-lē'), *n.; pl.* FLEURS-DE-LIS (flẽr'-). [F., flower of the lily.] **1.** The iris, or flower-de-luce. **2.** A conventional flower for terminal decorations.


Fleur-de-lis (2).

Flew (flū), *imp.* of FLY.

Flex (flĕks), *v. t.* [L. *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend.] To bend.

Flex'i-ble (-I-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being flexed or bent; pliable; not stiff or brittle. **2.** Ready to yield; tractable. **3.** Capable of being molded; plastic. — **Flex'i-ble-ness, Flex'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*
Syn. — Pliant; supple; tractable; obsequious.

Flex'ile (-Il), *a.* Flexible; pliant; tractable.

Flex'ion (flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *flexio*.] **1.** A flexing, bending, or turning. **2.** A part bent; fold. **3.** Syntactical change of form of words, as by declension or conjugation; inflection. **4.** The bending of a limb or joint.

Flex'or (flĕks'ŏr), *n.* A muscle which bends or flexes any part; — opp. to *extensor*.

Flex'u-ous (flĕk'shu-ŭs), **Flex'u-ose'** (-ōs'; 40), *a.* [L. *flexuosus*, fr. *flexus*.] **1.** Having turns or flexures; bent in a zigzag manner. **2.** Wavering; flickering.

Flex'ure (-shur; 40), *n.* [L. *flexura*.] **1.** A flexing or bending; flexion. **2.** A turn; bend; curve. **3.** The last joint of a bird's wing.

Flick'er (flĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *flicerian*, *flicorian*.] **1.** To flutter; to flap the wings without flying. **2.** To waver unsteadily, like a flame about to expire. —*n.* **1.** A wavering or fluttering; fluctuation; sudden and brief increase of brightness. **2.** The golden-winged woodpecker.

Fli'er (flī'ẽr), *n.* One who flies or flees.

Flight (flīt), *n.* [AS. *flíht*, *flyht*, a flying, fr. *fleógan* to fly.] **1.** A flying; a passing through the air by help of wings. **2.** A fleeing, to escape danger. **3.** A mounting; a soaring. **4.** A number of beings or things passing through the air together; flock of birds; birds produced in one season. **5.** A series of stairs.
Syn. — Pair; set. See PAIR.

Flight'y (flīt'ў), *a.* **1.** Fleeting; transient. **2.** Indulging in sallies of imagination, humor, etc.; giddy; slightly delirious. — **Flight'i-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Volatility; wildness; eccentricity. See LEVITY.

Flim'sy (flĭm'zў), *a.* [Cf. W. *llymsi* naked, spiritless.] Weak; limp; without reason or plausibility. — **Flim'si-ly**, *adv.* — **Flim'si-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Weak; feeble; superficial; shallow; vain.

Flinch (flĭnch), *v. i.* [OE. *flecchen*, fr. L. *flectere* to bend.] To shrink; to wince. —*n.* A flinching.

Flin'ders (flĭn'dẽrz), *n. pl.* [D. *flenters*.] Fragments.

Fling (flĭng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLUNG (flŭng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLINGING.] [Cf. Icel. *flengja* to whip, Dan. *flenge* to slash.] **1.** To cast from the hand; to hurl. **2.** To shed forth; to emit. **3.** To throw off or down; to defeat. —*v. i.* **1.** To flounce. **2.** To rush. —*n.* **1.** A throw; flounce; kick. **2.** A contemptuous remark. **3.** A kind of dance.

Flint (flĭnt), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A massive, very hard quartz, which strikes fire with steel. **2.** A piece of flint for striking fire. — **Flint'y**, *a.* — **Flint'i-ness**, *n.*

Flip (flĭp), *n.* [Prov. E. *flip* nimble, flippant, also, a slight blow.] A mixture of beer, spirit, etc., stirred and heated by a hot iron. —*v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLIPPED (flĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLIPPING.] To toss or fillip.

Flip'pant (-pant), *a.* [Cf. W. *llipa* limber.] **1.** Of fluent speech; voluble. **2.** Speaking confidently, without knowledge or consideration; pert. — **Flip'pant-ly**, *adv.* — **Flip'pant-ness, Flip'pan-cy**, *n.*

Flip'per, *n.* A broad flat limb for swimming.

Flirt (flẽrt), *v. t.* [AS. *fleard* trifle, folly.] **1.** To throw with a jerk or fling suddenly. **2.** To toss about. —*v. i.* To seek to attract notice; to coquet. —*n.* **1.** A sudden jerk; jeer. **2.** A woman who plays at courtship; a coquette. — **Flir-ta'tion**, *n.*

Flit (flĭt), *v. i.* [OE. *flitten*, *flutten*, to carry away, go away.] **1.** To move quickly through the air; to dart along. **2.** To rove on the wing. **3.** To remove.

Flitch (flĭch), *n.* [AS. *flicce*, akin to Icel. *flik* flap, tatter.] Side of a hog salted and cured; side of bacon.

Flit'ter (flĭt'tẽr), *n.* A rag; tatter; fragment.

Float (flōt), *n.* [AS. *flota* ship, *fleótan* to float. See FLEET.] **1.** Anything which swims on a fluid. **2.** A trowel, or a file, for smoothing. —*v. i.* To rest on the surface of a fluid. —*v. t.* **1.** To cause to swim. **2.** To flood; to cover with water. **3.** To level the surface of (wet plastering) with a float. **4.** To support the credit of (a commercial scheme).

Float'age (flōt'ăj; 2), *n.* Flotage.

Float'ing, *a.* **1.** Buoyed upon or in a fluid. **2.** Free from attachment. **3.** Not funded; not determined.

Floc'cu-lent (flŏk'kū-lent), *a.* [See FLOCK of wool.] Clothed with flocks or flakes. — **Floc'cu-lence**, *n.*

Flock (flŏk), *n.* [AS. *flocc.*] **1.** A collection of living creatures, esp. sheep or birds. **2.** A Christian congregation. —*v. i.* To gather in crowds.

Flock, *n.* [OE. *flokke*; perh. akin to L. *floccus*, F. *floc.*] **1.** A lock of wool or hair. **2.** Woolen or cotton refuse, for stuffing upholstered furniture. **3.** Dust for coating wall paper to give it a velvety appearance.

Floe (flō), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *flag* af lis, *lisflage*. See FLAG flat stone.] A flat mass of floating ice.

Flog (flŏg), *v. t.* [AS. *flocan.*] To lash; to chastise.

Flood (flŭd), *n.* [AS. *flód*; from root of E. *flow*.] **1.** A flowing stream, as of a river; body of water overflowing land not usually covered; deluge; inundation. **2.** The flowing in of the tide; — opp. to *ebb*. **3.** A great flow or stream; superabundance.

Flood gate, a gate for shutting out, admitting, or releasing, a body of water; tide gate. — Flood tide, rising tide; — opp. to *ebb tide*. — The Flood, the Deluge in Noah's time.

—*v. t.* **1.** To overflow; to inundate. **2.** To fill or cover with water or other fluid; to fill to excess.

Floor (flōr), *n.* [AS. *flōr.*] **1.** The bottom or lower part of a room. **2.** Structure dividing a building horizontally into stories. **3.** Surface of a structure on which we walk or travel. **4.** A story of a building. **5.** (*a*) The part of the house (of a legislature, etc.) assigned to the members. (*b*) Right to speak. [*U. S.*] —*v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a floor. **2.** To lay level with the floor; to knock down; to silence (an opponent) by a conclusive answer.

Floor'ing, *n.* **1.** A platform; floor; pavement. **2.** Material for constructing floors.

Flop (flŏp), *v. t.* & *i.* [Variant of *flap.*] To clap, as a bird its wings, a fish its tail, etc. —*n.* A flapping.

Flo'ra (flō'rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *flos, floris,* flower.] **1.** Roman goddess of flowers and spring. **2.** Natural vegetable growth of a given region or period; description of such plants. —**Flo'ral,** *a.*

Flo-res'cent (-rĕs'ent), *a.* [L. *florescens,* p. pr. of *florescere,* fr. *florere* to blossom, fr. *flos, floris.*] Expanding into flowers; blossoming. —**Flo-res'cence,** *n.*

Flo'ret (-rĕt), *n.* [OF. *florete,* dim. of *flor* flower.] A little flower; one of the numerous little flowers composing the head in the daisy, thistle, dandelion, etc.

Florets.

Flo'ri-cul'ture (flŏ'rĭ-kŭl'tŭr *or* flō'rĭ-; 40), *n.* [L. *flos, floris* + *cultura* culture.] Cultivation of flowering plants.

Flo'rid (flŏr'ĭd), *a.* [L. *floridus,* fr. *flos, floris.*] **1.** Bright in color; flushed with red. **2.** Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; excessively ornate. —**Flo'rid-ness, Flo-rid'i-ty,** *n.*

Flor'in (-ĭn), *n.* [F.; It. *fiorino,* orig., a Florentine coin, with a lily on it, fr. *fiore* flower, fr. L. *flos.*] A silver coin, of several European countries.

Flo'rist (flŏ'rĭst *or* flŏr'ĭst), *n.* **1.** A cultivator of, or dealer in, flowers. **2.** One who writes a flora.

Floss (flŏs), *n.* [It. *floscio* flabby, soft, fr. L. *fluxus* flowing. See FLUX, *n.*] **1.** Slender styles of the pistillate flowers of maize; —also called *silk.* **2.** Untwisted filaments of silk, for embroidering. —**Floss'y,** *a.*

Fleet, *n.* [Cf. G. *floss* a float.] **1.** A small stream. [*Eng.*] **2.** Fluid glass floating in the puddling furnace.

Flo'tage (flō'tāj), *n.* [OF., fr. *floter* to float.] **1.** A floating. **2.** That which floats on the sea or on rivers. [Written also *floatage.*] [of floating bodies.]

Flo-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A floating. **2.** Science

Flo-til'la (-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp.; dim. of *flota* fleet.] A little fleet, or fleet of small vessels.

Flot'sam (flŏt'sam), } *n.* [F. *flotter* to float.] Goods
Flot'son (-sŭn), } lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea; —disting. fr. *jetsam* or *jetson.*

Flounce (flouns), *v. i.* [Cf. OSw. *flunsa* to immerge.] To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to flounder. —*n.* A sudden jerking of the body.

Flounce, *n.* [Cf. G. *flaus* tuft of hair; akin to E. *fleece.*] An ornamental strip decorating a lady's dress. —*v. t.* To deck (a petticoat or frock) with flounces.

Floun'der (floun'dĕr), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *flundra.*] **1.** A flatfish of many species. **2.** A tool for crimping.

Floun'der, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *flodderen* to flap, splash.] To struggle, as a horse in the mire, or a fish on land; to roll, toss, and tumble; to flounce. —*n.* A floundering.

Flour (flour), *n.* [F. *fleur de farine* flower (*i. e.,* the best) of meal. See FLOWER.] Finely ground meal of wheat or other grain; finer part of meal separated by bolting; soft powder of any substance. —*v. t.* **1.** To grind and bolt. **2.** To sprinkle with flour.

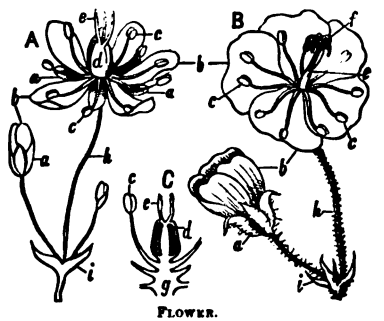
Flour'ish (flŭr'ĭsh), *v. i.* [OF. *flurir, florir,* fr. L. *florere* to bloom, fr. *flos, floris,* flower.] **1.** To grow luxuriantly; to thrive. **2.** To increase in wealth, honor, happiness, etc. **3.** To use rhetorical figures and lofty expressions. **4.** To play with fantastic and irregular motion. **5.** To make ornamental strokes with the pen. **6.** To execute an irregular strain of music. **7.** To boast; to brag. —*v. t.* To brandish. —*n.* **1.** Decoration; ornament. **2.** Something done ostentatiously, to excite admiration, etc.; show. **3.** A fanciful stroke of the pen or graver. **4.** A fantastic musical passage; a call; fanfare. **5.** A brandishing. [with flour.]

Flour'y (flour'ȳ), *a.* Like flour; mealy; covered

Flout (flout), *v. t.* & *i.* [OD. *fluyten* to play the flute to jeer.] To mock or insult. —*n.* A mock; sneer.

Flow (flō), *v. i.* [AS. *flōwan.*] **1.** To move or circulate, as a liquid. **2.** To melt. **3.** To proceed; to issue forth. **4.** To glide along smoothly; to be uttered easily. **5.** To abound. **6.** To hang loose and waving. **7.** To rise, as the tide; —opp. to *ebb.* —*v. t.* To cover with water or other liquid; to overflow; to flood. —*n.* **1.** A stream; current. **2.** Continuous movement of something abundant. **3.** A gentle, gradual movement of thought, diction, music, etc. **4.** The tidal setting in of water from ocean to shore.

Flow'er (flou'ĕr), *n.* [OE. & OF. *flour,* fr. L. *flos, floris.*] **1.** The bloom of a plant. **2.** That part of a plant destined to produce seed. **3.** The choicest part



FLOWER.

A Sandwort (*Arenaria squarrosa*), much enlarged; *B* Geranium; *C* Section of Receptacle and Pistil of Sandwort, enlarged. *a a* Sepals, collectively constituting the Calyx; *b b* Petals, collectively forming the Corolla; *c c* Stamens, consisting of Anthers and Filaments; *d* Ovary, *e* Styles, *f* Stigma, together constituting the Pistil; *g* Receptacle; *h* Pedicel; *i* Bracts.

of anything; time of freshness and bloom. **4.** A figure of speech; ornament of style. —*v. i.* **1.** To blossom; to produce flowers. **2.** To come into perfect condition. —*v. t.* To embellish with flowers.

Flow'er-de-luce' (-de-lūs'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *fleur-de-lis.*] A genus of perennial herbs (*Iris*) with sword-like leaves and large three-petaled flowers.

Flow'er-et, *n.* A small flower; floret.

Flow'er-pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A vessel for earth in which plants are grown.

Flow'er-y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Full of flowers or blossoms. **2.** Highly embellished with figurative language; florid. —**Flow'er-i-ness,** *n.*

Flown (flōn), *p. p.* of FLY. —*a.* Flushed; inflated.

Fluc'tu-ate (flŭk'tū-āt), *v. i.* [L. *fluctuare, -atum,* to wave, fr. *fluctus* wave, fr. *fluere, fluctum,* to flow.] **1.** To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither. **2.** To waver. —**Fluc'tu-a'tion,** *n.*

SYN. —To FLUCTUATE: VACILLATE; WAVER; hesitate. —*Fluctuate* is applied both to things and persons, and denotes that they move as they are acted upon. *Vacillate* and *waver* represent persons as acting themselves.

Flue (flū), *n.* [OF., a flowing, fr. *fluer* to flow, L. *fluere.*] Passage for a current of air, gases, etc.; air passage.

Flue, *n.* [F. *flou* light, tender, G. *flau* weak.] Light down, such as rises from cotton, fur, etc.; lint.

Flu'ent (flū'ent), *a.* [L. *fluens, -entis,* p. pr. of *fluere.*]

1. Flowing; easily moving. 2. Ready in use of words; voluble. — Flu'ent-ly (flū'ent-lȳ), *adv.* — **Flu'en-cy**, *n.*

Fluff (flŭf), *n.* Nap or down; flue. — **Fluff'y**, *a.*

Flu'id (flū'ĭd), *a.* [L. *fluidus*, fr. *fluere* to flow.] Having particles which change relative position without separation of the mass, and easily yielding to pressure; liquid or gaseous. — *n.* A fluid substance. — **Flu'id-ness, Flu-id'i-ty** (flū-ĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Fluke (flūk), *n.* [AS. *flōc* flatfish.] **1.** The European flounder. [Written also *fleuk*, *flook*, and *flouck*.] **2.** A parasitic trematode worm.

Fluke, *n.* [Cf. LG. *flunk*, *flunka*, wing, palm of an anchor.] **1.** The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. **2.** One of the lobes of a whale's tail.

Flukes of an Anchor.

Flume (flūm), *n.* [OE. *flum* river, L. *flumen*, fr. *fluere* to flow.] A stream; a channel or conduit for water; a chute.

Flum'mer-y (flŭm'mĕ-rȳ), *n.* [W. *llymru* food made of steeped oatmeal.] **1.** A sort of pap. **2.** Trash.

Flung (flŭng), *imp.* & *p. p.* of FLING.

Flunk (flŭngk), *v. i.* [Cf. FUNK.] To fail (on a lesson); to back out (from an undertaking) through fear. — *v. t.* To shirk (a task or duty). — *n.* A failure.

Flun'ky (flŭn'kȳ), *n.* [Written also *flunkey*.] **1.** Contemptuous name for a liveried servant. **2.** One obsequious or cringing. **3.** One easily deceived in buying stocks. [*Cant, U. S.*] — **Flun'ky-ism**, *n.*

‖ **Flu'or** (flū'ôr), *n.* [L., a flowing, flux.] Fluorite.

Flu'or-ine (-ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [NL. *fluorina:* from its occurrence in *fluorite*.] A non-metallic element, associated with chlorine, bromine, and iodine. It is a pungent, corrosive, colorless gas. — **Flu-or'ic** (-ôr'ĭk), *a.*

Flu'or-ite (-ĭt), *n.* A mineral of many different colors, used as a flux. Also called *fluor spar*, or simply *fluor*.

Flur'ry (flûr'rȳ), *n.* **1.** A sudden and brief blast or gust. **2.** A light shower or snowfall accompanied with wind. **3.** Commotion; bustle; hurry. **4.** Spasms of a dying whale. — *v. t.* To excite or alarm.

Flush (flŭsh), *v. i.* [F. *flux* a flowing.] **1.** To flow and spread suddenly. **2.** To turn red; to blush. **3.** To start up suddenly; to take wing, as a bird. — *v. t.* **1.** To overflow; to flood (a sewer, etc.) for the purpose of cleaning. **2.** To cause the blood to rush into (the face). **3.** To excite; to stir. — *n.* **1.** A sudden flowing; a rush which fills or overflows. **2.** Suffusion of the face with blood; blush; glow. **3.** A flood or rush of feeling; thrill of excitement, etc. **4.** A flock of birds suddenly started up. **5.** A hand of cards of the same suit. — *a.* **1.** Full of vigor; fresh; bright. **2.** Affluent; well supplied; prodigal. **3.** Unbroken in surface; forming a continuous surface. **4.** Consisting of cards of one suit. — *adv.* So as to be level or even.

Flus'ter (flŭs'tĕr), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *flaustra* to be flustered.] To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to confuse. — *v. i.* To be agitated. — *n.* Heat; disorder.

Flute (flūt), *n.* [OF. *flaüte, flahute:* fr. L. *flatus* a blowing, *flare* to blow.] **1.** Tubular musical wind instrument, with holes stopped by the fingers or keys. **2.** Channel in a column or pilaster. **3.** A groove in wood or plaited cloth. — *v. t.* To form flutes or channels in.

Flut'ing, *n.* Decoration by flutes; flutes collectively.

Flut'ist, *n.* A flautist.

Flut'ter (flŭt'tĕr), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *flotorian* to float about.] **1.** To flap the wings rapidly, without flying; to hover. **2.** To move with quick vibrations. **3.** To move about irregularly, or without result. **4.** To be in agitation. — *v. t.* **1.** To vibrate or move quickly. **2.** To confuse. — *n.* **1.** A fluttering; vibration. **2.** Hurry; agitation.

Flu'vi-al (flū'vĭ-al), **Flu'vi-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), **Flu'vi-a-tile** (-ă-tĭl), *a.* [L. *fluvialis*, fr. *fluvius* river, fr. *fluere* to flow.] Belonging to rivers; living in streams.

Flux (flŭks), *n.* [L. *fluere, fluxum*, to flow.] **1.** A flowing; constant succession; change. **2.** The setting in of the tide toward the shore, — the ebb being the *reflux*. **3.** A being liquid through heat; fusion. **4.** Any substance for promoting fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalies, borax, lime, fluorite. **5.** A fluid discharge from the bowels, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To fuse. **2.** To purge. — **Flux-a'tion**, *n.*

Flux'ion (flŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A flowing. **2.** Matter that flows. **3.** Fusion. **4.** Unnatural or excessive flow of blood or fluid toward any organ. **5.** (*a*) The infinitely small increase or decrease of a variable or flowing quantity. (*b*) *pl.* A method of mathematical analysis developed by Newton. — **Flux'ion-al**, *a.*

Fly (flī), *v. i.* [*imp.* FLEW (flū); *p. p.* FLOWN (flōn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLYING.] [AS. *flēogan*.] **1.** To move in the air with wings, as a bird. **2.** To float, wave, or rise in the air. **3.** To pass swiftly; to hasten away. **4.** To run from danger; to flee. **5.** To move suddenly or swiftly. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause (a bird, kite, flag, etc.) to float in the air. **2.** To flee from; to avoid. — *n.* [AS. *flȳge, flēoge*, fr. *flēogan*.] **1.** Any winged insect; esp., one with transparent wings. **2.** A fishhook dressed in imitation of a fly. **3.** A light carriage, plying for hire. [*Eng.*] **4.** Length of an extended flag. **5.** The part of a vane pointing toward the wind. **6.** An appliance to equalize motion of machinery. **7.** Flap on clothing, to conceal buttons. **8.** A batted ball, in baseball, that flies far, or high in the air; flight of a ball so struck.

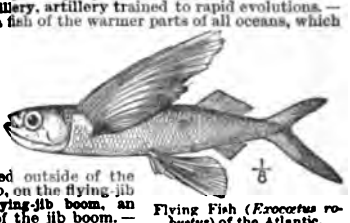
Fly agaric, a mushroom, having a narcotic poisonous juice. — **Fly leaf**, an unprinted leaf at the beginning or end of a book, programme, etc. — **Fly net**, a screen to exclude insects. — **Fly paper**, poisoned or sticky paper for killing flies that feed upon or are entangled by it. — **Fly wheel**, a heavy wheel attached to machinery to equalize motion.

Fly'blow' (-blō'), *v. t.* To deposit eggs upon (meat, etc.) as a flesh fly does; to cause to be maggoty; to taint. — *n.* One of the eggs or young larvæ deposited by a flesh fly, or blowfly. — **Fly'blown'** (-blōn'), *a.*

Fly'catch'er (-kăch'ĕr), *n.* A bird of numerous species, feeding upon insects, which it takes on the wing.

Fly'ing, *a.* Moving in the air with, or as with, wings; moving lightly or rapidly.

Flying artillery, artillery trained to rapid evolutions. — **Flying fish**, a fish of the warmer parts of all oceans, which can leap from the water, and fly a considerable distance by its large pectoral fins. — **Flying jib**, a sail extended outside of the standing jib, on the flying jib boom. — **Flying-jib boom**, an extension of the jib boom. — **Flying mouse**, the opossum mouse of Australia. It has lateral folds of skin, like the flying squirrels. — **Flying squirrel**, a squirrel found in all the continents, having parachute-like folds of skin, extending from the fore to the hind legs, which enable it to make very long leaps.


Flying Fish (*Exocœtus robustus*) of the Atlantic.

Fly'speck (flī'spĕk), *n.* Speck or stain made by a fly's excrement; any insignificant dot. — *v. t.* To soil with fly specks.

Fly'trap' (-trăp'), *n.* **1.** A trap for catching flies. **2.** A plant, called also *Venus's flytrap*, with leaves fringed with stiff bristles, folding together when touched, and seizing insects that light on them.

Foal (fōl), *n.* [AS. *fola.*] Young of the Horse kind; colt; filly. — *v. t.* & *i.* To bring forth (a colt).

Foam (fōm), *n.* [AS. *fām.*] A white aggregation of bubbles, formed on the surface of liquids, or in an animal's mouth, by agitation or fermentation; froth; spume; scum. — *v. i.* To gather foam; to froth. — *v. t.* To cause to foam; to throw out violently. — **Foam'y**, *a.*

Fob (fŏb), *n.* A little pocket for a watch.

Fob, *v. t.* To cheat; to impose on.

Fo'cal (fō'kal), *a.* Belonging to a focus.

Fo'cus (-kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. Focuses (-ĕz), L. Foci (-sī). [L., fireplace.] **1.** Point in which rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted, and at which the image is formed. **2.** Point on the principal axis of a conic section. **3.** Central point. — *v. t.* To bring to a focus.

Fod'der (fŏd'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *fōdder*, fr. *fōda* food.] Food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, cornstalks, vegetables, etc. — *v. t.* To feed (cattle) with dry food.

Foe (fō), *n.* [AS. *fāh* hostile; prob. akin to E. *fiend*.] **1.** One who has hatred, grudge, or malice, against another. **2.** An enemy in war. **3.** An adversary.

Foe'man (fō'man), *n.* An enemy in war.

Fœ'tal (fē'tal), *a.* Fetal.

Fog (fŏg), *n.* [Cf. LL. *fogagium*, W. *ffwg* dry grass.] (*a*) Second growth of grass; aftergrass. (*b*) Dead grass remaining on land through the winter. — *v. t.* To pasture cattle on the aftergrass of; to eat off the fog from.

Fog, *n.* [Dan. *sneæfog* snow falling thick.] **1.** Watery vapor condensed in the atmosphere near the ground. **2.** Mental confusion. — *v. t.* To befog; to overcast; to obscure. — **Fog'gy**, *a.* — **Fog'gi-ness**, *n.*

Fog'gage (-gāj), *n.* Dead grass remaining on land through the winter; — called also *fog*.

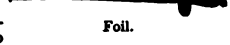
Fo'gy, Fo'goy, Fo'gie (fō'gȳ), *n.* A dull old fellow; one behind the times. — **Fo'gy-ism**, *n.* [*Colloq.*]

Foh (fō), *interj.* Exclamation of contempt; poh; fie.

Foi'ble (foi'b'l), *n.* [OF., feeble.] A weak point.

Syn. — Failing; weakness; frailty; defect. See Fault.

Foil (foil), *v. t.* [F. *fouler* to tread under foot, to oppress.] **1.** To tread under foot. **2.** To render (an effort) vain; to baffle; to frustrate. **3.** To blunt; to dull; to spoil. — *n.* **1.** Failure of success; frustration; miscarriage. **2.** A blunt sword used in fencing, having a button at the point. **3.** The trail of an animal.



Foil.

Foil, *n.* [OF.; fr. L. *folium*, pl. *folia* leaf; akin to Gr. φύλλον.] **1.** A leaf or very thin sheet of metal. **2.** Thin leaf of silvered copper used by jewelers to give brilliancy to pastes and inferior stones. **3.** Anything that serves by contrast to set off another thing to advantage. **4.** In architecture, a leaflike ornament, in windows, niches, etc.

Foils (*Arch.*).

Foist (foist), *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *vysten* to fizzle, E. *fizz*.] To insert surreptitiously; to interpolate; to pass off (something spurious) as genuine.

Fold (fōld), *v. t.* [AS. *fealdan*; cf. Gr. δι-πλάσιος twofold.] **1.** To lap or lay in plaits or folds. **2.** To double (the arms or hands). **3.** To inclose within folds or plaitings; to clasp; to embrace. **4.** To wrap up. — *v. i.* To double together. — *n.* **1.** A doubling; plait. **2.** Times or repetitions; — used with numerals, chiefly in composition, to denote multiplication, the doubling, tripling, etc., of anything. **3.** Embrace.

Fold, *n.* [OE. & AS. *fald*.] **1.** A sheep pen. **2.** A flock of sheep; figuratively, the Church. — *v. t.* To confine (sheep) in a fold.

Fold'er, *n.* One that folds; a knifelike instrument [for folding paper.]

Fol'de-rol' (fŏl'dẽ-rŏl'), *n.* Nonsense. [*Colloq.*]

Fo'li-a'ceous (fō'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *foliaceus*, fr. *folium* leaf.] **1.** Belonging to, or like, a leaf; having leaves intermixed with flowers. **2.** Consisting of leaves.

Fo'li-age (fō'lĭ-ĕj; 2), *n.* [OF. *foillage*, fr. *foille* leaf, L. *folium*.] **1.** Leaves, collectively, as produced by nature; leafage. **2.** A cluster of leaves, flowers, etc.

Fo'li-ate (-āt), *a.* Having leaves; leafy.

Fo'li-ate, *v. t.* **1.** To beat into a leaf, or thin plate. **2.** To coat with tin and quicksilver.

Fo'li-a'tion (fō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A forming into leaves. **2.** Arrangement of leaves within the bud. **3.** A beating metal into a foil or lamina. **4.** Architectural ornamentation by means of foils. **5.** Property by which some crystalline rocks divide into plates or slabs.

Fol'io (fōl'yō *or* fō'lĭ-ō), *n.* [Ablative of L. *folium* leaf.] **1.** A leaf of a book or manuscript. **2.** A sheet of paper once folded. **3.** A book made of sheets of paper each folded once (four pages to the sheet); book of the largest kind. **4.** Page number in a book. **5.** Page in an account book; sometimes, two opposite pages bearing the same serial number. **6.** A leaf containing a certain number of words. — *v. t.* To put a serial number on each folio or page of (a book). — *a.* Formed of sheets each folded once, making two leaves, or four pages.

Folk (fōk), **Folks** (fōks), *n. collect. & pl.* [AS. *folc*; akin to G. *volk*.] **1.** People in general, or a class of people; — generally in *pl.* [*Colloq.*] **2.** The persons of one's own family. [*Colloq. New Eng.*]

Fol'li-cle (fŏl'lĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *folliculus* a small bag, pod, dim. of *follis* bellows, bag.] **1.** A simple podlike pericarp containing several seeds and opening along the inner suture. **2.** (*a*) A small cavity, tubular depression, or sac, in an animal body. (*b*) A simple gland; crypt. (*c*) A small mass of adenoid tissue. — **Fol-lic'u-lar** (fŏl-lĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.*

Follicle (*Bot.*).

Fol'low (-lō), *v. t.* [AS. *folgian*.] **1.** To go or come after; to attend. **2.** To endeavor to overtake; to pursue; to prosecute. **3.** To accept as authority; to obey. **4.** To copy after. **5.** To succeed in order of time, rank, or office. **6.** To result from. **7.** To watch, as a receding object; to keep the eyes or mind upon; to understand (a course of thought or argument). **8.** To walk in (a road); to attend closely (a profession or calling).

Syn. — To Follow; Pursue; chase; go after; attend; succeed; imitate; copy; maintain. — *To follow* (v. t.) denotes simply to go after; *to pursue* denotes to follow earnestly, and in order to attain some definite object. — *v. i.* To go or come after.

Syn. — To Follow; Succeed; Ensue. — *To follow* (v. i.) means simply to come after. *To succeed* means to come after in some regular succession. *To ensue* means to follow by some established principle of sequence.

Fol'low-er, *n.* **1.** One who follows; pursuer; dependent associate. **2.** A sweetheart. [*Colloq.*] **3.** Part of a machine moved by another part.

Syn. — Imitator; disciple; dependent; attendant.

Fol'low-ing, *n.* **1.** One's followers collectively. **2.** Vocation; profession. — *a.* Next after; succeeding.

Fol'ly (fŏl'lȳ), *n.* [OE. & F. *folie*, fr. F. *fol*, *fou*, foolish, mad.] **1.** Want of good sense. **2.** A foolish act; weak conduct. **3.** Scandalous crime; wantonness.

Fo-ment' (fō-mĕnt'), *v. t.* [F. *fomenter*, fr. L. *fomentare*, fr. *fomentum* lotion, fr. *fovere* to warm.] **1.** To apply warm lotions to. **2.** To cherish and promote.

Fo'men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A fomenting; application of soft medicinal substances, to ease pain or discuss tumors. **2.** Instigation; encouragement.

Fond (fŏnd), *a.* [For *fonned*, p. p. of OE. *fonnen* to be foolish.] **1.** Foolishly loving; weakly indulgent. **2.** Affectionate; tender. **3.** Loving; longing or yearning.

Fon'dle (fŏn'd'l), *v. t.* To treat or handle tenderly.

Syn. — See Caress.

Fon'dling, *n.* A caressing; manifestation of tenderness. — *n.* One fondled or treated with doting affection.

Fond'ly, *adv.* In a fond manner; affectionately.

Fond'ness, *n.* Doting affection; strong appetite.

Syn. — Attachment; affection; love; kindness.

Font (fŏnt), *n.* [F. *fonte*, fr. *fondre* to cast.] A complete assortment of printing type of one size; a fount.

Font, *n.* [AS.; fr. L. *fons*, *fontis*, spring, fountain. See Fount.] **1.** A fountain; spring; source. **2.** A basin containing water for baptizing.

Food (fo͞od), *n.* [AS. *fōda.*] What is fed upon; nutriment; aliment.
Syn. — Sustenance; feed; fare; victuals; meat.
Fool (fo͞ol), *n.* [F. *fouler* to crush.] A compound of gooseberries scalded and crushed, with cream.
Fool, *n.* [OE. *fol,* n. & adj., F. *fol, fou,* foolish, mad; a fool.] **1.** One destitute of common powers of understanding; an idiot. **2.** One who acts absurdly; simpleton; dolt. **3.** A professional buffoon. — *v. i.* To play the fool; to trifle. — *v. t.* **1.** To infatuate; to make foolish. **2.** To deceive shamefully.
Fool'er-y (fo͞or-y), *n.* Behavior of a fool; absurdity.
Fool'har'dy (-här'dy), *a.* Daring without judgment; foolishly bold. — **Fool'har'di-hood, Fool'har'di-ness,** *n.*
Syn. — Venturesome; reckless; headlong. See RASH.
Fool'ish, *a.* **1.** Marked with folly; weak in intellect. **2.** Proceeding from silliness. **3.** Absurd; contemptible. — **Fool'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Fool'ish-ness,** *n.*
Syn. — Unwise; imprudent; indiscreet; incautious; silly; ridiculous; preposterous; vain; trifling; contemptible. See ABSURD.
Fools'cap' (fo͞olz'kăp'), *n.* [Fr. the orig. watermark of a *fool's cap and bells.*] Long folio writing paper.
Foot (fo͝ot), *n.*; *pl.* **Feet** (fēt). [AS. *fōt,* pl. *fēt;* akin to G. *fuss,* L. *pes,* Gr. πούς foot.] **1.** Terminal part of the leg; part below the ankle or wrist. **2.** Muscular locomotive organ of a mollusk. **3.** That which corresponds to the foot of a man, in a table, stocking, etc. **4.** Lowest part or base; bottom (of a mountain, column, etc.); last of a row or series; end or extremity. **5.** A measure of length, being 12 inches; one third of a yard; in the United States and England, 304.8 millimeters. **6.** Soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry; — distinguished fr. cavalry. **7.** A combination of syllables constituting a metrical element of a verse.
By foot, *or* **On foot, by walking.** — **Foot and mouth disease,** a contagious disease of cattle, sheep, swine, etc., in which vesicles and ulcers form in the mouth and about the hoofs. — **To be on foot,** to be in motion, action, or process of execution. — **Under foot,** under the feet; at one's mercy. — *v. i.* **1.** To tread to measure; to dance. **2.** To walk; — opp. to *ride* or *fly.* — *v. t.* **1.** To kick with the foot. **2.** To tread. **3.** To sum up (the numbers in a column). **4.** To renew the foot of (a stocking, etc.).
Foot'ball' (fo͝ot'bâl'), *n.* **1.** An inflated ball to be kicked in sport. **2.** Game of kicking the football.
Foot'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** A board upon which one may rest his feet. **2.** Board at the foot of a bedstead.
Foot'bridge' (-brĭj'), *n.* Bridge for foot passengers.
Foot'fall' (-fâl'), *n.* Footstep; sound of a footstep.
Foot'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A firm standing; footing.
Foot'ing, *n.* **1.** Ground for the foot to rest on; firm foundation. **2.** Standing; foothold. **3.** Relative condition; state. **4.** The adding up a column of figures; sum total of such a column. **5.** The putting a foot to anything; that which is added as a foot.
Foot'light' (-līt'), *n.* One of a row of lights in front of the stage in a theater, etc., and level therewith.
Foot'man, *n.* **1.** A soldier who marches and fights on foot. **2.** A male servant who attends the door, carriage, table, etc. **3.** A moth having liverylike colors.
Foot'mark' (-märk'), *n.* A footprint; a track.
Foot'note' (-nōt'), *n.* A note of reference or comment at the foot of a page.
Foot'pad' (-păd'), *n.* A highwayman.
Foot'path' (-păth'), *n.* A footway.
Foot'print' (-prĭnt'), *n.* Impression of the foot; trace or footmark.
Foot'-sore' (-sōr'), *a.* Having sore feet, from much walking.
Foot'stalk' (-stâk'), *n.* **1.** Stalk of a leaf or flower; a petiole, pedicel, or peduncle. **2.** (*a*) Peduncle or stem attaching various marine animals. (*b*) Stem supporting the eye in decapod Crustaceæ; eyestalk.

a Footstalk (1).

Foot'step' (fo͝ot'stĕp'), *n.* Mark of the foot; track.
Foot'stool' (-sto͞ol'), *n.* A low stool to support the feet of one sitting.
Foot'way' (-wā'), *n.* A passage for pedestrians only.
Foot'worn' (-wôrn'), *a.* Worn by, or wearied in, the feet.
Fop (fŏp), *n.* [OE., fool; cf. G. *foppen* to fool.] One given to showy dress; a coxcomb. — **Fop'per-y,** *n.* — **Fop'pish,** *a.* — **Fop'pish-ly,** *adv.* — **Fop'pish-ness,** *n.*
Syn. — Finical; spruce; dandyish. See FINICAL.
Fop'ling, *n.* A petty fop.
For (fôr), *prep.* [AS. *for, fore;* akin to D. *voor,* G. *vor, für,* L. *pro,* Gr. πρό.] In view of; with reference to; because of; in behalf of; concerning; toward; during; instead of; in spite of; notwithstanding. — *conj.* **1.** Because; by reason that. **2.** Since.
Syn. — See BECAUSE.
For'age (fŏr'ĕj; 2), *n.* [OF. *fourage,* fr. *forre* fodder, straw, fr. LL. *foderum, fodrum.* See FODDER.] **1.** A foraging; search for provisions, etc. **2.** Food for animals, esp. for horses and cattle. — *v. i.* To wander in search of food; to ravage. — *v. t.* To strip of provisions; to supply with forage. — **For'a-ger** (-ă-jẽr), *n.*
‖ **Fo-ra'men** (fō-rā'mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *forare* to bore.] A small opening, perforation, or orifice.
For'as-much' (fŏr'ăz-mŭch'), *conj.* In consideration that; seeing that; since; because; — followed by *as.*
For'ay (fŏr'ā *or* fō-rā'), *n.* [A form of *forage.*] A raid. — *v. t.* To pillage; to ravage.
For-bade' (fŏr-băd'), *imp.* of FORBID.
For-bear' (-bâr'), *n.* [See FORE, and BEAR to produce.] An ancestor; forefather. [*Scot.*]
For-bear', *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* FORBORE (-bōr') (FORBARE (-bâr'), *Obs.*); *p. p.* FORBORNE (-bōrn'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORBEARING.] [AS. *forberan;* pref. *for-* + *beran* to bear.] **1.** To cease; to delay. **2.** To refuse; to decline. **3.** To avoid; to give up. — **For-bear'ance,** *n.*
Syn. — Abstinence; refraining; lenity; mildness.
For-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORBADE (-băd'); *p. p.* FORBIDDEN (-bĭd'n) (FORBID, *Obs.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORBIDDING (-dĭng).] [AS. *forbeódan;* pref. *for-* + *beódan* to bid.] **1.** To command against; to prohibit. **2.** To deny or exclude from. **3.** To oppose, hinder, or prevent. — *v. i.* To utter a prohibition; to hinder.
Syn. — To interdict; hinder; preclude; withhold; restrain; prevent. See PROHIBIT.
For-bid'ding, *a.* Repelling approach; raising dislike.
Syn. — Disagreeable; offensive; repulsive; odious.
For-borne' (-bōrn'), *p. p.* of FORBEAR.
Force (fōrs), *n.* [F.; LL. *forcia, fortia,* fr. L. *fortis* strong. See FORT.] **1.** Strength or energy of body or mind; vigor; power to persuade, convince, or impose obligation; validity; special signification. **2.** Violence; coercion. **3.** Strength for war; armament; troops. **4.** (*a*) Power exercised without law; violence. (*b*) Validity; efficacy. **5.** Physical action between two bodies tending to change their relative condition.
Syn. — FORCE; STRENGTH; vigor; might; energy; stress; vehemence; violence; compulsion; constraint; coercion. — *Strength* looks rather to power as an *inward* capability or energy. *Force* looks more to the *outward* — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORCED (fōrst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORCING (fōr'sĭng).] **1.** To constrain to do or to forbear; to coerce. **2.** To compel, as by strength of evidence. **3.** To ravish; to violate. **4.** To obtain by strength; to storm. **5.** To exert to the utmost; to urge to excessive or untimely action.
Syn. — To compel; oblige; coerce; drive; impel.
Force'meat' (fōrs'mēt'), *n.* [Corrupt. for *farce-meat,* fr. F. *farce* stuffing.] Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, used as a stuffing. [Written also *forced meat.*]
For'ceps (fôr'sĕps), *n.* [L. *forceps, -cipis,* fr. root of *formus* hot + *capere* to take.] A pair of pinchers, esp. for delicate operations of watchmakers, surgeons, etc.
For'ci-ble (fôr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Possessing force, energy,

or efficiency; powerful. **2.** Violent; impetuous. **3.** Using force against resistance; obtained by compulsion. —**For'ci-bly** (fôr'sĭ-blĭ), *adv.* — **For'ci-ble-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Violent; powerful; strong; energetic; mighty.

Ford (fôrd), *n.* [AS.] A place where water may be passed on foot, by wading. —*v. t.* To pass or cross (water) by wading. — **Ford'a-ble**, *a.* — **Ford'less**, *a.*

Fore (fôr), *adv.* [AS., adv. & prep., a form of *for.*] **1.** In the part that precedes or goes first; — opp. to *aft, back, behind*, etc. **2.** In or towards the bows of a ship. —*a.* Advanced; toward the front; being or coming first; earlier; forward. —*n.* The front; the future.

Fore and aft, from stem to stern; lengthwise of a vessel.

Fore-arm' (fôr-ärm'), *v. t.* To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need. [to wrist.]

Fore'arm' (fôr'ärm'), *n.* Part of the arm from elbow

Fore-bode' (fôr-bōd'), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *forebodian; fore* + *bodian* to announce.] **1.** To foretell. **2.** To augur despondingly. — **Fore-bod'ing**, *n.*

Syn. — To foretell; augur; presage; portend; betoken.

Fore-cast' (fôr-kăst'), *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To plan beforehand; to project. **2.** To foresee.

Fore'cast' (fôr'kăst'), *n.* **1.** Previous contrivance; predetermination. **2.** Foresight; premeditation.

Fore'cas'tle (fôr'kăs'l; *sailors say* fōk's'l), *n.* (*a*) Deck of a vessel forward of the foremast. (*b*) Forward part of the vessel, under the deck, where the sailors live.

Fore-close' (fôr-klōz'), *v. t.* [F. *forclos*, p. p. of *forclore* to exclude; OF. *fors* except + F. *clore* to close.] To shut up or out; to bar; to exclude.

Fore-clo'sure (-klō'zhûr), *n.* **1.** A foreclosing. **2.** The preventing redemption of mortgaged premises.

Fore-doom' (fôr-dōōm'), *v. t.* To predestinate.

Fore'doom' (fôr'dōōm'), *n.* Doom decreed in advance.

Fore'fa'ther (fôr'fä'thẽr), *n.* An ancestor.

Fore-fend' (fôr-fĕnd'), *v. t.* To hinder; to avert.

Fore'fin'ger (fôr'fĭn'gẽr), *n.* Finger next to the thumb.

Fore'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* **1.** One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped; — usually written *fore foot.* **2.** A timber terminating a ship's keel at the fore end.

Fore'front' (-frŭnt'), *n.* Foremost part or place.

Fore-go' (-gō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FOREWENT (-wĕnt'); *p. p.* FOREGONE (-gôn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOREGOING.] **1.** To quit; to leave. **2.** To give up; to resign.

☞ *Forgo* is the better spelling etymologically, but the word has been confused with FOREGO, to go before.

Fore-go', *v. t.* [AS. *foregān; fore* + *gān* to go.] To go before; to precede.

Fore'ground' (fôr'ground'), *n.* In a painting, etc., that part of the scene nearest to the spectator.

Fore'hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Early; timely. **2.** Beforehand with one's needs; in easy circumstances.

Fore'head (fôr'ĕd), *n.* **1.** The part of the face above the eyes; brow. **2.** The countenance; assurance.

For'eign (fôr'ĭn), *a.* [F. *forain*, LL. *foraneus*, fr. L. *foras, foris*, out of doors, abroad.] **1.** Outside; separated; alien. **2.** Not native to a certain country; belonging to another country, sovereignty, or locality. **3.** Remote; strange; not appropriate; not agreeable.

Syn. — Outlandish; alien; exotic; distant; extrinsic.

For'eign-er, *n.* An alien; stranger.

Fore-judge' (fôr-jŭj'), *v. t.* To judge before hearing the facts and proof; to prejudge.

Fore-know' (-nō'), *v. t.* To have previous knowledge of; to know beforehand. — **Fore-know'l'edge** (-nŏl'ĕj), *n.*

Fore'land' (fôr'lănd'), *n.* Promontory; headland.

Fore'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* **1.** Lock of hair growing from the fore part of the head. **2.** A cotter; linchpin.

Fore'man (-măn), *n.* The first man; chief man of a jury; chief of a set of hands; overseer.

Fore'mast' (-măst'), *n.* The mast nearest the bow.

Fore'most' (-mōst'), *a.* [AS. *formest, fyrmest*, superl. of *forma* first, superl. fr. *fore* fore.] First in time or place; most advanced; chief in rank or dignity.

Fore'noon' (fôr'nōōn'), *n.* The early part of the day, from morning to meridian, or noon.

Fo-ren'sic (fō-rĕn'sĭk), *a.* [L. *forensis*, fr. *forum* market place.] Belonging to courts of judicature or to public debate; argumentative; rhetorical.

Fore'or-dain' (fôr'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand. — **Fore-or'di-na'tion**, *n.*

Fore-or'di-nate (-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To foreordain.

Fore' part' (fôr' pärt'), *or* **Fore'part'**, *n.* The part most advanced in time or in place; the beginning.

Fore'rank' (-răngk'), *n.* The first rank; the front.

Fore-run' (-rŭn'), *v. t.* **1.** To run before; to precede. **2.** To announce. — **Fore-run'ner**, *n.*

Fore'sail' (fôr'sāl'; *among seamen* fôr's'l *or* fō's'l), *n.* (*a*) Sail bent to the foreyard of a squarerigged vessel, the lowest sail on the foremast. (*b*) Gaff sail set on the foremast of a schooner. (*c*) Fore staysail of a sloop.

Fore-see' (fôr-sē'), *v. t.* To foreknow.

Fore-shad'ow (-shăd'ō), *v. t.* To prefigure.

Fore-short'en (-shôrt'n), *v. t.* To shorten by drawing in perspective.

Fore-show' (-shō'), *v. t.* To show or exhibit beforehand; to prognosticate; to foretell.

Fore'sight' (fôr'sīt'), *n.* **1.** A foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge. **2.** Action in reference to the future; prudence; wise forethought. **3.** Any sight or reading of a surveyor's leveling staff, except the backsight.

Fore'skin (-skĭn), *n.* Fold of skin covering the glans of the penis; prepuce.

For'est (fôr'ĕst), *n.* [OF.; LL. *forestis* open ground reserved for the chase, fr. L. *foris, foras*, out of doors.] An extensive wood. —*a.* Pertaining to a forest; sylvan.

Fore-stall' (fôr-stôl'), *v. t.* [OE. *forstallen* to stop (goods) on the way to the market by buying them up beforehand, fr. AS. *forsteal*, a placing one's self before another.] **1.** To take in advance; to anticipate. **2.** To get ahead of; to preoccupy; to exclude or prevent, by measures taken in advance.

Syn. — To anticipate; monopolize; engross.

Fore'stay' (fôr'stā'), *n.* A strong rope from a ship's foremast head to the bowsprit, supporting the mast.

For'est-er (fôr'ĕst-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One in charge of a forest. **2.** Inhabitant of a forest. **3.** A lepidopterous insect, injurious to grapevines.

For'est-ry (-rĭ), *n.* The forming or cultivating forests; management of growing timber. [pation.]

Fore'taste' (fôr'tāst'), *n.* A taste beforehand; antici-

Fore-taste' (fôr-tāst'), *v. t.* **1.** To taste before full possession; to anticipate. **2.** To taste before another.

Fore-tell' (-tĕl'), *v. t.* & *i.* To tell before occurrence; to foreshow. — **Fore-tell'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To predict; prophesy; prognosticate; augur.

Fore'thought' (fôr'thôt'), *a.* Thought of, or planned, beforehand; aforethought; prepense; deliberate. —*n.* A planning beforehand; forecast; provident care.

Fore'to'ken (fôr'tō'k'n), *n.* [AS. *foretācen.*] Prognostic; previous omen.

Fore-to'ken (fôr-tō'k'n), *v. t.* [AS. *foretācnian; fore* + *tācnian.*] To foreshow; to prognosticate.

Fore' tooth' (tōōth'). One of the teeth in the fore part of the mouth; an incisor.

Fore'top' (fôr'tŏp'), *n.* **1.** The hair on the fore part of the head. **2.** Platform at the head of a ship's foremast.

Fore'-top-gal'lant (fôr'tŏp-gă'lant *or* -t'gă'l'-), *a.* Designating a mast, sail, etc., above the fore-topmast.

Fore'-top'mast (-tŏp'măst), *n.* Mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the fore-topgallant mast. [mast.]

Fore'-top'sail (-săl *or* -s'l), *n.* Sail on the fore-top-

For-ev'er (fôr-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* [*For*, prep. + *ever.*] **1.** Through eternity; through endless ages. **2.** Always.

Syn. — Constantly; continually; perpetually; ceaselessly; interminably; endlessly; eternally.

Fore-warn' (fôr-wȧrn'), *v. t.* To warn beforehand.

Fore'wom'an (fōr'wo͝om'an), *n.* A woman in charge of work in a shop, etc.

For'fait (fôr'fĭt), *n.* [F. *forfait* crime, prop. p. p. of *forfaire* to forfeit, transgress, fr. LL. *forisfacere*, prop., to act beyond; L. *foris* abroad, beyond + *facere* to do.] A thing forfeited by a crime, offense, or breach of contract; a fine; penalty. — *a.* Lost or alienated for an offense. — *v. t.* To lose right to, by some error or crime. — *p. p.* or *a.* In the condition of being forfeited; subject to alienation. — **For'fait-a-ble**, *a.*

For'fei-ture (-fĭ-tūr; 40), *n.* 1. A forfeiting. 2. That which is forfeited.

Syn. — Fine; mulct; amercement; penalty.

For-gave' (fôr-gāv'), *imp.* of FORGIVE.

Forge (fôrj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fabrica* workshop, fr. *faber* smith. Cf. FABRIC.] 1. Place where metals are wrought by heating and hammering; a smithy. 2. Works where wrought iron is produced directly from the ore, or where iron is rendered malleable by puddling and shingling. — *v. t.* 1. To form by heating and hammering; to beat (metal) into shape. 2. To produce; to invent. 3. To make falsely; to produce (something not genuine); to counterfeit. — *v. i.* 1. To commit forgery. 2. To move heavily and slowly, as a ship whose sails are furled; to work one's way, as one ship in outsailing another.

Blacksmith's Forge.

Syn. — To fabricate; counterfeit; feign; falsify.

For'ger (fôr'jẽr), *n.* 1. One who forges or forms; a fabricator; falsifier. 2. One guilty of forgery.

For'ger-y, *n.* 1. A forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; crime of making or altering a writing or signature purporting to be made by another, for the purpose of fraud. 2. That which is forged or counterfeited.

Syn. — COUNTERFEIT; FORGERY. — *Counterfeit* is chiefly used of imitations of coin or securities depending upon engraved designs for assurance of genuineness. *Forgery* is more properly applied to making a false imitation of an instrument depending on signatures to show validity.

For-get' (fôr-gĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORGOT (-gŏt') (FORGAT (-găt'), *Obs.*); *p. p.* FORGOTTEN (-gŏt't'n), FORGOT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORGETTING.] [AS. *forgietan*; pref. *for-* + *gietan* (only in comp.) to get.] 1. To lose remembrance of; not to think of; also, to lose power of; to cease from doing. 2. To disregard; to neglect. — **For-get'ful**, *a.* — **For-get'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **For-get'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — FORGETFULNESS; OBLIVION. — *Forgetfulness* is Anglo-Saxon, *oblivion* Latin. The former refers to persons, and marks a state of mind; the latter to things, and indicates a condition into which they are sunk.

For-get'-me-not' (-mē-nŏt'), *n.* [Cf. G. *vergissmeinnicht.*] A small herb, bearing a blue flower, and considered the emblem of fidelity.

For-give' (-gĭv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORGAVE (-gāv'); *p. p.* FORGIVEN (-gĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORGIVING.] [AS. *forgiefan*; pref. *for-* + *giefan*, *gifan*, to give.] To give up resentment for (an offense or wrong); to pardon.

Syn. — See EXCUSE.

For-giv'ness, *n.* A forgiving or being forgiven.

Syn. — FORGIVENESS; PARDON; remission. — *Forgiveness* is Anglo-Saxon, and *pardon* Norman French, both implying a *giving back*. *Pardon* looks more to outward consequences and to trifling matters, as when we beg *pardon* for interrupting a man. The civil magistrate also grants a *pardon*, and not *forgiveness*.

For-giv'ing, *a.* Disposed to forgive; mild; merciful. — **For-giv'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **For-giv'ing-ness**, *n.*

For-go' (-gō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORWENT; *p. p.* FORGONE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORGOING.] [AS. *forgān*, prop., to go past, hence, to abstain from; pref. *for-* + *gān* to go.] To pass by; to let slip; to omit; to leave. See FORBEAR.

For-got' (fôr-gŏt'), *imp. & p. p.* of FORGET.

Fork (fôrk), *n.* [AS. *forc*, fr. L. *furca.*] 1. An instrument with prongs or tines, for piercing, holding, or pitching anything. 2. A prong; branch; angle between two branches or limbs. — *v. i.* 1. To shoot into blades, as corn. 2. To divide into branches. — *v. t.* To raise with a fork, as hay; to dig with a fork, as the soil.

Fork'y (-ĭ), *a.* Opening into parts; forked; furcated.

For-lorn' (-lôrn'), *a.* [AS. *forlēosan* (p. p. *forloren*) to lose utterly; pref. *for-* + *leōsan* (in comp.) to lose.] 1. Deserted; lost. 1. Almost hopeless; desperate.

A forlorn hope. [D. *verloren hoop*, prop., a lost troop.] A body of men (called in F. *enfants perdus*, in G. *verlornen posten*) selected to perform extraordinarily perilous military service; also, a desperate case or enterprise.

Syn. — Destitute; lost; abject; miserable; pitiable.

Form (fôrm), *n.* [OE. & F. *forme*, fr. L. *forma.*] 1. Shape and structure of anything, as distinguished fr. its material. 2. Constitution; system. 3. Established method; way of proceeding; formula. 4. Show without substance; conventional ceremony; formality. 5. Orderly arrangement; beauty. 6. A shape; phantom. 7. A mold; pattern; model. 8. A bench; rank of students in a school; class. 9. Bed of a hare. 10. Type from which a printed impression is to be taken, secured in a chase. 11. Grammatical structure of a word. 12. The peculiar characteristics of an organism as a type of others; structure of the parts of an animal or plant. — *v. t.* 1. To give form to; to construct. 2. To adjust; to train. 3. To be the essential elements of; to take the shape of. 4. To derive (words) by grammatical rules, as by adding proper suffixes and affixes. — *v. i.* To take a definite shape or arrangement.

Form'al (fôrm'al), *a.* 1. Belonging to the form or organization of a thing. 2. Constituent; essential. 3. Done in due form, or with solemnity; ceremonial; not incidental or irregular; express. 4. Devoted to forms or rules; punctilious; exact; prim; stiff. 5. Having the form or appearance without substance or essence; external. 6. Dependent on form; conventional.

Syn. — FORMAL; CEREMONIOUS; precise; punctilious; stiff; affected; ritual; ceremonial; external; outward. — When applied to things, *formal* and *ceremonious* denote a mere accordance with rules of form or ceremony. When applied to a person or his manners, they are used in a bad sense; a person being called *formal* who shapes himself too much by some pattern or set form, and *ceremonious* when he lays too much stress on the conventional laws of social intercourse.

Form'al-ism, *n.* Strict adherence to external forms.

Form'al-ist, *n.* One overattentive to forms.

For-mal'i-ty (fôr-măl'ĭ-tў), *n.* 1. The being formal, precise, etc. 2. Form without substance. 3. Compliance with formal or conventional rules; ceremony. 4. An established or usual method; habitual mode.

Form'al-ly, *adv.* In a formal manner; precisely.

For-ma'tion (fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A giving form to anything. 2. Structure; conformation. 3. A substance formed. 4. Series of rock masses designated with reference to their geological origin.

Form'a-tive (fôrm'ā-tĭv), *a.* 1. Giving form; plastic. 2. Serving to form (words, etc.); derivative; not radical. 3. Capable of growth and development; germinal. — *n.* (*a*) A prefix, termination, etc., serving merely to give form, and no part of the radical. (*b*) A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage.

Form'er, *n.* 1. One who forms; maker. 2. (*a*) A shape around which an article is to be shaped, molded, woven, etc. (*b*) A pattern. (*c*) A cutting die.

For'mer (fôr'mẽr), *a. compar.* [A compar. due to OE. *formest.* See FOREMOST.] 1. Preceding in order of time. 2. Near the beginning. 3. First mentioned.

Syn. — Prior; anterior; antecedent; foregoing.

For'mer-ly, *adv.* In time past; of old; heretofore.

For'mi-da-ble (fôr'mĭ-dȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *formidabilis*, fr. *formidare* to fear.] Exciting fear or apprehension; impressing dread; alarming. — **For'mi-da-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Dreadful; fearful; terrible; tremendous.

Form'less (fôrm'lĕs), *a.* Shapeless.

For'mu-la (fôr'mū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-LAS** (-lȧz), L. **-LÆ** (-lē). [L., dim of *forma* form, model.] **1.** A prescribed form; established rule for doing or saying anything. **2.** Confession of faith. **3.** Rule expressed in algebraic language. **4.** Prescription for preparing a medicinal compound. **5.** Symbolic expression (by letters, figures, etc.) of the chemical constituents of a compound.

For'mu-la-ry (-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* Stated; prescribed; ritual. — *n.* **1.** Book containing prescribed forms (of declarations, prayers, medical formulæ, etc.); book of precedents. **2.** Prescribed model; formula.

For'mu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To reduce to, or express in, a formula; to state definitely. — **For'mu-la'tion**, *n.*

For'mu-lize (-mū-līz), *v. t.* To formulate.

For'ni-cate (-nĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [L. *fornicari*, *-catus*, fr. *fornix*, *-icis*, vault, brothel.] To have unlawful sexual intercourse. — **For'ni-ca'tor**, *n.* — **For'ni-ca'tress**, *n. f.*

For'ni-ca'tion, *n.* Unlawful sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person.

For'ray (fŏr'rȧ *or* fôr-rā'), *v. t. & n.* Foray.

For-sake' (fôr-sāk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORSOOK (-sōōk'); *p. p.* FORSAKEN (-sāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORSAKING.] [AS. *forsacan* to oppose, refuse; *for-* + *sacan* to strive.] **1.** To quit entirely; to desert. **2.** To renounce; to refuse.

Syn. — To quit; fail; renounce; reject. See ABANDON.

For-sooth' (-sōōth'), *adv.* [AS. *forsōð*; *for*, prep. + *sōð* sooth, truth.] In truth; — used ironically.

For-swear' (-swâr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORSWORE (-swōr'); *p. p.* FORSWORN (-swōrn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORSWEARING.] [AS. *forswerian*; pref. *for-* + *swerian* to swear.] To renounce, or deny, upon oath. — *v. i.* To commit perjury.

Syn. — See PERJURE.

Fort (fôrt), *n.* [F., strong, L. *fortis*.] A strong or fortified place, usually occupied only by troops; a fortification. [which one excels.

Forte (fôrt), *n.* [It.] The strong point; that in

‖ **For'te** (fôr'tā), *adv.* [It., fr. L. *fortis*.] Strongly.

Forth (fôrth), *adv.* [AS. *forð*, fr. *for*.] **1.** Forward; onward in time, place, or order; on to the end. **2.** Out (from concealment, retirement, nondevelopment, etc.); out into view. **3.** Beyond a (certain) boundary; away.

Forth'com'ing (fôrth'kŭm'ĭng *or* fôrth'kŭm'-), *a.* Ready or about to appear; making appearance.

Forth'with' (fôrth'wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* Directly.

For'ties (fôr'tĭz), *n. pl.* See FORTY.

For'ti-eth (-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* [AS. *feówertigoða*.] **1.** Following the thirty-ninth. **2.** Constituting one of forty equal parts of a thing. — *n.* One of forty equal parts; quotient of a unit divided by forty; one next in order after the thirty-ninth.

For'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A fortifying; art of fortifying places to defend them against an enemy. **2.** That which fortifies; a fortified place; fortress; fort.

Syn. — Fortress; citadel; bulwark. See FORTRESS.

For'ti-fy (-fī), *v. i.* [F. *fortifier*, L. *fortificare*; *fortis* strong + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To strengthen; to furnish with power to resist attack.

‖ **For-tis'si-mo** (fôr-tĭs'sĭ-mō *or* fôr-tĭs'sē-mō), *adv.* [It., superl. of *forte*.] With the utmost loudness.

For'ti-tude (fôr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *fortitudo*, fr. *fortis*.] Strength of mind enabling one to encounter danger or bear pain courageously; resolute endurance.

Syn. — Endurance; resolution; resoluteness; bravery. See COURAGE, and HEROISM.

Fort'night' (fôrt'nīt'), *n.* [Contr. fr. *fourteen nights*.] Space of two weeks. — **Fort'night'ly**, *a. & adv.*

For'tress (fôr'trĕs), *n.* [OF. *forteresce*, *fortelesce*, LL. *fortalitia*, fr. L. *fortis* strong.] A fortified place.

Syn. — FORTRESS; FORTIFICATION; CASTLE; CITADEL. A *fortress* is for military purposes only; a *fortification* is built to defend harbors, cities, etc.; a *castle* is an ancient fortress, ordinarily a palatial dwelling; a *citadel* is the stronghold of a fortress, city, etc.

For-tu'i-tous (fôr-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *fortuitus*; akin to *forte* by chance.] **1.** Happening by chance; coming unexpectedly, or without known cause. **2.** Happening independently of human will or means of foresight.

Syn. — Casual; contingent. See ACCIDENTAL.

For-tu'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.* Accident.

For'tu-nate (fôr'tū-nāt; 40), *a.* [L. *fortunare*, *-natum*, to prosper, fr. *fortuna*. See FORTUNE.] **1.** Coming by good luck or favorable chance; bringing or presaging happiness. **2.** Receiving some unexpected good; lucky. — **For'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — FORTUNATE; SUCCESSFUL; PROSPEROUS; auspicious; lucky; favored; happy. — A man is *fortunate*, when he is favored of fortune, and has unusual blessings; *successful* when he gains what he aims at; *prosperous* when he succeeds in things which men commonly desire.

For'tune (fôr'tŭn; 40), *n.* [F.; L. *fortuna*; akin to *fors*, *fortis*, chance.] **1.** Arrival of something unexpectedly; hap. **2.** That which befalls one; lot in life; fate. **3.** Good or ill success; esp., favorable issue. **4.** Wealth; large estate; riches. — *v. i.* To happen.

Syn. — Chance; accident; luck; fate.

Fortune hunter, one who seeks to acquire wealth by marriage. — **Fortune teller**, one who professes to tell future events in another's life.

For'tune-less, *a.* Luckless; destitute of a fortune.

For'ty (fôr'tȳ), *a.* [AS. *feówertig*; *feówer* four + suff. *-tig* ten.] Four times ten. — *n.*; *pl.* FORTIES (-tĭz). **1.** Sum of four tens; forty units or objects. **2.** Symbol expressing forty units; as, 40, or xl.

Fo'rum (fō'rŭm), *n.* [L.; akin to *foris*. See FOREIGN.] **1.** A market place in Rome, where causes were judicially tried, and orations delivered. **2.** A tribunal; court.

For'ward (fôr'wĕrd), } *adv.* [AS. *feóweard*, *fore-*
For'wards (-wĕrdz), } *weard*.] Toward a part or place before; onward; in advance; — opp. to *backward*.

For'ward, *a.* **1.** Near, or at, the fore part; in advance of something else. **2.** Ready; prompt; over-ready; too hasty. **3.** Ardent; eager; bold; confident. **4.** Advanced beyond the usual degree. — *v. t.* **1.** To help onward; to hasten. **2.** To send forward. — **For'ward-er**, *n.* — **For'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **For'ward-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Promptness; ardor; boldness; impudence.

For'wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Forward.

‖ **Fos'sa** (fŏs'sȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-Æ** (-ē). [L., a ditch.] A pit, groove, cavity, or depression, as in a bone.

Fosse (fŏs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fossa*, fr. *fodere*, *fossum*, to dig.] **1.** A ditch or moat. **2.** A fossa.

Fos'sil (fŏs'sĭl), *a.* [L. *fossilis*, fr. *fodere* to dig.] **1.** Dug out of the earth. **2.** Pertaining to fossils; contained in rocks, petrified or not. — *n.* Remains of an animal or plant found in stratified rocks.

Fos'sil-if'er-ous (-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Fossil* + *-ferous*.] Containing or composed of fossils.

Fos'sil-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To petrify. **2.** To make, or become, antiquated, rigid, or fixed.

Fos'ter (fŏs'tĕr), *v. t.* [AS. *fōstor*, *fōstor*, nourishment, fr. *fōda* food.] **1.** To feed; to support; to bring up. **2.** To promote the growth of; to encourage. — *a.* Relating to nourishment; affording, receiving, or sharing nurture; — applied to father, mother, child, brother, etc., to indicate the relationship of parent, child, etc., as regards nurture, but not by blood.

Fos'ter-age (-ĕj; 2), *n.* Act of fostering.

Fought (fȧt), *imp. & p. p.* of FIGHT.

Foul (foul), *a.* [AS. *fūl*.] **1.** Covered with, or containing, extraneous matter which is noxious or obstructive; nasty; defiled. **2.** Scurrilous; obscene or profane; abusive. **3.** Hateful; shameful. **4.** Not favorable; stormy; — said of the weather, sky, etc. **5.** Not conformed to the established rules of a game, test, etc.; unfair; cheating. **6.** Entangled; obstructed; — opp. to

clear. — *v. t.* **1.** To defile; to soil. **2.** To entangle, so as to impede motion; to collide with. — *v. i.* **1.** To become clogged with burnt powder, as a gun. **2.** To become entangled; to collide. — *n.* **1.** An entanglement; collision. **2.** A foul ball, in the game of baseball, or one that strikes the ground, or rolls, outside of certain limits.

‖ **Fou'lard'** (fōō'lär'), *n.* [F.] A thin, washable material of silk, or silk and cotton.

Foul'ly, *adv.* In a foul manner; filthily; unfairly; [dishonorably.

Foul'ness, *n.* The being foul.

Found (found), *imp. & p. p.* of FIND.

Found, *v. t.* [F. *fondre*, L. *fundere* to found, pour.] To form by melting metal, and pouring it into a mold.

Found, *v. t.* [F. *fonder*, L. *fundare*, fr. *fundus* bottom.] **1.** To lay the basis of; to fix firmly. **2.** To take the first measures in building up; to originate.

Syn. — To base; establish; fix. See PREDICATE.

Foun-da'tion (foun-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A founding, fixing, establishing, or beginning to erect. **2.** That upon which anything stands, and by which it is supported; basis. **3.** A donation to support a charitable institution; endowment. **4.** An endowed institution.

Found'er (found'ẽr), *n.* One who founds, or endows.

Found'er, *n.* One who founds, or casts metals.

Foun'der (foun'dẽr), *v. i.* [OF. *fondrer* to fall in, fr. *fond* bottom, L. *fundus*. See FOUND to establish.] **1.** To become filled with water, and sink, as a ship. **2.** To stumble and go lame, as a horse. **3.** To fail; to miscarry. — *v. t.* To cause internal inflammation in the feet or limbs of (a horse), so as to lame him. — *n.* Lameness in a horse's foot; inflammatory fever; acute rheumatism.

Found'er-y (found'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* [F. *fonderie*, fr. *fondre* to cast.] A foundry.

Found'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [See FIND and -LING.] A deserted infant; child found without parent or owner.

Found'ress, *n.* Woman who founds or endows.

Found'ry (-rȳ), *n.* [See FOUNDERY.] **1.** A casting metals. **2.** Buildings and works for casting metals.

Fount (fount), *n.* [See FONT.] A printer's font.

Fount, *n.* [OF.; L. *fons, fontis.*] A fountain.

Foun'tain (foun'tĭn), *n.* [F. *fontaine*, LL. *fontana*, fr. L. *fons.*] **1.** A spring of water issuing from the earth. **2.** An artificial jet of water; basin supplied with water. **3.** Reservoir. **4.** Source; origin.

Fountain head, primary source; original; first principle.

Four (fōr), *a.* [AS. *feówer;* akin to D. & G. *vier*, L. *quatuor*, Gr. τέτταρες, τέσσαρες, πίσυρες. Cf. FARTHING, FIRKIN, FORTY, QUIRE of paper, TETRARCH.] One more than three; twice two. — *n.* **1.** Sum of four units; four objects. **2.** Symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv.

Four'fold' (fōr'fōld'), *a. & adv.* Four times; quadruple. — *n.* Four times as many or as much. [ruped.

Four'foot'ed (-fōōt'ĕd), *a.* Having four feet; quad-

Four'-in-hand' (-ĭn-hănd'), *a.* Consisting of four horses driven by one person; drawn by four horses. — *n.* A team of four horses; vehicle drawn by such a team.

Four'score' (-skōr'), *a.* Four times twenty; eighty. — *n.* Product of four times twenty; eighty units.

Four'teen' (-tēn'), *a.* [AS. *feówertýne, feówertíene.*] Four and ten more; twice seven. — *n.* **1.** Sum of ten and four. **2.** Symbol representing fourteen, as 14 or xiv.

Four'teenth' (-tēnth'), *a.* [AS. *feówerteoða.*] **1.** Next after the thirteenth. **2.** Making one of fourteen equal parts into which anything may be divided. — *n.* One of fourteen equal parts; quotient of a unit divided by fourteen; one next after the thirteenth.

Fourth (fōrth), *a.* [AS. *feórða*, fr. *feówer* four.] **1.** Next after the third; the ordinal of four. **2.** Forming one of four equal parts. — *n.* A quarter; quotient of a unit divided by four; one coming next after the third.

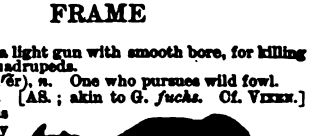
Fourth'ly, *adv.* In the fourth place.

Fowl (foul), *n.* [AS. *fugol;* akin to D. & G. *vogel.*] **1.** A bird. **2.** A domesticated bird used as food. — *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowl.

Fowling piece, a light gun with smooth bore, for killing birds or small quadrupeds.

Fowl'er (foul'ẽr), *n.* One who pursues wild fowl.

Fox (fŏks), *n.* [AS.; akin to G. *fuchs.* Cf. VIXEN.] **1.** A carnivorous animal of many species, European and American, some producing fur of great value, and all celebrated for craftiness. **2.** The European dragonet. **3.** The fox shark or thrasher shark; sea fox. **4.** A cunning fellow. [*Collog.*] **5.** Rope yarn twisted and tarred. — *v. t.* **1.** To intoxicate. **2.** To repair the feet of (boots) with new front upper leather.



European Fox.

Foxed (fŏkst), *a.* **1.** Discolored or stained; — said of timber, also of the paper of books or engravings. **2.** Repaired by foxing; as, *foxed* boots.

Fox'i-ness, *n.* **1.** The being foxy, or foxlike; craftiness. **2.** The being foxed or discolored, as books; decay; deterioration. **3.** A coarse and sour taste in grapes.

Fox'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** The tail or brush of a fox. **2.** A grass having a soft dense head of flowers.

Fox'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the fox; foxlike; wily. **2.** Having the color of a fox; of a yellowish or reddish brown color. **3.** Having the odor of a fox; rank; strong smelling. **4.** Sour; unpleasant in taste; — said of wine, beer, etc., not properly fermented.

‖ **Foy'er'** (fwȧ'yā'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *focarium* fireplace.] **1.** Lobby in a theatre. **2.** Crucible in a furnace.

Fra'cas (frā'kas; *F.* frȧ'kȧ'), *n.* [F., din, tumult.] An uproar; noisy quarrel.

Frac'tion (frăk'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *fractio* a breaking, fr. *frangere, fractum*, to break.] **1.** A portion; fragment. **2.** One or more aliquot parts of a unit or whole number.

Frac'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to fractions; constituting a fraction. **2.** Relatively small; insignificant.

Frac'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [Cf. Prov. E. *frack* forward, eager, E. *freak.*] Apt to scold; cross; ugly; unruly.

Syn. — Snappish; peevish; cross; perverse; pettish.

Frac'ture (-tūr; 40), *n.* [L. *fractura*, fr. *frangere, fractum*, to break.] **1.** A breaking asunder; rupture. **2.** The breaking of a bone. — *v. t.* To break; to crack.

Syn. — FRACTURE; RUPTURE. — These words denote different kinds of *breaking*. *Fracture* is applied to hard substances; as, the *fracture* of a bone. *Rupture* is applied to soft substances; as, the *rupture* of a blood vessel.

Frag'ile (frăj'ĭl), *a.* [L. *fragilis*, fr. *frangere.*] Easily broken or destroyed. — **Fra-gil'i-ty** (frȧ-jĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Brittle; infirm; weak; frail; frangible; slight.

Frag'ment (frăg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, fr. *frangere.*] A part broken off. — **Frag'men-ta-ry**, *a.*

Fra'grant (frā'grant), *a.* [L. *fragrans, -antis*, p. pr. of *fragrare* to emit a sweet smell.] Sweet of smell. — **Fra'grant-ly**, *adv.* — **Fra'grance, Fra'gran-cy**, *n.*

Syn. — Sweet-smelling; odorous; spicy; aromatic.

Frail (frāl), *n.* [OE. & OF. *frail*, fr. LL. *fraellum.*] **1.** A basket. **2.** Quantity of raisins (32 to 75 pounds) contained in a frail. **3.** A rush for weaving baskets.

Frail, *a.* [OF. *fraile*, fr. L. *fragilis.* See FRAGILE.] **1.** Easily broken; fragile; not durable. **2.** Liable to fall from virtue or be led into sin; unchaste. — **Frail'ness**, *n.*

Frail'ty (frāl'tȳ), *n.* **1.** A being frail, physically, mentally, or morally. **2.** A fault due to weakness; foible.

Syn. — Fragility; imperfection; infirmity; failing.

Frame (frām), *v. t.* [AS. *fremman* to perform, fr. *fram* strong.] **1.** To construct by fitting together the parts of a structure. **2.** To plan; to contrive. **3.** To fit to something else; to adjust; to conform. **4.** To provide (a picture, etc.) with a frame. — *n.* **1.** Fabric; skeleton of a structure. **2.** Physical constitution; make or build of a person. **3.** An open case for admitting, inclosing,

or supporting things. **4.** Form; shape; scheme; system. **5.** State or disposition; humor; temper; mood.

Frame'work' (frām'wûrk'), *n.* The work of framing, or the completed work; frame of anything.

Fram'ing, *n.* The putting together a frame, or constructing anything; that which frames.

Franc (frăngk), *n.* [F.] A silver coin, the French monetary unit, worth about 19 cents.

Fran'chise (frăn'chĭz *or* -chīz), *n.* [F., fr. *franc*, fem. *franche*, free.] A particular legal privilege; immunity; right to vote. **2.** Jurisdiction to which some privilege extends; sanctuary. — *v. t.* To enfranchise; to give liberty to. — **Fran'chise-ment** (-chĭz-ment), *n.*

Fran-cis'can (-sĭs'kăn), *a.* Pert. to the Roman Catholic Order of St. Francis. — *n.* A monk or friar of a mendicant order founded in 1209 by St. Francis of Assisi.

Fran'gi-ble (frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. See FRACTION.] Capable of being broken; fragile. — **Fran'gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Frank (frăngk), *a.* [F. *franc* free, frank, L. *Francus* a Frank, fr. OHG. *Franko* a Germanic people on the Rhine, who afterward founded the French monarchy.] Free in uttering one's real sentiments; using no disguise.

Syn. — Plain; open; sincere. See CANDID, INGENUOUS.

— *v. t.* To send by public conveyance free of expense. — *n.* Privilege of sending mail matter without charge; signature exempting mail matter from postage.

Frank, *n.* **1.** One of the Germans who in the fifth century overran Gaul, and established the kingdom of France. **2.** A native of Western Europe; a European.

Frank'in-cense (-ĭn-sĕns), *n.* [OF. *franc* pure + *encens* incense.] An aromatic resin, burned as incense.

Frank'ly, *adv.* In a frank manner; freely.

Syn. — Openly; plainly sincerely; willingly.

Frank'ness, *n.* The being frank; candor; liberality.

Fran'tic (frăn'tĭk), *a.* [OE. *frenetik*, F. *frenetique*, L. *phreneticus*, fr. Gr. *φρενιτικός*. See FRENZY.] Mad; raving; wild and disorderly; distracted. — **Fran'tic-al-ly, Fran'tic-ly,** *adv.* — **Fran'tic-ness,** *n.*

Fra-ter'nal (frā-tĕr'nal), *a.* [LL. *fraternalis*, fr. L. *fraternus*, fr. *frater* brother.] Pertaining to brethren; brotherly. — **Fra-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.*

Fra-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being fraternal; brotherhood. **2.** A body of men associated for common interest, business, or pleasure; a brotherhood.

Fra'ter-nize (frā'tĕr-nīz *or* frăt'ĕr-), *v. i.* & *t.* To associate as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character. — **Fra'ter-ni-za'tion,** *n.*

Frat'ri-cide (frăt'rĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *fratricidium* a brother's murder, fr. *fratricida* a brother's murderer; *frater*, *fratris* + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** Murder of one's brother. **2.** One who kills his brother. — **Frat'ri-ci'dal,** *a.*

Fraud (frąd), *n.* [F. *fraude*, L. *fraus*, *fraudis*.] Deception in order to gain unlawful advantage.

Syn. — Deceit; craft; sham; cheat. See DECEPTION.

Fraud'u-lent (-ū-lent), *a.* **1.** Using fraud; dishonest. **2.** Characterized by fraud. — **Fraud'u-lent-ly,** *adv.* — **Fraud'u-lence, Fraud'u-len-cy,** *n.*

Syn. — Deceitful; cheating; treacherous; unfair.

Fraught (frąt), *a.* [Akin to D. *vracht*, G. *fracht*, cf. OHG. *frëht* merit, reward.] Freighted; laden; charged.

Fray (frā), *n.* Affray; combat. — *v. t.* To alarm.

Fray, *v. t.* & *t.* [OF. *freier* to rub, L. *fricare*. Cf. FRICTION.] To rub; to wear into shreds, by rubbing; to fret (cloth); to ravel. — *n.* A fret or chafe.

Freak (frēk), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *frec* bold, greedy.] A sudden causeless change of mind; prank; caprice.

Syn. — Whim; caprice; folly; sport. See WHIM.

Freak'ish, *a.* Apt to change the mind suddenly; capricious. — **Freak'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Freak'ish-ness,** *n.*

Freck'le (frĕk'k'l), *n.* [Akin to Dan. *fregne*, Gr. *ψεγχνός* dark-colored.] A small brownish spot on the face, neck, or hands. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with freckles; to spot. — *v. i.* To be spotted. — **Freck'ly,** *a.*

Free (frē), *a.* [AS. *freó*, *frí*.] **1.** Not under compulsion; at liberty. **2.** Not under arbitrary government; enjoying political liberty. **3.** Liberated, by arriving at a certain age, from control of parents, guardian, or master. **4.** Not confined; liberated; at liberty to go. **5.** Capable of voluntary activity.. **6.** Clear of offense; innocent. **7.** Unconstrained by timidity or distrust; unreserved. **8.** Lavish; licentious. **9.** Not close; liberal. **10.** Exempt; clear. **11.** Thrown open to all; unrestricted. **12.** Gratuitous; spontaneous. **13.** Not arbitrary or despotic; assuring liberty; instituted by a free people. **14.** Not united or combined with anything else; at liberty to escape. — *adv.* Without charge.

Free agency, power of acting freely, or without constraint upon the will. — **Free goods,** goods admitted into a country free of duty. — **Free port.** (*a*) A port where goods may be received and shipped free of custom duty. (*b*) A port where goods of all kinds are received from ships of all nations at equal rates of duty. — **Free school.** (*a*) A school admitting all pupils on an equal footing. (*b*) A school supported by general taxation, by endowments, etc., where pupils pay nothing for tuition; a public school. — **Free ships,** ships of neutral nations, free from capture in time of war. — **Free States,** those of the United States, before the Civil War, in which slavery did not exist. — **Free trade,** commerce unrestricted by tariff regulations.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make free; to set at liberty; to release; to clear. **2.** To remove (something that confines or bars).

Free'boot'er (frē'bo͝ot'ẽr), *n.* [D. *vrijbuiter*, fr. *vrijbuiten* to plunder; *vrij* free + *buit*, E. *booty*.] A pillager; buccaneer; sea robber.

Free'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Born free; inheriting freedom.

Freed'man (frēd'măn), *n.* An emancipated slave.

Free'dom (frē'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *freódōm*.] **1.** A being free; liberty. **2.** Privileges; franchises. **3.** Exemption from necessity, in choice and action. **4.** Ease; facility. **5.** Frankness. **6.** Improper familiarity; license.

Syn. — See LIBERTY.

Free'-hand' (frē'hănd'), *a.* Done by the hand, without support, or guidance of instruments.

Free'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* An estate in real property, of inheritance (in fee simple or fee tail) or for life; tenure by which such estate is held. — **Free'hold'er,** *n.*

Free'ly, *adv.* [AS. *freólice*.] In a free manner; without restraint or compulsion; abundantly; gratuitously.

Syn. — Independently; voluntarily; unobstructedly; readily; liberally; largely; copiously; plentifully.

Free'man (-măn), *n.* [AS. *freóman*; *freó* + *mann*.] **1.** One not subject to the will of another. **2.** A member of a corporation, company, or city, possessing certain privileges; one entitled to vote at elections.

Free'ma'son (-mā'sn), *n.* One of a secret fraternity, said to have been at first composed of masons or builders in stone, but now consisting of persons united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance. — **Free'ma'son-ry,** *n.*

Free'ness, *n.* Freedom; liberty; openness; liberality.

Free'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A stone composed of sand or grit; — so called because easily wrought.

Free'stone', *a.* Having the flesh readily separating from the stone, as in certain peaches.

Free'think'er (-thĭngk'ẽr), *n.* One who forms opinions independently of others' authority; in religion, one who forms opinions independently of revelation or of the church; an unbeliever. — **Free'think'ing,** *n.* & *a.*

Syn. — Infidel; skeptic; unbeliever. See INFIDEL.

Free will (wĭl). **1.** A will free from restraint. **2.** Power of moral beings to will or choose without restraints of physical or absolute necessity. [tary; spontaneous.]

Free'will' (-wĭl'), *a.* Pertaining to free will; volun-

Freeze (frēz), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* FROZE (frōz); *p. p.* FROZEN (frō'z'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FREEZING.] [AS. *freósan*; akin to Goth. *friusa* cold, frost.] **1.** To congeal with cold; to harden into ice or a like solid body. **2.** To chill. — *n.* A congealing. [*Colloq.*] — **Freez'er,** *n.*

Freezing point, that degree of a thermometer at which a fluid begins to freeze; — applied particularly to water, whose *freezing point* is at 32° Fahr., 0° Centigrade.

Freight (frāt), *n.* [F. *fret*, OHG. *frēht* merit, reward. See FRAUGHT.] **1.** That with which anything is fraught or laden for transportation; cargo. **2.** Payment for carriage of goods. **3.** Freight transportation. — *a.* Employed in transportation of freight. — *v. t.* To load (a ship or vehicle) with goods, for transportation.

Freight'age (-āj; 2), *n.* **1.** Charge for transportation. **2.** Transportation of freight. **3.** Freight; cargo.

Freight'er, *n.* **1.** One who loads a ship. **2.** One employed in forwarding freight. **3.** One for whom freight is transported. **4.** A vessel used to carry freight.

French (frĕnch), *a.* [AS. *frencisc*, LL. *franciscus*, fr. L. *Francus* a Frank.] Pertaining to France or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** The language spoken in France. **2.** Collectively, the people of France.

French chalk, a variety of granular talc; — used for drawing lines on cloth, etc. — **French horn**, a metallic wind instrument, consisting of a long tube twisted into circular folds and gradually expanding from the mouthpiece to the end at which the sound issues; — called in France *cor de chasse*. — **French leave**, an informal or secret departure; the leaving a place without paying one's debts. — **French roof**, a modified form of mansard roof having a nearly flat deck for the upper slope.

French Horn.

French'man, *n.* A native of France.

Fre-net'ic (frē-nĕt'ĭk), **Fre-net'ic-al**, *a.* Frantic.

Fren'sy (-zy), *n.* [OE. *frenesie*, L. *phrenesis*, fr. Gr. *φρένησις* for *φρενῖτις* disease of the mind, fr. *φρήν* mind. Cf. FRANTIC.] Violent mental agitation; rage.

Syn. — Lunacy; madness; delirium. See INSANITY.

Fre'quent (frē' kwent), *a.* [L. *frequens*, *-entis*.] **1.** Often to be met with; happening at short intervals. **2.** Habitual; persistent. — **Fre'quen-cy**, *n.*

Fre-quent' (frē-kwĕnt'), *v. t.* [L. *frequentare*.] To visit often or habitually. — **Fre-quent'er**, *n.* — **Fre'quen-ta'tion** (frē'kwĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.*

Fre-quent'a-tive (frē-kwĕnt'ă-tĭv), *a.* Denoting frequent repetition of an action. — *n.* A frequentative verb.

Fre'quent-ly (frē'kwent-lȳ), *adv.* At frequent or short intervals; often; repeatedly; commonly.

Fres'co (frĕs'kō), *n.*; *pl.* FRESCOES *or* FRESCOS (-kōz). [It., fr. *fresco* fresh.] (*a*) A painting on freshly spread plaster, before it dries. (*b*) Any painting on plaster. [*Incorrect*] — *v. t.* To paint in fresco.

Fresh (frĕsh), *a.* [AS. *fersc*; akin to G. *frisch*.] **1.** New and strong; unimpaired. **2.** Original; additional. **3.** Lately produced or prepared for market; not stale; not dried or preserved; occurring again; repeated; lately come or made public. **4.** Youthful; florid. **5.** In a raw, green, or untried state; unpracticed. **6.** Renewed in vigor; rather strong; cool or brisk. **7.** Not salt. — *n.* **1.** A stream or spring of fresh water. **2.** The mingling of fresh water with salt in rivers or bays.

Syn. — Sound; recent; unfaded; ruddy; sweet; good; inexperienced; unused; vigorous; strong.

Fresh'en (frĕsh'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make fresh; to separate (water) from saline ingredients. **2.** To relieve (a rope) by change of place where friction wears it; to renew (material used to prevent chafing). — *v. i.* **1.** To grow fresh; to lose saltness. **2.** To grow brisk or strong.

Fresh'et (-ĕt), *n.* [OE. *fresche* flood + *-et*.] A flood or overflowing of a stream; sudden inundation.

Fresh'ly, *adv.* In a fresh manner; vigorously; newly.

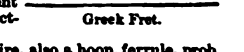
Fresh'man, *n.* A novice; a student during his first year in a college or university.

Fresh'ness, *n.* State of being fresh.

Fresh'-wa'ter (-wą'tĕr), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or living in, water not salt. **2.** Accustomed to sail on fresh water only; unskilled as a seaman.

Fret (frĕt), *v. t.* [AS. *fretan*; pref. *for* + *etan* to eat.] **1.** To wear away by friction; to chafe; to gnaw. **2.** To impair. **3.** To agitate or disturb; to irritate; to vex. — *v. i.* **1.** To fray. **2.** To eat in by corrosion. **3.** To be agitated; to rankle. **4.** To be chafed or peevish. — *n.* **1.** Agitation; irritation. **2.** Herpes; tetter.

Fret, *v. t.* [AS. *frætwan*, *frætwian*; akin to *fraetwe* ornaments.] To ornament with raised work; to diversify. — *n.* **1.** Ornamental work in relief, as carving or embossing. **2.** An architectural ornament consisting of fillets intersecting each other.



Greek Fret.

Fret, *n.* [F. *frette* a saltire, also a hoop, ferrule, prob. dim. of L. *ferrum* iron.] A short wire across the finger board of a guitar, etc., showing where to place the finger. — *v. t.* To furnish with frets.

Fret'ful, *a.* Disposed to fret; in a state of vexation. — **Fret'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Fret'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — FRETFUL; PEEVISH; CROSS; ill-humored; ill-natured; irritable; captious; petulant; splenetic; passionate; angry. — These words all indicate an unamiable expression of temper. *Peevish* marks the inward spirit. *Fretful* marks a complaining impatience. *Crossness* is peevishness mingled with vexation or anger.

Fret'work (frĕt'wŭrk'), *n.* Work adorned with frets; ornamental work in relief; play of light and shade.

Fri'a-ble (frī'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *friabilis*, fr. *friare* to rub.] Easily crumbled. — **Fri'a-ble-ness**, **Fri'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Fri'ar (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *frère* brother, friar, fr. L. *frater* brother.] **1.** A brother of a Roman Catholic religious order. **2.** A pale patch on a printed page.

Fri'ar-y, *n.* A monastery; convent of friars.

Frib'ble (frĭb'b'l), *a.* [F. *frivole*, L. *frivolus*.] Frivolous; silly. — *n.* A fop. — *v. i.* To act foolishly.

Fric'as-see' (frĭk'ă-sē'), *n.* [F. *fricassée*, fr. *fricasser* to fry.] A hash of fowls, veal, or other meat, stewed in a gravy. — *v. t.* To dress like a fricassee.

Fric'tion, *n.* [L. *frictio*, fr. *fricare*, *frictum*, to rub.] **1.** A rubbing one body against another; attrition. **2.** The mechanical resistance which a body meets with from the surface on which it moves. **3.** A clashing between persons or parties in opinions or work. — **Fric'tion-al**, *a.*

Fri'day (frī'dĭ; 2), *n.* [AS. *frigedæg*; *frigu* love + *dæg* day.] The sixth day of the week.

Fried (frīd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of FRY.

Friend (frĕnd), *n.* [AS. *freónd*, prop. p. pr. of *freón*, *freógan*, to love; akin to G. *freund*.] **1.** One attached to another by esteem, respect, and affection; a well-wisher; intimate associate. **2.** One not hostile; one of the same nation, party, kin, etc. **3.** A promoter. **4.** One of the religious sect popularly called *Quakers*. — **Friend'less**, *a.* — **Friend'ly**, *a.* — **Friend'li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Kind; conciliatory; favorable. See AMICABLE.

Friend'ship, *n.* The being friends; amity.

Frieze (frēz), *n.* [Perh. same as *frieze* cloth.] (*a*) That part of the entablature of an architectural order between the architrave and cornice. (*b*) An ornamented band in a building or rich piece of furniture.

Frieze (frēz *or* frīz), *n.* [F. *frise*, perh. orig., woolen cloth from *Friesland* (F. *Frise*).] Coarse woolen cloth, with shaggy nap on one side. — *v. t.* To friz.

Frig'ate (frĭg'ăt; 2), *n.* [F. *frégate*, It. *fregata*, prob. contr. fr. L. *fabricata* something built.] Orig., a vessel of the Mediterranean propelled by sails and by oars. Later, a war vessel intermediate between a corvette and ship of the line.

Fright (frīt), *n.* [AS. *fyrhto*, *fyrhtu*.] **1.** Sudden and violent fear; a sudden alarm. **2.** Anything strange, ugly, or shocking. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Alarm; terror; consternation. See ALARM. — *v. t.* [AS. *fyrhtan*.] To alarm suddenly; to scare.

Syn. — To affright; dismay; daunt; intimidate.

Fright'en (frīt'n), *v. t.* To alarm; to terrify.

Fright'ful (frīt'fụl), *a.* Exciting fright; shocking.
Syn. — Frightful; Dreadful; Awful; terrible; alarming; fearful; terrific; horrid; horrible; shocking. — These words all express fear. In *frightful*, it is a sudden emotion; in *dreadful*, it is deeper and more prolonged; in *awful*, the fear is mingled with awe, which subdues us before the presence of some inviable power.

Frig'id (frĭj'ĭd), *a.* [L. *frigidus*, fr. *frigere* to be cold.] 1. Cold; of low temperature. 2. Forbidding in manner; stiff and formal. 3. Impotent. — **Frig'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Frig'id-ness**, **Fri-gid'i-ty** (frĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Frig'o-rif'ic (frĭg'ō-rĭf'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *frigorificus*; *fri-*
Frig'o-ri-fi'cal (-ĭ-kal), } *gus*, *frigoris*, cold + *facere* to make.] Causing or generating cold.

Frill (frĭl), *v. t.* [OF. *friller*, fr. L. *frigidulus* somewhat cold, dim. of *frigidus* cold.] 1. To shiver as with cold. 2. To wrinkle. — *v. t.* To decorate with frills. — *n.* 1. (*a*) A ruffling of a bird's feathers from cold. (*b*) A ruffle (of a membrane, hairs, or feathers) around the neck or legs of an animal. 2. A border fluted or crimped.

Fringe (frĭnj), *n.* [OF.; prob. fr. L. *fimbria* thread.] 1. A trimming consisting of projecting ends, of loose threads of wool, silk, or linen, stripe of leather, etc. 2. A line of objects along a border or edge; a margin; confine. — *v. t.* To adorn the edge of with a fringe.

Frip'per-y (frĭp'pẽr-ȳ), *n.* [F. *friperie*, fr. *friper* to waste.] Secondhand finery; tawdry decoration.

‖ **Fri'seur'** (frē'zẽr'), *n.* [F.] A hairdresser.

Frisk (frĭsk), *n.* [OF. *frisque*.] A frolic; playful skip or leap. — *v. i.* To leap, skip, or gambol, in gayety. — **Frisk'y**, *a.* — **Frisk'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Frisk'i-ness**, *n.*

Frit (frĭt), *n.* [F. *frite*, fr. *frire* to fry.] 1. Material of which glass is made, after having been calcined in a furnace, but before vitrification. 2. Material for glaze of pottery. — *v. t.* To fuse partially.

Frith (frĭth), *n.* [OE. *firth*, Icel. *fjörðr*; akin to E. *ford*.] A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary.

Frit'ter (frĭt'tẽr), *n.* [F. *friture*, fr. *frire* to fry.] 1. Batter, fried in boiling lard or in a frying pan. 2. A fragment; shred. — *v. t.* 1. To cut (meat) into small pieces, for frying. 2. To break into fragments.

To fritter away, to diminish; to waste piecemeal.

Friv'o-lous (frĭv'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *frivolus*.] 1. Of little importance; not worth notice. 2. Given to levity; silly. — **Friv'o-lous-ness**, **Fri-vol'i-ty** (frĭ-vŏl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Syn. — Trifling; trivial; slight; petty; worthless.

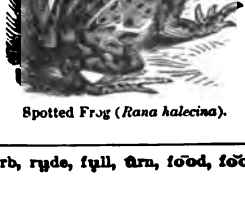
Friz (frĭz), *v. t.* [F. *friser*.] 1. To curl (hair) with a crisping pin; to crisp. 2. To form into little burs, knobs, or tufts. 3. To soften and even (leather) by rubbing with pumice stone, etc. — *n.* Anything crisped or curled, as a wig. [Written also *frizz*.]

Friz'zle (frĭz'z'l), *v. t.* & *n.* Friz. — **Friz'zler**, *n.* — **Friz'zly**, **Friz'zy**, *a.*

Fro (frō), *adv.* [Icel. *frā*.] From; away; backward; — used in opp. to *to*, in the phrase *to and fro*.

Frock (frŏk), *n.* [F. *froc* a monk's cowl, coat, fr. L. *floccus* flock of wool.] 1. A loose outer garment; gown; smock frock. 2. Coarse gown worn by monks or friars, having a hood, and girded by a cord. — *v. t.* 1. To clothe in a frock. 2. To make a monk of.

Frock coat, a body coat for men, with skirts sewed on so as to be somewhat full. — Smock frock, a laborer's frock or shirt, worn over other clothes.


Spotted Frog (*Rana halecina*).

Frog (frŏg), *n.* [AS. *frogga*, *frocga*.] 1. An amphibious four-footed animal of many species, able to swim rapidly, and leap on land. 2. Triangular prominence of the hoof, in the sole of the foot of horses and like animals. 3. A crossing plate in a railroad track, to guide the wheels where one track branches from another or crosses it. 4. [Cf. L. *floccus*, E. *frock*.] Oblong cloak button, fastening into a loop instead of a button hole. 5. Loop of the scabbard of a bayonet or sword. — *v. t.* To ornament (a coat, etc.) with frogs.

Railroad Frog.

Frol'ic (frŏl'ĭk), *a.* [D. *vroolijk*.] Full of levity. — *n.* 1. A wild prank; gayety. 2. A merrymaking. — *v. i.* To play tricks; to sport. — **Frol'ic-some** (-sŭm), *a.* — **Frol'ic-some-ness**, *n.*

From (frŏm), *prep.* [AS.] Out of; because of; by

Frond (frŏnd), *n.* [L. *frons*, *frondis*, foliage.] Organ formed by combination of stem and leaf in some plants, often bearing the fructification.

Frond of a fern, *Polypodium*.

Fron-des'cence (frŏn-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* (*a*) Time when each species of plants unfolds its leaves. (*b*) A bursting into leaf.

Fron-dif'er-ous (-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing fronds.

Fron-dose' (-dōs'), *a.* (*a*) Frond bearing; resembling a frond. (*b*) Leafy.

Front (frŭnt), *n.* [F., forehead, L. *frons*, *frontis*, front.] 1. Forehead or brow; the face. 2. Personal presence; seeming. 3. Part directed forward; van; — opp. to *back* or *rear*. 4. A front piece of false hair. — *a.* In or relating to the forward part; foremost. — *v. t.* 1. To oppose face to face; to meet. 2. To confront. 3. To stand opposite to. 4. To adorn in front; to supply a front to. — *v. i.* To turn the face or front in any direction.

Front'age (-ĕj), *n.* Front part; extent of front.

Fron'tal (frŏn'tal), *a.* Belonging to the front part. — *n.* 1. Frontlet. 2. A little pediment over a door or window. 3. A frontal bone of the cranium.

Fron'tier (-tēr), *n.* That part of a country facing another country or an unsettled region; border or extreme part. — *a.* 1. Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous. 2. Relating to a frontier.

Fron'tis-piece (-tĭs-pēs), *n.* [LL. *frontispicium*, fr. L. *frons* + *spicere* to view.] Part which first meets the eye; illustration fronting the first page of a book.

Front'let (frŭnt'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *frontelet* brow band.] 1. A frontal or brow band; fillet worn on the forehead. 2. Margin of a bird's head, behind the bill.

Frost (frŏst), *n.* [AS., fr. *freósan* to freeze.] 1. A freezing; congelation of fluid. 2. Temperature which freezes water; severe cold. 3. Frozen dew; — called also *hoarfrost* or *white frost*. — *v. t.* 1. To freeze. 2. To cover with hoarfrost; to produce a frostlike surface on (cake, metal, glass, etc.). 3. To sharpen (nails in horseshoes).

Frost'bite' (frŏst'bīt'), *n.* The freezing of some part of the body. — *v. t.* To blight or nip with frost.

Frost'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*a*) The tomcod, found on the New England coast at the commencement of frost. (*b*) The smelt. [*U. S.*] (*c*) The New Zealand scabbard fish.

Frost'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a frosty manner.

Frost'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being frosty.

Frost'ing, *n.* 1. A composition of sugar and beaten egg, to ornament cake, pudding, etc. 2. A lusterless finish of metal or glass; the producing such a finish.

Frost'y (-ȳ), *a.* 1. Attended with, or producing, frost; freezing. 2. Covered with frost. 3. Chill. 4. Gray-haired.

Froth (frŏth), *n.* [Icel. *froða*; akin to AS. *āfreoðan* to froth.] 1. Bubbles collected on liquids; foam; spume. 2. Empty show. — *v. t.* & *i.* To foam. — **Froth'y**, *a.* — **Froth'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Froth'i-ness**, *n.*

Frou'zy (frou'zȳ), *a.* [Prov. E., froward, offensive to eye or smell; *froust* musty smell.] Fetid; rank; offensive to smell or sight; slovenly.

Frow (frou), *n.* [D. *vrouw.*] A woman; esp., a Dutch or German woman.

Fro'ward (frō'wĕrd), *a.* [*Fro* + *-ward.*] Perverse; disobedient. — **Fro'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **Fro'ward-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Untoward; obstinate; cross. See PERVERSE.

Frown (froun), *v. i.* [OF. *froignier.*] 1. To contract the brow in displeasure, severity, or sternness; to scowl. 2. To look threateningly; to lower. — *v. t.* To rebuke with a look. — *n.* A sour or stern look; scowl.

Frow'sy (frou'zy), *a.* [See FROUZY.] Slovenly.

Froze (frōz), *imp.* of FREEZE. [ject to severe cold.

Fro'zen (frō'z'n), *a.* 1. Congealed with cold. 2. Sub-

Fruc-tif'er-ous (frŭk-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fructifer*; *fructus* fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing fruit.

Fruc'ti-fi-ca'tion (frŭk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A producing fruit; a fructifying, or rendering productive; fecundation. 2. The collective organs by which a plant produces fruit, seeds, or reproductive spores.

Fruc'ti-fy (-fī), *v. i.* [L. *fructificare*, fr. *fructus.*] To bear fruit. — *v. t.* To make fruitful; to fertilize.

Fru'gal (frų'gal), *a.* [L. *frugalis*, fr. *frugi*, lit., for fruit; hence, useful, dative of *frux*, *frugis*, fruit.] 1. Economical in the use of resources; sparing. 2. Obtained by economy. — **Fru'gal-ly**, *adv.*

Fru-gal'i-ty (frų-găl'ĭ-tȳ), **Fru'gal-ness**, *n.* The being frugal; thrift; — opp. to *extravagance.*

Syn. — Economy; parsimony. See ECONOMY.

Fru-gif'er-ous (-jĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *frugifer*; *frux*, *frugis* + *ferre* to bear.] Fruitful; fructiferous.

Fru-giv'o-rous (-jĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *frux*, *frugis* + *vorare* to devour.] Feeding on fruit, as birds, etc.

Fruit (frųt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fructus* fruit, fr. *frui*, *fructus*, to enjoy.] 1. Anything produced for nourishment of man or animals by vegetable growth. 2. Pulpy, edible seed vessels of certain plants. 3. Ripened ovary of a flowering plant. 4. Spore cases of flowerless plants. 5. Produce of animals; offspring. 6. That which is produced; product or effect. — *v. i.* To bear fruit.

Fruit tree, a tree cultivated for its edible fruit. — Small fruits, currants, berries, etc.

Fruit'age (frųt'ĭj; 2), *n.* Fruit, collectively.

Fruit'er-er (-ẽr-ẽr), *n.*; **Fruit'er-ess**, *n. f.* One who deals in fruit. [2. A repository for fruit.

Fruit'er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* 1. Fruit, collectively; fruitage.

Fruit'ful, *a.* Full of fruit; producing fruit; abundantly; bearing results; prolific. — **Fruit'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Prolific; plentiful; abundant. See FERTILE.

Fru-i'tion (frų-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF.; L. *fruitio*, fr. *frui.*] Use or possession of anything; pleasure derived from use.

Fruit'less (frųt'lĕs), *a.* 1. Lacking fruit; barren. 2. Vain; useless. — **Fruit'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Fruit'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Abortive; vain; profitless. See USELESS.

Fru'men-ta'ceous (frų'mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *frumentaceus*, fr. *frumentum* grain.] Made of, or resembling, wheat or other grain.

Fru'men-ty (frų'nĕn-tȳ), *n.* [OF. *fromentée*, fr. L. *frumentum.*] Wheat boiled in milk, with plums, etc.

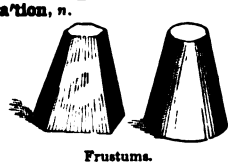
Frush (frŭsh), *a.* [F. *froisser* to bruise.] Brittle.

Frush, *n.* [Cf. G. *frosch.*] 1. Frog of a horse's foot. 2. Discharge of fetid matter from a horse's frog.

Frus'trate (-trāt), *a.* [L. *frustrari*, *-tratus*, fr. *frustra* in vain.] Vain; null; void; of no effect. — (-trāt), *v. t.* 1. To bring to nothing; to baffle. 2. To render invalid or of no effect. — **Frus-tra'tion**, *n.*

Syn. To balk; thwart; foil; baffle; defeat.

Frus'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. FRUSTA (-tă), E. FRUSTUMS (-tŭmz). [L., piece, bit.] The part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top; part of any solid (cone, pyramid, etc.) between two planes, either parallel or inclined to each other.



Frustums.

Fry (frī), *n.* [OE., seed, descendants; cf. OF. *froye* spawn of fishes.] 1. The young of any fish. 2. A swarm or crowd; young or small things in general.

Fry, *v. t.* [F. *frire*, fr. L. *frigere* to fry, cf. Gr. φρύγειν.] To cook in a pan over a fire. — *v. i.* 1. To undergo the action of heat in a frying pan, on a griddle, or in a kettle of hot fat. 2. To ferment, foam, or dissolve with heat. — *n.* A dish of anything fried.

Frying pan, a long-handled pan for frying food.

Fuch'si-a (fū'shĭ-ă *or* fū'shă), *n.* [NL., from Leonard *Fuchs*, a German botanist.] A genus of flowering plants of Mexico and South America.

Fu'coid (-koid), *a.* [*Fucus* + *-oid.*] (*a*) Belonging to an order of algæ including the rockweeds and gulfweed. (*b*) Like seaweeds. — *n.* A seaweed.

Fu'cus (-kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* FUCI (-sī). [L.] Rockweed.

Fud'dle (fŭd'd'l), *v. t.* [Perh. a dim. of *full.*] To make foolish by drink. — *v. i.* To drink to excess.

Fudge (fŭj), *n.* [Cf. Prov. F. *fuche*, interj. of contempt.] Made-up story; humbug. — *v. t.* To fabricate.

Fu'el (fū'ĕl), *n.* [LL. *focalium*, *focale*, fr. L. *focus* fireplace, in LL., fire.] Anything which feeds fire.

Fu-ga'cious (fū-gā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *fugax*, *-gacis*, fr. *fugere* to flee.] Flying, or disposed to fly; lasting but a short time. — **Fu-ga'cious-ness**, **Fu-gac'i-ty** (-găs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Fu'gi-tive (fū'jĭ-tĭv), *a.* [OE. & F. *fugitif*, fr. L. *fugitivus*, fr. *fugere.*] 1. Fleeing from pursuit, danger, restraint, etc. 2. Not fixed; not durable; liable to fade. — *n.* 1. One who flees from pursuit, service, duty, etc.; a deserter. 2. Something hard to be caught or detained. — **Fu'gi-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Fu'gi-tive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Fleeting; unstable; volatile; evanescent.

Fu'gle-man (fū'g'l-măn), *n.* [G. *flügelmann* file leader; *flügel* wing + *mann* man.] A well drilled soldier in front of a company, as a guide for the others.

Fugue (fūg), *n.* [F., fr. It. *fuga*, fr. L. *fuga* flight, *fugere* to flee.] Repetition of parts in music.

Ful'crum (fŭl'krŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-CRA** (-kră), E. **-CRUMS** (-krŭmz). [L., bedpost, fr. *fulcire* to prop.] 1. A prop or support. 2. That by which a lever is sustained.

Ful-fill' (fŭl-fĭl'), *v. t.* [AS. *fulfyllan*; *ful* full + *fyllan* to fill.] To accomplish (an intention, promise, prophecy, prayer, requirement, etc.); to bring to pass. — **Ful-fill'ment**, *n.* [Written also *fulfilment.*]

Ful'gent (fŭl'jent), *a.* [L. *fulgens.*] Exquisitely bright; shining; dazzling; effulgent. — **Ful'gen-cy**, *n.*

Full (fŭl), *a.* [OE. & AS. *ful*; akin to G. *voll*, L. *plenus.* Cf. COMPLETE, FILL, PLENTY.] 1. Filled up; supplied; not empty or vacant. 2. Abundantly provided; ample. 3. Complete; entire. 4. Sated; surfeited. 5. Absorbed in any matter and excited by it. — *n.* Complete measure; highest degree. — *adv.* Quite; entirely. — *v. t.* To become fully illuminated, as the moon.

Full, *v. t. & t.* [OF. *fuler*, *fouler*, LL. *fullare*, fr. L. *fullo* cloth fuller, cf. AS. *fullere* a fuller.] To thicken (cloth) by moistening, heating, and pressing; to scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.

Full'er, *n.* One who fulls cloth.

Fuller's earth, clay used in scouring cloth.

Full'er, *n.* A blacksmith's die; a set hammer for spreading iron. — *v. t.* To groove (metal work).

Full'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* Works where cloth is fulled.

Full'ness, *n.* The being full. [Written also *fulness.*]

Ful'ly, *adv.* In a full manner or degree; completely.

Syn. — Entirely; maturely; abundantly; largely; amply; sufficiently; clearly; distinctly; perfectly.

Ful'mi-nate (fŭl'mĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *fulminare*, *-natum*, fr. *fulmen* thunderbolt.] 1. To thunder; to detonate. 2. To issue (decrees) with assumption of supreme authority; to thunder forth (menaces). — *n.* (*a*) A salt of fulminic acid. (*b*) A fulminating powder.

Ful'mi-na'ting (-nā'tĭng), *a.* 1. Thundering; exploding violently. 2. Hurling denunciations or censures.

Ful'mi-na'tion, *n.* 1. A fulminating or exploding;

detonation. 2. A thundering forth threats or censures. 3. Vehement menace or censure.

Ful-min'ic (fŭl-mĭn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to fulmination; detonating; pert. to, or derived from, an acid so called.

Ful'some (-sŭm), *a.* [*Full*, a. + *-some.*] Disgusting by overfullness; gross. — **Ful'some-ness**, *n.*

Ful'vous (-vŭs), *a.* [L. *fulvus.*] Tawny; dull yellow.

Fum'ble (fŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [Akin to D. *fommelen* to fumble, AS. *folm* palm of the hand.] 1. To feel about. 2. To seek awkwardly. 3. To handle much; to turn over and over. — **Fum'bler**, *n.* — **Fum'bling-ly**, *adv.*

Fume (fūm), *n.* [L. *fumus.*] 1. Smoke; vapor; reek. 2. Rage or excitement. 3. Anything unsubstantial; idle conceit. — *v. t. & i.* To smoke; to vapor; to rage.

Fu'mi-gate (fū'mĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *fumigare, -gatum*, fr. *fumus.*] To expose to smoke; to disinfect by use of vapors. — **Fu'mi-ga'tion**, *n.* — **Fu'mi-ga'tor**, *n.*

Fum'ous (fūm'ŭs), **Fum-y** (-ĭ), *a.* Producing fumes.

Fun (fŭn), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *fonn* pleasure.] Sport.

Func'tion (fŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *functio*, fr. *fungi* to perform.] 1. An executing any duty, office, or calling; performance. 2. Appropriate action of a physical organ or of any faculty of the soul or intellect. 3. Course of action pertaining to any public officer, business, or profession. 4. A mathematical quantity so connected with another quantity, that an alteration made in the latter causes a consequent alteration in the former. Each quantity is a *function* of the other. — **Func'tion-al**, *a.*

Func'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.* One charged with the performing a function or office.

Fund (fŭnd), *n.* [OF. *font, fond*, fr. L. *fundus* bottom, foundation. See FOUND to establish.] 1. A stock or capital. 2. *pl.* Stock of a national debt; evidences (stocks or bonds) of money lent to government, and drawing interest. 3. An invested sum, whose income is devoted to a specific object. — *v. t.* 1. To provide a fund for paying the interest of, or discharging the principal of. 2. To place (money) in a fund. 3. To put (a floating debt) into interest-bearing stocks or bonds. — **Fund'a-ble**, *a.*

Sinking fund, the aggregate of sums of money set apart to extinguish a debt by accumulation of interest.

Fun'da-ment (fŭn'dă-ment), *n.* [OF. *fundement*, L. *fundamentum* foundation, fr. *fundare* to found.] Part of the body on which one sits; buttocks; the anus.

Fun'da-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to the foundation or basis; essential; elementary. — *n.* A primary principle, rule, law, or article, forming the groundwork of a system; essential part. — **Fun'da-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Fun'dus** (fŭn'dŭs), *n.* [L., bottom.] The base of any hollow bodily organ, as of the bladder or the eye.

Fu'ner-al (fū'nĕr-al), *n.* [L. *funus, funeris.*] 1. The rites used in disposing of a dead human body. 2. A procession attending the burial of the dead. — *a.* Pertaining to a funeral; used at the interment of the dead.

Fu-ne're-al (fū-nē'rē-al), *a.* Suiting a funeral; pertaining to burial; solemn; dismal; mournful.

Fun'gi (fŭn'jī), *n., pl.* of FUNGUS.

Fun-giv'o-rous (-jĭv'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *fungus* + *vorare* to devour.] Eating fungi; — said of insects and snails.

Fun'gous (fŭn'gŭs), *a.* 1. Of the nature or appearance of a fungus; spongy. 2. Growing suddenly, but not substantial. — **Fun-gos'i-ty** (-gŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Fun'gus (fŭn'gŭs), *n.* [L., mushroom.] 1. Any one of a class of plants including mushrooms, toadstools, puffballs, and the microscopic forms known as rust, smut, mold, mildew, etc. 2. A spongy, morbid growth or granulation in animal bodies, as the proud flesh of wounds.

Fu'ni-cle (fū'nĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis* cord, rope.] A small cord or fiber in a plant.

Fu-nic'u-lar (fū-nĭk'ū-lĕr), **Fu'nic**, *a.* 1. Consisting of a fiber. 2. Dependent on the tension of a cord.

Funk (fŭnk), *n.* [OE. *funke* a little fire; akin to G. *funke* spark.] A stench. [*Low*] — *v. t.* 1. To stink. 2. To be frightened, and shrink back; to flinch. [*Colloq.*]

Fun'nel (fŭn'nĕl), *n.* [L. *fundibulum, infundibulum*, funnel, fr. *infundere* to pour in; *in* in + *fundere* to pour.] 1. A vessel shaped like an inverted hollow cone, for conveying liquids into a close vessel; a tunnel. 2. A passage for a flowing substance; a smoke flue.

Fun'ny (-nĭ), *a.* Droll; laughable; comical.

Funny bone, the crazy bone.

Fur (fûr), *n.* [OF. *forre, fuerre*, sheath, case.] 1. The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals. 2. Skins of animals with the fur; peltry. 3. *pl.* Articles of clothing made of fur. 4. A coating resembling fur. — *a.* Pertaining to furs; bearing or made of fur. — *v. t.* 1. To line, face, or cover with fur. 2. To nail strips of board on (a wall) to make a level surface for lathing, or to protect against damp.

Fur'be-low (fûr'bĕ-lō), *n.* A plaited flounce on a woman's garment. — *v. t.* To ornament.

Fur'bish (-bĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *forbir, furbir*, fr. OHG. *furban* to clean.] To scour to brightness; to burnish.

Fur'cate (fûr'kāt), ‖ *a.* [L. *furca* fork.] Forked; **Fur'ca-ted** (-kā-tĕd), ‖ branching. — **Fur-ca'tion**, *n.*

‖ **Fur'fur** (-fûr), *n.* [L.] Scurf; dandruff.

Fur'fu-ra'ceous (-fū-rā'shŭs), *a.* Like bran; scurfy.

Fu'ri-ous (fū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *furiosus*, fr. *furia* rage.] 1. Transported with fury; violent. 2. Rushing violently.

Syn. — Impetuous; vehement; mad; frantic; frenzied.

Furl (fûrl), *v. t.* [OF. *fardel* a bundle.] To draw into close compass; to wrap or roll (a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast, or a flag, around its staff).

Fur'long (fûr'lŏng), *n.* [AS. *furlang* length of a furrow; *furh* furrow + *lang* long.] A measure of length; 1-8th of a mile; 40 rods.

Fur'lough (-lō), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *verlof*, G. *verlaub* permission.] Leave of absence from military service. — *v. t.* To grant leave of absence to (an officer or soldier).

Fur'nace (-nĭs; 2), *n.* [OF. *fornaise*, L. *fornax;* akin to *furnus* oven.] Place inclosing a hot fire for reducing ores, melting metals, warming a house, baking pottery, etc.

Fur'nish (-nĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *furnir.*] 1. To equip; to fit out, or fit up. 2. To provide; to afford.

Fur'ni-ture (-nĭ-tûr; 40), *n.* 1. That with which anything is furnished; supplies; outfit; equipment. 2. Household goods. 3. Necessary appendages to anything, as to a machine, carriage, ship, etc.

Fur'ri-er (fûr'rĭ-ĕr), *n.* Dealer in fur goods. [furs.

Fur'ri-er-y (-ĭ), *n.* 1. Furs in general. 2. Trade in

Fur'ring (-rĭng), *n.* 1. (*a*) The leveling of a surface, or preparing air space, by strips of board. See FUR, *v. t.*, 3. (*b*) Strips thus laid on. 2. Double planking of a ship's side. 3. A deposit on the inside of a boiler; also, the cleaning away this deposit.

Fur'row (fûr'rō), *n.* [AS. *furh.*] 1. Trench made by a plow. 2. A groove; wrinkle on the face. — *v. t.* 1. To cut a furrow in; to plow. 2. To mark with channels or wrinkles.

Fur'ry (fûr'rĭ), *a.* Covered with, or like, fur.

Fur'ther (-thĕr), *adv.* [Comp. of *forth;* AS. *furðor.*] To a greater distance; in addition. See FARTHER. — *a. compar.* [*Positive wanting; superl.* FURTHEST.] 1. More remote; farther. 2. Beyond; additional. — *v. t.* To forward; to assist. — **Fur'ther-ance**, *n.*

Fur'ther-more' (-mōr'), *adv.* or *conj.* Moreover.

Fur'ther-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Furthest.

Fur'thest (-thĕst), *a. superl.* Most remote; farthest. — *adv.* At the greatest distance.

Fur'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *furtivus*, fr. *furtum* theft, fr. *fur* thief.] Stolen; sly; stealthy. — **Fur'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Fu'run-cle (fū'rŭng-k'l), *n.* [L. *furunculus* a petty thief, a boil, dim. of *fur.*] A boil.

Fu'ry (fū'rĭ), *n.* [L. *furia*, fr. *furere* to rage.] 1. Violent excitement; overmastering enthusiasm. 2. *pl.* The mythological avenging deities; the Erinyes or Eumenides. 3. A turbulent woman; hag; vixen; virago.

Syn. — Wrath; rage; madness; frenzy. See ANGER.

Furze (fûrz), *n.* [AS. *fyrs.*] A thorny evergreen shrub, with yellow flowers, common upon plains and hills in Great Britain; gorse; whin. — **Furz'y**, *a.*

Furze.

Fus'cous (fŭs'kŭs), *a.* [L. *fuscus.*] Brown or grayish black; darkish.

Fuse (fūz), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *fundere, fusum*, to pour, melt, cast. See FOUND, to cast.] **1.** To liquefy by heat; to dissolve; to melt. **2.** To unite or blend.

Fuse, *n.* [For *fusee, fusil.* See FUSIL.] A tube filled with combustible matter, for igniting a charge of powder, as in blasting; — called also *fusee.*

Fu-see' (fū-zē'), *n.* [See FUSIL.] **1.** A fuse. **2.** A kind of match for lighting a pipe or cigar.

Fu-see', *n.* [F. *fusée* a spindleful, fusee, L. *fusus* spindle.] Conical wheel of a watch, etc., equalizing the power of the mainspring.

F Fusee. *B* Barrel.

Fu'si-ble (-zĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. See FUSE, *v.*] Capable of being melted. — **Fu'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Fu'si-form (-zĭ-fôrm *or* -zĭ-), *a.* [L. *fusus* spindle + *-form.*] Shaped like a spindle; tapering at each end.

Fu'sil (-zĭl), *n.* [F.; LL. *focile* a steel for kindling fire.] An obsolete kind of flintlock musket.

Fu'sil-lade' (-lād'), *n.* [F.] A simultaneous discharge of firearms. — *v. t.* To shoot in a volley.

Fu'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* [L. *fusio*, fr. *fundere, fusum*, to pour, melt.] **1.** A melting or rendering fluid by heat. **2.** A state of fluidity from heat. **3.** A blending together.

Fuss (fŭs), *n.* [AS. *fȳsan* to hasten, fr. *fūs* ready, quick.] A tumult; unnecessary ado about trifles. — *v. i.* To be overbusy about trifles; to bustle. — **Fuss'y**, *a.*

Fust (fŭst), *n.* [OF., cask.] A strong, musty smell.

Fus'tian (fŭs'chan; 26), *n.* [OF. *fustaine*, It. *fustagno*, fr. LL. *fustaneum*, fr. *Fustāt*, i. e., Cairo, where it was made.] **1.** A coarse twilled stuff, including corduroy, velveteen, etc. **2.** Inflated writing; bombast. — *a.* **1.** Made of fustian. **2.** Pompous; bombastic.

Fus'tic (-tĭk), *n.* [Cf. FUSTET.] The wood of a West India tree used in dyeing yellow. [Written also *fustoc.*]

Fust'y (fŭst'ĭ), *a.* Moldy; musty. — **Fust'i-ness**, *n.*

Fu'tile (fū'tĭl), *a.* [L. *futilis* easily pouring out, worthless.] Of no importance; useless; vain. — **Fu-til'i-ty**, *n.*

Fut'tock (fŭt'tŭk), *n.* [Corrup. fr. *foothook.*] One of the crooked timbers scarfed together to form a ship's compound rib; transverse timber over the keel.

Futtock plates, iron plates securing the topmast rigging. — **Futtock shrouds**, short iron shrouds connecting the topmast rigging with the lower mast.

x Futtock Shrouds.

Fu'ture (fū'tŭr; 40), *a.* [L. *futurus*, used as fut. p. of *esse* to be.] That is to be or come hereafter. — *n.* **1.** Time to come. **2.** Future possibilities. **3.** A future tense, in grammar.

Future tense, the modification of a verb which expresses a future act or event.

Fu-tu'ri-ty (-tū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** State of being yet to come; future state. **2.** Future time. **3.** Event to come.

Fuse (fūz), *n.* A fuse, or tube, filled with combustible matter, for exploding a shell, etc.

Fuzz (fŭz), *n.* [Cf. D. *voos* spongy, fungous.] Fine, light particles or fibers; loose, volatile matter. — *v. i.* To fly off in minute particles. — **Fuzz'y**, *a.*

Fy (fī), *interj.* [See FIE.] A word of blame, abhorrence, or contempt.

Fyke (fīk), *n.* [D. *fuik.*] A hooped bag net which fish can enter, without being able to return.

G.

Gab (găb), *n.* Hook on the end of a steam engine's eccentric rod opposite the strap.

Gab, *n.* [Icel. *gabb* mockery.] The mouth; idle prate; chatter. [*Colloq.*] — *v. i.* To talk idly; to chatter.

Gab'ar-dine', **Gab'er-dine'** (găb'ẽr-dēn'), *n.* [Sp. *gabardina.*] A coarse frock formerly worn by Jews.

Gab'ble (găb'b'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *gab.*] **1.** To talk fast; to jabber. **2.** To cackle, like fowls. — *n.* **1.** Loud, idle talk. **2.** Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered.

Ga'bi-on (gā'bĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *gabbione* cage, gabion, fr. L. *cavea.*] **1.** A hollow cylinder, to be filled with earth, for building temporary fortifications. **2.** Openwork frame, filled with stones and sunk, to form a bar, dyke, etc., in building under water.

Ga'ble (-b'l), *n.* [F.; fr. LL. *gabalum* front of a building.] The vertical triangular end of a building, from eaves to ridge of roof.

Gable roof, a double sloping roof which forms a gable at each end. — **Gable window**, a window in a gable.

Gad (găd), *n.* [Icel. *gaddr* sting.] **1.** Point of a spear. **2.** Wedge-shaped metal instrument used in mining. **3.** A goad.

Gad, *v. i.* [Prob. fr. *gad*, n., and orig. meaning, to drive about.] To go about idly. — **Gad'der**, *n.*

Gad'a-bout' (-ă-bout'), *n.* A gadder. [*Colloq.*]

Gadfly of Ox (*Hypoderma bovis*), slightly enlarged.

Gad'fly' (-flī'), *n.* A dipterous insect, which infests cattle, horses, and sheep, and deposits eggs in the skin where the larvæ produce sores; the botfly.

Gael (gāl), *n. sing. & pl.* A Celt or the Celts of the Scotch Highlands or of Ireland; a Scotch Highlander.

Gael'ic (gāl'ĭk), *a.* [Gael. *Gàidhealach, Gaelach*, fr. *Gàidheal, Gael*, a Scotch Highlander.] Pertaining to the Gael, esp. to Celtic Scottish Highlanders. — *n.* Language of the Gael, a branch of Celtic.

Gaff (găf), *n.* [F. *gaffe* a fisherman's iron hook.] **1.** A fisherman's barbed spear. **2.** Spar extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail. — *v. t.* To strike or secure (fish, etc.) with a gaff.

Gaf'fer (găf'fẽr), *n.* [Perh. contr. fr. *godfather.*] An old fellow; aged rustic.

Gaf'fle (-f'l), *n.* [Cf. AS. *geafl* fork.] Artificial spur [for gamecocks.]

Gag (găg), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. W. *cegio* to strangle, fr. *ceg* mouth.] **1.** To stop the mouth of; to silence by authority or violence. **2.** To pry open by a gag. **3.** To cause to heave with nausea. — *v. i.* **1.** To retch. **2.** To introduce gags or interpolations. [*Slang*] — *n.* **1.** Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking. **2.** A mouthful that makes one retch. **3.** A phrase interpolated offhand by an actor in his part. [*Slang*]

Gage (gāj), *n.* [F.; LL. *gadium.*] **1.** A pledge or pawn; something given as security. **2.** A glove, cap, etc., flung down as a challenge to combat; a defiance. — *v. t.* To bind by pledge or security; to engage.

Gage, *n.* A variety of plum.

Gage, *n.* & *v. t.* Measure. See GAUGE.

Gai'e-ty (gā'ẽ-tȳ), *n.* Gayety.

Gai'ly (gā'lȳ), *adv.* Gayly.

Gain (gān), *n.* [Cf. W. *gan* mortise.] Notch cut out of a timber, so as to receive the end of a beam.

Gain, *n.* [Icel. *gagn.*] 1. Anything obtained as increase, profit, or benefit; — opp. to *loss.* 2. The obtaining profit; acquisition. — *v. t.* 1. To obtain or acquire. 2. To win in (a battle, lawsuit, etc.); to obtain by competition. 3. To win to one's side; to conciliate. 4. To reach; to arrive at. — *v. i.* To receive profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest, health, or happiness.

Syn. — To GAIN; WIN; obtain; acquire; procure; achieve. — *Gain* implies only that we get something by exertion; *win,* that we do it in competition with others.

Gain'ful (-fụl), *a.* Profitable. — **Gain'ful-ly,** *adv.*

Gain'less, *a.* Unprofitable.

Gain'say' (gān'sā' *or* gān'sa'), *v. t.* [OE. *ageinseien.* See AGAIN, and SAY.] To contradict; to forbid.

Gair'ish (gār'ish), *a.* Garish.

Gait (gāt), *n.* [See GATE.] A going; walk; way.

Gai'ter (gā'tẽr), *n.* [F. *guêtre.*] 1. A covering for the ankle and instep, or for the leg from knee to instep, fitting down upon the shoe. 2. A shoe covering the ankle.

Ga'la (gā'lá), *n.* [F.] Pomp, show, or festivity.

Gala day, a day of mirth and festivity; holiday.

Gal'ax-y (găl'ăks-ỹ), *n.* [Gr. γαλαξίας.] 1. The belt of innumerable stars called also the Milky Way. 2. Splendid assemblage of persons or things.

Gale (gāl), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *gal* furious, AS. *galan* to sing.] 1. A strong wind between a stiff breeze and a hurricane. 2. State of excitement or hilarity.

‖ **Ga'le-a** (gā'lē-á), *n.* [L., helmet.] Upper lip of a labiate flower.

Ga'le-ate, } *a.* Wearing a helmet; covered, as with
Ga'le-a'ted, } a helmet.

Ga-le'na (gá-lē'ná), *n.* [L.; cf. Gr. γαλήνη lead ore.] Lead sulphide; the principal ore of lead. — **Ga-len'ic** (-lĕn'ĭk), **Ga-len'ic-al,** *a.*

Gal'i-pot (găl'ĭ-pŏt), *n.* [F.] Impure resin of turpentine.

Galeate Corolla (of *Aconitum variegatum*).

Gall (gạl), *n.* [AS. *gealla;* akin to L. *fel,* Gr. χολή, and prob. to E. *yellow.*] 1. A bitter, alkaline, viscid fluid found in the gall bladder, beneath the liver. 2. The gall bladder. 3. Bitterness; rancor. 4. Impudence. [*Slang*]

Gall, *n.* [F. *galle.*] Excrescence produced on a plant by insects or their larvæ. — *v. t.* To impregnate with a decoction of gallnuts.

☞ The *galls,* or *gallnuts,* of commerce are produced chiefly on an oak of Western Asia and Southern Europe. They contain much tannin, and are used for making ink and a black dye, as well as in medicine.

Oak Galls and Gallfly (*Cynips*). *A* Adult fly, enlarged; *B* Two Galls; *C* Section of Gall.

Gall, *v. t.* [F. *galer.*] 1. To wear away by friction; to chafe. 2. To vex; to annoy. — *n.* Wound in the skin made by rubbing.

Gal'lant (găl'lant), *a.* [F. *galant.*] 1. Showy; gay; well-dressed. 2. Noble in bearing or spirit; heroic; magnanimous. — **Gal'lant-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — GALLANT; COURAGEOUS; BRAVE. — *Courageous* is generic, denoting an inward spirit which rises above fear; *brave* is more outward, marking a spirit which braves or defies danger; *gallant* denotes bravery on extraordinary occasions in a spirit of adventure.

Gal-lant' (găl-lănt'), *a.* Polite to women; chivalrous. — *n.* 1. A man of mettle or spirit; gay, fashionable man. 2. One attentive to ladies. 3. A lover; suitor. — *v. t.* To attend (a lady). — **Gal-lant'ly,** *adv.*

Gal'lant-ry (găl'lant-rỹ), *n.* 1. Bravery; intrepidity. 2. Civility to ladies; in a bad sense, intrigue.

Syn. — See COURAGE, and HEROISM.

Gal'le-on (găl'lē-ŭn), *n.* [Sp. *galeon.*] A large Spanish ship of the 15th and following centuries.

Gal'ler-y (-lẽr-ỹ), *n.* [LL. *galeria.*] 1. A corridor, or place for walking; passage excavated by a boring or burrowing animal. 2. Room for exhibiting works of art; collection of paintings, sculptures, etc. 3. An overhead platform along the sides of a church, theater, etc., and supported by brackets or columns. 4. A working drift or level, in a mine.

Gal'ley (-lỹ), *n.* [LL. *galea.*] 1. A vessel propelled by oars, with or without masts and sails. 2. A ship's kitchen; caboose. 3. A printer's tray for holding type.

Galley slave, one compelled to work at the oar on a galley.

Gall'fly' (gạl'flī'), *n.* An insect that deposits eggs in plants, occasioning galls. See *Illust.* of GALL.

Gal'lic (găl'lĭk), *a.* Pertaining to gallium.

Gal'lic, *a.* Pertaining to galls, nutgalls, etc.

Gallic acid, an organic acid, found in galls, tea, etc.; — used in photography and in common black ink.

Gal'lic, *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or France.

Gal'li-can (-lĭ-kan), *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallic; French. — *n.* A supporter of Gallicanism.

Gal'li-can-ism (-lĭz'm), *n.* Principles of Roman Catholics who subordinate papal authority to the French church.

Gal'li-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* A French idiom, mode, etc.

Gal'li-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To conform to French mode or idiom.

Gal'li-gas'kins (-găs'kĭnz), *n. pl.* Loose hose; leather [leg guards.]

‖ **Gal-li'næ** (-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *gallina* hen, *gallus* cock.] An order of birds, including domestic fowls, pheasants, grouse, quails, etc.; — sometimes called *Rasores.* — **Gal'li-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Gal'li-nip'per (găl'lĭ-nĭp'pẽr), *n.* A large mosquito.

Gal'li-pot (-pŏt), *n.* Glazed earthen pot to hold medicines, etc.

Gal'li-um, *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Gallia* France.] A rare metallic element, found in zinc ores.

Gall'nut' (gạl'nŭt'), *n.* A gall produced on leaves and shoots of oaks.

Gal'lon (găl'lŭn), *n.* [LL. *galo.*] Measure of 4 quarts.

Gal-loon' (-lōōn'), *n.* [F. & Sp. *galon.*] A tapelike fabric for binding hats, shoes, etc.

Gal'lop (-lŭp), *v. i.* [F. *galoper.*] 1. To run in the mode called a gallop, or rapidly. 2. To ride a horse at a gallop. — *n.* The run of a horse, etc., when he lifts alternately the fore and hind feet, in successive leaps.

Gal'lows (-lŭs *or* -lōz), *n.; pl.* GALLOWSES (-ĕz) *or* GALLOWS. [AS. *galga, gealga,* gallows, cross.] Frame on which criminals are hanged, machinery suspended, etc.

Ga-loche', **Ga-losh'** (gá-lŏsh'), *n.* [F.; perh. fr. L. *gallica* a Gallic shoe.] 1. An overshoe. 2. A legging.

Gal'op (găl'ŭp; *F.* gá'lŏp'), *n.* [F.] A lively dance.

Gal-van'ic (găl-văn'ĭk), *a.* [Fr. *Galvani,* Italian discoverer (about 1780) of dynamical electricity.] Pertaining to galvanism or electrical currents.

Gal'va-nism (găl'vá-nĭz'm), *n.* (*a*) Electricity excited by mutual action of certain liquids and metals; dynamical electricity. (*b*) Science of dynamical electricity, or electrical currents. — **Gal'va-nist,** *n.*

Gal'va-nize, *v. t.* 1. To affect with galvanism. 2. To plate (with gold, silver, etc.) by electricity. 3. To restore to consciousness by galvanic action; to stimulate to factitious activity. 4. To coat (iron) with zinc.

Galvanized iron, iron coated with zinc.

Gam'bit (găm'bĭt), *n.* [F.] A mode of opening the game of chess.

Gam'ble (-b'l), *v. i.* [Dim. of *game.*] To play for money. — *v. t.* To squander by gaming. — **Gam'bler,** *n.*

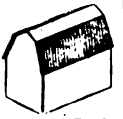
Gam-boge' (-bōōj' *or* -bōj'), *n.* A reddish yellow gum resin, produced by trees in Siam, Ceylon, and Malabar; — used as a pigment, also as a cathartic and emetic.

Gam'bol (-bŏl), *n.* [F. *gambade.*] A skipping about in frolic; a sportive prank. — *v. i.* To frisk.

Gam'brel (-brĕl), *n.* [OF. *gambe, jambe,* leg.] 1. Hind

leg of a horse. **2.** Stick crooked like a horse's hind leg. —*v. t.* To truss or hang up by a gambrel.

Gambrel roof, a curb roof with a lower steeper slope and an upper and flatter one.


Gambrel Roof.

Game (gām), *a.* [Cf. W. *cam* crooked.] Crooked; lame. [*Colloq.*]

Game, *n.* [AS. *gamen*, *gomen*, play, sport.] **1.** Sport; jest; frolic. **2.** Contest for amusement or for winning a stake. **3.** A single match at play. **4.** The stake in a game; number of points to be scored in order to win a game. **5.** Scheme employed in pursuit of a purpose; plan; project. **6.** Animals pursued by sportsmen; wild meats for the table. —*a.* **1.** Of resolute, unyielding spirit, like the gamecock. **2.** Pertaining to animals hunted for game, or to hunting. —*v. i.* To play for a stake; to gamble.

Game'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* The male game fowl.

Game' fowl' (foul'). A handsome breed of the common fowl, of great courage and pugnacity.

Game'some (-sŭm), *a.* Gay; sportive; merry.

Game'ster (-stẽr), *n.* Player at games; gambler.

‖ **Gam'in** (găm'ĭn; *F.* gȧ'măN'), *n.* [F.] A neglected city boy; young street Arab.

Gam'mer (găm'mẽr), *n.* [Perh. contr. fr. *godmother*.] An old woman; —correl. of *gaffer*, old man.

Gam'mon (-mŭn), *n.* [OF. *gambon*.] Thigh of a hog, smoked or dried. —*v. t.* To make bacon of.

Gam'mon, *n.* **1.** Backgammon. **2.** A hoax; humbug. [*Colloq.*] —*v. t.* **1.** To beat in the game of backgammon, before an antagonist has withdrawn any of his "men" from the board. **2.** To hoax. [*Colloq.*]

Gam'mon, *v. t.* To fasten (a bowsprit) to a vessel's [stem.

‖ **Gam'o-gen'e-sis** (-ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. γάμος marriage + E. *genesis*.] Production of offspring by union of parents of different sexes; sexual reproduction.

Gam'ut (-ŭt), *n.* [F. *gamme* (Gr. γ) + *ut* name of a musical note.] The scale of musical notes.

Gam'y (gām'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Having the flavor of game nearly tainted. **2.** Showing unyielding spirit; plucky.

Gan'der (găn'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *gandra*.] Male goose.

Gang (găng), *v. i.* [AS. *gangan*; akin to Icel. *ganga*.] To go. —*n.* **1.** A number going together; squad. **2.** A combination of similar implements arranged to act together; a set. **3.** Gangue.

Gan'gli-on (găn'glĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., a swelling, tumor.] **1.** (*a*) A mass of nervous matter, including nerve cells. (*b*) A node, or gland in the lymphatic system. **2.** An indolent tumor, situated on a tendon.

Gan'grene (-grēn), *n.* [F.; L. *gangraena*, fr. Gr. γάγγραινα, fr. γράω to gnaw, eat.] Mortification of living flesh. —*v. t. & i.* To mortify. — **Gan'gre-nous**, *a.*

Gangue (găng), *n.* [F.; fr. G. *gang* a metallic vein.] Earthy substance associated with metallic ore.

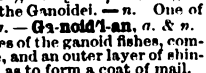
Gang'way' (găng'wā'), *n.* A passage or way into a ship or any inclosed place.

Gan'net (găn'nĕt), *n.* [AS. *ganet*. See GANDER, GOOSE.] A sea bird allied to the pelicans.

Ga'noid (gā'noid *or* găn'oid), *a.* [Gr. γάνος brightness + *-oid*.] Pertaining to the Ganoidei. —*n.* One of the Ganoidei. — **Ga-noid'al**, *a.* — **Ga-noid'al-an**, *a. & n.*

Ganoid scale, one kind of scales of the ganoid fishes, composed of an inner layer of bone, and an outer layer of shining enamel, often so arranged as to form a coat of mail.

‖ **Ga-noi'de-i** (gȧ-noi'dē-i), *n. pl.* A sub-class of fishes, many of which are covered with bony plates, or with ganoid scales; others have thin smooth scales.


½ Head of one of the Ganoidei (*Calamoichthys Calabaricus*).

Gant'let (gănt'lĕt), *n.* Corrup. fr. *gantlope*, for *gatelope*, orig., a running down a lane; Sw. *gata* lane + *lopp* career.] An old military punishment in which two files of men, facing one another, struck the offender as he passed between them.

Gant'let (gănt'lĕt), *n.* A gauntlet, or glove.

Gaol (jāl), *n.* A jail. — **Gaol'er**, *n.*

Gap (găp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gap* empty space, Sw. *gap* mouth.] A breach or defect; hiatus; a mountain pass. —*v. t.* **1.** To notch (a sword or knife). **2.** To breach.

Gape (gāp; *in Eng. commonly* găp), *v. i.* [AS. *geapan* to open.] **1.** To open the mouth wide. **2.** To part widely; to exhibit a gap, fissure, or hiatus. —*n.* **1.** A gaping; a yawn. **2.** Width of the opened mouth.

Syn. — To gaze; stare; yawn. See GAZE.

Gar (gär), *n.* [AS. *gār*.] A fish of the pike kind.

Garb (gärb), *n.* [OF. *garbe* looks, ornament; akin to E. *gear*.] (*a*) Clothing. (*b*) Dress indicating rank or office. (*c*) Costume; fashion. —*v. t.* To array.

Gar'bage (gär'bāj; 2), *n.* [OF. *garber* to make neat, akin to E. *garb* dress.] Offal; refuse matter.

Gar'ble (-b'l), *v. t.* [Formerly, to pick out, sort, OF. *grabeler* to examine precisely, fr. LL. *garbellare* to sift, L. *cribellum* sieve.] To pick out parts fitted to serve a purpose; to mutilate; to pervert. — **Gar'bler**, *n.*

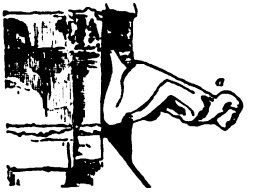
Gar'den (gär'd'n), *n.* [OF. *gardin*, *jardin*; akin to AS. *geard*. See YARD an inclosure.] **1.** A place for cultivating herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables. **2.** A rich tract of country. —*v. i. & t.* To cultivate (a garden). — **Gar'den-er**, *n.* [dens; horticulture.

Gar'den-ing, *n.* The laying out and cultivating gar-

Gar'get (-gĕt), *n.* [OF. *gargate* throat.] **1.** A disease of the udders of cows, etc. **2.** A distemper in hogs. **3.** A plant, known as *poke*.

Gar'gle (-g'l), *v. t.* [F. *gargouiller*.] To wash (the mouth or throat). —*n.* Liquid for gargling.

Gar'goyle (-goil), *n.* [F. *gargouille*.] A spout projecting from the roof gutter of a building, often carved grotesquely. [Written also *gargle*, *gargyle*, and *gurgoyle*.]


a Gargoyle.

Gar'ish (gär'ĭsh), *a.* [OE. *gauren* to stare.] Showy; ostentatious.

Gar'land (gär'land), *n.* [OF. *garlande*.] Wreath or chaplet of flowers, etc. —*v. t.* To deck with a garland; to crown.

Gar'lic (-lĭk), *n.* [AS. *gārleāc*; *gār* spear + *leāc* leek.] A plant of strong smell and acid taste.

Gar'ment (-ment), *n.* [OF. *garnement*, *garniment*, fr. *garnir* to garnish.] Any article of clothing.

Gar'ner (-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *gernier*, *grenier*, fr. L. *granarium*, fr. *granum* grain.] A granary. —*v. t.* To store.

Gar'net (-nĕt), *n.* [OF. *grenet*, fr. L. *granatum* pomegranate, fr. *granum* seed.] A mineral or gem, often of deep red color, and harder than quartz.

Gar'net, *n.* Tackle for hoisting cargo in or out of ships.

Gar'nish (-nĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *garnir* to provide, prepare, warn.] **1.** To adorn; to embellish. **2.** To warn by garnishment; to garnishee. —*n.* **1.** Decoration. **2.** Something set round a dish as an embellishment.

Gar'nish-ee' (-ē'), *n.* One upon whom garnishment has been served. —*v. t.* (*a*) To garnish. (*b*) To attach (property sought to be secured by garnishment).

Gar'nish-ment, *n.* [OF. *garnissement* protection.] **1.** Ornament; decoration. **2.** (*a*) Legal notice to give information to a court of law. (*b*) Warning to one holding another's attached property to account for it in court.

Gar'ni-ture (-nĭ-tūr; 40), *n.* Furniture; dress.

Gar'ret (găr'rĕt), *n.* [OF. *garite* watchtower.] Part of a house next under or within the roof; an attic.

Gar'ret-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* One who lives in a garret; a poor author; a literary hack.

Gar'ri-son (-rĭ-s'n), *n.* [F. *garnison*, fr. *garnir* to garnish.] A body of troops stationed in a fortified place.

—*v. t.* (*a*) To place troops in (a fortification) for its defense. (*b*) To secure (territory) by fortresses.

Gar-rote' (gär-rōt'), *n.* [Sp. ; fr. *garra* claw, talon.] Execution by strangulation ; instrument for garroting. —*v. t.* To strangle with the garrote ; to seize by the throat, from behind, in order to rob. — **Gar-rot'er**, *n.*

Gar'ru-lous (-ru-lŭs), *a.* [L. *garrulus*, fr. *garrire* to chatter.] **1.** Talking much, esp. about trivial things. **2.** Having a loud, harsh note ; noisy ; — said of birds. — **Gar'ru-lous-ness, Gar-ru'li-ty** (-ru'lĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Garrulous ; Talkative ; Loquacious. — A *garrulous* person indulges in long, prosy talk, with repetitions and details ; *talkative* implies simply a great desire to talk ; and *loquacious* a great flow of words.

Gar'ter (gär'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *gartier*, fr. *garet* bend of the knee.] **1.** A band to hold up a stocking. **2.** Badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain ; the Order itself. —*v. t.* To bind with a garter.

Gas (găs), *n.* ; *pl.* Gases (-ĕz). [Invented by the chemist Van Helmont.] **1.** An aëriform elastic fluid, as oxygen, hydrogen, etc., disting. fr. vapors which become liquid on reduction of temperature. **2.** (*a*) A mixture of particular gases, for illuminating purposes. (*b*) Laughing gas. (*c*) Any irrespirable aëriform fluid.

Gas coal, a bituminous or hydrogenous coal yielding sufficient volatile matter for manufacture of illuminating gas. — **Gas engine**, an engine whose piston is moved by combustion or sudden production or expansion of gas. — **Gas fixture**, a device for conveying illuminating gas from the pipe to the burner. — **Gas meter**, instrument for recording the quantity of gas consumed. — **Gas stove**, a stove for cooking or other purposes, heated by gas. — **Gas tar**, coal tar. — **Gas well**, a deep boring, which discharges natural gas. — **Gas works**, a manufactory of gas ; place where gas is generated for lighting cities. — **Laughing gas**, hyponitrous oxide, used as an anæsthetic agent. — **Natural gas**, gas obtained from wells, etc., used for heating and lighting.

Gas'-burn'er (găs'bûrn'ẽr), *n.* The part of a gas fixture where gas burns as it escapes from the jet.

Gas'con (găs'kŏn ; *F.* gàs'kôN'), *a.* [F.] Pertaining to Gascony, in France, or to the Gascons ; braggart.

Gas'con-ade' (găs'kŏn-ād'), *n.* [F. *gasconnade*.] A boasting ; braggadocio. —*v. i.* To brag ; to bluster.

Gas'e-ous (-ē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** In the form, or of the nature, of gas. **2.** Lacking substance or solidity ; tenuous.

Gash (găsh), *v. t.* [OF. *garser* to scarify.] To make a gash, or deep incision in. —*n.* A deep and long cut.

Gas'i-form (găs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Gaseous.

Gas'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* To turn into gas.

Gas'ket (-kĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *garcette* reef point.] **1.** A band to lash a furled sail. Called also *casket*. **2.** (*a*) Plaited hemp for packing a piston. (*b*) A ring or washer.

Gas'light' (-līt'), *n.* **1.** Light yielded by combustion of illuminating gas. **2.** A gas jet or burner.

Gas'o-line (-ō-lĭn *or* -lēn), **Gas'o-lene** (-lēn), *n.* A volatile mixture of fluid hydrocarbons, used in making air gas and giving illuminating power to water gas.

Gas-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An apparatus for holding and measuring gas.

Gasp (găsp), *v. i.* [OE. *gaspen*, Icel. *geispa* to yawn.] To labor for breath ; to respire convulsively. —*v. t.* To emit or utter with gasps. —*n.* Labored respiration.

Gas'sy (găs'sȳ), *a.* **1.** Full of gas ; like gas. **2.** Inflated ; full of boastful talk. [*Colloq.*]

Gas'ter-o-pod (-tẽr-ō-pŏd), *n.* Gastropod.

Gas'tric (-trĭk), *a.* [Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, stomach.] Pertaining to, or situated near, the stomach.

Gas-tril'o-quist (-trĭl'ō-kwĭst), *n.* [Gr. γαστήρ + L. *loqui* to speak.] One who appears to speak from his stomach ; a ventriloquist. — **Gas-tril'o-quy** (-kwȳ), *n.*

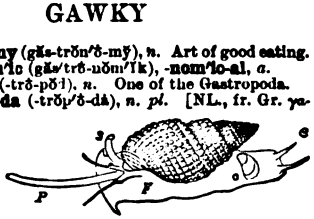
‖ **Gas-tri'tis** (-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γαστήρ + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the stomach.

Gas'tro-nome (-trō-nōm), **Gas-tron'o-mer** (-trŏn'ō-mẽr), **Gas-tron'o-mist** (-ō-mĭst), *n.* [F. *gastronome*, fr. Gr. γαστήρ + νόμος law.] One fond of good living ; an epicure.

Gas-tron'o-my (găs-trŏn'ō-mȳ), *n.* Art of good eating. — **Gas'tro-nom'ic** (găs'trō-nŏm'ĭk), **-nom'ic-al**, *a.*

Gas'tro-pod (-trō-pŏd), *n.* One of the Gastropoda.

‖ **Gas-trop'o-da** (-trŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. γαστήρ + *-poda*.] A large class of Mollusca, including most of the marine spiral shells, and the land and fresh-water snails. They generally creep on a flat, muscular foot, on the ventral side of the body.



One of the Gastropoda (*Tritia trivittata*). *F* Foot ; *C* Caudal Cirri ; *O* Operculum ; *P* Proboscis, exserted ; *S* Siphon. Nat. size.

Gate (gāt), *n.* [AS. *geat*, *gat*, gate, door.] **1.** Passageway in a wall ; movable frame for closing such a passage. **2.** Way of entrance or exit. **3.** Door, valve, etc., to stop passage of water through a dam, lock, pipe, etc.

Gate'way' (-wā'), *n.* A passage through a fence or wall ; gate ; frame, arch, etc., in which a gate hangs.

Gath'er (găth'ẽr), *v. t.* [AS. *gaderian*, fr. *gador* together, fr. *gæd* fellowship.] **1.** To bring together ; to assemble. **2.** To harvest ; to pluck. **3.** To accumulate ; to amass. **4.** To contract ; to compress ; to pucker. **5.** To derive, or deduce (an inference) ; to collect (a conclusion) ; to infer. —*v. i.* **1.** To congregate. **2.** To increase. **3.** To come to a head, as a sore, and generate pus. **4.** To collect things together. —*n.* A fold in cloth ; pucker.

Gath'er-ing, *n.* **1.** A collecting. **2.** (*a*) A crowd ; assembly. (*b*) A tumor or boil suppurated or maturated ; abscess. —*a.* Assembling ; concentrating.

‖ **Gauche** (gōsh), *a.* [F.] Left handed ; awkward.

‖ **Gauche'rie'** (gōsh'rē'), *n.* [F.] Clumsiness.

Gaud (gȧd), *n.* [OE. *gaude* jest, *gaudi* bead of a rosary, fr. L. *gaudium* joy.] An ornament ; trinket.

Gaud'y (-ȳ), *a.* Ostentatiously fine ; showy ; gay, but tawdry. — **Gaud'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Gaud'i-ness**, *n.*

Gauf'fer (gȧf'fẽr), *v. t.* [F. *gaufrer*, fr. *gaufre* honeycomb, waffle.] To plait, crimp, or flute ; to goffer.

Gauge (gāj), *v. t.* [OF. *gaugier* to gauge, *gauge* measuring rod.] [Written also *gage*.] **1.** To measure with a gauge. **2.** To ascertain the contents or capacity of (a pipe, barrel, keg, etc.). **3.** To test the form of. **4.** To draw into equidistant gathers by running a thread through (cloth). **5.** To measure the capacity or ability of ; to estimate. —*n.* **1.** A standard of dimensions, distance, or capacity. **2.** Instrument for regulating the dimensions or forms of things ; templet. **3.** (*a*) Relative positions of vessels with reference to the wind. (*b*) Depth to which a vessel sinks in the water. **4.** Distance between the rails of a railroad.

Gau'ger (gā'jẽr), *n.* One who gauges ; an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks.

Gaunt (gȧnt), *a.* [Cf. Norw. *gand* thin pointed stick, tall and thin man.] Attenuated ; lean ; meager.

Gaunt'let (-lĕt), *n.* Gantlet, a military punishment.

Gaunt'let, *n.* [F. *gantelet*, dim. of *gant* glove.] Long glove, covering the wrist.

Gauze (gȧz), *n.* [F. *gaze ;* because introduced from Gaza, in Palestine.] Thin, transparent stuff, generally of silk ; fabric resembling silk gauze ; as, wire *gauze*. — *a.* Thin ; light. — **Gauz'y**, *a.* — **Gauz'i-ness**, *n.*

Gavo (gāv), *imp.* of Give.

Gav'el (gȧv'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *gavelle*.] Small heap of grain, not tied up into a bundle.

Gav'el, *n.* **1.** Mallet of the presiding officer in a legislative body, court, etc. **2.** A mason's setting maul.

Ga'vi-al (gā'vĭ-ăl), *n.* [Hind. *gharîyāl*.] A large Asiatic crocodilian ; — called also *nako*.

Gawk (gȧk), *n.* [AS. *geác* cuckoo.] **1.** A cuckoo. **2.** A simpleton ; booby. —*v. i.* To act like a gawky.

Gawk'y (-ȳ), *a.* Foolish and clumsy ; clownish. —*n.* A fellow awkward from being overgrown, or from stupidity.

Gay (gā), *a.* [F. *gai.*] **1.** Excited with merriment; lively; merry. **2.** Brilliant in colors; richly dressed.
Syn. — Merry; gleeful; lively; sprightly; lighthearted; jolly; jovial; showy; splendid; vivacious.
Gay'e-ty (gā'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* [Written also *gaiety.*] **1.** The being gay; merry entertainments. **2.** Finery; show.
Syn. — Mirth; animation; vivacity; glee; blithesomeness; sprightliness; jollity. See LIVELINESS.
Gay'ly (-lȳ), *adv.* **1.** Merrily. **2.** Finely; showily.
Gaze (gāz), *v. i.* [OE. *gasen;* akin to dial. Sw. *gasa* to terrify.] To look eagerly or curiously. — *n.* **1.** A fixed or continued look. **2.** Object gazed on.
Syn. — To GAZE; GAPE; STARE; look. — To *gaze* is to look with prolonged attention, awakened by excited interest or elevated emotion; to *gape* is to look with open mouth and feelings of ignorant wonder; to *stare* is to look with the fixedness of insolence or of idiocy.
Ga-zelle' (gȧ-zĕl'), *n.* [F.; fr. Ar. *ghazāl* wild goat.] A small, swift, elegantly formed antelope, of Africa, Arabia, and India.

Gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*).

Ga-zette' (gȧ-zĕt'), *n.* [F.; It. *gazzetta,* perh. fr. *gazetta* a Venetian coin, the price of the first newspaper published at Venice.] A newspaper; official journal containing legal and state notices. — *v. t.* To publish in a gazette; to announce officially (an appointment, bankruptcy, etc.).
Gaz'et-teer' (găz'ĕt-tēr'), *n.* **1.** A writer of news; publisher of government announcements. **2.** A geographical dictionary.
Gaz'ing-stock' (gāz'ĭng-stŏk'), *n.* An object of scorn, abhorrence, curiosity, or contempt.
Gear (gēr), *n.* [AS. *gearwe* clothing, armor, fr. *gearo* ready.] **1.** Clothing; ornaments. **2.** Goods; household stuff. **3.** Harness; trappings. **4.** A cogwheel in machinery; gearing. — *v. t.* **1.** To dress; to harness. **2.** To fit (machinery) with gearing. — *v. i.* To be in, or come into, gear.
Gear'ing, *n.* **1.** Harness. **2.** Parts by which motion imparted to one portion of an engine or machine is transmitted to another.
Geck'o (gĕk'ō), *n.; pl.* GECKOS (-ōz). [F. & G.; — from the animal's cry.] A small, carnivorous, mostly nocturnal lizard with large eyes, and expanded toes having adhesive disks by which they can run over walls and ceilings.
Gee (jē), *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. G. *jü,* interj., used in calling to a horse.] To turn (a team) to the off side, or from the driver; — opp. to *haw,* or *hot.* [Written also *jee.*]
Geese (gēs), *n.; pl.* of GOOSE.
Gel'a-ble (jĕl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *gelare* to congeal.] Capable of being congealed, or converted into jelly.
Gel'a-tin, Gel'a-tine (-tĭn), *n.* [F. *gélatine,* fr. L. *gelare.*] Animal jelly; glutinous material obtained by boiling animal tissues (as tendons, bones, etc.,) and an important ingredient of calf's-foot jelly, isinglass, glue, etc.
Ge-lat'i-nate (jē-lăt'ĭ-nāt), **Ge-lat'i-nize,** *v. t.* & *i.* To change into gelatin or jelly. — **Ge-lat'i-na'tion,** *n.*
Ge-lat'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Of the nature and consistence of gelatin or of jelly; viscous.
Geld (gĕld), *v. t.* [Icel. *gelda.*] To castrate; to emasculate. — **Geld'ing,** *p. pr.,* *a.,* & *n.*
Gel'id (jĕl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *gelidus,* fr. *gelu* frost, cold.] Cold; frozen. — **Gel'id-ness, Ge-lid'i-ty** (jē-lĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Gem (jĕm), *n.* [L. *gemma* precious stone, bud.] **1.** A bud. **2.** A precious stone, esp. when cut and polished; a jewel. **3.** Anything small or brief and prized for its beauty or value. — *v. t.* To adorn with precious stones.
Gem'i-nate (jĕm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *geminare, -natum,* to double, fr. *geminus* twin.] In pairs or twains; twin.
‖ **Gem'i-ni** (-nī), *n. pl.* [L., twins, pl. of *geminus.*] The Twins, a constellation containing the two bright stars *Castor* and *Pollux;* also, the 3d sign of the zodiac.
Gem'mate (-māt), **Gem'ma-ted** (-mā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *gemmare, -natum,* to bud, fr. *gemma* bud.] Having buds; reproducing by buds.
Gem-ma'tion (jĕm-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Formation of a new individual, animal or vegetable, by budding; an asexual method of reproduction. **2.** Arrangement of buds on the stalk, or leaves in the bud.
Gem'me-ous (-mē-ŭs), *a.* Pert. to, or like, gems.
Gem-mif'er-ous (-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gemma* + *-ferous.*] Producing gems; multiplying by buds.
‖ **Gen'darme'** (zhăn'därm'), *n.; pl.* GENDARMES (zhăn'därm'), or GENS D'ARMES. [F.] A French policeman.
Gen'der (jĕn'dẽr), *n.* [OF. *genre, gendre,* fr. L. *genus, generis,* birth, kind, gender, fr. root of *genere, gignere,* to beget, akin to E. *kin.*] A classification of nouns by sex or some quality associated with sex. — *v. t.* To beget; to engender.
Gen'e-al'o-gy (-ē-ăl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. γενεαλογία; γενεά birth, race + λόγος discourse.] History of descent from an ancestor; pedigree; lineage. — **Gen'e-a-log'ic-al** (-ā-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* — **Gen'e-al'o-gist** (-ăl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*
Gen'e-ra (jĕn'ẽ-rȧ), *n., pl.* of GENUS.
Gen'er-al (-ẽr-al), *a.* [F.; fr. L. *generalis.* See GENUS.] **1.** Relating to a genus or kind, a class or order. **2.** Comprehending many species or individuals; not special, restrained, or limited; not specific; indefinite; lax in signification. **3.** Common to many; prevalent. **4.** Common to the whole. **5.** As a whole; in gross. **6.** Usual.
Syn. — GENERAL; COMMON; UNIVERSAL. — *Common* denotes primarily that in which many share; hence, anything often met with. *General* means that which pertains to a majority of the *genus,* or whole. *Universal,* that which pertains to all without exception.
— *n.* **1.** The whole; total; that which comprehends the chief part; — opp. to *particular.* **2.** A chief military officer; commander of an army or body of men not less than a brigade. **3.** Chief of an order of monks, etc.
Gen'er-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** A being general, or including species or particulars. **2.** That which is general; a vague statement. **3.** The main body; greatest part.
Gen'er-al-i-za'tion, *n.* **1.** A generalizing; classification of individuals or particulars; deduction of a general principle from particulars. **2.** A general inference.
Gen'er-al-ize (-al-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To bring under a genus or genera. **2.** To make universal in application. **3.** To deduce (a general principle) from particulars. — *v. i.* To form into a genus; to view comprehensively.
Gen'er-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In general; commonly, though not universally. **2.** In a general way; in the main.
Gen'er-al-ship, *n.* **1.** Office, or personality, of a general. **2.** Military skill; management.
Gen'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *generare, -atum,* to generate, fr. *genus.*] **1.** To beget; to propagate. **2.** To cause to be; to originate, esp. by a vital or chemical process. **3.** To trace out (a mathematical line, figure, or solid) by motion of a point or magnitude of inferior order.
Gen'er-a'tion, *n.* **1.** A generating or procreation. **2.** Origination by mathematical, chemical, or vital process; production; formation. **3.** Progeny; offspring. **4.** A step in natural descent; mass of beings living at one period; average lifetime of man, usually accounted one third of a century. **5.** Race; kind. **6.** Formation of a geometrical magnitude (line, surface, or solid) by motion of a point or magnitude. — **Gen'er-a'tor,** *n.*
Gen'er-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Able to generate or produce.
Ge-ner'ic (jē-nĕr'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a genus or
Ge-ner'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } kind, as distinct from a species or other genus. **2.** Very comprehensive; — opp. to *specific.* — **Ge-ner'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Gen'er-os'i-ty (jĕn'ĕr-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being noble; noble-mindedness. **2.** Liberality in giving; munificence.
Syn. — Magnanimity; liberality.

Gen'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *generosus* of noble birth, magnanimous, fr. *genus* birth, race.] **1.** Exhibiting the qualities of high birth; noble; honorable; courageous. **2.** Open-handed; munificent. **3.** Abundant.

Gen'e-sis (-ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. γένεσις, fr. root of γίγνεσθαι to beget, be born; akin to L. *genus*.] **1.** The producing anything; formation; origination. **2.** First book of the Old Testament, narrating the creation of the world.

Gen'et (jĕn'ĕt *or* jē-nĕt'), **Ge-nette'** (jē-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *genette*, fr. Ar. *jarneif*.] **1.** A small carnivorous animal, of Southern Europe, Asia Minor, and Africa, allied to the civets. **2.** Fur of the genet.

Gen'et (jĕn'ĕt), *n.* A small Spanish horse; jennet.

Ge-net'ic (jē-nĕt'ĭk), **Ge-net'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the genesis of anything, or its natural development.

Gen'ial (jĕn'yal *or* jē'nĭ-al; 26), *a.* [L. *genialis*. See GENIUS.] **1.** Contributing to production; generative. **2.** Sympathetically cheerful; kindly. — **Ge'ni-al'i-ty**, *n.*

Ge-nic'u-la'tion (jē-nĭk'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *geniculatio*, a kneeling, fr. *genu* knee.] The being bent abruptly.

‖ **Gé'nie'** (*F.* zhā'nē'; *E.* jē'nȳ), *n.* [F.] See GENIUS.

Gen'i-tal (jĕn'ĭ-tal), *a.* [L. *genitalis*, fr. *genere*, *gignere*, to beget. See GENDER.] Pertaining to generation, or to the generative organs. [vate parts.

Gen'i-tals (-talz), *n. pl.* Organs of generation; pri-

Gen'i-ting (-tĭng), *n.* An early-ripening apple.

Gen'i-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *genitivus*, fr. *gignere*, *genitum*.] Pertaining to that case of nouns which expresses source or possession. — *n.* The genitive case.

Gen'i-tor (-tôr), *n.* [L.] One who begets; generator.

Gen'ius (jēn'yŭs *or*, *esp. in sense* 1, jē'nĭ-ŭs; 26), *n.*; *pl.* E. GENIUSES (-ŭs); *in sense* 1, L. GENII (jē'nĭ-ī). [L., prop., divine nature innate in everything, tutelar deity of a person or place, talent, fr. *genere*, *gignere*, to bring forth.] **1.** A good or evil spirit, or demon, anciently supposed to shape a man's destiny. **2.** Each person's peculiar structure of mind; disposition or aptitude. **3.** Distinguished mental superiority; superior power of invention. **4.** A man of superior intellectual faculties.
Syn. — GENIUS; TALENT. — *Genius* implies high gifts of nature, impelling the mind to certain kinds of mental effort, and producing new combinations of ideas, imagery, etc. *Talent* supposes general strength of intellect, with aptitude for specific employments and purposes.

Gen-teel' (jĕn-tēl'), *a.* [F. *gentil* noble, graceful. See GENTLE.] **1.** Possessing qualities becoming high birth and breeding; polite; well-bred. **2.** Graceful; elegant.
Syn. — Polite; well-bred; refined; polished.

Gen'tian (jĕn'shan *or* -shĭ-an), *n.* [L. *gentiana*.] An herbaceous plant of many species, some prized for their beauty, and others used as tonics.

Gen'tile (jĕn'tīl), *n.* [L. *gentilis* belonging to the same clan, race, or nation.] One of a non-Jewish nation; one neither Jew nor Christian; a heathen. — *a.* **1.** Belonging to the nations at large, as disting. fr. the *Jews*; of pagan or heathen people. **2.** Denoting a race or country; as, a *gentile* noun or adjective.
Syn. — Pagan; heathen. See PAGAN.

Gen-til'i-ty (-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *gentilitas* relationship of clansmen.] **1.** Good birth. **2.** Qualities appropriate to those well born; good breeding.

Gen'tle (jĕn't'l), *a.* [OE. & F. *gentil* noble, graceful, fr. L. *gentilis*.] **1.** Well-born; of respectable birth, though not noble. **2.** Refined in manners; not rough or stern; mild; amiable; tender. **3.** Not wild or refractory; docile; tame. **4.** Soft; not strong, loud, or disturbing; easy; soothing.
Syn. — GENTLE; TAME; MILD; MEEK; placid; quiet; bland; soft; tractable; docile. — *Gentle* describes the natural disposition; *tame*, that which is subdued by training; *mild* implies a temper not easily provoked; *meek*, a spirit schooled to mildness by discipline or suffering.

Gen'tle-folk' (jĕn't'l-fōk'), **Gen'tle-folks'** (-fōks'), *n. pl.* Persons of gentle or good family and breeding.

Gen'tle-man, *n.* **1.** A man well born; one above the condition of a yeoman. **2.** One of refined manners; a well-bred man. — **Gen'tle-man-like'**, **Gen'tle-man-ly**, *a.*

Gen'tle-ness, *n.* The being gentle; gentility.

Gen'tle-wom'an (-wo͝om'an), *n.* **1.** Woman of good birth and breeding. **2.** Attendant on a lady of high rank.

Gen'tly (-tlȳ), *adv.* In a gentle manner.

Gen'try (-trȳ), *n.* People of education and breeding; in England, those between nobility and yeomanry.

Gen'u-flec'tion (jĕn'ū-flĕk'shŭn *or* jē'nū-), *n.* [L. *genu* knee + *flexio* a bending, fr. *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend.] A bending the knee, esp. in worship.

Gen'u-ine (-ĭn), *a.* [L. *genuinus*. See GENDER.] Belonging to the original stock; native; not counterfeit or adulterated. — **Gen'u-ine-ly**, *adv.* — **Gen'u-ine-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Real; true; pure; unalloyed. See AUTHENTIC.

Ge'nus (jē'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* GENERA (jĕn'ĕr-ra). [L. See GENDER.] A class of objects divided into subordinate species.

Ge'o-cen'tric (jē'ō-sĕn'trĭk), } *a.* [Gr. γαῖα, γῆ, the
Ge'o-cen'tric-al (-trĭ-kal), } earth + κέντρον center.] Having reference to the earth as center.

Ge'ode (-ōd), *n.* [Gr. γεώδης earthlike; γαῖα, γῆ + εἶδος form.] A nodule of stone, containing crystals.

Ge-od'e-sy (-ŏd'ē-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. γεωδαισία; γαῖα, γῆ + δαίειν to divide.] That branch of surveying which provides for the curvature of the earth.

Ge-og'e-ny (-ŏg'ē-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. γαῖα, γῆ + γονή generation, birth.] Science of the formation of the earth.

Ge-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rā-fȳ), *n.* [Gr. γεωγραφία; γαῖα, γῆ + γράφειν description.] **1.** Science of the world and its inhabitants; description of the earth, its structure, features, products, political divisions, and inhabitants. **2.** Treatise on this science. — **Ge-og'ra-pher**, *n.* — **Ge'o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **Ge'o-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

Ge'o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to geology.
Ge'o-log'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), }

Ge-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in geology.

Ge-ol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To study geology.

Ge-ol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. γαῖα, γῆ + -λογy.] **1.** Science which treats: (*a*) Of the structure and mineral constitution of the globe; *structural geology*. (*b*) Of its history as regards rocks, minerals, rivers, mountains, climates, life, etc.; *historical geology*. (*c*) Of the causes producing its structure, features, changes, and conditions; *dynamical geology*. **2.** Treatise on the science.

Ge-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. γεωμέτρης, fr. γαῖα, γῆ + μέτρον measure.] **1.** One skilled in geometry; geometrician. **2.** A geometrid moth; a geometrid.

Ge'o-met'ric (jē'ō-mĕt'rĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to, or de-
Ge'o-met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), } termined by, geometry.

Ge-om'e-tri'cian (-ŏm'ē-trĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in geometry; geometer; mathematician.

Ge-om'e-trid (-trĭd), *a.* Pertaining to the *Geometridæ*. — *n.* One of numerous genera of moths, whose larvæ (called *loopers*, *measuring worms*, *spanworms* and *inchworms*) creep as if measuring. Many are injurious to agriculture, as the canker worms.

Geometrid (*Zerene catenaria*) Larva. Nat. size.

Ge-om'e-trize (-trĭz), *v. i.* To use geometrical laws.

Ge-om'e-try (-trȳ), *n.* [Gr. γεωμετρία, fr. γεωμετρεῖν to measure land; γαῖα, γῆ + μετρεῖν to measure.] **1.** Science of the properties of magnitudes and relations of space. **2.** Treatise on this science.

Ge'o-pon'ics (-ō-pŏn'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. τὰ γεωπονικά; γαῖα, γῆ + πονικός toil-some, fr. πόνος labor.] Agriculture.

Geor'gic (jôr'jĭk), *n.* [L. *georgicum* (sc. *carmen*), fr. Gr. γεωργικός, fr. γεωργία tillage.] A poem on husbandry.

Geor'gic (jôr'jĭk), } *a.* Relating to agriculture and
Geor'gic-al (-jĭ-kal), } rural affairs.

Ge-ra'ni-um (jĕ-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *γεράνιον*, fr. *γέρανος* crane.] **1.** A genus of plants having a beaklike torus and membranous projections at the joints. Called sometimes *crane's-bill*. **2.** A cultivated pelargonium.

Germ (jûrm), *n.* [L. *germen*, *-inis*, sprout, bud, germ.] **1.** That which is to develop a new individual. **2.** Origin; first principle.

Ger'man (jĕr'măn), *a.* [F. *germain*, fr. L. *germanus* full, own (said of brothers and sisters by the same parents); akin to *germen* germ.] Nearly related; closely akin.

Ger'man, *n.* [L. *Germanus*, prob. of Celtic origin.] **1.** A native of Germany. **2.** The German language. **3.** (*a*) A round dance. (*b*) A social party at which the german is danced. — *a.* Pertaining to Germany.

German silver, a silver-white alloy, containing nickel, copper, and zinc, and sometimes iron. — **German text,** a character resembling modern German type.

☞ This line is German Text.

Ger-mane' (-mān'), *a.* [See GERMAN akin.] Closely allied; appropriate or fitting; relevant.

Ger'man-ism (jĕr'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** An idiom of the German language. **2.** A characteristic of Germans.

Ger'mi-cide (-mĭ-sīd), *a.* [*Germ* + L. *caedere* to kill.] Destructive to germs, esp. to living germs and bacteria which cause infectious diseases.

Ger'mi-nal (-nal), *a.* Pertaining to a germ.

Ger'mi-nant (-nant), *a.* Sprouting.

Ger'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *germinare*, *-natum*, fr. *germen*.] To sprout; to bud; to begin to develop. — *v. t.* To cause to sprout. — **Ger'mi-na'tion,** *n.*

Ger'und (jĕr'ŭnd), *n.* [L. *gerundium*, fr. *gerere* to bear, carry, perform.] A Latin verbal noun, governing cases like a participle.

Ges-ta'tion (jĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gestatio* a carrying, fr. *gestare* to bear, carry.] **1.** The carrying young in the womb; pregnancy. **2.** Exercise in which one is carried, as on horseback, or in a carriage; passive exercise.

Ges-tic'u-late (-tĭk'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *gesticulari*, *-latus*, to gesticulate, fr. *gestus* gesture, fr. *gerere*, *gestum*.] To make gestures or use postures. — **Ges-tic'u-la'tion,** *n.*

Ges'ture (-tŭr; 40), *n.* [LL. *gestura* mode of action, fr. L. *gerere*, *gestum*.] A motion of body or limbs expressing sentiment or passion. — *v. t.* & *i.* To gesticulate.

Get (gĕt), *v. t.* [*imp.* GOT (gŏt) (*Obs.* GAT (găt)); *p. p.* GOT (*Obsolescent* GOTTEN (gŏt't'n)); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GETTING.] [AS. *gitan*, *gietan* (in comp.); akin to L. *prehendere* to seize, take.] **1.** To procure; to gain possession of; to earn; to win. **2.** To have. **3.** To beget; to generate. **4.** To learn. **5.** To persuade. **6.** To cause to be in any state or condition. **7.** To betake; to remove. — *v. i.* **1.** To gain; to be increased. **2.** To arrive at, or bring one's self into, a state, condition, or position; to become. — *n.* Offspring; progeny.

Gew'gaw (gū'gô), *n.* [Prob. reduplicated fr. AS. *gifan* to give; cf. F. *joujou* plaything.] A showy trifle.

Geyser (gī'zĕr *or* gī'sĕr), *n.* [Icel. *geysir*, fr. *geysa* to rush furiously, *gjósa* to gush.] A boiling spring which throws out jets of water, mud, etc.

Ghast'ly (găst'lĭ), *a.* [OE. *gastlich*, fr. *gæsten* to terrify, AS. *gǽstan*.] **1.** Like a ghost. **2.** Horrible; shocking. — *adv.* Hideously. — **Ghast'li-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Ghaut** (gât), *n.* [Hind. *ghāt*.] **1.** A pass through a mountain. **2.** A range of mountains. **3.** A landing place; wharf. [*India*]

Gher'kin (gĕr'kĭn), *n.* [D. *agurkje*; Ar. *al-khiyār*.] A small, prickly cucumber, used for pickles.

Ghost (gōst), *n.* [AS. *gāst* breath, spirit, soul.] **1.** The disembodied soul; spirit of a deceased person; apparition; specter. **2.** A phantom; glimmering.

Ghost'ly, *a.* [AS. *gāstlic*.] **1.** Relating to the soul; not carnal or secular; spiritual. **2.** Pertaining to apparitions. — *adv.* Spiritually; mystically.

Ghoul (gōōl), *n.* [Per. *ghōl*.] An oriental demon, supposed to feed upon human bodies. [Written also *ghole*.]

Gi'ant (jī'ant), *n.* [OE. & OF. *geant*, L. *gigas*, fr. Gr. *γίγας*, *γίγαντος*.] **1.** A man of extraordinary stature. **2.** One of extraordinary powers, bodily or intellectual. — *a.* Extraordinary in size or power. — **Gi'ant-ess,** *n. f.*

‖ **Giaour** (jour), *n.* [Turk. *giaur* an infidel.] An infidel; — a Turkish term for disbelievers in Mohammedanism, especially Christians.

Gib (gĭb), *n.* A slip of metal or wood to hold in place parts of a machine. — *v. t.* To secure with a gib.

Gib (jĭb), *v. i.* To jib; to balk.

Gib'ber (jĭb'bĕr), *n.* A jibbing, or balky, horse.

Gib'ber (gĭb'bĕr), *v. i.* [Akin to *jabber*, and *gabble*.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately.

Gib'ber-ish (gĭb'bĕr-ĭsh), *n.* [Fr. *gibber*, v. i.] Inarticulate talk; jargon. — *a.* Unmeaning.

Gib'bet (jĭb'bĕt), *n.* [OE. & F. *gibet*.] **1.** A kind of gallows, on which malefactors were hanged in chains. **2.** Projecting arm of a crane; jib. — *v. t.* **1.** To hang and expose on a gibbet. **2.** To expose to infamy.

Gib'bon (gĭb'bŏn), *n.* [F.] A tailless, long-armed, arboreal ape of the East Indies and Southern Asia.

Gib'bous (-bŭs), *a.* [L. *gibbosus*, fr. *gibbus*, *gibba*, hunch, hump.] Protuberant; convex. — **Gib'bous-ness, Gib-bos'i-ty** (-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Gibe (jīb), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *geipa* to talk nonsense, E. *jabber*.] To rail; to utter taunting, sarcastic words. — *v. t.* To scoff at; to mock. — *n.* A taunt; sneer.

Gib'lets (jĭb'lĕts), *n. pl.* [OE. & OF. *gibelet* game.] Edible viscera (heart, gizzard, liver, etc.), of poultry.

Gid'dy (gĭd'dĭ), *a.* [OE. *gidi* mad, silly, cf. AS. *gidian* to sing, *gid* song.] **1.** Having a sensation of whirling or reeling in the head; dizzy. **2.** Promoting giddiness. **3.** Bewildering on account of rapid turning. **4.** Unstable; fickle; thoughtless; heedless. — *v. i.* To reel; to whirl. — **Gid'di-ly,** *adv.* — **Gid'di-ness,** *n.*

Gift (gĭft), *n.* [AS.; fr. *gifan* to give.] **1.** Anything given; a present. **2.** Act, right, or power of bestowing. **3.** Endowment given to man by God; talent; faculty. — *v. t.* To endow with some power or faculty.

Syn. — GIFT; PRESENT; DONATION; boon; bounty; gratuity; endowment; talent; faculty. — *A gift* is usually designed for the relief or benefit of him who receives it. *A present* is always intended as a compliment or expression of kindness. *Donation* is a gift of considerable value, ordinarily made either to some public institution, or to an individual on account of his services to the public.

Gig (gĭg), *n.* A fishgig; a spear or harpoon. — *v. i.* To fish with a gig.

Gig, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gigja* fiddle, G. *geige*, Icel. *geiga* to rove at random, and E. *jig*.] **1.** A top or whirligig. **2.** A light two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse. **3.** A long, light rowboat.

Gi-gan'tic (jī-găn'tĭk), *a.* [L. *gigas*, *-antis*, giant.] **1.** Of extraordinary size. **2.** Such as a giant might use, make, or cause; immense; tremendous.

Gig'gle (gĭg'g'l), *v. i.* [Cf. OD. *ghichelen*, G. *kichern*.] To laugh with short catches of the breath, or in a silly manner; to titter. — *n.* A light, silly laugh. — **Gig'gler,** *n.* — **Gig'gly,** *a.*

Gild (gĭld), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GILDED or GILT (gĭlt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GILDING.] [AS. *gyldan*. See GOLD.] **1.** To overlay with a thin covering of gold. **2.** To brighten. **3.** To give a fair but deceptive outward appearance to.

Gild'er (gĭld'ĕr), *n.* One who gilds.

Gil'der (gĭl'dĕr), *n.* A guilder, a Dutch coin.

Gild'ing (gĭld'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The overlaying with gold leaf; thin coating or wash of gold. **2.** Gold in leaf, powder, or liquid, for application to any surface. **3.** Any superficial appearance, as opposed to what is genuine.

Gill (gĭl), *n.* [Dan. *giælle*, *gelle*; cf. AS. *geagl*, *geahl*, jaw.] **1.** An organ for aquatic respiration; branchia. **2.** *pl.* The radiating, gill-shaped plates forming the under surface of a mushroom. **3.** The fleshy flap below the beak of a fowl; wattle. **4.** The flesh under the chin.

Gill (jĭl), *n.* [OF. *gille, gelle,* a measure for wine, LL. *gello.*] A measure of capacity, 1-4th of a pint.

Gill (jĭl), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *Gillian* a woman's name.] **1.** A sweetheart; a flirting or wanton girl. **2.** Ground ivy. **3.** Malt liquor medicated with ground ivy.

Gil'lie } (jĭl'ĭ), *n.* [Gael. *gille* lad.] A boy; male
Gil'ly } attendant, in the Scottish Highlands.

Gil'ly-flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *girofre;* cf. Gr. *καρυόφυλλον* clove tree; *κάρυον* nut + *φύλλον* leaf, akin to E. *foliage.*] **1.** The stock, a cruciferous plant with showy and fragrant blossoms. **2.** An apple, of roundish conical shape. [Written also *gilliflower.*]

Gilt (gĭlt), *imp. & p. p.* of Gild. — *a.* Gilded; covered with gold; golden yellow. — *n.* Gold; gilding.

Gim'bal (gĭm'bal), *or* **Gim'bals** (-balz), *n.* [Prob. deriv. of L. *gemellus* twin.] A combination of pivoted rings suspending a barometer, ship's compass, chronometer, etc., so that it will remain level when its support is tipped, as by the rolling of a ship.

Compass hung in Gimbals.

Gim'blet (-blĕt). *n. & v.* Gimlet.

Gim'crack' (jĭm'krăk'), *n.* [OE., pert pretender, prob. fr. *gim* neat + *crack* lad, boaster.] A trivial mechanism; device; toy.

Gim'let (gĭm'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *guimbelet, guibelet.*] A small tool for boring holes.

Gimp (gĭmp), *n.* [OF. *guimpe, guimple,* a nun's wimple, OHG. *wimpal* veil.] A narrow silk, woolen, or cotton edging, for trimming dresses, furniture, etc.

Gin (jĭn), *n.* [Contr. fr. *Geneva.*] Liquor, distilled from rye and barley, and flavored with juniper berries.

Gin, *n.* [Contr. of *engine.*] **1.** Contrivance; artifice; trap; snare. **2.** Machine for moving heavy weights. **3.** Machine for separating seeds from cotton. — *v. t.* To clear (cotton, etc.) of seeds.

Gin'ger (jĭn'jẽr), *n.* [L. *zingiber,* fr. Gr. *ζιγγίβερις*; of Oriental origin.] **1.** A plant of the East and West Indies. **2.** The hot and spicy rootstock of a species of this plant, used in cookery and in medicine. [ginger.

Gin'ger-bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* Sweet cake seasoned with

Gingerbread tree, the doom palm, whose fruit resembles gingerbread. — **Gingerbread work,** ornamentation of a trivial or tawdry character.

Gin'ger-ly, *adv.* [Prov. E. *ginger* brittle, tender.] Cautiously; timidly; fastidiously; daintily.

Ging'ham (gĭng'am), *n.* [F. *guingan.*] Cotton or linen cloth, whose yarn is dyed before it is woven.

Gin'seng (jĭn'sĕng), *n.* [Chinese.] A Chinese plant having a valuable medicinal root.

Gip (jĭp), *v. t.* To take out the entrails of (herrings).

Gip'sy (jĭp'sy), *n. & a.* Gypsy.

Gi-raffe' (jĭ-răf'), *n.* [Sp. *girafa,* fr. Ar. *zarāfa.*] The camelopard, a very tall African ruminant of the deer and antelope kind.

Giraffe.

Gir'an-dole (jĭr'an-dōl), *n.* [F. See Gyrate.] A chandelier.

Gir'a-sole } (jĭr'ă-sōl), *n.* [It.
Gir'a-sol } *girasole,* F. *girasol,* fr. L., *gyrare* to turn around + *sol* sun.] A variety of opal usually milk white or sky blue, but in a bright light reflecting a reddish color.

Gird (gẽrd), *n.* [See Yard a measure.] **1.** A stroke with a switch; twinge; pang. **2.** A gibe; sneer. — *v. t. & i.* To mock; to gibe.

Gird (gẽrd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Girt (gẽrt) or Girded; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Girding.] [AS. *gyrdan;* prob. akin to E. *yard* an inclosure.] **1.** To encircle with a flexible band. **2.** To make fast (clothing) with a girdle, bandage, etc. **3.** To surround. **4.** To clothe; to invest. **5.** To equip.

Gird'er, *n.* One who girds; a satirist.

Gird'er, *n.* **1.** One that girds or encircles. **2.** A horizontal beam to span an opening or carry weight.

Gir'dle (gẽr'd'l), *n.* [AS. *gyrdel,* fr. *gyrdan.* See Gird, to encircle.] That which girds or incloses; belt. — *v. t.* **1.** To gird. **2.** To inclose; to shut in. **3.** To make a groove around (a tree, etc.) through the bark and alburnum, thus killing it. [*U. S.*]

Girl (gẽrl), *n.* [OE. *girle;* cf. *LG. gör* child.] **1.** Female child; young maiden. **2.** Female servant. [*U. S.*] — **Girl'hood,** *n.* — **Girl'ish,** *a.* — **Girl'ish-ness,** *n.*

Girt (gẽrt), *imp. & p. p.* of Gird. [of.

Girt, *v. t.* To gird; to encircle; to measure the girth

Girth (gẽrth), *n.* [Icel. *gjörð* girdle, or *gerð* girth.] **1.** A band encircling the body; esp., one fastening a saddle on a horse's back. **2.** Circumference.

Gist (jĭst), *n.* [OF. *giste* abode, lodgings, L. *jacēre,* prop., to be thrown, hence, to lie, fr. *jacēre* to throw.] The main point; pith of a matter.

Give (gĭv), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* Gave (gāv); *p. p.* Given (gĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Giving.] [AS. *gifan, giefan.*] **1.** To bestow without return; to grant (authority or permission); to allow. **2.** To deliver over (property, in exchange for something); to pay. **3.** To yield; to emit.

Syn. — To Give; Confer; Grant. — To *give* is the generic word, embracing all the rest. To *confer* was originally used of persons in power, who gave permanent privileges, and still denotes the giving of something which might have been withheld. To *grant* is to give in answer to a request, or to a dependent or inferior.

Giz'zard (gĭz'zẽrd), *n.* [F. *gésier,* L. *gigeria,* cooked entrails of poultry.] Muscular stomach of a bird, also of invertebrate animals, insects, and molluaks.

Gla'brous (glā'brŭs), *a.* [L. *glaber.*] Smooth; having a surface without hairs or any unevenness.

Gla'cial (-shal *or* -shĭ-al), *a.* [L. *glacialis,* fr. *glacies* ice.] Pertaining to ice or its action; frozen; icy.

Gla'ci-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *glaciare, -atum,* to freeze, fr. *glacies.*] To turn to ice; to freeze. — **Gla'ci-a'tion,** *n.*

Gla'cier (glā'shẽr *or* glăs'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *glacier,* fr. *glace* ice, L. *glacies.*] A field of ice, formed in the region of perpetual snow, and moving down a valley.

Gla'cis (glā'sĭs *or* glă-sēs'), *n.* [F.] A sloping bank.

Glad (glăd), *a.* [AS. *glæd* bright, glad.] **1.** Pleased; happy. **2.** Expressing or exciting joy. — *v. t.* To make glad; to cheer; to gladden.

Syn. — Glad; Delighted; Gratified; pleased; exhilarated; animated; happy; cheerful; joyous; joyful; cheering; exhilarating; pleasing; animating. — *Delighted* expresses a higher degree of pleasure than *glad. Gratified* refers to a pleasure conferred by some human agent.

Glad'den (glăd'd'n), *v. t. & i.* To rejoice.

Glade (glād), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin.] Open passage through a wood; a cleared space in a forest.

Glad'i-ate (glăd'ĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *gladius* sword.] Sword-shaped, as the leaf of the iris or gladiolus.

Glad'i-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *gladius.*] **1.** A swordplayer; one who fought in public. **2.** One who engages in controversy. — **Glad'i-a-to'ri-al** (-ā-tō'rĭ-al), **Glad'i-a-to'ri-an,** *a.*

Gla-di'o-lus (glă-dī'ō-lŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** A plant having bulbous roots and gladiate leaves; corn flag; sword lily. **2.** Middle portion of the sternum in some animals.

Gladiate Leaves of Iris.

Glad'ly (glăd'lĭ), *adv.* [From *glad,* a.] With pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully; eagerly.

Glad'ness (glăd'nĕs), *n.* Pleasure; cheerfulness.
Glad'some (-sŭm), *a.* 1. Pleased; cheerful. 2. Pleasing. — **Glad'some-ly**, *adv.*
Glair (glār), *n.* [*F. glaire.*] 1. The white of egg; — used as a glaze in bookbinding, for pastry, etc. 2. Any viscous, transparent substance. — *v. t.* To smear with the white of an egg. — **Glair'e-ous, Glair'y**, *a.*
Glance (glăns), *n.* [Akin to D. & Sw. *glans* luster, G. *glanz.*] 1. A sudden flash of light or splendor. 2. Quick cast of the eyes; glimpse. 3. Passing thought or allusion. 4. Name for some sulphides having a brilliant metallic luster. — *v. i.* 1. To shine; to flash. 2. To strike and fly off in an oblique direction. 3. To snatch a hasty view. 4. To allude; to hint. 5. To twinkle. — *v. t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely.
Gland (glănd), *n.* [L. *glans, glandis*, acorn.] 1. An organ for secreting something to be used in, or eliminated from, the body, or from plants. 2. The movable part of a stuffing box in machinery.
Glan'ders (glăn'dẽrz), *n.* [Fr. *gland.*] A contagious disease of horses, mules, etc., with a discharge from the nose, and enlargement of the glands of the lower jaw.
Glan-dif'er-ous (-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *glandifer; glans, glandis* + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing nuts.
Gland'i-form (glănd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *glans, glandis* + *-form.*] Formed like a nut; resembling a gland.
Glan'du-lar (glăn'dŭ-lẽr; 40), *a.* Containing, consisting of, or pertaining to, glands. [gland.]
Glan'dule (-dūl; 40), *n.* [L. *glandula.*] A small
Glan'du-lous (-dŭ'lŭs), *a.* [L. *glandulosus.*] Containing glands; consisting of, or resembling, glands.
‖ **Glans** (glănz), *n.; pl.* GLANDES (glăn'dēz). [L. See GLAND.] 1. The vascular body forming the apex of the penis and extremity of the clitoris. 2. Acorn.
Glare (glār), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *glær* amber, LG. *glaren* to glow.] 1. To shine with dazzling light. 2. To stare fiercely. 3. To be ostentatiously splendid or gay. — *v. t.* To shoot out (dazzling light). — *n.* 1. A dazzling light. 2. A fierce stare. 3. A viscous, transparent substance. 4. A smooth, glassy surface; as, a *glare* of ice. [*U. S.*]
Glar'ing, *a.* Notorious; open and bold; barefaced.
Glass (glăs), *n.* [OE.; akin to D., G., & Icel. *glas.*] 1. A hard, brittle, and commonly transparent substance, made by fusing sand or silica with lime, potash, soda, or lead oxide, and used for window panes and mirrors, articles of table use, for lenses, etc. 2. Anything made of glass: (*a*) A mirror. (*b*) A vessel filled with running sand for measuring time; hourglass. (*c*) A drinking vessel or goblet; contents of such a vessel; spirituous liquors. (*d*) An optical glass; lens; spyglass; — in *pl.* spectacles. (*e*) A weatherglass; barometer. — *v. t.* To glaze.
Glass'ful (glăs'fŭl), *n.; pl.* GLASSFULS (-fŭlz). Contents of a glass; as much as a glass will hold.
Glass'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being glassy.
Glass'ware' (-wār'), *n.* Articles made of glass.
Glass'y (-ĭ), *a.* 1. Made of glass; vitreous. 2. Resembling glass in smoothness, brittleness, transparency, etc. 3. Dull; wanting life or fire; — said of the eyes.
‖ **Glau-co'ma** (glą-kō'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γλαύκωμα, fr. γλαυκός light gray.] Dimness of sight, with a hard inelastic condition of the eyeball.
Glau'cous (-kŭs), *a.* [L. *glaucus*, Gr. γλαυκός.] 1. Of a sea-green color. 2. Covered with fine white powder easily rubbed off, as that on a plum or a cabbage leaf.
Glaze (glāz), *v. t.* [OE. *glasen, glazen*, fr. *glas.* See GLASS.] 1. To furnish (a window, house, sash, etc.) with glass. 2. To overlay with a thin surface of glass; to render smooth or glossy. — *v. i.* To become glazed or glassy. — *n.* 1. Vitreous coating of pottery or porcelain. 2. Broth boiled to a gelatinous paste. — **Glaz'er**, *n.*
Gla'zier (glā'zhẽr), *n.* One who sets glass.
Glaz'ing (glāz'ĭng), *n.* 1. A setting glass; the covering with a vitreous substance, or rendering glossy. 2. The glass set in a sash, frame, etc. 3. Glasslike substance with which any surface is overlaid. 4. Transparent colors passed thinly over other colors.
Gleam (glēm), *n.* [AS. *glæm.*] 1. A shoot of light; beam; ray; glimpse. 2. Brightness; splendor. — *v. i. & t.* 1. To shoot or dart (rays of light). 2. To shine.
Syn. — To GLEAM; GLIMMER; GLITTER. — To *gleam* denotes a faint but distinct emission of light. To *glimmer* describes an indistinct and unsteady giving of light. To *glitter* imports a brightness that is intense, but varying.
Gleam'y, *a.* Darting beams of light; flashing.
Glean (glēn), *v. t. & i.* [LL. *glenare*; cf. W. *glan* clean, or AS. *gelm, gilm*, a handful.] To gather after a reaper; to collect with minute labor, or by degrees. — *n.* A collection made by gleaning. — **Glean'er**, *n.*
Glebe (glēb), *n.* [F. *glèbe*, L. *gleba* clod, soil.] 1. A lump. 2. Turf; sod. 3. Land belonging to a church.
Gleo (glē), *n.* [AS. *gleów.*] 1. Joy; mirth. 2. An unaccompanied part song for three or more voices.
Gleo'ful, Gleo'some, *a.* Merry; joyous.
Gleet (glēt), *n.* [OE. *glette, glat*, mucus, pus, filth, OF. *glete.*] A transparent mucous discharge from the urethra. — *v. i.* To flow or ooze, as gleet. — **Gleet'y**, *a.*
Glen (glĕn), *n.* [Cf. W. *glyn*, Gael. *gleann* valley, glen.] A narrow valley; dale; depression between hills.
Glib (glĭb), *a.* [D. *glibberen* to slide, *glibberig* slippery.] Speaking or spoken smoothly and with flippant rapidity; voluble. — **Glib'ly**, *adv.* — **Glib'ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Slippery; smooth; fluent; voluble; flippant.
Glide (glīd), *v. i.* [AS. *glīdan*; prob. akin to E. *glad.*] To move smoothly. — *n.* 1. A moving smoothly, swiftly, and without obstruction. 2. A transitional sound in speech.
Glim'mer (glĭm'mẽr), *v. i.* [Akin to G. *glimmer* a faint light, mica, *glimmern* to glimmer, *glimmen* to shine faintly, glow. See GLEAM.] To give feeble rays of light. — *n.* 1. A faint, unsteady light; a gleam. 2. Mica.
Syn. — To gleam; to glitter. See GLEAM, FLASH.
Glim'mer-ing, *n.* 1. A glimmer. 2. An inkling.
Glimpse (glĭmps), *n.* [For *glimse*, fr. root of *glimmer.*] 1. A sudden flash; transient luster. 2. A short, hurried view. 3. A faint idea; inkling. — *v. i.* To appear by glimpses. — *v. t.* To catch a glimpse of.
Glis'ten (glĭs'n), *v. i.* [AS. *glīsian, glīsnian*, akin to E. *glitter.*] To sparkle or shine; to gleam.
Syn. — See FLASH.
Glis'ter (glĭs'tẽr), *v. t.* [Akin to G. *glistern.*] To be bright; to sparkle; to glisten. — *n.* Glitter; luster.
Glit'ter (glĭt'tẽr), *v. i.* [OE.] 1. To gleam. 2. To be showy or striking. — *n.* Showy luster; brilliancy.
Syn. — To glisten; to sparkle. See GLEAM, FLASH.
Gloam (glōm), *v. i.* To begin to grow dark.
Gloam'ing, *n.* [See GLOOM.] Twilight; dusk.
Gloat (glōt), *v. i.* [Akin to Icel. *glotta.*] To gaze earnestly, or with malignant satisfaction, lust, or avarice.
Glo'bate (glō'bāt), **Glo'ba-ted** (-bā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *globare, -batum*, to make into a ball, fr. *globus* ball.] Having the form of a globe; spherical.
Globe (glōb), *n.* [L. *globus.*] 1. A round or spherical body, solid or hollow; ball; sphere. 2. Anything nearly globular in shape; as, the *globe* of the eye. 3. The earth. 4. A round model of the earth or heavens.

Globose Capsules (*Bot.*).

Syn. — GLOBE; SPHERE; ORB; BALL. — *Globe* denotes round, and usually a solid body; *sphere* is applied in astronomy to such a body; *orb* is used for globe or sphere, also for the pathway of a heavenly body; *ball* is applied to heavenly bodies as impelled through space.
Glo-bose' (glō-bōs'), **Glo'bous** (glō'bŭs), **Glob'u-lar** (glŏb'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* Spherical. — **Glo-bos'i-ty** (glō-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
Glob'ule (glŏb'ūl), *n.* [L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus.*] 1. A little globe; small spherical particle of matter. 2. Minute spherical structure;

as blood, lymph, and pus corpuscles, minute fungi, spores, etc. **3.** Little pill or pellet.

Glob'u-lous (glŏb'ū-lŭs), *a.* Globular.

Glom'er-ate (glŏm'ĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *glomerare, -atum*, to glomerate, fr. *glomus*.] Gathered together in a roundish mass or dense cluster; conglomerate. — *v. t. & i.* To gather into a ball; to collect into a spherical mass, as threads.

Glomerate Flowers.

Glom'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A gathering into a ball or round mass; conglomeration. **2.** A ball.

Gloom (glōōm), *n.* [AS. *glōm.*] **1.** Partial or total darkness; thick shade; obscurity. **2.** A gloomy or dark place. **3.** Cloudiness of mind; melancholy; low spirits.

Syn. — Dimness; dullness; depression; melancholy; dejection; sadness. See DARKNESS.

— *v. i.* **1.** To appear obscurely or imperfectly; to glimmer. **2.** To become dim; to be dismal, gloomy, or sad. — *v. t.* **1.** To obscure. **2.** To make sad or sullen. — **Gloom'y**, *a.* — **Gloom'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Gloom'i-ness**, *n.*

Glo'ri-fi-ca'tion (glŏ'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A glorifying or giving glory to. **2.** State of being glorified.

Glo'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *glorificare; gloria* glory + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To bestow glory, honor, or distinction upon. **2.** To ascribe glory to; to adore.

Glo'ri-ous (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *gloriosus.*] Exhibiting attributes or acts worthy of glory; noble; splendid; inspiring admiration. — **Glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Eminent; noble; renowned; grand; splendid.

Glo'ry (-rȳ), *n.* [OF. *glorie, gloire*, fr. L. *gloria.*] **1.** Praise, admiration, or distinction, accorded to a person or thing. **2.** That which gives renown; occasion of praise; brilliancy; splendor. **3.** Manifestations of the divine nature and favor to the blessed in heaven; heaven. — *v. i.* To exult; to boast; to be proud.

Gloss (glŏs), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *glossi* blaze, *glys* finery.] **1.** Brightness or luster of a smooth surface; polish. **2.** Specious appearance; superficial show. — *v. t.* To give a superficial luster or gloss to.

Gloss, *n.* [L. *glossa*, fr. Gr. γλῶσσα tongue, word needing explanation.] **1.** An interpretation. **2.** A false or specious explanation. — *v. t.* **1.** To illustrate; to annotate. **2.** To palliate by specious explanation. — *v. i.* **1.** To explain. **2.** To make sly insinuations.

‖ **Glos'sa** (glŏs'sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] Tongue, or lingua, of an insect. — **Glos'sal**, *a.*

Glos'sa-ry (-sȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *glossarium*, fr. *glossa.*] A collection of glosses or explanations of words and passages; dictionary of a work, author, dialect, art, etc. — **Glos-sa'ri-al** (-sā'rĭ-al), *a.* — **Glos'sa-rist**, *n.*

Glos-sol'o-gy (-sŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα + *-logy.*] **1.** Definition of terms; a glossary. **2.** Science of language. — **Glos-sol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Glos'sy (glŏs'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Having gloss; shining; lustrous. **2.** Smooth; specious; plausible.

Glot'tis (glŏt'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλωττίς, γλωσσίς, fr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue.] Opening from the pharynx into the larynx or into the trachea.

Glove (glŭv), *n.* [AS. *glōf.*] A cover for the hand, with a separate sheath for each finger. — *v. t.* To cover with a glove. — **Glov'er**, *n.*

Glow (glō). *v. i.* [AS. *gl'ōwan.*] **1.** To shine with intense heat. **2.** To be bright or red with heat, animation, blushes, etc. **3.** To feel hot, as from friction, exercise, etc.; to burn. **4.** To be animated by intense love, zeal, anger, etc.; to rage. — *n.* **1.** White or red heat; incandescence. **2.** Brightness of color; rosy flush. **3.** Intense excitement or earnestness; ardor. **4.** Warmth.

Glow'er (glou'ĕr), *v. i.* To stare angrily.

Glow'worm' (glō'wûrm'), *n.* A coleopterous insect whose wingless females and larvæ emit light from the abdominal segments.

Gloze (glōz), *v. i.* [F. *gloser.* See GLOSS, explanation.] **1.** To flatter; to talk smoothly. **2.** To give a specious meaning; to misinterpret. — *v. t.* To palliate. — *n.* Flattery; adulation.

Glue (glū), *n.* [L. *glus*, akin to *gluten*, fr. *gluere* to draw together.] Hard gelatine, obtained by boiling to a jelly animals' skins, hoofs, etc., — used as a cement. — *v. t.* To join with glue or a viscous substance; to fix or fasten.

Glue'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A utensil for melting glue.

Glu'ey (-ȳ), *a.* Viscous; glutinous; like glue.

Glum (glŭm), *a.* Moody; silent; sullen.

Glume (glūm), *n.* [L. *gluma* hull, husk, fr. *glubere* to bark or peel.] Bracteal covering of the flowers or seeds of grain and grasses; outer husk of a spikelet.

Glumes.

Glut (glŭt), *v. t.* [OF. *glotir*, L. *glutire.*] **1.** To swallow greedily; to gorge. **2.** To fill to satiety; to cloy. — *v. i.* To eat gluttonously or to satiety. — *n.* **1.** That which is swallowed. **2.** Plenty, to satiety or repletion; over abundance. **3.** A clog; a wedge.

Glu'ten (glū'tĕn), *n.* [L., glue.] The viscid, tenacious substance giving adhesiveness to dough, and a nutritious element of food.

Glu'ti-nate (-tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *glutinare, -atum*, to glue, fr. *gluten.*] To unite with glue; to cement; to stick together. — **Glu'ti-na'tion**, *n.* — **Glu'ti-na-tive**, *a.*

Glu'ti-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *glutinosus*, fr. *gluten.*] **1.** Of the nature of glue; gluey. **2.** Having a sticky surface. — **Glu'ti-nous-ness**, *n.*

Glut'ton (glŭt't'n), *n.* [L. *gluto, glutto.* See GLUT.] **1.** One who eats voraciously; a gormandizer. **2.** A carnivorous mammal; the wolverine. — *a.* Gluttonous; greedy. — **Glut'ton-ous**, *a.* — **Glut'ton-y**, *n.*

Glyc'er-in, Glyc'er-ine (glĭs'ĕr-ĭn), *n.* [F.; fr. Gr. γλυκερός, γλυκύς, sweet.] An oily, viscous liquid existing in natural fats and oils as the base, combined with various acids, as oleic, margaric, stearic, and palmitic; — also called *glycerol.* — **Gly-cer'ic** (glĭ-sĕr'ĭk), *a.*

Glyph (glĭf), *n.* [Gr. γλυφή carving, fr. γλύφειν to carve.] In architecture, a sunken channel or groove.

Glyph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to sculpture or carving.

Glyp'tic (glĭp'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to gem engraving. **2.** Figured; marked as with figures.

Glyp'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Art of engraving on precious stones.

Gnarl (närl), *v. i.* To growl; to snarl.

Gnarl, *n.* A knot in wood. — **Gnarled, Gnarl'y**, *a.*

Gnash (năsh), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *gnastan* a gnashing, *gnista* to gnash.] To strike (the teeth) together, as in anger or pain. — *v. i.* To grind the teeth.

Gnat (năt), *n.* [AS. *gnæt.*] **1.** A blood-sucking dipterous fly, undergoing a metamorphosis in water; — in America called *mosquito.* **2.** An American small biting fly, as the buffalo gnat, black fly, etc.

European Gnat (*Culex pipiens*). *A* Male *B* Mouth Parts: *l* Labium; *r p* Maxillary Palpi; *a a* Antennæ.

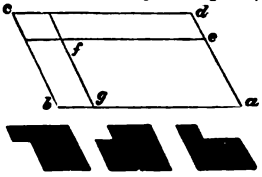
Gnaw (nȧ), *v. t.* [AS. *gnagan.*] **1.** To bite (something hard); to nibble at. **2.** To bite in agony or rage. **3.** To corrode; to fret away; to waste. — *v. i.* To use the teeth in biting. — **Gnaw'er**, *n.*

Gneiss (nīs), *n.* [G.] A crystalline rock, consisting, like granite, of quartz, feldspar, and mica, but breaking into coarse slabs or flags. — **Gneis'sic, Gneis'soid**, *a.*

Gnome (nōm), *n.* [F.; prob. fr. Gr. γνώμων guardian.] **1.** A fabled dweller in the inner parts of the earth, and guardian of mines, quarries, etc. **2.** A dwarf; goblin. **3.** A small owl of the Western United States.

Gno'mon (nŏ'mŏn), *n.* [Gr. γνώμων one that knows, index of a sundial.] **1.** Style or pin of a dial, whose shadow shows the hour of the day. **2.** Space included

between the boundary lines of two similar parallelograms, one within the other, with an angle in common; as, the *gnomon bcdefg* of the parallelograms *ac* and *af*. The parallelogram *bf* is the complement of the parallelogram *df*.



Gnomons.

Gnos'tic (nŏs'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. γνωστικός sagacious, fr. γιγνώσκειν to know.] One of an ancient sect who claimed a true interpretation of Christianity. — *a.* Pertaining to the Gnostics or Gnosticism. — **Gnos'ti-cism**, *n.*

Gnu (nū), *n.* [Hottentot.] A large South African antelope, having a mane and bushy tail, and curved horns in both sexes; the wildebeest. [Written also *gnoo*.]

Go (gō), *v. i.* [*imp.* Went (wĕnt); *p. p.* Gone (gŏn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Going. *Went* comes fr. AS. *wendan*. See Wend, *v. i.*] [AS. *gān*, akin to G. *gehn*, *gehen*.] **1.** To pass from one place to another; to proceed. **2.** To move step by step; to walk. **3.** To be passed on from one to another; to circulate; to be taken or regarded. **4.** To fare; to turn out. **5.** To tend toward a result, consequence, or product; to conduce; to contribute. **6.** To undertake. **7.** To pass (over *or* through) in mind. **8.** To pass away; to depart; — opp. to *stay* and *come*. **9.** To be lost or ruined; to perish; to die. **10.** To reach; to extend; to lead. **11.** To have recourse; to resort. — *v. t.* **1.** To take (a share in an enterprise); to become responsible for. **2.** To bet. [*Colloq.*]

Goad (gōd), *n.* [AS. *gād*.] Pointed instrument to urge on a beast. — *v. t.* To prick; to urge forward, rouse by anything pungent, or stimulate.

Syn. — To urge; arouse; irritate; incite; instigate.

Goal (gōl), *n.* [F. *gaule* pole.] **1.** Point aimed at in a race, or where a journey is to end. **2.** Final purpose or aim. **3.** A base, station, or bound, in various games.

Goat (gōt), *n.* [AS. *gāt*; akin to D. & Icel. *geit*, G. *geiss*, goat.] A hollow-horned ruminant of many countries and varieties, akin to the sheep. [goat's.

Goat'ee' (gō't*ē*'), *n.* A man's beard trimmed like a

Goat'herd' (-hĕrd'), *n.* One who tends goats.

Gob (gŏb), *n.* [OF. *gob* morsel; Gael. & Ir. *gob* mouth, snout.] The mouth. [*Prov. Eng.* or *Low*]

Gob'ble (gŏb'b'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [Freq. of *gob*.] **1.** To swallow greedily; to gulp. **2.** To utter (a sound) like a turkey cock. — *n.* A noise made in the throat.

Gob'bler (-blẽr), *n.* A turkey cock.

Go'-be-tween' (gō'bē-twēn'), *n.* Broker; procurer.

Gob'let (gŏb'lĕt), *n.* [F. *gobelet*.] A kind of cup having a foot, but no handle.

Gob'lin (-lĭn), *n.* [OE. & F. *gobelin*, LL. *gobelinus*, fr. Gr. κόβαλος knave, a mischievous goblin; or cf. G. & E. *kobold*, Armor. *gobilin* ignis fatuus, goblin.] A mischievous spirit or malicious elf; phantom; gnome.

Go'-by' (gō'bī'), *n.* Intentional neglect.

Go'cart' (gō'kärt'), *n.* A framework moving on casters, to support children learning to walk.

God (gŏd), *n.* [AS.; akin to D. *god*, G. *gott*.] **1.** A being possessing supernatural power; a divinity; an object of worship; an idol. **2.** The Supreme Being; the Creator and Sovereign of the universe; Jehovah.

God'child' (gŏd'chīld'), *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism; godson or goddaughter.

God'daugh'ter (-dą'tẽr), *n.* A female godchild.

God'dess (-dĕs), *n.* **1.** A female deity. **2.** A woman of superior charms or excellence.

God'fa'ther (-fä'thẽr), *n.* A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.

God'head (-hĕd), *n.* **1.** Godship; deity; divinity; godhood. **2.** The Deity; God; the Supreme Being.

God'hood (gŏd'hŏŏd), *n.* Divine nature or essence.

God'less, *a.* Having, or acknowledging, no God; without reverence for God; impious; wicked.

God'like' (-līk'), *a.* Resembling or befitting a god or God; divine; preëminently good.

God'ly, *a.* Pious; reverencing God; devout. — *adv.* Piously; righteously. — **God'li-ness**, *n.*

God'moth'er (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.

God'send' (-sĕnd'), *n.* Something sent by God; an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune.

God'ship, *n.* Deity; divinity; a god or goddess.

God'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* A male godchild.

God'speed' (-spēd'), *n.* Success; prosperous journeying; — contr. of the phrase, "*God speed* you."

Gof'fer (gŏf'fẽr), *v. t.* To gauffer; to plait or crimp.

Gog'gle (gŏg'g'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *gog* a nod.] To roll the eyes; to stare. — *a.* Full and rolling, or staring; — said of the eyes. — *n.* **1.** A rolling of the eye. **2.** *pl.* Spectacles for protecting the eyes from cold, dust, etc.

Go'ing (gō'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A moving in any manner. **2.** Departure. **3.** *pl.* Course of life; doings; ways.

Goi'ter (goi'tẽr), *n.* [F. *goître*, L. *guttur* throat.

Goi'tre tumidum *guttur* goiter.] A swelling of the glands of the throat. — **Goi'tered, Goi'tred** (-tẽrd), **Goi'trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

Gold (gōld), *n.* [OE. & AS. *gold*.] **1.** A metallic element, the most precious metal used as a commercial medium of exchange. It is one of the heaviest substances known, is soft, and very malleable and ductile. **2.** Money; wealth. **3.** A yellow color, like that of the metal.

Gold foil, thin sheets of gold, as used by dentists and others. — **Gold leaf**, gold beaten into a film much thinner than gold foil, and used for gilding, etc.

Gold'en (gōld'n), *a.* **1.** Made of gold. **2.** Having the color of gold. **3.** Very precious. [yellow flowers.

Gold'en-rod' (-rŏd'), *n.* A tall herb bearing clustered

Gold'finch' (-fĭnch'), *n.* (*a*) A bright-colored European finch, having a large patch of yellow on the wings. (*b*) The yellow-hammer. (*c*) A small American finch; the thistle bird.

European Goldfinch (*Carduelis elegans*).

Gold'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*a*) A small cyprinoid fish, named from its color, and often kept as an ornament in ponds or glass globes. (*b*) A California marine fish of an orange or red color; the garibaldi.

Gold'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* An artisan who manufactures vessels, ornaments, etc., of gold.

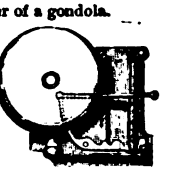
Golf (gŏlf), *n.* [D. *kolf* club or bat.] A Scottish game played with a small ball and a bat, or club, crooked at the lower end.

Gon'do-la (gŏn'dō-lä), *n.* [It., dim. of *gonda* a gondola; cf. LL. *gandeia* kind of boat.] **1.** A kind of boat used in the canals of Venice. **2.** In the United States, a flat-bottomed boat for freight. **3.** A long platform car, used on railroads.

Gon'do-lier' (-dō-lēr'), *n.* Rower of a gondola.

Gone (gŏn), *p. p.* of Go.

Gong (gŏng), *n.* **1.** [Malayan (Jav.) *gōng*.] A metallic disk with upturned rim, producing, when struck, a harsh and resounding noise. **2.** A flat saucerlike bell, rung by a small hammer.


Gong, 2.

Go'ni-om'e-ter (gō'nĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. γωνία angle + *-meter*.] Instrument for measuring angles, esp. angles of crystals, or inclination of planes. — **Go'ni-om'e-try**, *n.*

Gon'or-rhœ'a (gŏn'ŏr-rē'ä), *n.* [Gr. γονόρροια; γονή semen, the genitals + ῥέειν to flow.] A contagious disease of the genito-urinary tract.

Good (gŏŏd), *a.* [*Compar.* BETTER (bĕt'tẽr); *superl.* BEST (bĕst), from a different root.] [AS. *gōd*, akin to G. *gut.*] **1.** Possessing desirable qualities; useful; fit; excellent; not bad, evil, noxious, etc. **2.** Virtuous; pious. **3.** Kind; benevolent. **4.** Serviceable; of use. **5.** Clever; dexterous; ready; handy. **6.** Adequate; valid; of unimpaired credit. **7.** Real; serious. **8.** Not insignificant; considerable. **9.** Not deficient; complete. **10.** Not blemished or impeached; fair; unsullied.

For good, *or* **For good and all,** completely and finally; fully; truly. — **Good Friday,** the Friday of Holy Week, kept as a fast, in memory of our Savior's passion or suffering; anniversary of the crucifixion. — **Good humor,** *or* **Good-humor,** a cheerful or pleasant temper. — **Good nature,** *or* **Good-nature,** habitual mildness of temper or disposition; amiability. — **Good speed,** good luck; godspeed; — an old form of wishing success. — **Good will.** (*a*) Benevolence; kindly feeling. (*b*) The custom of any trade or business. — *n.* **1.** That which possesses desirable qualities, promotes welfare or happiness, is serviceable, fit, kind, etc.; — opp. to *evil.* **2.** Advancement of interest or happiness; prosperity; benefit; — opp. to *harm*, etc. **3.** *pl.* Wares; chattels. — *adv.* Well; equally well.

Good'–by' } (-bī'), *n.* or *interj.* [Contr. of *God be*
Good'–bye' } *with ye.*] Farewell.

Good'–hu'mored (-hū'mẽrd *or* -ū'mẽrd), *a.* Having a cheerful spirit; good-tempered. See GOOD-NATURED.

Good'ish, *a.* Rather good; not bad; tolerable.

Good'ly, *a.* [AS. *gōdlic.*] **1.** Pleasant; desirable. **2.** Of pleasing appearance or character; comely. **3.** Large; considerable; portly. — **Good'li-ness,** *n.*

Good'–na'tured (-nā'tūrd), *a.* Naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.

Syn. — GOOD-NATURED; GOOD-TEMPERED; GOOD-HUMORED. — *Good-natured* denotes a disposition to please and be pleased. *Good-tempered* denotes a habit of mind not easily ruffled by disturbing influences. *Good-humored* is applied to a spirit full of ease and cheerfulness.

Good'ness, *n.* Quality of being good.

Good'–tem'pered (-tĕm'pẽrd), *a.* Good-natured.

Good'y–good'y (gŏŏd'ȳ-gŏŏd'ȳ), *a.* Mawkishly good; exhibiting goodness with silliness. [*Colloq.*]

Goose (gōōs), *n.*; *pl.* GEESE (gēs). [AS. *gōs*, pl. *gēs.*] **1.** A large web-footed bird of many genera and countries. **2.** A tailor's smoothing iron, whose handle resembles the neck of a goose. **3.** A silly creature; simpleton.

Goose'ber-ry (gōōz'bĕr-rȳ *or* gōōz'-), *n.* [OF. *groisele.*] A thorny shrub bearing edible berries.

Go'pher (gō'fẽr), *n.* [F. *gaufre* waffle, honeycomb. See GAUFFER.] **1.** One of several North American burrowing rodents of various kinds; — called *pocket gopher, pouched rat, striped prairie squirrel, leopard marmot,* and *leopard spermophile.* **2.** A large burrowing land tortoise of the Southern United States. **3.** A large burrowing snake of the Southern United States.

Go'pher wood' (wŏŏd'). [Heb. *gōpher.*] A wood used in constructing Noah's ark [*Gen.* vi. 14].

‖ **Gor'di-a'ce-a** (gôr'dĭ-ā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] A division of nematoid worms, including the hairworms or hair eels.

Gor'di-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to *Gordius*, king of Phrygia, or to a knot tied by him; intricate; complicated; inextricable. **2.** Pertaining to the Gordiacea.

‖ **Gor'di-us** (-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] A genus of long nematoid worms, parasitic in insects until near maturity, when they leave the insect, and live in water, where they deposit eggs; — called also *hair eel, hairworm*, and *hair snake*, from the vulgar notion that they are metamorphosed horsehairs.

Male Gordius (*G. varius*). *B* Tail of male, much enlarged.

Gore (gôr), *n.* [AS. *gor* dirt.] Blood, esp. when clotted.

Gore, *n.* [AS. *gāra* angular point of land, fr. *gār* spear.] **1.** A wedge-shaped piece sewed into a garment, sail, etc., to widen a particular part. **2.** Triangular piece of land. — *v. t.* **1.** To pierce, as with a horn or spear; to stab. **2.** To cut in a triangular form; to piece with a gore.

Gorge (gôrj), *n.* [F.; LL. *gorgia* throat, *gorga* abyss.] **1.** The throat; gullet. **2.** Narrow passage or entrance; defile between mountains; entrance into an outwork of a fort. **3.** That which is gorged or swallowed. **4.** A choking of a passage by an obstruction. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To swallow greedily. **2.** To glut; to satiate.

Gor'geous (gôr'jŭs), *a.* [OF. *gorgias.*] Showy; fine; magnificent. — **Gor'geous-ly,** *adv.* — **Gor'geous-ness,** *n.*

Gor'get (-jĕt), *n.* [OF. *gorgete*, dim. of *gorge* throat.] **1.** Armor for the throat. **2.** A surgeon's cutting instrument.

Gor'gon (-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. Γοργώ, fr. γοργός terrible.] **1.** One of three mythological sisters whose appearance turned the beholder to stone. **2.** Anything very horrid.

Go-ril'la (gŏ-rĭl'lȧ), *n.* [African name.] A large and fierce arboreal anthropoid ape of West Africa.

Gorilla (*Troglodytes*, or *Anthropithecus, gorilla*).

Gor'mand (gôr'mand), *n.* [F. *gourmand.*] A greedy eater; a gourmand.

Gor'mand-ize, *v. i. & t.* To eat ravenously. — **Gor'mand-i'zer,** *n.*

Gorse (gôrs), *n.* [OE. & AS. *gorst.*] Furze.

Gor'y (gôr'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Covered with gore. **2.** Bloody; murderous.

Gos'hawk' (gŏs'hȧk'), *n.* [AS. *gōshafuc*, lit., goosehawk.] A large hawk of powerful flight, and great activity and courage.

Gos'ling (gŏz'lĭng), *n.* [AS. *gōs* goose + *-ling.*] Young or unfledged goose.

Gos'pel (gŏs'pĕl), *n.* [AS. *godspell; god* God + *spell* story, tale.] **1.** Glad tidings; the good news concerning Christ, the Kingdom of God, and salvation. **2.** One of the four narratives of Christ's life, written by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. **3.** A selection from one of the gospels, used in a religious service. **4.** System of doctrine. — *a.* Accordant with, or relating to, the gospel.

Gos'sa-mer (-sȧ-mẽr), *n.* [Perh. for *goose summer*, fr. its downy appearance, or perh. for *God's summer.*] **1.** A fine, filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air. **2.** A gauzelike fabric; thin waterproof stuff.

Gos'sip (-sĭp), *n.* [OE. *gossib, godsib*, a sponsor in baptism, AS. *godsibb*, fr. *god* God + *sib* alliance, relation.] **1.** A sponsor; godfather or godmother. **2.** One who runs from house to house, telling news. **3.** Tattle. — *v. i.* **1.** To prate. **2.** To run about and tell idle tales.

Got (gŏt), *imp. & p. p.* of GET.

Goth (gŏth), *n.* [L. *Gothi*, pl.] **1.** One of a Teutonic race, who overran the Roman empire. **2.** A barbarian.

Goth'ic (gŏth'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Goths; rude; barbarous. **2.** Pertaining to a style of architecture with pointed arches, steep roofs, and great height in proportion to other dimensions. — *n.* **1.** Language of the Goths. **2.** A square-cut type, with no hair lines.

☞ This is Nonpareil GOTHIC.

3. Gothic architecture.

Goth'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A Gothic idiom. **2.** Conformity to Gothic architecture. **3.** Rudeness.

Got'ten (gŏt'tn), *p. p.* of GET.

Gouge (gouj *or* gōōj), *n.* [F.] **1.** A chisel, with a hollow blade, for scooping grooves in wood, stone, etc. **2.** A scooping out; groove scooped out. **3.** Imposition;

fraud; also, an impostor. [*Slang, U. S.*] — *v. t.* **1.** To scoop out with a gouge. **2.** To cheat in a bargain. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Gourd (gōrd *or* gōōrd), *n.* [F. *gourde*, OF. *cougourde*, fr. L. *cucurbita* gourd.] **1.** A fleshy, three-celled, many-seeded fruit, as the melon, pumpkin, cucumber, etc. **2.** A dipper made from the shell of a gourd; bottle.

Gour'mand (gōōr'mănd; *F.* gōōr'mäN'), *n.* [F.] A gormand; greedy eater; glutton.

‖ **Gour'met'** (gōōr'mā'), *n.* [F.] A connoisseur in eating and drinking; an epicure.

Gout (gout), *n.* [F. *goutte* a drop, the gout, fr. L. *gutta* drop.] **1.** A drop; clot; coagulation. **2.** A constitutional disease, with inflammation of the joints, the stomach, intestines, etc.

‖ **Gout** (gōō), *n.* [F. See Gusto.] Taste; relish.

Gout'y (gout'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Diseased with gout. **2.** Pertaining to gout. **3.** Swollen. — **Gout'i-ness**, *n.*

Gov'ern (gŭv'ẽrn), *v. t.* [OF. *governer*, fr. L. *gubernare* to steer, govern.] **1.** To direct and control. **2.** To influence; to manage. **3.** To require (a noun or pronoun) to be in a particular case. — *v. i.* To administer the laws; to control. — **Gov'ern-a-ble**, *a.*

Gov'ern-ance, *n.* Exercise of authority; control.

Gov'ern-ess (-ĕs), **Gov'ern-ante'** (-änt'), *n.* A female governor; woman intrusted with care of children.

Gov'ern-ment, *n.* **1.** A governing; administration of laws; control; direction. **2.** System of polity in a state; established form of law. **3.** Authority. **4.** The ruling power; the administration. **5.** The body politic governed by one authority; a state. **6.** Grammatical influence of a word in construction, requiring another word to be in a particular case. — **Gov'ern-men'tal**, *a.*

Gov'ern-or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who governs; chief ruler or magistrate. **2.** Tutor; guardian. **3.** Contrivance applied to machinery, to maintain uniform motion.

Gown (goun), *n.* [W. *gwn.*] A loose, flowing upper garment: (*a*) Ordinary outer dress of a woman. (*b*) Official robe; dress of civil officers, disting. fr. military.

Gowns'man (gounz'mən), **Gown'man** (goun'-), *n.* One whose professional habit is a gown, as a divine, lawyer, etc.; a civilian, disting. fr. a soldier.

Grab (grăb), *v. t. & i.* [Akin to Sw. *grabba.*] To gripe suddenly; to snatch. — *n.* **1.** Sudden seizure. **2.** Instrument for clutching objects to raise them.

Grace (grās), *n.* [F. *grâce*, L. *gratia*, fr. *gratus* beloved.] **1.** Exercise of love, kindness, mercy, favor; privilege conferred. **2.** The mercy of God, as disting. fr. His justice; enjoyment of divine favor. **3.** Legal prerogative of mercy exercised by the executive. **4.** An endowment fitted to win favor or confer benefit. **5.** Beauty, physical, intellectual, or moral; easy elegance of manners. **6.** Title of an English duke, duchess, or archbishop. **7.** A short prayer before or after a meal. — *v. t.* **1.** To adorn; to embellish and dignify. **2.** To raise by an act of favor; to honor.

Syn. — Grace; Mercy; elegance; comeliness; charm; favor; kindness. — *Grace* is spontaneous favor to the guilty or undeserving; *mercy* is kindness or compassion to the suffering or condemned. See Elegance.

Grace'ful (grās'fụl), *a.* Displaying grace; elegant; easy. — **Grace'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Grace'ful-ness**, *n.*

Grace'less, *a.* Lacking grace; depraved; corrupt.

Gra'cious (grā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Abounding in grace or mercy; beneficent; condescending. **2.** Abounding in beauty, loveliness, or amiability. **3.** Produced by divine grace. — **Gra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Gra'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Favorable; kind; benignant; merciful.

Gra-da'tion (grā-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gradatio.* See Grade.] **1.** A progressing by regular steps or orderly arrangement; arrangement in ranks. **2.** The bringing to a certain grade. **3.** A degree in an order or series.

Grad'a-to-ry (grăd'ā-tō-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Proceeding by gradations; gradual. **2.** Suitable for walking.

Grade (grād), *n.* [F.; L. *gradus* step, grade, fr. *gradi* to step, go.] **1.** A step or degree in any series or order; relative position or standing. **2.** Rate of ascent or descent in a road; gradient. — *v. t.* **1.** To arrange in order, by size, rank, etc. **2.** To reduce (the line of a canal or road) to a level, or to an evenly progressive ascent.

Gra'di-ent (grā'dI-ent), *a.* [L. *gradiens*, p. pr. of *gradi.*] **1.** Moving by steps; walking. **2.** Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination. **3.** Adapted for walking, as the feet of certain birds. — *n.* **1.** Rate of graded ascent or descent in a road; grade. **2.** A part of a road which slopes upward or downward.

Grad'u-al (grăd'ū-*a*l; 40), *a.* Proceeding by steps or degrees; slow. — **Grad'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

Grad'u-ate (-āt; 40), *v. t.* **1.** To mark with degrees; to divide into regular steps, grades, or intervals. **2.** To admit to a certain grade or degree; to admit, at the close of the course in a college or university, to a standing defined by a diploma. **3.** To prepare gradually; to modify to a certain degree. — *v. i.* **1.** To pass by degrees; to change gradually. **2.** To take a degree in a college or university. — *n.* **1.** One admitted to an academical or professional degree. **2.** A graduated cup, tube, or flask, used by chemists, etc. — *a.* Arranged by successive degrees; graduated. — **Grad'u-a'tor**, *n.*

Grad'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A graduating or being graduated. **2.** The marks on an instrument or vessel to indicate degrees or quantity; a scale.

‖ **Graf** (gräf), *n.* [G.] A German title of nobility, equivalent to the English *earl* or French *comt.*

Graff (gräf), *n. & v.* Graft.

Graft (grăft), *n.* [F. *greffe*, orig. same word as OF. *grafe* pencil, Gr. γραφίον, fr. γράφειν to write.] (*a*) A small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree, so that the two unite into one tree. (*b*) Portion of living tissue transplanted to a denuded surface on the body. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To insert (a graft) in another tree or part of the body. **2.** To join (one thing) to another in close union. — **Graft'er**, *n.*

Graft'ing, *n.* **1.** The inserting grafts. **2.** A scarfing or endwise attachment of one timber to another.

a Cleft Grafting; *b* Splice Grafting; *c* Whip or Tongue Grafting; *d* Saddle Grafting; *e* Side Grafting.

Grain (grān), *n.* [F.; L. *granum*, grain, seed, small particle.] **1.** A single small hard seed; a kernel, esp. of wheat and other plants whose seeds are used for food. **2.** Fruit of food grasses (corn, wheat, rye, oats, etc.) or the plants themselves. **3.** Small, hard particle (of sand, sugar, salt, etc.); minute portion. **4.** The unit of the English system of weights, in which 7,000 grains constitute the pound avoirdupois, and 5,760 grains the pound troy. A grain is equal to .0648 gram. **5.** A reddish dye made from the coccus insect, or kermes; a red color. **6.** Composite particles of any substance; texture. **7.** Direction, arrangement, or appearance of fibers in wood, strata in stone, etc. **8.** The *hair* side of a piece of leather, or marking on that side. **9.** *pl.* Remains of grain, etc., after brewing or distillation; any residuum. Also called *draff.* — *v. t.* **1.** To paint in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, etc. **2.** To

form (powder, sugar, etc.) into grains. **3.** To take the hair off (skins); to soften and raise the grain of (leather, etc.). — *v. i.* To form grains; to granulate.

Grain (grān), *n.* [See GRAIN.] **1.** Tine; prong; fork.

‖ **Grai'les** (grā'lēz), ‖ **Grai'la-to'res** (-lā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *grallae* stilts, for *gradulae*, fr. *gradus*. See GRADE.] An order of birds including sandpipers, plovers, etc. — **Grai'la-to'ri-al, Grai'la-to-ry, Grai'lic,** *a.*

Gram (grăm), *n.* [Pg. *grão* grain.] East Indian name of certain seeds used for food.

Gram, Gramme (grăm), *n.* [F. *gramme*; Gr. γράμμα letter, small weight, fr. γράφειν to write.] The unit of weight in the metric system, being 15.432 grains.

Gram'i-na'ceous (grăm'ĭ-nā'shŭs), **Gra-min'e-al** (grā-mĭn'ē-al), **Gra-min'e-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gramineus*, fr. *gramen, graminis*, grass.] Pertaining to grass.

Gram'i-niv'o-rous (grăm'ĭ-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *gramen, graminis* + *vorare* to eat.] Feeding on grass, etc.

Gram'mar (-mẽr), *n.* [OF. *gramaire*, prob. fr. L. *grammatica*, Gr. γραμματικός skilled in grammar, fr. γράμμα letter.] **1.** Science of language, forms of speech, etc. **2.** Art of speaking or writing correctly. **3.** Treatise on the principles of language, or of any science.

Gram-ma'ri-an (-mā'rĭ-an), *n.* A philologist.

Gram-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), **Gram-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Pert. to grammar. **2.** According to rules of grammar.

Gramme (grăm), *n.* Gram, a weight.

Gram'pus (grăm'pŭs), *n.* [Prob. corrup. fr. It. *gran pesce* great fish, L. *grandis piscis*.] A large toothed delphinoid cetacean, valued for its oil.

Gran'a-ry (grăn'ā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *granarium*, fr. *granum* grain.] Storehouse for grain.

Grand (grănd), *a.* [F.; fr. L. *grandis*.] **1.** Of large size; great; chief; principal. **2.** Standing in the second or some more remote degree of descent; — generally in composition; as, *grand*father, *grand*son, etc.

Grand juror, member of a grand jury. — **Grand jury,** a jury required to examine privately into accusations, and to indict offenders; — called also *grand inquest*.

Syn. — GRAND; MAGNIFICENT; SUBLIME; majestic; dignified; elevated; stately; august; pompous; lofty; exalted; noble. — *Grand*, in reference to objects of taste, is applied to that which expands the mind by a sense of vastness and majesty; *magnificent* to anything imposing from splendor; *sublime* to something awful and elevating.

Grand'aunt' (grănd'ănt'), *n.* Aunt of one's parent.

Grand'child' (-chīld'), *n.* Child of a son or daughter.

Grand'daugh'ter (-dą'tẽr), *n.* Daughter of one's son or daughter. [of the first rank.

Gran-dee' (grăn-dē'), *n.* [Sp. *grande*.] A nobleman

Gran'deur (grăn'dŭr; 40), *n.* [F., fr. *grand*.] The being grand; vastness; nobility of action.

Syn. — Majesty; augustness; loftiness. See SUBLIMITY.

Grand'fa'ther (grănd'fä'thẽr), *a.* Parent's father.

Gran-dil'o-quent (grăn-dĭl'ō-kwent), **Gran-dil'o-quous** (-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *grandis* + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking loftily; pompous; bombastic. — **Gran-dil'o-quence,** *n.*

Gran'di-ose' (grăn'dĭ-ōs'), *a.* [F.; It. *grandioso*.] **1.** Impressive in effect; imposing; striking. **2.** Affectedly grand; turgid; bombastic. — **Gran'di-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Grand'ma' (grănd'mä'), **Grand'mam-ma'** (-mă-mä'), *n.* Grandmother.

Grand'moth'er (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* Parent's mother.

Grand'pa' (-pä'), **Grand'pa-pa'** (-pă-pä'), *n.* Grandfather.

Grand'sire' (-sīr'), *n.* Grandfather; any ancestor.

Grand'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* Son's or daughter's son.

Grand'un'cle (-ŭng'k'l), *n.* Father's or mother's uncle.

Grange (grānj), *n.* [F., barn, LL. *granea*, fr. L. *granum* grain.] **1.** A farmhouse, with barns, etc. **2.** A farm. **3.** An association to further farmers' interests.

Gran'ger (grān'jẽr), *n.* A member of a grange.

Gra-nif'er-ous (grā-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *granifer*; *granum* + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing grain or similar seeds.

Gran'ite (grăn'ĭt), *n.* [It. *granito* granite, adj., grainy, fr. L. *granum*.] A crystalline, unstratified rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica. — **Gra-nit'ic** (grā-nĭt'ĭk), **Gra-nit'ic-al,** *a.*

Gra-niv'o-rous (grā-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *granum* + *vorare* to devour.] Eating grain; subsisting on seeds.

Grant (grănt), *v. t.* [OF. *graanter, creanter*, to promise, yield, fr. L. *credere* to believe.] **1.** To give over; to give the possession or title of; to convey. **2.** To bestow or confer; to give. **3.** To admit; to concede.

Syn. — To confer; bestow; admit; concede. See GIVE. — *n.* **1.** A granting; concession; allowance; permission. **2.** Admission of something in dispute. **3.** Thing or property granted; gift; boon. **4.** Transfer of property by deed or writing; appropriation or conveyance made by the government; deed or writing by which the transfer is made. [veyance is made.

Gran-tee' (grăn-tē'), *n.* One to whom a grant or con-

Grant'er (grănt'ẽr), *n.* One who grants.

Grant'or (grănt'ŏr *or* grăn-tōr'), *n.* One who makes a legal grant or conveyance. [granules.

Gran'u-lar (grăn'ū-lẽr), *a.* Consisting of grains or

Gran'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* **1.** To form into grains or small masses. **2.** To raise in granules; to roughen on the surface. — *v. i.* To collect or be formed into grains. — **Gran'u-late** (-lĭt), **Gran'u-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.*

Gran'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A forming or crystallizing into grains. **2.** State of being granulated.

Gran'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *granulum*, dim. of *granum*.] Little grain; small particle; pellet.

Gran'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Granular.

Grape (grāp), *n.* [OF. *grape, crape*, bunch of grapes.] **1.** An edible berry growing in clusters on the grapevine. **2.** Plant bearing this fruit; grapevine. **3.** Grapeshot.

Grap'er-y (grāp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Place for cultivating grapes.

Grape'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* A cluster of iron balls to be shot from a cannon.

Grape'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Seed of the grape.

Grape'vine' (-vīn'), *n.* Climbing shrub bearing grapes.

Graph'ic (grăf'ĭk), **Graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. γραφικός, fr. γράφειν to write.] **1.** Pertaining to the arts of painting, drawing, or writing. **2.** Written or engraved. **3.** Well delineated; vividly described. **4.** Having the faculty of clear description; impressive. — **Graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Graph'ite (-ĭt), *n.* [Gr. γράφειν.] Native carbon so soft as to mark on paper. It is used for pencils (improperly called *lead pencils*), for crucibles, as a lubricator, etc. Often called *plumbago* or *black lead*.

Grap'nel (grăp'nĕl), *n.* [F. *grappin*.] A small anchor, with four or five flukes, for holding small vessels.

Grap'ple (-p'l), *v. t.* [OF. *grappil* grapple of a ship, fr. *graper* to pluck.] **1.** To seize; to lay fast hold of. **2.** To join indissolubly. — *v. i.* To use a grapple; to seize one another. — *n.* **1.** A seizure; close hug in contest. **2.** Instrument for seizing an object.

Grasp (grăsp), *v. t.* [Prob. akin to LG. *grapsen*.] **1.** To seize and hold by clasping; to catch. **2.** To comprehend. — *v. i.* To clutch; to strive. — *n.* **1.** A gripe of the hand; seizure. **2.** Reach of the arms; power of seizing and holding. **3.** Forcible possession. **4.** Wide-reaching power of intellect to comprehend subjects. **5.** Handle of a sword or oar. — **Grasp'er,** *n.*

Grasp'ing, *a.* **1.** Seizing. **2.** Avaricious; miserly.

Grass (grăs), *n.* [AS. *græs, gærs*.] **1.** Herbage; plants eaten by cattle, etc.; pasture. **2.** An endogenous plant. — *v. t.* & *i.* To grow over with grass.

Grass'hop'per (-hŏp'pẽr), *n.* A jumping, orthopterous insect, of many species and genera, related to the migratory locusts of the Old World. [grassy state.

Grass'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* An abounding with grass; a

Grass'plot' (-plŏt'), *n.* A lawn.

Grass'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Covered with grass. **2.** Green.

Grate (grāt), *n.* [LL. *grata*, fr. L. *crates* hurdle.] **1.** Frame of parallel or crossed bars; latticework. **2.** Frame

or basket of iron bars, to hold burning fuel. — *v. t.* To furnish with grates; to protect with crossbars.

Grate (grāt), *v. t.* [OF. *grater* to scrape, LL. *gratare, cratare.*] **1.** To rub roughly, causing a harsh sound. **2.** To pulverize by friction **3.** To fret; to irritate.

Grate'ful (-fụl), *a.* [L. *gratus* agreeable + *full.*] **1.** Having a due sense of benefits received. **2.** Affording pleasure; pleasing to the senses; delicious. — **Grate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Grate'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Thankful; pleasing; acceptable; welcome.

Grat'er, *n.* One that grates; utensil with a rough surface, for rubbing small particles from any substance.

Grat'i-fi-ca'tion (grăt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A gratifying or pleasing. **2.** Satisfaction; delight. **3.** A gratuity.

Grat'i-fied (-fīd), *a.* Indulged according to desire.

Syn. — Glad; pleased. See GLAD.

Grat'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *gratificari; gratus* pleasing + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] To please.

Syn. — To GRATIFY; INDULGE; HUMOR; please; delight; requite; recompense. — *Gratify* is the generic term, and refers simply to the pleasure communicated. To *indulge* a person implies that something is conceded to his wishes or weaknesses which he could not claim. To *humor* is to adapt ourselves to the moods of others.

Grat'ing, *n.* A frame of bars; latticework.

Grat'ing, *a.* [See GRATE, to rub harshly.] That grates; harsh. — *n.* Harsh sound caused by attrition.

Gra'tis (grā'tĭs), *adv.* [L.] Freely; gratuitously.

Grat'i-tude (grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F.; LL. *gratitudo,* fr. *gratus.*] A being grateful; thankfulness.

Gra-tu'i-tous (grȧ-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *gratuitus,* fr. *gratus.*] **1.** Given without recompense; not required by justice. **2.** Not called for by the circumstances; without reason, cause, or proof. — **Gra-tu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.*

Gra-tu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [F. *gratuité,* or LL. *gratuitas.*] **1.** Something given without recompense; free gift. **2.** Something given in return for a favor or service.

Grat'u-late (grăt'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *gratulari, -latus,* to congratulate, fr. *gratus.*] To congratulate. — **Grat'u-la'tion**, *n.* — **Grat'u-la-to-ry**, *a.*

Grave (grāv), *v. t.* To clean (a vessel's bottom) of barnacles, grass, etc., and pay it over with pitch; — formerly done with *graves* or *greaves.*

Grave, *a.* [F., fr. L. *gravis* heavy.] **1.** Of importance; momentous; sedate; serious. **2.** Not light or gay; solemn; sober. **3.** In music: (*a*) Not acute or sharp; low; deep. (*b*) Slow and solemn in movement.

Syn. — GRAVE; SOBER; SERIOUS; SOLEMN; sage; staid; demure; thoughtful; sedate; weighty; momentous. — *Sober* supposes absence of exhilaration of spirits, and is opposed to *gay* or *flighty. Serious* implies considerateness or reflection, and is opposed to *jocose* or *sportive. Grave* denotes a state of mind, appearance, etc., caused by pressure of weighty interests, and is opposed to *hilarity* of feeling or *vivacity* of manner. *Solemn* is applied to a case in which *gravity* is carried to its highest point.

Grave, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* GRAVED (grāvd); *p. p.* GRAVEN (grā'v'n) or GRAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRAVING.] [AS. *grafan.*] **1.** To cut (letters or figures) on a hard substance; to engrave. **2.** To shape by cutting with a chisel. **3.** To impress deeply (on the mind). — *n.* An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; tomb.

Grav'el (grăv'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *gravele;* of Celtic origin.] **1.** Small stones or pebbles, often intermixed with sand. **2.** A disease produced by small calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRAVELED (-ĕld) or GRAVELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRAVELING or GRAVELLING.] **1.** To cover with gravel. **2.** To run (a ship) upon the gravel or beach; to stick fast in gravel or sand. **3.** To check or perplex. [*Colloq.*] **4.** To lame (a horse) by gravel lodged between shoe and foot.

Grav'el-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel. — **Grav'el-li-ness**, *n.*

Grave'ly (grāv'lĭ), *adv.* In a grave manner.

Grav'er, *n.* **1.** One who graves; engraver; sculptor. **2.** An engraving tool; burin.

Graves (grāvz), *n. pl.* Greaves; sediment of melted tallow. [tombstone.

Grave'stone' (grāv'stōn'), *n.* Stone marking a grave;

Grave'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* Yard for burying the dead.

Grav'id (grăv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *gravidus,* fr. *gravis* heavy.] Being with child; pregnant.

Grav'i-tate (-ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [F. *graviter.* See GRAVITY.] To obey the law of gravitation; to tend toward any object.

Grav'i-ta'tion, *n.* **1.** A gravitating. **2.** That force by which all bodies tend toward each other.

Grav'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *gravitas,* fr. *gravis* heavy.] **1.** Heaviness; weight. **2.** Sobriety of character or demeanor. **3.** Importance; dignity; seriousness; enormity. **4.** Tendency of matter toward a center of attraction, esp. toward the centre of the earth; terrestrial gravitation. **5.** Lowness of musical tone; — opp. to *acuteness.*

Gra'vy (grā'vĭ), *n.* [OE. *greavie;* prob. fr. *greaves.*] **1.** Juice that drips from flesh in cooking. **2.** Liquid dressing for meat, fish, vegetables, etc.

Gray (grā), *a.* [AS. *grǽg.*] [Written also *grey.*] **1.** White mixed with black, as the color of pepper and salt, of ashes, or of hair whitened by age. **2.** Gray-haired. **3.** Old; mature. — *n.* A gray color; whitish tint.

Gray'beard' (-bērd'), *n.* An old man.

Gray'hound' (-hound'), *n.* Greyhound.

Gray'ish, *a.* Somewhat gray. [allied to the trout.

Gray'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [From *gray,* a.] **1.** A fish

Gray'wacke' (-wăk'), *n.* [G. *grauwacke; grau* gray + *wacke* wacke.] A conglomerate or grit rock.

Graze (grāz), *v. t.* [AS. *grasian,* fr. *græs* grass.] **1.** To feed (cattle, sheep, etc.) with grass. **2.** To eat (growing herbage); to browse. **3.** To rub the surface of (a thing) in passing. — *v. i.* **1.** To eat growing herbage. **2.** To yield grass for grazing. **3.** To touch something lightly in passing. — *n.* **1.** The cropping of grass. **2.** A light touch; slight scratch. — **Graz'er**, *n.*

Gra'zier (grā'zhẽr), *n.* One who pastures cattle, and rears them for market. [pasture.

Graz'ing (grāz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A feeding on grass. **2.** A

Grease (grēs), *n.* [F. *graisse;* akin to *gras* fat, greasy, L. *crassus.* Cf. CRASS.] **1.** Animal fat; oily or unctuous matter. **2.** Inflammation of a horse's heels.

Grease (grēz *or* grēs), *v. t.* **1.** To anoint or daub with grease or fat; to lubricate. **2.** To bribe.

Greas'er, *n.* One that greases; one employed to lubricate the working parts of machinery, engines, etc.

Greas'y (grēz'ĭ *or* grēs'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Composed of grease; oily; unctuous. **2.** Smeared with grease. **3.** Seemingly unctuous to the touch. **4.** Affected with the disease called *grease.* — **Greas'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Greas'i-ness**, *n.*

Great (grāt), *a.* [AS. *grēat;* akin to G. *gross.*] **1.** Large; big; immense; expanded; — opp. to *small* and *little.* **2.** Numerous. **3.** Long continued. **4.** Superior; commanding. **5.** Very gifted; mighty; noble. **6.** Holding a chief position; principal. **7.** Pregnant; big (with young). **8.** More than ordinary; considerable. **9.** Older, younger, or more remote, by a single generation.

Great'coat' (grāt'kōt'), *n.* An overcoat.

Great'-grand'child' (-grănd'chīld'), *n.* Child of one's grandson or granddaughter.

Great'-grand'daugh'ter (-dą'tẽr), *n.* Daughter of one's grandson or granddaughter.

Great'-grand'fa'ther (-fä'thẽr), *n.* Father of one's grandfather or grandmother.

Great'-grand'moth'er (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* Mother of one's grandfather or grandmother. [or granddaughter.

Great'-grand'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* Son of one's grandson

Great'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a great degree; much. **2.** Nobly; illustriously; magnanimously. [power, etc.

Great'ness, *n.* The being great, as, in size, mind,

Greave (grēv), *n.* [OF. *grèves.*] Armor for the leg below the knee; — usually in *pl.* [tom); to grave.

Greave, *v. t.* [Fr. *greaves.*] To clean (a ship's bot-

Greaves (grēvz), *n. pl.* [AS. *greafa* pot. Cf. GRAVY.]

The sediment of melted tallow. In Scotland called *cracklings*. [Written also *graves*.]

Grebe (grēb), *n.* [F. *grèbe*.] A swimming bird or diver, of northern America, Europe, and Asia.

Gre'cian (grē'shan), *a.* & *n.* Greek.

Gre'cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* A Greek idiom; Hellenism.

Greed (grēd), *n.* [Akin to Goth. *grēdus* hunger.] Eager desire or longing; greediness.

Greed'y (-ȳ), *a.* [AS. *grǣdig*.] **1.** Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious. **2.** Avaricious. — **Greed'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Greed'i-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Ravenousness; voracity; eagerness; avidity.

Greek (grēk), *a.* [L. *Graecus*, Gr. Γραικός.] Pert. to Greece or the Greeks; Grecian. — *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Greece; language of Greece. **2.** Something unintelligible; as, it was all *Greek* to me. [*Colloq.*]

Green (grēn), *a.* [AS. *grēne*; akin to D. *groen*, G. *grün*; fr. root of E. *grow*.] **1.** Having the color of growing grass; verdant; emerald. **2.** Full of life and vigor; fresh. **3.** Not mature; not fully grown or ripened. **4.** Young; raw; not trained; awkward. **5.** Not seasoned; not dry; — said of wood, timber, etc. — *n.* **1.** Color of growing plants; color composed of yellow and blue. **2.** A grassy plain. **3.** Fresh leaves; wreaths; — usually in *pl.* **4.** *pl.* Leaves of young plants, as spinach, beets, etc., boiled for food. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make, or grow, green. [note.

Green'back' (-bǎk'), *n.* A United States legal tender

Green'gro'cer (-grō'sẽr), *n.* Retailer of fresh fruits.

Green'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* A raw youth.

Green'house' (-hous'), *n.* House to protect tender plants in cold weather.

Green'ing, *n.* A greenish apple.

Green'ish, *a.* Somewhat green; having a tinge of green.

Green'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Retiring room in a theater.

Green'shank' (-shăŋk'), *n.* A European snipe.

Green'sward' (-swȧrd'), *n.* Turf green with grass.

Greet (grēt), *v. t.* [AS. *grētan* to address, approach.] To address with expressions of kind wishes; to welcome.

Greet'ing, *n.* Expression of kindness or joy.

Syn. — Salutation; salute; compliment.

Gre-ga'ri-ous (grē-gā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gregarius*, fr. *grex*, *gregis*, herd.] Habitually living in flocks or herds.

Gre-nade' (-nād'), *n.* [F., pomegranate, grenade; orig., filled with seeds.] An iron shell filled with powder, to be ignited by a fuse, and thrown among enemies.

Gren'a-dier' (grĕn'ȧ-dēr'), *n.* Orig., a soldier armed with grenades; one of a company peculiarly equipped.

Gren'a-dine' (-dēn'), *n.* [F.] A thin gauzelike fabric of silk or wool, for women's wear.

Gres-so'ri-al (grĕs-sō'rĭ-*al*), } *a.* [L. *gradi*, *gressus*, to
Gres-so'ri-ous (-ŭs), } step, go.] Adapted for walking, as the feet of certain birds and insects.

Grew (grµ), *imp.* of Grow.

Grew'some (-sŭm), **Grue'some**, *a.* [From a word akin to Dan. *gru* terror + *-some*.] Ugly; frightful.

Grey (grā), *a.* Gray (the correct orthography).

Grey'hound' (-hound'), *n.* [AS. *grighund*. Origin of first syllable unknown.] A slender, graceful dog, of keen sight and very swift. [Written also *grayhound*.]

Grid'dle (grĭd'd'l), *n.* An iron pan for cooking cakes.

Grid'i'ron (-ĭ'ŭrn), *n.* [Fr. same source as *griddle*, but the ending was confused with *iron*.] A grated iron utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals.

Grief (grēf), *n.* [OE. & OF.; L. *gravis* heavy.] **1.** Pain of mind; sadness. **2.** Cause of sorrow; trial.

Syn. — Grief; Sorrow; Sadness; affliction; distress; trial; grievance. — *Sorrow* is the generic term; *grief* is sorrow for some definite cause; *sadness* indicates a permanent mood of the mind.

Griev'ance (grēv'*ans*), *n.* [OF. *grevance*.] **1.** Cause of uneasiness and complaint; wrong done and suffered, as from injustice, tyranny, etc.; injury. **2.** Grief; affliction.

Syn. — Burden; oppression; hardship; trouble.

Grieve (grēv), *v. t.* [OF. *grever*, fr. L. *gravare* to oppress, fr. *gravis* heavy.] To occasion grief to; to afflict. — *v. i.* To feel grief; to sorrow; to mourn.

Griev'ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *grevous*, LL. *gravosus*.] **1.** Causing grief or sorrow; painful; hard to bear; offensive. **2.** Heinous; aggravated; flagitious. **3.** Full of grief. — **Griev'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Griev'ous-ness**, *n.*

Griffe (grĭf), *n.* [F.] The offspring of a mulatto and a negro; also, a mulatto. [*Local, U. S.*]

Grif'fin (grĭf'ĭn), **Grif'fon** (-fŏn), *n.* [F. *griffon*, fr. L. *gryphus*, Gr. γρύψ.] **1.** A fabulous monster, half lion and half eagle. **2.** A large vulture of the mountainous parts of Southern Europe, North Africa, and Asia Minor; — called also *gripe*, and *grype*. The *bearded griffin* is the *lammergeir*. [Written also *gryphon*.] **3.** An English early apple.

Griffin (*Myth.*).

Grill (grĭl), *v. t.* [F. *griller*, fr. *gril* gridiron.] To broil on a grill or gridiron.

‖ **Grille** (grĕl'y'; *E.* grĭl), *n.* [F.] Lattice; grating.

Grim (grĭm), *a.* [AS.] Of forbidding aspect; fierce; horrible. — **Grim'ly**, *adv.* — **Grim'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Fierce; ghastly; hideous; stern; sour.

Gri-mace' (grĭ-mās'), *n.* [F.; cf. AS. *grīma* mask.] A distortion of the countenance, in contempt, disapprobation, complacency, etc.; a smirk; a made-up face. — *v. i.* To distort one's face; to make faces.

Gri-mal'kin (grĭ-măl'kĭn), *n.* [For *graymalkin*; *gray* + *malkin*.] An old cat, esp. a she-cat.

Grime (grīm), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *grim*, *grīm*, lampblack.] Foul matter; dirt, rubbed in. — *v. t.* To soil deeply. — **Grim'y** (grīm'ȳ), *a.* — **Grim'i-ly**, *adv.*

Grin (grĭn), *v. i.* [AS. *grennian*.] **1.** To show the teeth, as a dog; to snarl. **2.** To show the teeth in laughter, scorn, or pain. — *v. t.* To express by grinning. — *n.* A hard, forced, or sneering smile.

Grind (grīnd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Ground (ground); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Grinding.] [AS. *grindan*.] **1.** To powder by friction; to crush into fragments. **2.** To wear down, polish, or sharpen, by friction; to whet. **3.** To oppress; to harass. **4.** To study hard for examination. [*College Slang*] — *n.* **1.** A powdering, or sharpening, by friction. **2.** Severe continuous work; hard study. [*Colloq.*] **3.** A hard student; a dig. [*College Slang*]

Grind'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that grinds. **2.** One of the double teeth, used to grind or masticate the food; a molar.

Grind'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A flat, circular stone, revolving on an axle, for grinding or sharpening tools.

Grip (grĭp), *n.* [AS. *gripe*.] **1.** A tenacious grasp. **2.** A peculiar clasp of the hand, by which members of a secret association recognize one another. **3.** A handle or gripe. — *v. t.* To gripe.

Gripe (grīp), *v. t.* [AS. *grīpan*. Cf. Grip, Grope.] **1.** To catch with the hand or fingers; to clutch. **2.** To hold fast. **3.** To pinch; to cause spasmodic pain to the bowels of. — *v. i.* **1.** To clutch, hold, or pinch a thing, esp. money. **2.** To suffer griping pains. — *n.* **1.** Grasp; clutch. **2.** Handle; grip. **3.** Oppression; cruel exaction. **4.** Pinching pain in the intestines; — chiefly in *pl.*

‖ **Grippe** (grĕp; *E.* grĭp), *n.* [F.] Influenza.

Grip'sack' (grĭp'săk'), *n.* A traveling bag. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Gri-sette'** (grē'zĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *grisette* gray woolen cloth, fr. *gris* gray.] A French girl of the working class.

Gris'ly (grĭz'lȳ), *a.* [AS. *grislic*.] Frightful; horrible; dreadful. — **Gris'li-ness**, *n.*

Grist (grĭst), *n.* [AS.; fr. *grindan*. See Grind.] **1.** Ground corn; as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces. **2.** Supply; provision.

Gris'tle (grĭs''l), *n.* [AS. *gristl*; perh. a dim. of *grist*.] Cartilage. — **Gris'tly** (grĭs'lȳ), *a.* [for customers.

Grist'mill' (grĭst'mĭl'), *n.* A mill for grinding grain

Grit (grĭt), *n.* [AS. *greót* grit, sand, dust; akin to E.

groats, grout.] **1.** Sand or gravel; rough, hard particles. **2.** The coarse part of meal. **3.** *pl.* Grain hulled and coarsely ground. **4.** A hard, coarse-grained siliceous sandstone. **5.** Firmness of mind; unyielding courage. — *v. t. & i.* To grind; to rub harshly together; to grate.

Grit'ty (grĭt'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Containing sand or grit. **2.** Spirited; resolute. [*Colloq., U. S.*] — **Grit'ti-ness,** *n.*

Gris'zle (grĭz'z'l), *n.* [F. *gris.*] Gray; a mixture of white and black.

Gris'zled (-z'ld), **Griz'zly** (-zlĭ), *a.* Gray; grayish.

Grizzly bear, a large and ferocious bear of Western North America and the Rocky Mountains.

Groan (grōn), *v. i.* [AS. *grānian.*] To give forth a low, moaning sound, as in pain, sorrow, or derision. — *n.* A low, moaning sound; mournful sound uttered in pain or great distress; an expression of strong disapprobation.

Groat (grąt *or* grōt), *n.* [LG. *grōte*, orig., great, that is, a *great* piece of coin.] An old English silver coin, worth four pence.

Groats (grąts *or* grōts), *n. pl.* [AS. *grātan.*] Dried grain, hulled and broken or crushed.

Gro'cer (grō'sẽr), *n.* [Orig. *grosser*, one who sells by the *gross*, or wholesale.] Dealer in tea, sugar, spices, etc.

Gro'cer-y (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Commodities sold by grocers; — usually in *pl.* **2.** A retail grocer's shop. [*U. S.*]

Grog (grŏg), *n.* [Fr. "Old *Grog*," a nickname for the English Admiral Vernon, who wore a *grogram* cloak. He is said to have diluted the rum of the sailors.] A mixture of spirit and water; any intoxicating liquor.

Grog'ger-y (-gẽr-ĭ), *n.* A grogshop. [weakness.

Grog'gy (-gĭ), *a.* **1.** Tipsy. **2.** Staggering from

Grog'ram (-ram), } *n.* [OF. *gros-grain.*] A coarse

Grog'ran (-ran), } stuff made of silk and mohair.

Grog'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* Place where strong liquors are sold and drunk; dramshop.

Groin (groin), *n.* [Icel. *grein* distinction, division, branch.] **1.** The junction of the belly and the thigh; the inguen. **2.** Projecting solid angle formed by the meeting of two vaults. — *v. t.* To build with groins.

Groom (grōom), *n.* [Cf. OD. *grom* boy.] **1.** Boy or young man; one in charge of horses. **2.** One of several officers of the English royal household. **3.** Man recently married; bridegroom. — *v. t.* To tend (a horse).

Grooms'man (grōomz'man), *n.* An attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding; — correl. of *bridesmaid.*

Groove (grōov), *n.* [D. *groef, groeve.*] **1.** Long hollow; rut. **2.** A fixed routine. — *v. t.* To furrow.

Grope (grōp), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *grāpian*, fr. *grīpan* to gripe.] To search in the dark, or by feeling.

Gros'beak' (grōs'bēk'), *n.* [*Gross* + *beak.*] One of various species of finches having a large, stout beak.

Gross (grōs), *a.* [F. *gros*, L. *grossus.*] **1.** Great; bulky. **2.** Coarse; not fine or delicate. **3.** Dull; witless. **4.** Expressing sensual appetites; obscene. **5.** Thick; dense; not attenuated. **6.** Palpable; flagrant; shameful. **7.** Whole; entire; total; without deduction; — opp. to *net.* — *n.* **1.** The main body; chief part, bulk, or mass. **2.** *sing. & pl.* The number of twelve dozen. — **Gross'ly,** *adv.* — **Gross'ness,** *n.*

A great gross, twelve gross: 144 dozen. — **In the gross,** In gross, in the bulk; all parts taken together.

Grot (grŏt), *n.* [F. *grotte.*] A grotto. [*Poetic*]

Gro-tesque' (grō-tĕsk'), *a.* [F., fr. It. *grottesco*, fr. *grotta* grotto.] Like figures in ancient grottoes; fantastic.

Grot'to (grŏt'tō), *n.* [It. *grotta*, LL. *grupta*, Gr. κρύπτη, fr. κρύπτειν to conceal.] A cave; artificial cavern.

Ground (ground), *n.* [AS.; akin to G. & Sw. *grund.*] **1.** Surface of the earth; floor; pavement. **2.** A region; field or place of action. **3.** Land; estate; (*pl.*) gardens, fields, etc., belonging to a homestead. **4.** Basis on which anything rests; reason; cause. **5.** Surface upon which figures are set in painting, sculpture, etc. **6.** A conducting connection with the earth, whereby the earth is made part of an electrical circuit. **7.** *pl.* Dregs; lees; fæces.

Ground floor, the floor of a house most nearly on a level with the ground. — **Ground hog.** (*a*) The woodchuck or American marmot. (*b*) The aardvark. — **Ground plan,** a plan of the ground floor of any building. — **Ground plot,** ground upon which any structure is erected; foundation; ground plan. — **Ground rent,** rent paid for building on another man's land.

— *v. t.* **1.** To lay, set, or run, on the ground. **2.** To found; to fix firmly. **3.** To instruct in first principles. **4.** To connect with the ground so as to make the earth a part of an electrical circuit. — *v. i.* To run aground.

Ground'less (ground'lĕs), *a.* Without ground; false. — **Ground'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Ground'less-ness,** *n.*

Ground'ling, *n.* **1.** A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water. **2.** A spectator in the pit of a theater.

Ground'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* (*a*) The peanut; earthnut. (*b*) A leguminous twining plant having a root tuberous and pleasant to the taste. (*c*) Dwarf ginseng. (*d*) A European plant having an edible root of a globular shape.

Ground'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Foundation; basis.

Group (grōop), *n.* [F. *groupe;* of G. origin.] **1.** A cluster; crowd. **2.** Assemblage of objects, animals, or plants of like structure. — *v. t.* To arrange in groups.

Grouse (grous), *n. sing. & pl.* [OF. *griesche* moor hen.] A gallinaceous bird of many species, including the ptarmigans.

Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Pediœcetes phasianellus*). 1/2

Grout (grout), *n.* [AS. *grūt;* akin to E. *groats.*] **1.** Coarse meal; *pl.* groats. **2.** Thin, coarse mortar. — *v. t.* To fill up or finish with grout.

Grout'y (grout'ĭ), *a.* Cross; sulky; sullen. [*Colloq.*]

Grove (grōv), *n.* [AS. *grāf.*] A group of trees.

Grov'el (grŏv'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Grovelled (-ld) or Grovelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Groveling or Grovelling.] [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** To creep on the earth; to crawl. **2.** To delight in what is sensual, base, or mean. — **Grov'el-er,** *n.* [Written also *groveller.*]

Grow (grō), *v. i.* [*imp.* Grew (grų); *p. p.* Grown (grōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Growing.] [AS. *grōwan.*] **1.** To increase in size by gradual assimilation of new matter into the living organism. **2.** To become larger and stronger; to accrue. **3.** To thrive; to flourish. **4.** To become. **5.** To adhere.

Syn. — To become; increase; expand; extend.

— *v. t.* To cause to grow; to produce. — **Grow'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To raise; to cultivate. See Raise.

Growl (groul), *v. i.* [D. *grollen.*] To utter a guttural sound, as an angry dog. — *n.* Snarl. — **Growl'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Grown (grōn), *p. p.* of Grow.

Growth (grōth), *n.* **1.** A growing; increase to full size or maturity; influence. **2.** Product; effect.

Grub (grŭb), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. E. *grab, grope.*] To dig; to root out by digging. — *n.* **1.** The larva of an insect. **2.** Victuals; food. [*Slang*] — **Grub'ber,** *n.*

Grudge (grŭj), *v. t.* [OF. *grochier.*] To envy (one) the possession of; to begrudge. — *v. i.* To be covetous, envious, or reluctant. — *n.* Sullen malevolence; ill will. — **Grudg'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Aversion; ill will; hatred; spite. See Pique.

Gru'el (grų'ĕl), *n.* [OF.] Liquid food, made by boiling meal in water or milk; thin porridge.

Gruff (grŭf), *a.* [D. *grof.*] Of rough manner or countenance; sour; surly. — **Gruff'ly,** *adv.* — **Gruff'ness,** *n.*

Grum (grŭm), *a.* [Cf. Dan. *grum* furious.] **1.** Surly; grim. **2.** Low; deep in the throat; guttural.

Grum'ble (grŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *grommelen.*] **1.** To complain in a surly manner. **2.** To growl; to snarl. **3.** To rumble. — **Grum'bler,** *n.*

Grume (grųm), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *grumus.*] Thick, viscid fluid; clot, as of blood. — **Gru'mous** (grų'mŭs), *a.*

Grunt (grŭnt), *v. i.* [AS. *grunian.*] To make the sound of a hog. — *n.* **1.** A deep, guttural sound. **2.** An American food fish, which makes a grunting noise when taken.

Gryf'on (grĭf'ŏn), *n.* Old form of GRIFFIN.

‖ **Gryl'lus** (grĭl'lŭs), *n.* [L., locust.] A genus of insects including the common crickets.

Gryph'on (grĭf'ŏn), *n.* The griffin vulgure.

Gua'ia-cum (gwā'yȧ-kŭm), *n.* [Sp. *guayaco*, fr. native name in Hayti.] **1.** A small, crooked tropical American tree. **2.** Heartwood or resin of the lignum-vitæ of the West Indies and Central America, used in medicine. [Written also *guaiac.*]

Gua'na (gwā'nȧ), *n.* Iguana.

Gua'no (gwā'nō), *n.* [Sp., fr. Peruv. *huanu* dung.] Excrement of sea fowls, used as manure.

Guar'an-tee' (găr'ăn-tē'), *n.* [For *guaranty.*] **1.** A promise to answer for another's payment of debt, or performance of duty; warranty; security. **2.** A guarantor.

Syn. — GUARANTEE; WARRANTY. — A *guarantee* is an engagement that a certain act will be done or not done in future. A *warranty* is an engagement as to the qualities or title of a thing at the time of the engagement.

— *v. t.* To engage for the payment of (a debt) or performance of (a duty) by another person; to warrant.

Guar'an-tor' (găr'ăn-tôr'), *n.* One who gives a guaranty; warrantor; surety.

Guar'an-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [OF. *guarantie*, fr. *guarantir* to warrant, to guaranty.] An undertaking to answer for another's performance of some contract or duty; a guarantee; warranty; security. — *v. t.* To engage that another shall perform (some duty); to indemnify.

Guard (gärd; 58), *v. t.* [OF. *guarder, warder.* See WARD.] **1.** To protect from danger; to care for. **2.** To keep watch over, in order to prevent escape, restrain from violence, etc. **3.** To protect the edge of. — *v. i.* To watch; to be cautious.

Syn. — To defend; protect; shield; keep; watch.

— *n.* **1.** One that guards from injury; protection. **2.** A man, or body of men, protecting a person or position. **3.** Any fixture protecting against injury or loss. **4.** A posture of defense in fencing. **5.** Watch; heed; attention.

Syn. — Defense; safeguard; escort; care; heed.

Guard'ed, *a.* Cautious; wary; circumspect. — **Guard'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Guard'ed-ness,** *n.*

Guard'i-an (gär'ĭ-an *or* -yan; 26), *n.* [OF. *guardain.* Cf. WARDEN.] **1.** One who guards or secures; a warden. **2.** One in legal charge of the person or property of an infant, a minor without living parents, or one incapable of managing his own affairs. — *a.* Performing, or appropriate to, the office of a protector. — **Guard'i-an-ship,** *n.*

Guard'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Room to accommodate a military guard while on duty; room for confining prisoners.

Gua'va (gwä'vȧ), *n.* [Sp. *guayaba.*] A tropical tree, or its astringent fruit, used to make jelly.

Gu'ber-na-to'ri-al (gū'bĕr-nȧ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *gubernator* governor.] Pert. to a governor, or to government.

Gud'geon (gŭj'ŭn), *n.* [F. *goujon.*] **1.** A small European fresh-water fish, allied to the carp. **2.** One easily duped. **3.** A pivot or bearing.

Guer'don (gĕr'dŭn), *n.* [OF.] A reward; recompense.

Guer-ril'la (gĕr-rĭl'lȧ), **Gue-rill'a,** *n.* [Sp., skirmish, dim. of *guerra* war.] **1.** Irregular warfare. **2.** Member of a predatory band. — *a.* Pert. to irregular warfare.

Guess (gĕs), *v. t. & i.* [OE. *gessen.*] **1.** To judge of at random. **2.** To solve by a correct conjecture. **3.** To think; to suppose. — *n.* A conjecture; surmise. — **Guess'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To GUESS; THINK; RECKON: conjecture; suppose; surmise; suspect; divine; imagine; fancy. — *Guess* denotes, to attempt to hit upon at random; to conjecture on very slight grounds. The use of the word *guess for think* or *believe* is now antiquated and objectionable, and is a vulgarism when used respecting a purpose or a thing about which there is no uncertainty.

Guest (gĕst), *n.* [AS. *gæst*; akin to L. *hostis* stranger.] **1.** A visitor. **2.** A lodger at a hotel, etc.

Guf-faw' (gŭf-fȧ'), *n.* A loud burst of laughter.

Guid'ance (gīd'ans), *n.* A guiding; government.

Guide (gīd; 58), *v. t.* [F. *guider.*] **1.** To lead or direct in a way. **2.** To manage; to train. — *n.* **1.** One who leads or directs another; a conductor; a guidebook. **2.** A regulator.

Guide'post' (-pōst'), *n.* A post at the fork of a road, to direct travelers.

Gui'don (gĭ'dŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A small flag used to direct movements of troops or to make signals at sea; flag of a guild or fraternity. **2.** One who carries a flag.

Guild (gĭld), *n.* [AS. *gild* tribute, fr. *gildan* to pay.] An association of persons of kindred pursuits.

Guile (gīl; 58), *n.* [OE. & OF.; of German origin, and same word as E. *wile.*] Craft; deceitful cunning; wile; deceit; treachery. — **Guile'ful,** *a.* — **Guile'less,** *a.*

Guil'lo-tine' (gĭl'lō-tēn'), *n.* [F., name of a French physician, who proposed, in 1789, to abolish decapitation with the ax or sword.] A machine for beheading by the fall of a heavy blade, sliding in vertical guides. — *v. t.* To behead with the guillotine.

Guilt (gĭlt), *n.* [AS. *gylt.*] State of one who has broken a moral or political law; crime.

Guilt'less, *a.* **1.** Free from guilt; innocent. **2.** Unacquainted (with). — **Guilt'less-ness,** *n.*

Guilt'y (gĭlt'ȳ), *a.* [AS. *gyltig* liable.] **1.** Having incurred guilt; justly exposed to penalty. **2.** Involving guilt. — **Guilt'i-ly,** *adv.* — **Guilt'i-ness,** *n.*

Guin'ea (gĭn'ē), *n.* **1.** A district on the west coast of Africa (formerly noted for its export of gold and slaves). **2.** An English gold coin worth 21 shillings sterling, or about $5, but no longer coined.

Guinea fowl, Guinea hen, an African gallinaceous bird, allied to the pheasants. — **Guinea pig.** [Prob. for *Guiana pig.*] A small Brazilian rodent.

Guise (gīz), *n.* [F. See WISE, *n.*] **1.** Customary way of acting; behavior; mien. **2.** Garb; shape. **3.** Cover; cloak.

Gui-tar' (gĭ-tär'), *n.* [F. *guitare*, cf. Pr., Sp., & Pg. *guitarra*; fr. Gr. κιθάρα.] A musical instrument having six strings, played upon with the fingers.

Gulch (gŭlch), *n.* A ravine, or dry bed of a torrent; [gully.]

Gules (gūlz), *n. & a.* [F. *gueules*, same word as *gueul* throat, L. *gula*, fr. the color of the throat.] Red.

Gulf (gŭlf), *n.* [F. *golfe*, fr. Gr. κόλπος bosom, bay, gulf.] **1.** A hollow place in the earth; abyss; chasm. **2.** That which swallows irretrievably; whirlpool. **3.** Portion of a sea extending into the land. — **Gulf'y,** *a.*

Gull (gŭl), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. *gull* the bird.] To deceive; to cheat. — *n.* **1.** A fraud. **2.** A dupe.

Gull, *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] A long-winged sea bird.

Gul'let (gŭl'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *goulet*, dim. of *goule* throat, L. *gula.*] Tube conveying food and drink from the pharynx to the stomach; esophagus. [**bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Gul'li-ble (gŭl'lĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily gulled. — **Gul'li-**

Gul'ly (-lȳ), *n.* [Formerly *gullet.*] Channel worn in the earth by a current of water; short deep portion of a torrent's bed when dry. — *v. t.* To wear into gullies.

Gulp (gŭlp), *v. t.* [D. *gulpen*, cf. OD. *golpe* gulf.] To swallow eagerly, or at one swallow. — *n.* The taking a large mouthful; as much as is swallowed at once.

Gum (gŭm), *n.* [AS. *gōma* palate.] Dense tissues investing the teeth, and covering the jaws.

Gum, *n.* [L. *gummi* and *commis*, fr. Gr. κόμμι, Egyptian *kamī.*] **1.** A vegetable secretion that hardens when it exudes, but is soluble in water. **2.** A gum tree. **3.** A rubber overshoe. [*Local, U. S.*] — *v. t.* To smear, close, unite, or stiffen with gum or a gumlike substance. — *v. i.* To exude or form gum; to become gummy.

Gum arabic, a gum yielded by several species of African and Asiatic Acacia; — called also *gum acacia.* — **Gum tree,** name given to several trees in America and Australia: (*a*) The black gum, one of the largest trees of the South-

ern States, bearing a small blue fruit, the favorite food of the opossum. (*b*) A tree of the genus *Eucalyptus*. (*c*) The sweet gum tree of the United States, a large and beautiful tree which exudes an aromatic terebinthine juice.

Gum'bo (gŭm'bō), *n.* [Written also *gombo.*] **1.** A soup thickened with the mucilaginous pods of the okra; okra soup. **2.** The okra plant or its pods.

Gum'boil (-boil), *n.* A small abscess on the gum.

Gum'my (-mĭ), *a.* Consisting of gum; viscous; adhesive; producing gum. — **Gum'mi-ness**, *n.*

Gump (gŭmp), *n.* [Sw. & Dan. *gump* buttocks.] A dolt; dunce. [*Low*]

Gump'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [Akin to AS. *gémian* to observe.] **1.** Capacity; shrewdness. [*Colloq.*] **2.** In painting, art of preparing colors.

Gun (gŭn), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perh. (like *cannon*) fr. L. *canna* reed, tube.] **1.** Any firearm, except the pistol and mortar, for throwing projectiles by explosion of gunpowder. **2.** A cannon. — *v. i.* To hunt small game.

Gun carriage, carriage on which a gun is mounted or moved. — **Gun cotton**, a highly explosive nitric ether of cellulose, obtained by steeping cotton in nitric and sulphuric acids. Used for blasting and somewhat in gunnery; for making collodion and when compounded with camphor; and the soluble variety (*pyroxylin*) for making collodion. — **Gun metal**, a bronze composed of copper and tin, used for cannon, etc.

Field Gun Carriage detached from the Limber. *A* Stock; *B* Cheek; *a* Lunette; *b* Trail Plate; *c c* Pointing Rings; *d* Handle; *e e* Prolonge Hooks; *f* Wheel Guard Plate; *g* Lock Chain, Nut, Bolt, and Washer; *i* Elevating Screw; *q* Trunnion Plate; 1 Prolonge; 2 Sponge and Rammer; 3 Handspike.

Gun'boat' (gŭn'bōt'), *n.* Light vessel carrying guns.

Gun'nel (-nĕl), *n.* **1.** A gunwale. **2.** A small fish.

Gun'ner (-nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who works a gun; a cannoneer. **2.** Officer in charge of a ship's ordnance.

Gun'ner-y (-ỹ), *n.* Theory of projectiles, and construction and use of ordnance.

Gun'ning, *n.* The hunting game with a gun.

Gun'ny (-nỹ), *n.*, **Gun'ny cloth'** (klŏth'). [Hind. *gonī*, *gonī*, a sack, sacking.] Strong, coarse sacking, made from fibers (*jute*) of two Indian plants.

Gun'pow'der (-pou'dẽr), *n.* An explosive composition of niter, charcoal, and sulphur, used in gunnery, etc.

Gun'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* **1.** The firing a gun; a shot. **2.** Distance to which shot can be thrown effectively from a gun. — *a.* Made by the shot of a gun.

Gun'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* One who makes or repairs small firearms; an armorer.

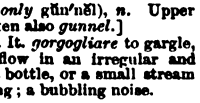
Gun'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* The stock or wood to which the barrel of a hand gun is fastened.

Gun'wale (gŭn'wăl; *commonly* gŭn'nĕl), *n.* Upper edge of a vessel's side. [Written also *gunnel.*]

Gur'gle (gûr'g'l), *v. i.* [Cf. It. *gorgogliare* to gargle, fr. L. *gurgulio* gullet.] To flow in an irregular and noisy current, as water from a bottle, or a small stream among pebbles. — *n.* A gurgling; a bubbling noise.

Gur'goyle (-goil), *n.* Gargoyle.

Gur'nard (-nẽrd), } *n.* [OF.
Gur'net (-nĕt), } *gornart*, perh. akin to F. *grogner* to grunt.] A European marine fish, having a large and spiny head, with mailed cheeks. [Written also *gournet.*]



Gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*).

Gush (gŭsh), *v. i.* [Perh. akin to AS. *geótan* to pour, G. *giessen*, E. *gut.*] **1.** To issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid; to flow copiously. **2.** To make a sentimental exhibition of affection; to display enthusiasm in a silly, demonstrative manner. [*Colloq.*] — *n.* **1.** Violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; a rapid outpouring. **2.** Effusive display of sentiment. [*Colloq.*]

Gush'ing, *a.* **1.** Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously. **2.** Emitting copiously (tears or words); weakly demonstrative; sentimental. [*Colloq.*]

Gus'set (gŭs'ĕt), *n.* [F. *gousset.*] A piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen it or give it shape.

Gust (gŭst), *n.* [Icel. *gustr* a cool breeze.] **1.** A squall; violent blast of wind. **2.** Sudden burst of passion.

Gust, *n.* [L. *gustus*; cf. It. & Sp. *gusto.*] **1.** The sense or pleasure of tasting; relish; gusto. **2.** Gratification; enjoyment. **3.** Intellectual taste; fancy.

Gust'a-to-ry (gŭst'ȧ-tō-rỹ), *a.* Pertaining to taste.

Gus'to (gŭs'tō), *n.* [It. or Sp., fr. L. *gustus.* See GUST, sense of taste.] Nice or keen enjoyment; fancy.

Gust'y (gŭst'ỹ), *a.* Subject to gusts; stormy.

Gut (gŭt), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A narrow passage of water. **2.** An intestine; a bowel; the whole alimentary canal; (*pl.*) bowels; entrails. **3.** One of the prepared entrails of an animal, used for various purposes. **4.** The sac of strong silk taken from a silkworm (when ready to spin its cocoon), which is used as the snood of a fish line. — *v. t.* **1.** To take out the bowels from; to eviscerate. **2.** To plunder of contents; to destroy the interior of.

‖ **Gut'ta** (gŭt'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* GUTTÆ (-tē). [L.] A drop.

Gutta serena. [L., lit., serene or clear drop.] Amaurosis; blindness occasioned by a palsied retina.

Gut'ta-per'cha (-pẽr'chȧ), *n.* [Malay *gatah* gum + *pertja* the tree yielding it.] A concrete juice produced by various trees of the Malayan archipelago, which becomes soft and impressible at the temperature of boiling water, and in many of its properties resembles caoutchouc.

Gut'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *goutiere*, fr. *goute* drop, L. *gutta.*] **1.** A channel for conveying away water. **2.** Any groove. — *v. t.* & *i.* To form into channels.

Gut'tur-al (-tŭr-ȧl), *a.* [L. *guttur* throat.] **1.** Pert. to the throat. — *n.* A sound formed in the throat; esp., a sound formed by aid of the back of the tongue, much retracted, and the soft palate; letter representing such a sound. — **Gut'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

Guy (gī), *n.* [Sp. *guia*; same word as E. *guide.*] A rope, chain, or rod attached to anything to steady it. — *v. t.* To steady or guide with a guy.

Guy, *n.* **1.** A grotesque effigy, like that of *Guy* Fawkes, dressed up in England on November 5th, the day of the Gunpowder Plot. **2.** A person of queer looks or dress. — *v. t.* To fool; to ridicule. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Guz'zle (gŭz'z'l), *v. i.* & *t.* [OF. *gosillier*, prob. orig., to pass through the throat; F. *gosier* throat.] To drink much or often. — *n.* An insatiable person. — **Guz'zler**, *n.*

Gybe (jīb), *v. t.* & *i.* [See JIBE.] To shift (the boom of a fore-and-aft sail) from one side of a vessel to the other by a following wind. [Written also *jibe.*]

Gym-na'si-um (jĭm-nā'zĭ-ŭm *or* -zhĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γυμνάσιον, fr. γυμνάζειν to exercise (naked), fr. γυμνός naked.] **1.** Place for athletic exercises. **2.** School for higher branches of literature and science.

Gym'nast (jĭm'nȧst), *n.* One who teaches or practices gymnastics. — **Gym-nas'tic** (-năs'tĭk), **Gym-nas'tic-al**, *a.* [exercise.]

Gym-nas'tics, *n.* Athletic or disciplinary

Gym'no-sperm (jĭm'nō-spẽrm), *n.* A plant bearing naked seeds (*i. e.*, seeds not inclosed in an ovary), as the hemlock. — **Gym'no-sper'mous**, *a.*

Gymnospermous fruit (inclosed in altered leaf).

‖ **Gym-no'tus** (-nō'tŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γυμνός + νῶτος back.] Genus of South American fresh-water fishes, including the electric eel.

Gyn/e-col'o-gy (jĭn/ē-kŏl'ō-jy *or* gī/nē-), *n.* [Gr. γυνή, γυναικός, woman + *-logy.*] Science of the structure and diseases of women. — **Gyn/e-co-log'ic-al**, *a.*

Gyp'se-ous (jĭp'sē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gypseus.* See GYPSUM.] Resembling or containing gypsum.

Gyp'sum (-sŭm), *n.* [L.] A mineral consisting of the hydrous sulphate of lime (calcium). When calcined, it forms plaster of Paris.

Gyp'sy (-sy), *n.* [F. *égyptien* Egyptian, gypsy, L. *Aegyptius.*] [Also spelled *gipsy* and *gypsey.*] 1. One of an Oriental race, now scattered over Europe, and living by theft, fortune telling, tinkering, etc. 2. Language of the gypsies. 3. A crafty person. — *a.* Pertaining to gypsies. — *v. i.* To picnic in the woods.

Gy'ral (jī'ral), *a.* [See GYRE.] Whirling; gyratory.

Gy'rate (jī'rāt), *a.* [L. *gyrare, -atum*, to gyrate.] Winding or curved into a circle; taking a circular course. — *v. i.* To revolve round a central point; to move spirally about an axis, as a tornado. — **Gy-ra'tion** (jī-rā'shŭn), *n.* — **Gy'ra-to-ry** (jī'rā-tō-ry), *a.*

Gyre (jir), *a.* [L. *gyrus*, Gr. γῦρος, cf. γυρός round.] A circular motion; a turn or revolution; circuit.

Gyr'fal'con (jĕr'fą'k'n), *n.* [OF. *gerfaucon*, LL. *gyrofalco*, perh. fr. L. *gyrus* circle + *falco* falcon, and named from its circling flight; or cf. E. *gier*-eagle.] One of several species of large Arctic falcons. [Written also *gerfalcon, gierfalcon*, and *jerfalcon.*]

Gy'ro-scope (jī'rō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. γῦρος ring, circle + *-scope.*] A rotating wheel, mounted in rings, for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies, etc. — **Gy'ro-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Gyve (jiv), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; W. *gefyn.*] A shackle; esp., one to confine the legs. — *v. t.* To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

H.

Ha (hä), *interj.* [AS.] An exclamation of surprise, joy, or grief.

‖ **Ha'be-as cor'pus** (hā'bē-ăs kôr'pŭs). [L., you may have the body.] A writ to produce a prisoner before a court or judge.

Hab'er-dash'er (hăb'ẽr-dăsh'ẽr), *n.* [Icel. *kapurtask* trumpery, trifles.] A dealer in drapery goods, trimmings, etc. [dasher.

Hab'er-dash'er-y (-ỹ), *n.* Wares sold by a haber-

Ha-bil'i-ment (hă-bĭl'ĭ-ment), *n.* [F. *habillement*, fr. *habiller* to dress, fr. *habile* apt, skillful, L. *habilis.*] 1. A garment. 2. *pl.* Dress, in general.

Hab'it (hăb'ĭt), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *habitus* state, dress, fr. *habere* to have.] 1. Usual condition of a person or thing. 2. Practice; usage; involuntary tendency to perform certain actions, acquired by their frequent repetition; characteristic behavior. 3. Outward appearance; attire; a garment. — *v. t.* To dress; to array.

Syn. — HABIT; CUSTOM; practice; mode; manner; way; fashion. — *Habit* is a tendency to do easily and with growing certainty, what we do often; *custom* is habitual use or the frequent repetition of the same act.

Hab'it-a-ble, *a.* [F.] Capable of being inhabited or dwelt in. — **Hab'it-a-ble-ness, Hab'it-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Hab'it-an-cy (*-an-sy*), *n.* Inhabitancy.

Hab'it-ant, *n.* [F.] An inhabitant; dweller.

Hab'i-tat (-ĭ-tăt), *n.* [L., it dwells, fr. *habitare.*] Natural abode of an animal or plant.

Hab'i-ta'tion, *n.* [F.] 1. An inhabiting or dwelling; occupancy. 2. Place of abode; residence; house.

Ha-bit'u-al (hă-bĭt'ū-ăl; 40), *a.* 1. Formed by habit or use. 2. According to habit; customary; constant.

Syn. — Usual; common; wonted; ordinary; regular.

Ha-bit'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *habituare, -atum.*] To make accustomed; to familiarize. — **Ha-bit'u-a'tion**, *n.*

Hab'i-tude (hăb'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *habitudo.*] 1. Habitual attitude; usual relations. 2. Habitual association or familiarity. 3. Habit of body or of action.

‖ **Ha'bi'tu'é'** (ȧ'bē'tü'ā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *habituer* to habituate.] One who habitually frequents a place.

‖ **Ha'ci-en'da** (ä'thē-ĕn'dȧ *or* hä'sĭ-ĕn'dȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A large estate; — a Spanish-American term.

Hack (hăk), *v. t.* [AS. *haccian.*] To cut irregularly. — *v. i.* To cough faintly or brokenly. — *n.* 1. A notch; cut. 2. A cutting implement; pick for breaking stone. 3. A hacking; short, broken cough.

Hack, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *hackney.*] 1. A horse, hackneyed or let out for hire; horse used in all kinds of work. 2. Carriage let for hire; hackney coach. 3. A bookmaker who hires himself out for literary work; overworked man; drudge. — *a.* Hackneyed; hired; mercenary. — *v. t.* 1. To let out for hire. 2. To use frequently and render trite and commonplace.

Hack'ee (hăk'ē), *n.* The chipmunk; also, the chickaree or red squirrel. [*U. S.*]

Hac'kle (hăk'k'l), *n.* 1. Comb for dressing flax, raw silk, etc.; hatchel. 2. Any flimsy substance unspun, as raw silk. — *v. t.* 1. To separate (the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine) by drawing it through the teeth of a hackle. 2. To tear asunder.

Hack'man, *n.* Driver of a hack or public carriage.

Hack'ma-tack' (-mă-tăk'), *n.* [American Indian.] The American larch or tamarack; also, its timber.

Hack'ney (-nỹ), *n.* [F. *haquenée* a pacing horse.] 1. A horse for riding or driving. 2. Horse kept for hire. 3. Carriage kept for hire; hack. 4. A hired drudge; hireling. — *a.* Let out for hire; trite; mean. — *v. t.* To devote (a horse, etc.) to common use; to wear out in common service; to make commonplace.

Had (hăd), *imp. & p. p.* of HAVE. [AS. *hæfde.*]

Had'dock (hăd'dŭk), *n.* A marine fish of the cod kind.

Ha'des (hā'dēz), *n.* [Gr. Ἅιδης; ἀ priv. + ἰδεῖν to see.] The nether world (in classical mythology, the abode of the shades, ruled over by Hades or Pluto); the grave.

Hæ'mal (hē'mal), *a.* [Gr. αἷμα blood.] Pertaining to the blood or blood vessels; also, ventral.

Haft (hăft), *n.* [AS. *hæft.*] Handle of a knife, sword, etc.; hilt.

[2. A fury; she-monster.

Hag (hăg), *n.* [AS. *hægtesse.*] 1. An ugly old woman.

Hag'gard (-gẽrd), *a.* [For *hagged*, fr. *hag.*] Wasted by want or suffering; wild; anxious in appearance.

Hag'gis (-gĭs), *n.* [Scot. *hag* to chop.] Scotch pudding made of the heart, lights, etc., of a sheep.

Hag'gle (-g'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of Scot. *hag*, E. *hack.*] To cut roughly; to mangle. — *v. i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to higgle. — *n.* A haggling. — **Hag'gler**, *n.*

‖ **Ha'gi-og'ra-pha** (hā'jĭ-ŏg'rā-fȧ), *n. pl.*, **Ha'gi-og'ra-phy**, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἁγιόγραφα (sc. βιβλία); ἅγιος sacred + γράφειν to write.] 1. The portion of the Old Testament not contained in the Law and the Prophets. 2. In the Roman Catholic church, the lives of the saints. — **Ha'gi-og'ra-phal**, *a.* — **Ha'gi-og'ra-pher**, *n.*

Ha'gi-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. ἅγιος + *-logy.*] History of sacred writings or persons; list of saints.

Hah (hä), *interj.* Ha.

Ha-ha' (hä-hä'), *n.* A sunk fence, wall, or ditch.

Hail (hāl), *n.* [AS. *hægel, hagol.*] Small masses of ice precipitated from the clouds. — *v. i. & t.* To pour down in icy particles.

Hail, *a.* Healthy; hale (the preferable spelling).

Hail, *v. t.* [Icel. *heill* hale, sound, used in greeting.] 1. To call loudly to; to salute. 2. To name. — *v. i.* 1.

To declare, by hailing, the port from which a vessel sails; to sail or come (*from*). **2.** To report as the place from whence one comes. [*Colloq.*] — *interj.* An exclamation of greeting. — *n.* A wish of health; loud call.

Hail'-fel'low (hāl'fĕl'ō), *n.* Intimate companion.

Hail'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A pellet of hail.

Hair (hār), *n.* [AS. *hǣr.*] **1.** The mass of filaments growing from an animal's skin. **2.** One of these filaments. **3.** A slender outgrowth from insects, crustaceans, plants, etc. **4.** A very small distance, or degree.

Hair'breadth' (hār'brĕdth'), *n.*, **Hair's' breadth'** (hārz'). Diameter of a hair; very small distance.

Hair'breadth', *a.* Very narrow. [hair.

Hair'brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* Brush for smoothing the

Hair'cloth' (-klŏth'), *n.* Cloth made of hair.

Hair'dress'er (-drĕs'ẽr), *n.* A barber.

Hair'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* A being hairy.

Hair'less, *a.* Destitute of hair.

Hair'pin' (-pĭn'), *n.* Pin used in dressing the hair.

Hair'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* The slender recoil spring regulating the motion of the balance in a timepiece.

Hair'y, *a.* Bearing or covered with hair; hirsute.

Hai'ti-an (hā'tĭ-*an*), *a.* & *n.* Haytian.

Ha'je (hä'jĕ), *n.* [Ar. *hayya* snake.] The Egyptian cobra, which can inflate its neck into a hood.

Haje [*Naja haje*].

Hal'berd (hŏl'bẽrd), *n.* [F. *hallebarde.*] An ancient long-handled weapon, resembling both spear and axe. [Written also *halbert.*]—**Hal'berd-ier'**, *n.*

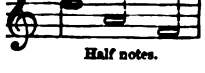
Hal'cy-on (hăl'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L.; Gr. ἁλκυών, ἀλκυών.] A kingfisher. — *a.* **1.** Like the halcyon, said to lay her eggs during the calm weather about the winter solstice. **2.** Calm; peaceful; happy.

Hale (hāl), *a.* [Written also *hail.*] [Icel. *hsill*; akin to E. *whole.*] Sound; entire; healthy; robust.

Hale (hāl *or* hal), *v. t.* [AS. *holian* to acquire, get. See HAUL.] To pull; to drag; to haul.

Half (hăf), *a.* [AS. *healf, half*, half; as a noun, half, side, part.] **1.** Consisting of a moiety, or half. **2.** Consisting of some indefinite portion resembling a half; partial; imperfect. — *adv.* In an equal part or degree; partially; imperfectly. — *n.*; *pl.* HALVES (hăvz). One of two equal parts into which anything may be divided.

Half measure, an imperfect or weak line of action. — **Half note**, in music, a minim, one half of a semibreve. — **Half pay**, half of the wages or salary; reduced pay. — **Half step**, a semitone; the smallest difference of pitch or interval used in music.



Half notes.

Half'-and-half', *n.* A mixture of two malt liquors, esp. porter and ale, in about equal parts.

Half'-breed' (-brēd'), *n.* The offspring of parents of different races. [rent, but not by both.

Half'-broth'er (-brŭth'ẽr), *n.* A brother by one pa-

Half'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Wanting in heart or spirit. **2.** Lacking zeal or courage; lukewarm.

Half'-moon' (-mōōn'), *n.* **1.** The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated. **2.** Shape of a half-moon; crescent.

Half'-pen-ny (hā'pĕn-nĭ *or* hāp'-), *n.*; *pl.* HALF-PENCE (-pens) or HALF-PENNIES (-pĕn-nĭz). An English coin worth half a penny; value of half a penny.

Half'-sis'ter (-sĭs'tẽr), *n.* Sister by one parent only.

Half'way' (-wā'), *adv.* In the middle; partially. — *a.* Equally distant from the extremes; midway.

Half'-wit'ted (hăf'wĭt'ĕd), *a.* Weak in intellect.

Half'-year'ly (-yēr'lĭ), *a.* Two in a year; semiannual. — *adv.* Twice in a year; semiannually.

Hal'i-but (hŏl'ĭ-bŭt), *n.* [OE. *holi* holy + *but, butte*, flounder.] A large marine flatfish. [Written also *holibut.*]

Hall (hal), *n.* [AS. *heal, healle.*] **1.** A building or room of stately size. **2.** A vestibule, entrance room, etc. Syn. — Entry; court; passage. See VESTIBULE.

Hal'le-lu'iah (hăl'ĭ-lū'yȧ), *n.* & *interj.* [Heb.] Praise ye Jehovah.

Hal'le-lu'jah

Hal-loo' (-lōō'), **Hal-loa'** (-lō'), *n.* [Perh. fr. *ah* + *lo.*] A call to incite a person or animal; a shout. — *v. i.* To cry out. — *v. t.* **1.** To encourage with shouts. **2.** To chase with outcries. **3.** To shout to; to hail. — *interj.* Ho, there! ho!

Hal'low (-lō), *v. t.* [AS. *hālgian*, fr. *hālig* holy.] To set apart for holy or religious use; to consecrate; to keep as sacred. [hallows or All Saints' Day.

Hal'low-een' (hăl'ō-ēn'), *n.* Evening preceding All-

Hal'low-mas (hăl'ō-mȧs), *n.* Feast of All Saints.

Hal-lu'ci-na'tion (-lū'sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *hallucinatio*, fr. *hallucinari* to dream.] **1.** Wandering of the mind. **2.** Perception of objects having no reality, through disorder of the nervous system; delusion.

Ha'lo (hā'lō), *n.* [L. *halos*, acc. *halo.*] **1.** A luminous circle round the sun or moon. **2.** Bright ring with which painters surround heads of saints; a glory; nimbus.

Halt (hălt), *n.* [G.; fr. *halten* to hold.] A stop in marching or in any action. — *v. i.* & *t.* **1.** To stop; to stand still. **2.** To hesitate or delay. **3.** To limp. — *a.* Halting or stopping in walking; lame. — *n.* Lameness.

Hal'ter (hŏl'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *hælfter.*] A strong strap or cord for leading or tying a horse; rope for hanging malefactors; noose. — *v. t.* To tie by the neck with a rope, strap, or halter; to subject to a hangman's halter.

Halve (hăv), *v. t.* To divide into two equal parts.

Halves (hăvz), *n.*, *pl.* of HALF.

Hal'yard (hăl'yẽrd), *n.* [*Hale*, v. t. + *yard.*] A rope or tackle for hoisting yards, sails, flags, etc.

Ham (hăm), *n.* [AS.] **1.** Region back of the knee joint. **2.** A hog's thigh cured by salting and smoking.

Ham'a-dry'ad (hăm'ȧ-drī'ăd), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ADS (-ădz), L. -ADES (-ȧ-dēz). [L. *Hamadryas*, -*adis*, Gr. Ἁμαδρυάς; ἅμα together + δρῦς oak, tree.] A tree nymph.

Hame (hām), *n.* [D. *haam.*] One of the curved pieces on a horse's collar, to which traces are fastened.

Ham'let (hăm'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *hamelet.*] Small village. Syn. — Village; neighborhood. See VILLAGE.

Ham'mer (-mẽr), *n.* [AS. *hamer, hamor.*] Instrument for driving nails, beating metals, etc. — *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To beat with a hammer or with heavy blows. **2.** To form or forge with a hammer.

Ham'mer-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A shark whose eyes are set on projections from the sides of the head, giving it a hammer shape. **2.** An African fruit bat.

Ham'mock (-mŏk), *n.* [Of Indian origin.] **1.** A swinging bed, suspended by cords at the ends. **2.** A piece of wooded land. [*Southern U. S.*]

Ham'per (-pẽr), *n.* [Contr. fr. *hanaper.*] A large basket for packing. — *v. t.* To put in a hamper.

Ham'per, *v. t.* [OE. *hamperen.*] To put a hamper or fetter on; to impede; to encumber. — *n.* A shackle.

Ham'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* One of the great tendons of the ham. — *v. t.* To disable by cutting the tendons of the ham or knee; to hough; to cripple.

Hand (hănd), *n.* [AS.; akin to G. *hand.*] **1.** That part of the fore limb below the forearm or wrist; paw. **2.** An index or pointer. **3.** A measure equal to a hand's breadth, — four inches; a palm. **4.** Side; direction. **5.** Deed; agency. **6.** A servant, or laborer; workman, trained for special service or duty. **7.** Handwriting; penmanship; signature. **8.** Personal possession; direction. **9.** What is held in a hand at once. — *v. t.* To give, transmit, guide, or assist, with the hand.

Hand bag, a satchel. — **Hand organ**, a barrel organ, operated by a crank turned by hand. — **Hand work**, *or* **Hand-work**, work done with the hands, not by a machine.

Hand'bill' (hănd'bĭl'), *n.* 1. A printed sheet, to be distributed by hand. 2. A pruning hook.

Hand'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A manual; guidebook.

Hand'breadth' (-brĕdth'), *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

Hand'cuff' (-kŭf'), *n.* [AS. *handcops; hand* + *cosp, cops*, fetter, confused with E. *cuffs*.] An iron ring around the wrist; manacle. — *v. t.* To apply handcuffs to.

Hand'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.* [AS. *handfull.*] 1. As much as the hand will contain. 2. A small quantity or number.

Hand'i-cap (hăn'dĭ-kăp), *n.* 1. An allowance of time or distance in a race to the inferior competitor, to equalize chances of success. 2. A contest in which such allowance is made. — *v. t.* To place at disadvantage.

Hand'i-craft (hăn'dĭ-krăft), *n.* [AS. *handcræft.*] A trade requiring skill of hand. — **Hand'i-crafts'man**, *n.*

Hand'i-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a handy manner.

Hand'i-work' (-ĭ-wûrk'), *n.* [AS. *handgeweorc; hand* + *geweorc* work.] Work done by the hands.

Hand'ker-chief (hăng'kẽr-chĭf), *n.* [*Hand* + *kerchief.*] Cloth for wiping the face or hands; neckcloth.

Han'dle (hăn'd'l), *v. t.* [AS. *handlian.*] 1. To touch, feel, or hold with the hand. 2. To manage or wield. 3. To deal with; to make a business of. 4. To treat; to use, well or ill. 5. To manage; to control. 6. To treat (a theme, argument, objection, etc.). — *n.* 1. The part of instruments, etc., held in the hand when used. 2. Tool, or instrument for effecting a purpose.

Hand'made' (hănd'mād'), *a.* Manufactured by hand.

Hand'maid' (-mād'), } *n.* A maid that waits at hand;
Hand'maid'en (-'n), } a female servant.

Hand'saw' (-sô'), *n.* A saw used with one hand.

Hand'some (hăn'sŭm), *a.* [*Hand* + *-some.*] 1. Agreeable to the eye or taste; attractive; comely. 2. Liberal; generous. 3. Ample; moderately large. — **Hand'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Hand'some-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Handsome; Pretty. — *Pretty* applies to things comparatively small, which please by delicacy and grace. *Handsome* is applied to objects on a larger scale.

Hand'writ'ing (-rĭt'ĭng), *n.* 1. Form of writing peculiar to each hand or person. 2. Manuscript.

Hand'y (hăn'dĭ), *a.* [AS. *hendig.*] 1. Skillful in using the hand; adroit. 2. Ready to the hand; near.

Hang (hăng), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Hanged (hăngd) *or* Hung (hŭng); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Hanging.] [AS. *hangian.*] 1. To suspend. 2. To fit properly. 3. To suspend by the neck till dead. 4. To droop. — *v. i.* 1. To dangle; to stay. 2. To depend; to cling. 3. To impend; to appear threateningly. 4. To lean downward. 5. To be uncertain or delayed. — *n.* Manner in which one part or thing depends upon another.

Hang'bird' (hăng'bẽrd'), *n.* The Baltimore oriole, which hangs its nest from the limb of a tree.

Hang'dog' (-dôg'), *n.* A sneak. — *a.* Low.

Hang'er, *n.* 1. One who hangs; a hangman. 2. That by which a thing is suspended; pendent bracket; short, curved sword.

Hang'ing, *a.* 1. Deserving or foreboding death by the halter. 2. Pendent. 3. Adapted to sustain a hanging object. — *n.* 1. The suspending anything, or state of being suspended. 2. Death by a halter. 3. That which is hung as lining, drapery, tapestry, paper, etc.

Hang'man, *n.* One who hangs; public executioner.

Hang'nail' (-nāl'), *n.* [Corrup. of *agnail.*] A small piece of skin hanging loose, near the root of a finger nail.

Hang'nest' (-nĕst'), *n.* 1. A nest hanging like a bag or pocket. 2. A bird which builds such a nest; hangbird.

Hank (hăngk), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *hank* a band or tie; akin to E. *hang.*] Parcel of skeins of yarn or thread tied together. — *v. t.* To fasten or form into hanks.

Han'ker (hăng'kẽr), *v. i.* To desire greatly; to crave.

Han'som (hăn'sŭm), *n.*, **Han'som cab'** (kăb'). [Inventor's name.] A two-wheeled covered carriage with the driver's seat elevated behind.

Hap (hăp), *v. t.* [OE. *happen.*] To clothe; to wrap. — *n.* A cloak or plaid. [*O. Eng.* & *Scot.*]

Hap, *n.* [Icel. *happ* good luck.] That which happens unexpectedly; chance. — *v. i.* To happen; to befall.

Hap'haz'ard (-hăz'ẽrd), *n.* [*Hap* + *hasard.*] Extra hazard: chance; accident; random.

Hap'less, *a.* Without hap or luck; unfortunate.

Hap'ly, *adv.* By hap or accident; perhaps; it may be.

Hap'pen (-p'n), *v. i.* [See Hap, to happen.] 1. To come by chance; to fall out. 2. To occur.

Hap'pi-ly (-pĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [Fr. *happy.*] 1. By good fortune; luckily. 2. In a happy manner or happy circumstances. 3. With dexterity; gracefully; felicitously.

Syn. — Fortunately; successfully; contentedly.

Hap'pi-ness, *n.* 1. Good fortune; prosperity. 2. A being happy; contentment; blessedness.

Syn. — Happiness; Felicity; Blessedness; Bliss. — *Happiness* is applied to almost every enjoyment except of animal appetites; *felicity* is used with elevated associations; *blessedness* is applied to the most refined enjoyment arising from the purest affections; *bliss* is applied to the joy anticipated in heaven.

Hap'py (-pĭ), *a.* [Fr. *hap* chance.] 1. Favored by hap or fortune; lucky; fortunate; prosperous. 2. Enjoying good; joyous. 3. Dexterous; apt; felicitous.

Ha'ra-ki'ri (hä'rä-kē'rĭ), *n.* [Jap., stomach cutting.] A Japanese mode of suicide, by slashing the abdomen; — also written, but incorrectly, *harikari.*

Ha-rangue' (hȧ-răng'), *n.* [F.; fr. OHG. *hring* ring, ring of people.] An address to a multitude; declamation; ranting. — *v. t.* & *i.* To address earnestly or noisily.

Syn. — Harangue; Speech; Oration. — *Speech* is generic; an *oration* is a rhetorical speech; an *harangue* is a vehement appeal to the passions, or a noisy address.

Har'ass (hăr'ăs), *v. t.* [F. *harasser.*] To fatigue; to weary by importunity or fretting. — **Har'ass-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To weary; jade; tire; tease; worry; chafe.

Har'bin-ger (här'bĭn-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *herbergeor* one who provides lodging, fr. *herberge* inn.] 1. One who provides lodgings. 2. A forerunner. — *v. t.* To usher in.

Har'bor (här'bẽr), *n.* [Written also *harbour.*] [Icel. *herbergi* shelter for soldiers; *herr* army + *bjarga* to save.] 1. A place of security and comfort; refuge; shelter. 2. A place of safety for vessels in stormy weather; port; haven. — *v. t.* To entertain as a guest; to shelter; to cherish (a feeling, esp. an ill thought). — *v. i.* To lodge for a time. — **Har'bor-or**, *n.* — **Har'bor-less**, *a.*

Hard (härd), *a.* [AS. *heard.*] 1. Not easily penetrated, cut, or separated into parts; firm; solid; compact; — opp. to *soft.* 2. Difficult; not easily apprehended or resolved. 3. Laborious; arduous. 4. Difficult to endure; severe; unjust. 5. Stern; unfeeling. 6. Harsh; rigid; repelling. 7. Abrupt in utterance; not aspirated, sibilated, or pronounced with a gradual change of the organs from one position to another; — said of certain consonants, as *c* in *came*, and *g* in *go*, as dieting. fr. the same letters in *center*, *general*, etc. — *adv.* 1. With pressure or difficulty. 2. Uneasily; slowly. 3. Violently; energetically. 4. Close or near.

Syn. — Powerful; trying; stubborn; stern; harsh; difficult; obdurate; rigid. See Solid, and Arduous.

Hard'en (härd'n), *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To make or become hard or harder, or firm or compact. 2. To strengthen.

Hard'ened (-'nd), *a.* Made hard, or harder.

Syn. — Impenetrable; hard; obdurate; callous; unfeeling; unsusceptible; insensible. See Obdurate.

Hard'-fist'ed (-fĭst'ĕd), *a.* 1. Having hard or strong hands. 2. Close-fisted; niggardly.

Hard'hack' (-hăk'), *n.* A very astringent shrub.

Hard'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Unsympathetic; cruel.

Har'di-hood (här'dĭ-ho͝od), *n.* Boldness, united with firmness of mind; intrepidity; also, impudence.

Syn. — Intrepidity; courage; pluck; audacity.

Har'di-ly (härʹdĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Boldly; resolutely.

Hard'ish (härdʹĭsh), *a.* Somewhat hard.

Hard'ly, *adv.* [AS. *heardlice.*] **1.** In a hard manner; with difficulty. **2.** Unwillingly. **3.** Scarcely; barely; not quite; not wholly. **4.** Severely; harshly.

Hard'ness, *n.* **1.** The being hard. **2.** Cohesion of particles on the surface of a body, determined by its capacity to scratch another, or be itself scratched. **3.** Peculiar chemical quality of water having mineral salts dissolved in it, unfitting it for washing purposes.

Hard'pan' (härdʹpănʹ), *n.* **1.** The hard stratum of earth lying beneath the soil. **2.** The substantial fundamental quality of anything. [Written also *hard pan.*]

Hard'ship, *n.* That which is hard to bear, as toil, privation, injury, injustice, etc. [biscuit.

Hard'-tack' (-tăkʹ), *n.* Soldiers' and sailors' hard

Hard'ware' (-wârʹ), *n.* Ware made of metal, as cutlery, kitchen utensils, etc.; ironmongery.

Har'dy (härʹdy), *a.* [F. *hardi*, p. p. fr. OF. *hardir* to make bold.] **1.** Bold; stout. **2.** Confident; shameless. **3.** Strong; firm; compact. **4.** Inured to fatigue or hardships; enduring. **5.** Able to withstand the cold of winter.

Hare (hâr), *n.* [AS. *hara.*] A swift, timid rodent, having long hind legs, a short tail, and a divided upper lip.

European Hare (*Lepus timidus*).

Hare'bell' (hârʹbĕlʹ), *n.* A small, slender, branching plant, having blue bell-shaped flowers; — called also *bluebell.* [Written also *hairbell.*]

Hare'brained' (-brândʹ), *a.* Wild; giddy; heedless.

Hare'lip' (-lĭpʹ), *n.* A lip split like a hare's.

Ha'rem (hâʹrĕm), *n.* [Ar. *haram.*] [Written also *haram* and *hareem.*] **1.** The women's apartments in Mohammedan families. **2.** Family of wives and concubines belonging to one man; seraglio.

Har'i-cot (hărʹĭ-kō; *F.* ȧ/rē/kōʹ), *n.* [F.] **1.** A ragout or stew of meat with vegetables. **2.** Ripe seeds, or unripe pod, of the common string bean, used as a vegetable.

Ha'ri-ka'ri (häʹrĭ-käʹrĭ), *n.* Hara-kiri.

Hark (härk), *v. i.* To listen; to hearken. [Chiefly used in the imperative, as an interjection.]

Har'le-quin (härʹlē-kĭn *or* -kwĭn), *n.* [F. *arlequin*, prob. fr. OF. *hierlekin*, *hellequin*, goblin, elf.] A buffoon, dressed in party-colored clothes; merry-andrew.

Har'lot (-lŭt), *n.* [OF.] A lewd woman; prostitute; strumpet. — *a.* Wanton; base. — **Har'lot-ry**, *n.*

Harm (härm), *n.* [AS. *hearm.*] **1.** Misfortune. **2.** That which causes injury or loss. — *v. t.* To hurt.

Syn. — **Mischief**; evil; loss; injury. See MISCHIEF.

Harm'ful, *a.* Full of harm; hurtful; mischievous.

Harm'less, *a.* **1.** Free from harm; unhurt. **2.** Inoffensive. — **Harm'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Harm'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Innocent; innoxious; innocuous; inoffensive; unoffending; unhurt; uninjured; unharmed.

Har-mon'ic (här-mŏnʹĭk), *a.* [L. *harmonicus.* See HARMONY.] **1.** Concordant; musical; consonant. **2.** Relating to musical harmony, — as *melodic* relates to melody; harmonious.

Har-mon'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* Musical instrument of vibrating glass or metal.

Har-mon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* **1.** Science of musical sounds. **2.** *pl.* Secondary tones; overtones.

Har-mo'ni-ous (-mōʹnĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Adapted to each other; symmetrical. **2.** Agreeing in action or feeling. **3.** Vocally or musically concordant; symphonious.

Har'mo-nist (-mō-nĭst), *n.* **1.** One who shows the agreement or harmony of corresponding passages of different authors. **2.** A musical composer.

Har-mo'ni-um (här-mōʹnĭ-ŭm), *n.* Small reed organ.

Har'mo-nize (-mō-nīz), *v. i.* & *t.* To be, or make, harmonious. — **Har'mo-ni-za'tion**, *n.*

Har'mo-ny, *n.* [L. *harmonia*, Gr. ἁρμονία joint, proportion, concord, fr. ἁρμός a joining.] **1.** Just adaptation of parts to each other; agreement producing unity of effect. **2.** Concord in facts, opinions, interests, etc.; peace and friendship. **3.** A literary work which brings together parallel passages respecting the same events, and shows their consistency. **4.** (*a*) A succession of musical chords according to the rules of progression and modulation. (*b*) Science of such construction and progression.

Syn. — HARMONY; MELODY. — *Harmony* results from concord of sounds of different pitch and quality. *Melody* denotes the pleasing variety of musical and measured sounds, as they succeed each other in a single verse or strain.

Har'ness (-nĕs), *n.* [OE. & OF. *harneis;* of Celtic origin.] **1.** Orig., the complete dress of a man or horse; armor. **2.** Equipment of a horse, for drawing a wagon, etc.; gear; tackling. — *v. t.* To equip; to array.

Harp (härp), *n.* [AS. *hearpe.*] A musical stringed instrument, played with the fingers. — *v. i.* **1.** To play on the harp. **2.** To dwell on a subject tediously or monotonously. — **Harp'er, Harp'ist**, *n.*

Harp (1).

Harp'ings (härpʹĭngz), *n. pl.* Fore parts of the wales, encompassing a ship's bow. [Written also *harpins.*]

Har-poon' (här-pōōnʹ), *n.* [F. *harpon*, LL. *harpo.*] A barbed fishing spear. — *v. t.* To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon. — **Har'poon-eer', Har-poon'er**, *n.*

Harp'si-chord (härpʹsĭ-kôrd), *n.* [OF. *harpechorde.*] A harp-shaped instrument of music set horizontally on legs, — now superseded by the piano.

Har'py (härʹpy), *n.* [L. *harpyia*, Gr. ἅρπυια, fr. root of ἁρπάζειν to seize.] **1.** A fabulous monster, ravenous and filthy, having a woman's face and vulture's body. **2.** An extortioner. **3.** (*a*) The European moor buzzard or marsh harrier. (*b*) A short-winged American eagle, ranging from Texas to Brazil.

Har'que-bus } (-kwē-bŭs), *n.* An arquebus.
Har'que-buse }

Har'ri-dan (hărʹrĭ-dȧn), *n.* [F. *haridelle* a worn-out horse, jade.] A worn-out strumpet; hag.

Har'ri-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Fr. *hare.*] A small hound used for hunting hares. [Written also *harier.*]

Har'ri-er, *n.* **1.** One who harries. **2.** One of several species of hawks or buzzards which fly low and harry small animals or birds.

Har'row (-rō), *n.* [AS. *hearge.*] An implement set with teeth, and drawn over plowed land to level it. — *v. t.* **1.** To smooth with a harrow. **2.** To torment; to vex.

Har'ry (-rў), *v. t.* [AS. *hergian* to ravage, fr. *here* army.] **1.** To strip; to lay waste. **2.** To agitate; to harrow; to harass.

Syn. — To ravage; pillage; vex; worry; harass.

Harsh (härsh), *a.* [OE. *harsk;* akin to G. *harsch;* fr. root of E. *hard.*] **1.** Rough; disagreeable; grating. **2.** Morose; abusive. — **Harsh'ly**, *adv.* — **Harsh'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Roughness; asperity; tartness. See ACRIMONY.

Hart (härt), *n.* [AS. *heort.*] Stag; male red deer.

Harts'horn' (härtsʹhôrnʹ), *n.* **1.** Horn or antler of the hart, or male red deer. **2.** Spirits of hartshorn, a solution of ammonia in water; volatile salts.

Har'um-scar'um (hârʹŭm-skârʹŭm), *a.* Wild; rash.

Ha-rus'pice (hȧ-rŭsʹpĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *haruspex.*] A diviner of ancient Rome: aruspice.

Har'vest (härʹvĕst), *n.* [AS. *hærfest.*] **1.** The gathering of a crop; season of gathering grain and fruits, late

summer or early autumn. 2. A crop. **3.** Gain; reward. — *v. t.* To reap or gather. — **Har'vest-er** (här'vĕst-ẽr), *n.*

Has (hŭz), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of Have.

Hash (hăsh), *n.* [*F. hachis*, fr. *hacher* to hash.] **1.** Matter hashed or chopped up; meat and vegetables chopped into small pieces and mixed. **2.** A new mixture of old matter. — *v. t.* To mince and mix.

Hash'eesh } (hăsh'ēsh), *n.* [Ar. *hashîsh.*] A gum
Hash'ish } resin produced by the hemp, narcotic and intoxicating; bhang.

Has'let (hăz'lĕt), *n.* [F. *hâtelettes* broil, fr. *haste* spit; cf. L. *hasta* spear, OHG. *harst* gridiron.] The heart, liver, etc., of a hog. [Written also *harslet.*]

Hasp (hăsp), *n.* [AS. *hæpse.*] A clasp; metal strap fastened by a padlock or pin; hook for a door. — *v. t.* To fasten with a hasp.

Has'sock (hăs'ŭk), *n.* [Scot., a besom, anything bushy, W. *hesg* sedge, rushes.] **1.** A rank tuft of bog grass; tussock. **2.** Cushion; footstool.

Hast (hăst). *2d pers. sing. pres.* of Have. [*Archaic*]

Has'tate (hăs'tāt), **Has'ta-ted** (-tā-tĕd), } *a.* [L. *hastatus*, fr. *hasta* spear.] Shaped like the head of a halberd; triangular, with the basal angles or lobes spreading.

Hastate Leaf.

Haste (hāst), *n.* [Akin to G. & OFries. *hast.*] **1.** Quick motion; speed; expedition. **2.** Hurry; urgency; vehemence. — *v. t. & i.* To hasten.

Syn. — Haste; Hurry; Speed; Dispatch; quickness; expedition; precipitance; vehemence; precipitation. — *Haste* denotes quickness of action and a strong desire for getting on; *hurry* includes a confusion and want of collected thought not implied in *haste*; *speed* denotes the actual progress made; *dispatch*, the rapidity with which things are done.

Has'ten (hās'n), *v. t. & i.* To push on; to hurry.

Has'ty (hās'tȳ), *a.* **1.** Involving haste; done, made, etc., in haste. **2.** Moving in a hurry; rash; eager. **3.** Indicating a quick temper. — **Has'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **Has'ti-ness**, *n.*

Hat (hăt), *n.* [AS. *hæt.*] A covering for the head.

Hatch (hăch), *v. t.* [F. *hacher* to chop, hack. See Hash.] To cross with lines in drawing and engraving.

Hatch, *v. t.* [G. *hecken.*] **1.** To produce (young) from an egg. **2.** To contrive; to concoct. — *v. i.* To produce, or come forth from the egg. — *n.* **1.** Act of hatching. **2.** Development; discovery. **3.** Chickens produced by one incubation; brood.

Hatch, *n.* [AS. *hæc.*] **1.** A door with an opening over it; a half door. **2.** Weir in a river, for catching fish. **3.** Flood gate. **4.** An opening in a ship's deck or warehouse floor, for a passageway or hoistway; cover for such an opening. — *v. t.* To close with hatches.

Hatch'-boat' (hăch'bōt'), *n.* A fishing vessel whose deck consists mostly of movable hatches.

Hatch'el (-ĕl), *n.* [Akin to G. *hechel.*] A toothed instrument for cleansing flax or hemp from the tow or coarse part; a large comb; — called also *hackle* and *heckle.* — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Hatcheled or Hatchelled (-ĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Hatcheling or Hatchelling.] To draw (flax, etc.) through a hatchel, to separate refuse parts from the fine.

Hatch'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *hachette*, dim. of *hache* ax.] A small, short-handled ax to be used with one hand.

Hatch'way' (-wā'), *n.* An opening in a deck or floor for passage from one story to another.

Hate (hāt), *v. t.* [AS. *hatian.*] To dislike intensely. — *n.* Strong aversion; detestation; — opp. to *love.*

Syn. — To Hate; Abhor; Detest; Abominate; Loathe. — *Hate* implies that one is inflamed with extreme dislike. We *abhor* what is deeply repugnant to our feelings. We *detest* what contradicts our principles and moral sentiments. What we *abominate* does equal violence to moral and religious sentiments. What we *loathe* is offensive to our own nature, and excites disgust.

Hate'ful (hāt'fụl), *a.* Exciting or deserving great dislike or disgust. — **Hate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Hate'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Odious; detestable; abominable; execrable; loathsome; abhorrent; repugnant; malevolent.

Hath (hăth), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of Have. Has.

Ha'tred (hā'trĕd), *n.* Aversion; intense dislike.

Syn. — Ill will; enmity; hate; rancor; detestation; loathing; abhorrence; antipathy. See Odium.

Hat'ter (hăt'tẽr), *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

Haugh'ti-ness (hą'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Disdain; arrogance.

Syn. — Haughtiness; Arrogance; Disdain; contemptuousness; supercilliousness; loftiness. — *Haughtiness* denotes the expression of conscious and proud superiority; *arrogance* is a disposition to claim for one's self more than is justly due, and enforce it to the utmost; *disdain* is the reverse of condescension toward inferiors, manifesting how far below ourselves we consider them.

Haugh'ty (-tȳ), *a.* [F. *hautain*, fr. *haut* high, fr. L. *altus.*] Disdainfully proud. — **Haugh'ti-ly**, *adv.*

Haul (hą), *v. t.* [OE. *halen*, F. *haler*; akin to AS. *geholian* to get, L. *calare* to summon, Gr. καλεῖν to call.] **1.** To pull; to drag. **2.** To transport by drawing, as with horses, etc. — *v. t.* To change the direction of a ship by hauling the wind, or turning the ship's head nearer to the point from which the wind blows. — *n.* **1.** A violent pull. **2.** A single draught of a net. **3.** That which is caught or gained at once. **4.** Transportation by hauling; distance through which anything is hauled. — **Haul'er**, *n.*

Haulm (hąm), *n.* [AS. *healm.*] Stems or stalk of grains, beans, etc.; straw.

Haunch (hänch), *n.* [F. *hanche*, of German origin.] The hip; part of the body between ribs and thigh.

Haunt (hänt), *v. t. & i.* [F. *hanter.*] To visit pertinaciously or intrusively; to frequent as a ghost or apparition. — *n.* A place of frequent resort.

Haut'boy (hō'bŏi), *n.* [F. *hautbois*; *haut* high + *bois* wood; — named for its high tone.] A wind instrument, similar to the clarinet. Now called *oboe.*

‖ **Haw'tour'** (hô'tẽr'), *n.* [F., fr. *haut* high.] Haughty manner or spirit; haughtiness; arrogance.

Have (hăv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Had (hăd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Having. Indic. present, I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has*; we, ye, they *have.*] [AS. *habben.*] **1.** To hold in possession or control; to own. **2.** To take or accept; to get. **3.** To desire; to require. **4.** To bear (a child, etc.). To hold, regard, or esteem. **6.** To be compelled; — followed by an infinitive.

Syn. — To possess; to own. See Possess.

Hav'e-lock (hăv'ē-lŏk), *n.* [Name of an English general.] A light cloth covering for head and neck, as a protection from sunstroke.

Ha'ven (hā'v'n), *n.* [AS. *hæfene.*] **1.** A bay or mouth of a river, giving shelter for shipping; harbor; port. **2.** Place of safety; asylum. — *v. t.* To shelter.

Hav'er-sack (hăv'ẽr-săk), *n.* [F. *havresac*, G. *habersack*, sack for oats.] A case for carrying rations, etc.

Hav'oc (-ŏk), *n.* [W. *hafog.*] Wide and general destruction; waste. — *v. t.* To devastate; to destroy.

Haw (hą), *n.* [AS. *haga.*] **1.** A hedge; inclosed yard. **2.** Fruit of the hawthorn.

Haw, *n.* The third eyelid, or nictitating membrane.

Haw, *n.* A hesitation of speech; sound so made. — *v. i.* To speak hesitatingly.

Haw, *v. i. & t.* [Written also *hoi.*] To turn (cattle or a team) to the near side, or toward the driver.

Ha-wai'ian (hä-wī'yan), *a.* Belonging to Hawaii or the Sandwich Islands. — *n.* A native of Hawaii.

Hawk (hąk), *n.* [AS. *hafoc*, *heafoc.*] A rapacious bird, resembling the falcons, but having shorter wings. — *v. i.* **1.** To catch birds by means of hawks. **2.** To attack on the wing; to soar and strike like a hawk.

Hawk, *v. i. & t.* [W. *hochi.*] To raise (phlegm) noisily. — *n.* A noisy raising of phlegm from the throat.

Hawk, *v. t.* [Akin to G. *höcken* to higgle.] To offer for sale by outcry; to peddle. — **Hawk'er**, *n.*

Hawk'-eyed' (hąk'īd'), *a.* Sharp-sighted; discerning.

Hawse (hąz *or* hąs), *n.* **1.** Situation of the cables when a vessel is moored with two anchors, one on each bow. **2.** Distance ahead to which cables extend.

Haw'ser (hą'zĕr *or* hą'sĕr), *n.* [F. *hausser* to lift, raise, LL. *altiare*, fr. L. *altus* high.] A large rope.

Haw'thorn' (hą'thôrn'), *n.* [AS. *hagaporn.*] A thorny shrub, having deeply lobed, shining leaves, and a fruit called *haw*; — used in Europe for hedges.

Hay (hā), *n.* [AS. *hēg*; fr. root of E. *hew.*] Grass cut and cured for fodder. — *v. t.* To cut and cure grass for hay.

Hay fever, nasal catarrh, affecting some persons in spring and summer. — **Hay press,** a press for baling hay.

Hay'cock' (hā'kŏk'), *n.* A pile of hay in the field.

Hay'loft' (-lôft'), *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay.

Hay'mow' (-mou'), *n.* **1.** A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation. **2.** Place for storing hay.

Hay'rick' (-rĭk'), **Hay'stack'** (-stăk'), *n.* Stack or pile of hay in the open air.

Hay'ti-an (-tĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Hayti. — *n.* A native of Hayti. [Written also *Haitian.*]

Haz'ard (hăz'ērd), *n.* [F. *hasard.*] **1.** A game of chance played with dice. **2.** An uncertain result; chance. **3.** Risk; peril.

Syn. — Danger; risk; chance. See DANGER.

— *v. t.* To put in danger of loss or injury; to risk.

Syn. — To venture; risk; jeopard; peril; endanger.

Haz'ard-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Exposed to hazard; risky.

Syn. — Perilous; bold; daring; adventurous.

Haze (hāz), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hōss*, AS. *hasu* gray.] Light vapor or smoke in the air; obscurity; dimness.

Haze, *v. t.* [Also *hase.*] [Cf. Sw. *hasa* to hamstring, fr. *has* hough.] **1.** To harass with difficult work. **2.** To play abusive tricks upon.

Ha'zel (hā'zl), *n.* [AS. *hæsel.*] A small tree bearing edible nuts; the filbert. — *a.* **1.** Consisting of hazels, or of the wood of the hazel; derived from the hazel. **2.** Of a light brown color, like the hazelnut. — **Ha'zel-nut'**, *n.*

Ha'zy (-zĭ), *a.* **1.** Thick with haze; not clear. **2.** Obscure; confused. — **Ha'zi-ly**, *adv.* — **Ha'zi-ness**, *n.*

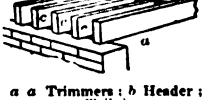
He (hē), *pron.* [*nom.* HE; *poss.* HIS (hĭz); *obj.* HIM (hĭm); *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR or THEIRS (thâr *or* thârz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm).] [AS. *hē*, masc., *hēo*, fem., *hit*, neut.; pl. *hī*, or *hie*, *hig*; prob. akin to L. *ille* this.] **1.** The male person previously designated. **2.** Any one; the man or person.

Head (hĕd), *n.* [AS. *hēafod.*] **1.** The anterior or superior part of an animal, containing the brain, mouth, etc.; poll. **2.** Uppermost part. **3.** Chief; leader. **4.** Place of honor or command; front. **5.** Each one among many. **6.** Ear of grain, etc. — *a.* Principal; chief; leading; first. — *v. t.* **1.** To be at the head of; to lead. **2.** To fit or furnish with a head. **3.** To cut off the top of; to lop off. **4.** To go in front of; to hinder or stop. **5.** To set on the head of. — *v. i.* **1.** To originate; to have its source. **2.** To go or point in a certain direction; to tend. **3.** To form a head.

Head'ache' (hĕd'āk'), *n.* Pain in the head.

Head'dress' (-drĕs'), *n.* **1.** A covering for the head. **2.** Manner of dressing or adorning the hair.

Head'er, *n.* **1.** One that heads nails, rivets, etc.; a machine for heading. **2.** (*a*) A brick or stone laid with its shorter face or head in the surface of the wall. (*b*) A timber fitted between two long timbers ("trimmers"), and supported by them, and carrying the ends of the short pieces ("tailpieces"). **3.** A reaper for wheat, that cuts off the heads only. **4.** A plunge headforemost, as from a bicycle, or in bathing. [*Colloq.*]



a a Trimmers; *b* Header; *c c c* Tailpieces.

Head'first' (hĕd'fĭrst'), **Head'fore'most'** (-fōr'mōst'), *adv.* With the head foremost.

Head'ing (hĕd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or state of one that heads; formation of a head. **2.** That which is at the head; title. **3.** Material for heads of casks, barrels, etc. **4.** A gallery, drift, or adit in a mine; end of a gallery. **5.** That end of a stone presented outward in masonry.

Head'land (-lănd), *n.* **1.** A cape; promontory. **2.** A strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows.

Head'long' (-lông'), *adv.* [OE. *hedling*, *hevedlynge*; prob. confused with E. *long.*] **1.** With the head foremost. **2.** Rashly. **3.** Hastily. — *a.* Precipitate.

Head'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* **1.** Head. **2.** A cap of defense; esp., an open one, disting. fr. a closed helmet. **3.** Understanding; mental faculty. **4.** An engraved ornament at the head of a chapter or page.

Head'quar'ters (-kwąr'tĕrz), *n. pl.* Residence of a chief officer; place from which orders are issued.

Head'ship, *n.* Authority; chief place.

Heads'man (hĕdz'măn), *n.* An executioner.

Head'spring' (hĕd'spring'), *n.* Fountain; source

Head'stall' (-stąl'), *n.* That part of a bridle or halter which encompasses the head.

Head'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** Principal stone in a foundation; corner stone. **2.** Stone at the head of a grave.

Head'strong' (-strông'), *a.* **1.** Not easily restrained; stubborn. **2.** Directed by ungovernable will.

Syn. — Violent; obstinate; ungovernable; stubborn.

Head'way' (-wā'), *n.* **1.** Progress made by a moving ship; success. **2.** Clear space under an arch, girder, etc., sufficient for passing underneath.

Head'y (hĕd'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Willful; rash. **2.** Apt to affect the head; intoxicating. **3.** Violent; impetuous.

Heal (hēl), *v. t.* [AS. *hælan*, fr. *hāl* hale, whole.] **1.** To make hale, sound, or whole; to cure; to restore to health. **2.** To reconcile (a difference); to free from guilt. — *v. i.* To return to a sound state. — **Heal'er,** *n.*

Heald (hēld), *n.* A heddle.

Health (hĕlth), *n.* [AS. *hælþ*, fr. *hāl.*] **1.** State of being hale or whole, in body, mind, or soul; freedom from disease or pain. **2.** A wish of health and happiness.

Health'ful, *a.* **1.** Having health; well; sound. **2.** Serving to promote health; wholesome; salutary. **3.** Indicating, or resulting from, health or soundness.

Health'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Enjoying health; free from disease. **2.** Evincing health. **3.** Conducive to health; salutary. — **Health'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Health'i-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Vigorous; sound; hale; salubrious; healthful.

Heap (hēp), *n.* [AS. *hēap.*] **1.** A crowd; throng; large quantity of things. [*Now Low or Humorous.*] **2.** Pile or mass. — *v. t.* **1.** To accumulate. **2.** To throw in a heap; to pile. **3.** To fill (a measure) more than even full.

Hear (hēr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEARD (hĕrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEARING.] [AS. *hīeran*, *hēran.*] **1.** To perceive by the ear. **2.** To listen to; to heed; to try in a judicial court. **3.** To attend as a hearer or worshiper. **4.** To accede to the wishes of. — *v. i.* **1.** To perceive sound. **2.** To attend. **3.** To receive information.

Hear'ing, *n.* **1.** Perception of sound; sense by which sound is perceived. **2.** Attention to what is delivered; opportunity to be heard; audience. **3.** A listening to facts and evidence, for adjudication; session of a court. **4.** Extent within which sound may be heard; earshot.

Hark'en (härk'n), *v. i.* [AS. *hercnian*, fr. *hīeran*, *hīran*, to hear.] To listen; to attend to what is uttered.

Syn. — To attend: listen: hear; heed. See ATTEND, *v. t.*

Hear'say' (hēr'sā'), *n.* Report; rumor; common talk; something heard from another.

Hearse (hĕrs), *n.* [F. *herse* harrow.] A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.

Heart (härt), *n.* [AS. *hēorte*; akin to G. *herz*, L. *cor*, Gr. *καρδία*, *κῆρ.*] **1.** A hollow, muscular organ, whose contractions keep up the circulation of the blood through the body. **2.** Seat of the affections, and of moral life and character. **3.** Inmost or most essential part; chief or vital portion; center of efficient action. **4.** Courage;

spirit. 5. A roundish figure used as a symbol or representative of the heart. 6. One of a series of playing cards, distinguished by this figure.

Heart (5).

Heart'ache' (härt'āk'), *n.* Mental anguish.

Heart'bro'ken (-brō'k'n), *a.* Overcome by crushing sorrow; deeply grieved.

Heart'burn' (-bûrn'), *n.* Burning sensation in the stomach, often with an inclination to vomit.

Heart'felt' (-fĕlt'), *a.* Hearty; sincere.

Hearth (härth), *n.* [AS. *heorð.*] 1. Floor of a fireplace. 2. The home; fireside.

Hearth'stone' (härth'stōn'), *n.* Stone forming the hearth; fireside; home.

Heart'i-ly (härt'ĭ-lĭ'), *adv.* 1. From the heart; with sincerity. 2. With zeal; vigorously; cordially.

Syn. — Sincerely; cordially; zealously; vigorously; actively; warmly; eagerly; ardently; earnestly.

Heart'less, *a.* 1. Without a heart. 2. Spiritless; despondent. 3. Unsympathetic; cruel. — **Heart'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Heart'less-ness,** *n.*

Heart'rend'ing (-rĕnd'ĭng), *a.* Causing intense grief.

Heart's'-ease' (härts'ēz'), *n.* 1. Ease of heart; peace of mind. 2. A species of violet; — called also *pansy.*

Heart'shaped' (härt'shāpt'), *a.* Having the shape of a heart; cordate.

Heart'sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* Sick at heart; despondent.

Heart-shaped Leaf.

Heart'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* A nerve or tendon, supposed to brace the heart.

Heart'y, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the heart; eager. 2. Exhibiting strength; sound; firm. 3. Promoting strength; nourishing; abundant.

Syn. — Hearty; Cordial; Sincere; earnest; warm; zealous; ardent; eager; active; vigorous. — *Hearty* implies honesty and simplicity of feelings and manners; *cordial* refers to the warmth with which feelings are expressed; *sincere* implies that this expression corresponds to the real sentiments of the heart.

Heat (hēt), *n.* [AS. *hētu, hēto,* fr. *hāt* hot.] 1. A force in nature recognized in the phenomena of fusion and evaporation, and manifested in fire, the sun's rays, mechanical action, etc.; caloric. 2. High temperature. 3. Condition or color of a body, as indicating its temperature; redness; flush. 4. A single effort; single course in a race. 5. Utmost violence; rage. 6. Exasperation. 7. Animation; ardor; fervency. 8. Sexual excitement in animals. 9. Fermentation. — *v. t. & i.* To make or grow hot; to inflame; to ferment. — **Heat'er,** *n.*

Heath (hēth), *n.* [AS. *hāð.*] 1. A low evergreen flowering shrub, used in Great Britain for brooms, thatch, beds, and for heating ovens; — also called *heather,* and *ling.* 2. Place overgrown with heath or coarse herbage.

Hea'then (hē'th'n), *n.* [AS. *hāðen,* prop. an adj. fr. *hāð* heath, and orig., one who lives on heaths or in the woods (cf. *pagan,* fr. L. *pagus* village).] 1. An individual of the pagan nations; an idolater. 2. An irreligious person. — *a.* 1. Gentile; pagan. 2. Barbarous; unenlightened. 3. Irreligious; scoffing.

Syn. — Pagan; gentile. See Pagan.

Hea'then-dom (-dŭm), *n.* 1. Region where heathenism prevails; heathens collectively. 2. Heathenism.

Hea'then-ish, *a.* 1. Like or pertaining to heathens. 2. Rude; savage; cruel. 3. Irreligious.

Hea'then-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* 1. Rites of a heathen nation; idolatry; paganism. 2. Rudeness; barbarism.

Heath'er (hĕth'ĕr), *n.* Heath. — **Heath'er-y,** *a.*

Heath'y (hēth'ĭ), *a.* Full of heath.

Heave (hēv), *v. t.* [*imp.* Heaved (hēvd), or Hove (hōv); *p. p.* Heaved, Hove, formerly Hoven (hō'v'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Heaving.] [AS. *hebban.*] 1. To lift; to hoist. 2. To raise from the breast; to utter with effort. 3. To cause (the breast or bosom) to swell or rise. — *v. i.* 1. To be raised; to rise. 2. To rise and fall with alternate motions; to swell; to struggle. 3. To strain to do something difficult. 4. To retch; to vomit. — *n.* 1. An effort to raise something, or to rise. 2. A rising; a swell or distention.

Heav'en (hĕv'n), *n.* [AS. *heofon.*] 1. The region of the air; firmament; sky. 2. Dwelling place of the Deity; state of the blessed after death. 3. Perfect felicity; bliss. — **Heav'en-ly,** *a. & adv.*

Heav'en-ward (-wĕrd), *a. & adv.* Toward heaven.

Heav'er (hĕv'ĕr), *n.* 1. One that heaves or lifts; a laborer who handles freight. 2. A lever.

Heaves (hĕvz), *n.* A disease of horses, with difficult breathing and a peculiar cough.

Heav'y (hĕv'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *hefig,* fr. *hebban* to lift, heave.] 1. Heaved or lifted with labor; weighty; ponderous. 2. Burdensome; oppressive; hard to endure or accomplish; grievous. 3. Burdened; bowed down with care, grief, pain, etc. 4. Slow; sluggish; dull; inanimate; stupid. 5. Strong; violent. 6. Loud; deep; — said of sound. 7. Dark with clouds, or ready to rain; gloomy; — said of the sky. 8. Impeding motion; cloggy; — said of earth. 9. Not raised or made light. 10. Not easily digested; — said of food. — *adv.* Heavily. — **Heav'i-ly,** *adv.* — **Heav'i-ness,** *n.*

Heb-dom'a-dal } *a.* [L. *hebdomada-*
Heb-dom'a-da-ry (-dă-rĭ), } *lis,* fr. *hebdomas, -adis,* Gr. ἑβδομάς seven days, fr. ἑπτά seven.] Consisting of seven days, or occurring at weekly intervals.

He'be-tate (-ē-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *hebetare, -tatum,* to dull, fr. *hebes* stupid.] To render obtuse; to blunt; to stupefy. — *a.* Obtuse; dull. — **Heb'e-tude,** *n.*

He-bra'ic (hē-brā'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. Ἑβραϊκός.] Pert. to the Hebrews, or their language. — **He-bra'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

He'bra-ism (hē'brĭ-Iz'm), *n.* 1. A Hebrew idiom or custom. 2. Character of the Hebrews.

He'bra-ist, *n.* One versed in Hebrew learning.

He'brew (-brŭ), *n.* [Gr. Ἑβραῖος, fr. Heb. *'ibhrî.*] 1. Name for Abraham or his descendants; Israelite; Jew. 2. Language of the Hebrews. — *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews, their language, or rites.

Hec'a-tomb (hĕk'ă-tōm *or* -tŏm), *n.* [Gr. ἑκατόμβη; ἑκατόν hundred + βοῦς ox.] A sacrifice of a hundred oxen; slaughter of many victims.

Heck'le (-k'l), *n. & v. t.* Hackle.

Hec'tare (hĕk'târ'; *F.* ĕk'târ'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ἑκατόν + F. *are* an are.] A measure of area, containing 100 ares, 10,000 square meters, or 2.471 acres.

Hec'tic (hĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἑκτικός habitual, consumptive, fr. ἔχειν to have.] 1. Habitual; constitutional; pertaining to slow waste of animal tissue. 2. Consumptive. — *n.* 1. Hectic fever; consumption. 2. A hectic flush.

Hec'to-gram (-tō-grăm), ‖ **Hec'to-gramme,** *n.* [F. *hectogramme,* fr. Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + F. *gramme* gram.] A measure of weight = 100 grams, about 3.527 ounces.

Hec'to-graph (-grăf), *n.* [Gr. ἑκατόν + *-graph.*] A contrivance for multiple copying from a surface of gelatin. [Written also *hektograph.*]

Hec'to-li'ter } (hĕk'tō-lē'tĕr *or* hĕk-tŏl'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* [F.
Hec'to-li'tre } *hectolitre,* fr. Gr. ἑκατόν + F. *litre* liter.] A measure of liquid capacity, containing 100 liters or 1-10th cubic meter, or 22.0097 imperial gallons.

Hec'to-me'ter } (hĕk'tō-mē'tĕr *or* hĕk-tŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.*
Hec'to-me'tre } [F. *hectomètre,* fr. Gr. ἑκατόν + F. *mètre* meter.] A measure of length, 100 meters, 328.09 feet.

Hec'tor (hĕk'tĕr), *n.* [A Trojan warrior, son of Priam.] A bully; insolent fellow. — *v. t. & i.* To bluster.

Hec'to-stere (hĕk'tō-stēr *or* -stĭr), *n.* [F. *hectostère;* Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + F. *stère.*] A measure of solidity, containing 100 cubic meters, or 3531.05 cubic feet.

Hed'dle (hĕd'd'l), *n.* [Cf. Heald.] One of the sets of parallel doubled threads composing the harness which guides warp threads to the lathe or batten in a loom.

Hedge (hĕj), *n.* [AS. *hecg.*] A thicket or fence of bushes. — *v. t.* To fence with a hedge; to protect. — *v. i.* 1. To shelter one's self from danger, risk, duty, respon-

sibility, etc.; to skulk; to slink. **2.** To reduce the risk of a wager by betting against the side one has bet on. **3.** To avoid committing one's self to anything definite.

Hedge priest, a poor, illiterate priest. — **Hedge school,** an open-air school in Ireland; school for rustics.

Hedge'hog' (hĕj'hŏg'), *n.* **1.** A small insectivore, able to roll itself into a ball, and present spines outwardly in every direction. **2.** The Canadian porcupine.

Hedge'row' (-rō'), *n.* A row of shrubs, or trees, inclosing or separating fields.

Heed (hēd), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *hēdan.*] To mind; to attend; to observe. — *n.* Attention; observation; regard.

Syn. — To notice; regard; mind. See ATTEND.

Heed'ful (hēd'fŭl), *a.* Full of heed; cautious. — **Heed'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Heed'ful-ness,** *n.*

Heed'less, *a.* Without heed or care; inattentive; careless. — **Heed'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Heed'less-ness,** *n.*

Heel (hēl), *v. i.* [AS. *hēldan.*] To tip to one side.

Heel, *n.* [AS. *hēla.*] **1.** Hinder part of the foot, or of a shoe, sock, etc. **2.** Latter part of anything; concluding part. — *v. t.* To add a heel to (a shoe, etc.).

Heel'tap' (hēl'tăp'), *n.* **1.** Leather forming the heel of a shoe. **2.** A small portion of liquor left in a glass.

Heft (hĕft), *n.* [AS. *hefe* weight.] Weight; the greater part or bulk of anything. — *v. t.* **1.** To heave up. **2.** To try the weight of by raising. [*Colloq.*]

He-gi'ra (hē-jī'rȧ *or* hĕj'ĭ-rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *hijrah* flight.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, Sept. 13, A. D. 622.

Heif'er (hĕf'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *heáhfore.*] A young cow.

Heigh'-ho (hī'hō), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, joy, dejection, uneasiness, weariness, etc.

Height (hīt), *n.* [Written also *hight.*] [AS. *heáhðu*, fr. *heah* high.] **1.** Condition of being high; altitude; stature. **2.** An eminence; hill or mountain. **3.** Prominence. **4.** Utmost degree of energy or condition.

Height'en (hīt'n), *v. t.* [Written also *highten.*] **1.** To make high; to elevate. **2.** To augment.

Hei'nous (hē'nŭs), *a.* [OF. *haïnos* hateful, fr. *haïne* hate.] Hateful; flagrant; atrocious. — **Hei'nous-ly,** *adv.* — **Hei'nous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Monstrous; flagrant; flagitious; atrocious.

Heir (ãr), *n.* [OF. *heir, eir*, L. *heres.*] One entitled to succeed to property after the death of its owner.

Heir'dom (ãr'dŭm), *n.* Succession by inheritance.

Heir'ess, *n.* A female heir.

Heir'loom' (-lōōm'), *n.* [*Heir* + *loom* implement, tool.] A personal chattel, which descends to the heir or has been in a family for several generations.

Heir'ship (ãr'shĭp), *n.* Right of inheriting.

He-ji'ra (hē-jī'rȧ *or* hĕj'ĭ-rȧ), *n.* Hegira. [etc.]

Hek'tare', **Hek'to-gram,** etc. Hectare, hectogram, etc.

Held (hĕld), *imp.* & *p. p.* of HOLD.

He'li-ac (hē'lĭ-ăk), **He-lī'a-cal** (hē-lī'ȧ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἡλιακός belonging to the sun, fr. ἥλιος sun.] Emerging from the light of the sun; rising or setting at nearly the same time as the sun. — **He-lī'a-cal-ly,** *adv.* [spiral.

Hel'i-cal (hĕl'ĭ-kal), *a.* Like or pertaining to a helix;

He'li-o-cen'tric (hē'lĭ-ō-sĕn'trĭk), } *a.* [*Helio-* + *cen-*

He'li-o-cen'tric-al (-trĭ-kal), } *tric, centrical.*] Pertaining to the sun's center; — opp. to *geocentrical.*

He'li-o-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*Helio-* + *-graph.*] **1.** Picture taken by heliography; photograph. **2.** Instrument for taking photographs of the sun. **3.** Apparatus for telegraphing by the sun's rays. — **He'li-o-graph'ic,** *a.*

He'li-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Photography.

He'li-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*Helio-* + Gr. λατρεία worship.] Sun worship.

He'li-o-trope (-ō-trōp), *n.* [Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον; ἥλιος sun + τρέπειν to turn.] **1.** Instrument showing when the sun arrived at the tropics and equinoctial line. **2.** A very fragrant plant; — called also *turnsole* and *girasole.* **3.** Instrument for signaling to a distance, by reflecting the sun's rays from a mirror. **4.** The bloodstone, a silliceous stone sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood.

He'li-o-type (hē'lĭ-ō-tīp), *n.* [*Helio-* + *-type.*] Picture obtained by heliotypy. — **He'li-o-typ'ic** (-tĭ-pĭk), *a.*

He'li-o-ty'py (-tĭ'pĭ), *n.* A transferring pictures from photographic negatives to gelatin plates from which impressions are produced on paper as by lithography.

He'lix (hē'lĭks), *n.*; *pl.* L. HELICES (hĕl'ĭ-sēz), E. HELIXES (hē'lĭks-ĕz). [L.; Gr. ἕλιξ, -ικος, fr. ἑλίσσειν to turn round.] **1.** A nonplane curve like that formed by the thread of a screw. **2.** The rim of the external ear. **3.** A genus of land snails.

An American species of Helix (*H. alternata*). Nat. size.

Hell (hĕl), *n.* [AS.; akin to *helan* to conceal.] **1.** Place of the dead; the grave. **2.** State of punishment for the wicked after death; abode of evil spirits; mental torment. **3.** Place for outcast persons or things.

Hel'le-bore (hĕl'ĕ-bōr), *n.* [Gr. ἐλλέβορος.] **1.** A perennial herb of the Crowfoot family, of cathartic or poisonous qualities. **2.** A poisonous liliaceous plant.

Hel'lene (-lēn), *n.* [Gr. Ἕλλην.] A native of Greece; a Greek. — **Hel-le'nic-an, Hel-len'ic** (-lē-nĭk *or* -lĕn'ĭk), *a.*

Hel'len-ism (-lĕn-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** A Greek phrase or idiom; a Grecism. **2.** The ancient Greek taste for culture, grace, and amenity.

Hell'ish, *a.* Like or pertaining to hell; infernal; wicked; diabolical. — **Hell'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Hell'ish-ness,** *n.*

Helm (hĕlm), *n.* Haulm, straw.

Helm, *n.* [AS. *helma* rudder; akin to D. & G. *helm.*] **1.** Apparatus for steering a ship, comprising rudder, tiller, wheel, etc. **2.** Office of administration. **3.** A steersman; guide; director.

Helm, *n.* [AS.] A helmet.

Hel'met (hĕl'mĕt), *n.* [OF., dim. of *helme*; prob. fr. root of AS. *helan* to hide.] **1.** A defensive covering for the head. **2.** Something resembling a helmet.

Hel'minth (hĕl'mĭnth), *n.* [Gr. ἕλμινς, -ινθος, a worm.] One of the Helminthes.

‖ **Hel-min'thes** (-mĭn'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἕλμινς.] One of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom, including a vast number of species, mostly parasitic, as the tapeworms, flukes, trichina, and gordius. Called also *Enthelminthes, Enthelmintha.*

Hel-min'thic (-thĭk), *a.* Of or relating to worms or Helminthes; expelling worms. — *n.* A vermifuge; anthelmintic.

Helms'man (hĕlmz'mȧn), *n.* The man at the helm; a steersman.

He'lot (hē'lŏt *or* hĕl'ŏt), *n.* [Gr. Εἵλως and Εἱλώτης a bondman of the Spartans.] A slave in ancient Sparta.

He'lot-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Slavery.

Help (hĕlp), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HELPED (hĕlpt) (*Obs. imp.* HOLP (hōlp), *p. p.* HOLPEN (hōlp'n)); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HELPING.] [AS. *helpan.*] **1.** To aid; to assist. **2.** To furnish with relief; to be of avail against. **3.** To prevent; to hinder. **4.** To forbear; to avoid. **5.** To wait upon (guests at table) by carving and passing food.

Syn. — To HELP; AID; ASSIST; succor; relieve; serve; support; sustain; befriend. — These words all agree in the idea of affording relief or support to one under difficulties. *Help* refers especially to the source of relief. *Aid* supposes coöperation on the part of him who is relieved. *Assist* primarily refers to relief afforded by one who "stands by" in order to relieve. It denotes both *help* and *aid.*

— *n.* [AS.] **1.** Aid; assistance; person or thing furnishing aid. **2.** Remedy; relief. **3.** A helper; one hired to help another; also, the whole force of hired helpers in any business. **4.** A domestic servant. [*Local, U. S.*]

Help'er, *n.* One that helps, aids, or relieves.

Help'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Furnishing help; useful; salutary. — **Help'ful-ness,** *n.*

Help'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of help or strength; unable

to help one's self; feeble. **2.** Beyond help; irremediable. — **Help'less-ly** (hĕlp'lĕs-lȳ), *adv.*,

Help'mate' (-māt'), **Help'meet'** (-mēt'), *n.* [Corrup. of "*help meet* for him" of *Genesis* ii. 18.] A helper; wife.

Hal'ter-skel'ter (hăl'tẽr-skĕl'tẽr), *adv.* In hurry and confusion; irregularly. [*Colloq.*]

Helve (hĕlv), *n.* [AS. *hielf.*] Handle of an ax, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish with a helve, as an ax.

Hem (hĕm), *interj.* A sound expressing hesitation, doubt, etc., a sort of voluntary half cough, loud or subdued. — *n.* An utterance of this sound. — *v. i.* To make this sound; to hesitate in speaking.

Hem, *n.* [AS., border, margin.] The border of a garment or cloth, doubled over and sewed. — *v. t.* **1.** To fold and sew down the edge of. **2.** To edge.

Hem'a-tite (hĕm'ȧ-tīt *or* hē'mȧ-), *n.* [Gr. *αἱματίτης* bloodlike, fr. *αἷμα, αἵματος.*] An important ore of iron, so called from the red color of the powder.

Hem'a-toid (-toid), *a.* [*Hemato-* + *-oid.*] Resembling blood.

‖ **Hem'i-ple'gi-a** (-ĭ-plē'jĭ-ȧ), **Hem'i-ple'gy** (-plē'jȳ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἡμιπληξία; ἡμι-* + *πλῆγή* stroke.] Palsy affecting only one side of the body.

He-mip'ter (hē-mĭp'tẽr), *n.* One of the Hemiptera.

‖ **He-mip'te-ra** (-tē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἡμι-* half + *πτερόν* wing.] An order of hexapod insects having a jointed proboscis, including four sharp stylets (mandibles and maxillæ), for piercing. — **He-mip'ter-al, He-mip'ter-ous,** *a.* — **He-mip'ter-an,** *n.*

a *b*

One of the Hemiptera (*Arma spinosa*). *b* Insect with right wing expanded, nat. size; *a* Proboscis, much enlarged.

Hem'i-sphere (hĕm'ĭ-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἡμισφαίριον; ἡμι-* + *σφαῖρα* sphere.] **1.** Half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing through its center. **2.** Half of the terrestrial globe, or a projection of the same in a map. — **Hem'i-spher'ic** (-sfēr'ĭk), **Hem'i-spher'ic-al,** *a.*

Hem'i-stich (-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. *ἡμιστίχιον; ἡμι-* + *στίχος* row, verse.] Half a poetic verse; an incomplete line.

Hem'lock (-lŏk), *n.* [AS. *hemlic, hymlic.*] **1.** A poisonous umbelliferous herb; conium. **2.** A North American evergreen tree; hemlock spruce. **3.** Its timber.

Hem'or-rhage (-ŏr-rāj; 2), *n.* [Gr. *αἱμορραγία; αἷμα* blood + *ῥηγνύναι* to burst.] A discharge of blood from the blood vessels.

Hem'or-rhoids (-roidz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *αἱμορροΐδες* (sc. *φλέβες*), pl., veins liable to discharge blood, hemorrhoids, fr. *αἷμα* + *ῥεῖν* to flow.] Swellings formed by dilation of blood vessels around the anus, sometimes discharging blood or mucus; piles.

Hemp (hĕmp), *n.* [AS. *henep, hænep*; L. *cannabis,* Gr. *κάνναβις.*] A plant having a fibrous bark used for making cloth and cordage. — **Hemp'en, Hemp'y,** *a.*

Hen (hĕn), *n.* [AS.; akin to D. *hen,* AS. *hana* cock.] The female of any bird, esp. the domestic fowl.

Hen'bane' (-bān'), *n.* A poisonous plant, whose leaves are used like belladonna; called also, *stinking nightshade.*

Hence (hĕns), *adv.* [AS. *heonan, hinc.*] **1.** From this place; away. **2.** From this time; in the future. **3.** From this reason; as a deduction. **4.** From this origin.

Hence'forth' (hĕns'fôrth' *or* hĕns'fôrth'), **Hence'for'ward** (-fôr'wẽrd), *adv.* From this time forward.

Hench'man (hĕnch'mȧn), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *hengest* horse + E. *man.*] An attendant; servant; follower.

Hen'coop' (hĕn'kōōp'), *n.* A coop or cage for hens.

Hen-dec'a-gon (-dĕk'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἕνδεκα* eleven + *γωνία* angle.] A plane figure of eleven sides and eleven angles. [Written also *endecagon.*]

Hen'na (hĕn'nȧ), *n.* [Ar. *hinnā.*] A thorny shrub, whose fragrant blossoms are used by Buddhists in religious ceremonies. The powdered leaves furnish matter used in the East for staining the nails and fingers, manes of horses, etc., of a red color.

Hen'ner-y (hĕn'nẽr-ȳ), *n.* Place to keep hens. [*U. S.*]

Hen'peck' (-pĕk'), *v. t.* To subject to petty attempts to rule; — said of a wife who thus treats her husband.

He-pat'ic (hē-păt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἡπατικός,* fr. *ἧπαρ* the liver.] **1.** Like, or pert. to, the liver. **2.** Pert. to plants called *Hepaticæ,* or scale mosses and liverworts.

Hep'ta-chord (hĕp'tȧ-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτάχορδος* seven-stringed; *ἑπτά* seven + *χορδή* chord.] **1.** In ancient music: (*a*) A system of seven sounds. (*b*) A lyre with seven chords. **2.** A musical composition sung to the sound of seven chords or tones.

Hep'ta-gon (-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτάγωνος* seven-cornered; *ἑπτά* + *γωνία* angle.] A plane figure having seven sides and seven angles. — **Hep-tag'o-nal** (-tăg'ō-nal), *a.*

Hep-tan'gu-lar (-tăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* [*Hepta-* + *angular.*] Having seven angles.

Hep'tarch-y (-tȧrk-ȳ), *n.* [*Hepta-* + *-archy.*] Government by seven persons; a country under seven rulers.

Her (hẽr), *pron.* & *a.* [AS. *hire,* gen. and dat. sing. of *heó* she.] Objective and possessive form of *she.*

Her'ald (hĕr'ȧld), *n.* [OF. *heralt, herault.*] **1.** Anciently, an officer who proclaimed war or peace, bore messages from the commander of an army, etc. **2.** One charged with the care of genealogies, armorial bearings, etc. **3.** One who announces. **4.** A forerunner; harbinger. — *v. t.* To give tidings of; to proclaim; to usher in.

He-ral'dic (hē-răl'dĭk), *a.* Pert. to heralds or heraldry.

Her'ald-ry (hĕr'ȧld-rȳ), *n.* Art or office of a herald; science of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial; also, of marshaling processions, etc.

Her'ald-ship, *n.* Office of a herald.

Herb (ĕrb *or* hĕrb), *n.* [OE. & OF. *herbe,* L. *herba.*] A plant whose stem does not become woody and permanent, but dies after flowering.

Her-ba'ceous (hẽr-bā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *herbaceus* grassy.] Pertaining to herbs; having the nature, texture, or characteristics, of an herb.

Herb'age (ĕrb'ĕj *or* hĕrb'ĕj; 2), *n.* [F.] Herbs, collectively; grass; pasture.

Herb'al (-ȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to herbs.

Herb'al (hĕrb'ȧl), *n.* **1.** A book describing plants. **2.** Collection of dried plants; herbarium. — **Herb'al-ist,** *n.*

Her-ba'ri-um (hẽr-bā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *herba.*] **1.** A collection of dried specimens of plants, systematically arranged. **2.** Case for preserving dried plants.

‖ **Her-biv'o-ra** (-bĭv'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *herba* + *vorare* to devour.] An extensive division of Mammalia which feed upon vegetation.

Her-biv'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* Eating plants.

Herb'y (ĕrb'ȳ *or* hĕrb'ȳ), *a.* Like, pertaining to, or covered with, herbs or herbage.

Her-cu'le-an (hẽr-kū'lē-ȧn), *a.* [L. *herculeus,* fr. *Hercules.*] **1.** Requiring the strength of Hercules; very great. **2.** Having extraordinary strength or size.

Her'cu-les (hẽr'kŭ-lēz), *n.* A fabulous hero, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, and of prodigious strength.

Herd (hẽrd), *n.* [AS. *heord.*] **1.** A number of beasts assembled together; a drove. **2.** Crowd of low people; rabble. — *v. i.* & *t.* To unite or associate in a herd.

Herd's grass, a grass, of several species, valued for hay.

Herd, *n.* [AS. *hirde, heorde.*] Herdsman.

Her'dic (hẽr'dĭk), *n.* [Fr. Peter *Herdic,* the inventor.] A kind of low-hung cab.

Herd'man (hẽrd'mȧn), } *n.* Owner or keeper of a
Herds'man (hẽrdz'-), } herd of cattle.

Here (hēr), *adv.* [AS.; akin to D. & G. *hier;* fr. root of E. *he.*] **1.** In this place; — opp. to *there.* **2.** In the present life or state. **3.** To or into this place. **4.** At this point of time, or of an argument; now.

Here and there, in one place and another; irregularly. —

It is neither here nor there, it is neither in this place nor in that; it is to no purpose, irrelevant, nonsense.

Here'a-bout' (hēr'ə-bout'), } *adv.* About this place;
Here'a-bouts' (-bouts'), } in this vicinity.

Here-aft'er (-ăft'ēr), *adv.* [AS. *hēræfter.*] In time to come. — *n.* Future existence or state.

Here-at' (-ăt'), *adv.* At, or by reason of, this.

Here-by' (-bī'), *adv.* By means of this.

He-red'i-ta-ble (hē-rĕd'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [LL. *hereditabilis*, fr. *hereditare* to inherit, fr. L. *heres* heir.] 1. Capable of being inherited. 2. Qualified to inherit.

Her'e-dit'a-ment (hĕr'ē-dĭt'ă-ment), *n.* [LL. *hereditamentum.*] Any property that may be inherited.

He-red'i-ta-ry (hē-rĕd'ĭ-tă-rȳ), *a.* [L. *hereditarius*, fr. *hereditas.*] 1. Descended from an ancestor to an heir at law; passing by inheritance. 2. Transmitted as a constitutional quality from parent to child.

Syn. — Ancestral; patrimonial; inheritable.

He-red'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.* Hereditary transmission of parents' physical and psychical qualities to their offspring.

Here-in' (hēr-ĭn'), *adv.* [AS. *hērinne.*] In this.

Here-of' (-ŏv' *or* -ŭv'), *adv.* Of this; from this; hence.

Here-on' (-ŏn'), *adv.* On or upon this; hereupon.

Her'e-sy (hĕr'ē-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. *αἵρεσις*, fr. *αἱρεῖν* to take, choose.] 1. Opinion held in opposition to the established doctrine, and tending to promote division. 2. Religious opinion opposed to the authorised doctrinal standards of any particular church; heterodoxy.

Her'e-tic (-tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *αἱρετικός* able to choose, heretical, fr. *αἱρεῖν.*] 1. One who holds to a heresy. 2. Roman Catholic name for a Protestant, or for one who refuses to believe the articles of faith "determined by the authority of the universal church." — **He-ret'i-cal** (hē-rĕt'ĭ-kal), *a.* — **He-ret'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Heretic; Schismatic; Sectarian. — A *heretic* is one whose errors are doctrinal, and usually of a malignant character, tending to subvert the true faith. A *schismatic* creates a *schism*, or division in the church, on points of faith, discipline, practice, etc. A *sectarian* advocates a *sect*, or distinct organization, which separates from the main body of believers.

Here-to' (hēr-tōō'), *adv.* To this; hereunto.

Here'to-fore' (hēr'tōō-fōr'), *adv.* Up to this time; hitherto; before; in time past.

Here'un-to' (-ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Unto this; hereto.

Here'up-on' (-ŭp-ŏn'), *adv.* On this; hereon.

Here-with' (hēr-wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* With this.

Her'it-a-ble (hĕr'ĭt-ă-b'l), *a.* [OF. See Heritage.] 1. Capable of being inherited; inheritable. 2. Capable of receiving by inheritance.

Her'it-age (-ĭj), *n.* [OE. & OF. *heritage*, *eritage*, fr. LL. *hereditare.*] That which is inherited, or passes from heir to heir; inheritance.

Her-maph'ro-dite (hēr-măf'rō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, fr. the myth that *Hermaphroditus*, son of Hermes and Aphrodite, became joined in one body with Salmacis, nymph of a fountain in Caria.] One having both male and female attributes; an animal or plant having generative parts of both sexes. — *a.* Including, or being of, both sexes. — **Her-maph'ro-dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Hermaphrodite brig, a brig square-rigged forward, and schooner-rigged aft.

Her'me-neu'tic (-mē-nū'tĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *ἑρμηνευτικός*,
Her'me-neu'tic-al, } fr. *ἑρμηνεύειν* to interpret.] Unfolding the signification; explanatory.

Her'me-neu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Science of interpretation and explanation, esp. of the meaning of the Scriptures.

Her-met'ic (-mĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [F. *hermétique*, fr. *Her-*
Her-met'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *mes Trismegistus* (Gr. *Ἑρμῆς τρισμέγιστος*, lit., Hermes thrice greatest), the fabled inventor of astrology and alchemy.] 1. Pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus; alchemical; chemic. 2. Made perfectly air-tight. — **Her-met'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Her'mit (hĕr'mĭt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρημίτης*, fr. *ἔρημος* lonely.] One who retires from society and lives in solitude.

Her'mit-age (hĕr'mĭt-ĭj; 2), *n.* 1. Habitation of a hermit; secluded residence. 2. A French wine.

Her'ni-a (hĕr'nĭ-ă), *n.* [L.] Protrusion of any internal part through some opening in the inclosing membrane; rupture. — **Her'ni-al**, *a.*

He'ro (hē'rō), *n.* [L. *heros*, Gr. *ἥρως*.] 1. An illustrious man, anciently supposed to be exalted, after death, to a place among the gods; a demigod. 2. A man of distinguished valor, enterprise, intrepidity, etc. 3. The principal personage in a poem, story, etc.

He-ro'ic (-rō'ĭk), *a.* 1. Like, or pertaining to, a hero. 2. Worthy of a hero; brave; illustrious. 3. Larger than life size, but smaller than colossal; — said of paintings or statues. — **He-ro'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Brave; intrepid; courageous; valiant; bold; gallant; enterprising; noble; magnanimous; illustrious.

Her'o-ine (hĕr'ō-ĭn), *n.* [Gr. *ἡρωίνη*, fem. of *ἥρως* hero.] 1. A woman of heroic spirit. 2. Principal female person in a remarkable action, poem, or story.

Her'o-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Qualities characteristic of a hero; display of such qualities.

Syn. — Heroism; Courage; Fortitude; Bravery; Valor; Intrepidity; Gallantry. — *Courage* is generic, denoting defiance of danger; *fortitude* is *passive* courage, the habit of *bearing up* nobly under dangers and sufferings; *bravery* is courage displayed in daring acts; *valor* is courage in conflicts with living opponents; *intrepidity* is *firm* courage, which shrinks not amid the most appalling dangers; *gallantry* is *adventurous* courage, dashing into the thickest of the fight. *Heroism* may call into exercise all these modifications of courage. It is a contempt of danger, not from ignorance or inconsiderate levity, but from a noble devotion to some great cause, and a just confidence of being able to meet danger in the spirit of such a cause. Cf. Courage.

Her'on (-ŭn), *n.* [OE. *heiroun*, *hern*, OF. *hairon*, AS. *hrāgra.*] A wading bird, having a long, sharp bill, and long legs. The plumed herons are called *egrets.*

European Heron (*Ardea cinerea*). (1/6)

Her'on-ry (-rȳ), *n.* Place where herons breed.

Her'pes (hĕr'pēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἕρπης*, fr. *ἕρπειν* to creep.] An eruption of the skin, esp. with vesicles in small distinct clusters, and itching or tingling, including shingles, ringworm, etc. — **Her-pet'ic** (-pĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Her'pe-tol'o-gy (hĕr'pē-tŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Written, less properly, *erpetology.*] [Gr. *ἑρπετόν* reptile (fr. *ἕρπειν*) + *-logy.*] Natural history of reptiles.

‖ **Herr** (hĕr), *n.* German title of respect given to gentlemen, equivalent to the English *Mister.*

Her'ring (hĕr'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *hæring*; prob. akin to AS. *here* army.] A small fish of the North Atlantic, which moves in vast schools, coming in spring to the shores of Europe and America, where they are salted and smoked.

Hers (hĕrz), *pron.* The form of the possessive *her* when the noun with which it agrees is not given, but implied.

Her-self' (hēr-sĕlf'), *pron.* 1. An emphasized form of *her.* 2. Her real character; her right mind.

By herself, alone; apart; unaccompanied.

Hes'i-tan-cy (hĕz'ĭ-tan-sȳ), *n.* [L. *hæsitantia* a stammering.] 1. A hesitating, or pausing to consider; vacillation. 2. A stammering; a faltering in speech.

Hes'i-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *hæsitare*, *-tatum*, intens. fr. *hærere* to hesitate, stick fast.] 1. To stop or pause; to be uncertain. 2. To falter in speaking.

Syn. — To doubt; waver; deliberate; falter; stammer.

Hes'i-ta'tion (hĕz'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A hesitating. **2.** A stammering.

Hes'per (hĕs'pẽr), *n.* The evening star.

Hes-pe'ri-an (-pē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *hesperius*, fr. *hesperus* evening star, Gr. ἕσπερος evening, ἑσπέρος ἀστήρ evening star. Cf. VESPER.] Western; being in the west; occidental. — *n.* **1.** A native of a western country. [*Poetic*] **2.** A skipper (butterfly). — *a.* Pertaining to a family of butterflies called *Hesperidæ*, or skippers.

‖ **Hes'pe-rus** (hĕs'pē-rŭs), *n.* [L.] Venus, when she is the evening star; Hesper.

Hest (hĕst), *n.* [AS. *hǣs*, fr. *hātan* to call, bid.] Command; precept; behest.

Het'er-o-clite (hĕt'ẽr-ō-klīt), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερόκλιτος; ἕτερος other + κλίνειν to lean, incline, inflect.] Deviating from ordinary rules; irregular; anomalous; abnormal. — *n.* A word irregular in declension or conjugation.

Het'er-o-dox (-dŏks), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερόδοξος; ἕτερος + δόξα opinion.] Differing from some acknowledged standard, as the Bible, creed of a church, decree of a council, etc.; not orthodox; heretical. — **Het'er-o-dox'y**, *n.*

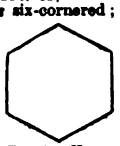
Het'er-o-ge'ne-ous (-jē'nē-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερογενής; ἕτερος + γένος race, kind.] Differing in kind.

Het'er-o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*Hetero-* + *genesis.*] **1.** Spontaneous generation, so called. **2.** That method of reproduction in which successive generations differ from each other, the parent organism producing offspring different in habit and structure from itself, the original form reappearing after one or more generations; — opp. to *homogenesis*, or *gamogenesis*.

Het'er-og'y-nous (-ŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*Hetero-* + Gr. γυνή woman, female.] Having females very unlike the males in form and structure.

Hew (hū), *v. t.* [*imp.* HEWED (hūd); *p. p.* HEWED or HEWN (hūn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEWING.] [AS. *heáwan.*] **1.** To cut with an ax. **2.** To shape with a sharp instrument; to cut. **3.** To chop; to hack. — **Hew'er**, *n.*

Hex'a-gon (-ă-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἑξάγωνος six-cornered; ἕξ + γωνία angle.] A plane figure of six sides and six angles. — **Hex-ag'o-nal** (-ăg'ō-nal), *a.*



Regular Hexagon.

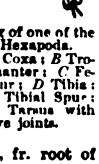
Hex'a-he'dron (-ă-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*Hexa-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] A solid body of six sides or faces.

Hex-am'e-ter (-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἑξάμετρος of six meters; (*sc.* στίχος) HEXAMETER VERSE; ἕξ + μέτρον measure.] A verse of six feet, the first four of which may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth a dactyl, the sixth spondee. — *a.* Having six metrical feet.

Hex-an'gu-lar (-ăn-gū-lẽr), *a.* [*Hex-* + *angular.*] Having six angles or corners.

Hex'a-pod (hĕks'ă-pŏd), *a.* [Gr. ἑξάπους, ἑξαπόδος, six-footed; ἕξ + πούς, ποδός, foot.] Having six feet. — *n.* One of the Hexapoda.

‖ **Hex-ap'o-da** (-ăp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἕξ + *-poda.*] The true, or six-legged, insects. — **Hex-ap'o-dous**, *a.*



Leg of one of the Hexapoda.
A Coxa; *B* Trochanter; *C* Femur; *D* Tibia; *E* Tibial Spur; *F* Tarsus with five joints.

Hey (hā), *interj.* [OE.; akin to G. *hei.*] An exclamation of joy, surprise, etc.

Hey'day' (hā'dā'), *interj.* [Cf. G. *heida*, or *hei da.*] An expression of frolic and exultation, sometimes of wonder.

Hi-a'tus (hī-ā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. HIATUS, E. HIATUSES (-ĕz). [L., fr. *hiare*, *hiatum*, to gape; akin to E. *yawn.*] **1.** An opening; gap; defect in a manuscript; break. **2.** Concurrence of vowels in two successive words or syllables.

Hi-ber'nal (-bẽr'nal), *a.* [L. *hibernalis*, fr. root of *hiems* winter.] Belonging to winter; wintry.

Hi'ber-nate (hī'bẽr-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *hibernare*, *-natum.*] To pass the winter in close quarters, in a torpid or lethargic state. — **Hi'ber-na'tion**, *n.*

Hi-ber'ni-an (hī-bẽr'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Hibernia* Ireland.] Pert. to Hibernia, now Ireland. — *n.* An Irishman.

Hi-ber'ni-cism (-sĭz'm), **Hi-ber'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* An idiom peculiar to the Irish.

Hic'cough (hĭk'kŭp), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] A spasmodic inspiration, producing a sudden sound. — *v. i.* To have hiccoughs. [Written also *hickup* or *hiccup.*]

Hick'o-ry (-ō-rȳ), *n.* [N. Amer. Indian *pawcohiccora* oily liquor pressed from pounded hickory nuts.] An American nut-bearing tree of several species.

Hick'up (hĭk'ŭp), *n.* & *v. i.* Hiccough.

Hid (hĭd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of HIDE.

Hi-dal'go (hĭ-dăl'gō; *Sp.* ē-dhl'gō), *n.* [Sp., contr. fr. *hijo de algo*, i. e., son of something.] A Spanish nobleman of the lower class.

Hid'den (hĭd'd'n), *p. p.* & *a.* from HIDE. Concealed; put out of view; secret; not known; mysterious.

Syn. — HIDDEN; SECRET; COVERT. — *Hidden* may denote either known to no one, or intentionally concealed. *Secret* denotes that the thing is known only to the party or parties concerned. *Covert* literally denotes what is not *open* or avowed, but is often applied to what we mean shall be understood, without openly expressing it. *Secret* is opposed to *known*, and *hidden* to *revealed*.

Hide (hīd), *v. t.* [*imp.* HID (hĭd); *p. p.* HIDDEN (hĭd'd'n), HID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HIDING (hīd'ĭng).] [AS. *hȳdan.*] **1.** To conceal, or put out of view; to secrete. **2.** To withhold from knowledge; to refrain from avowing or confessing. **3.** To shelter. — *v. i.* To lie concealed; to keep one's self out of sight.

Syn. — To secrete; disguise; mask. See CONCEAL.

Hide, *n.* [AS. *hȳd.*] Skin of a beast, raw or dressed.

Hide'bound' (hīd'bound'), *a.* **1.** Having the skin (of an animal) or bark (of a tree) tight and immovable. **2.** Untractable; bigoted; stupidly conservative.

Hid'e-ous (hĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *hidous*; L. *hispidus* rough, bristly.] **1.** Frightful or offensive to the eye or ear; exciting terror. **2.** Hateful; shocking.

Syn. — Frightful; ghastly; grim; horrid; terrible.

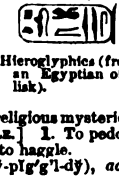
Hie (hī), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HIED (hīd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HYING.] [AS. *higian.*] To hasten.

Hi'er-arch (hī'ẽr-ārk), *n.* [Gr. ἱεράρχης; ἱερός sacred + ἀρχός leader, fr. ἄρχειν to lead, rule.] A chief of a sacred order. — **Hi'er-arch'al, Hi'er-arch'ic**, *a.*

Hi'er-arch'y (-ārk'ȳ), *n.* **1.** Dominion in sacred things. **2.** A body of officials in orders each subordinate to the one above it. **3.** A church government administered by patriarchs, metropolitans, archbishops, bishops, and priests. — **Hi'er-arch'ic-al** (-ārk'ĭ-kal), *a.*

Hi'er-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἱερατικός.] Consecrated to sacred uses; sacerdotal; pertaining to priests.

Hi'er-o-glyph (-ō-glĭf), **Hi'er-o-glyph'ic** (-glĭf'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A sacred character; picture writing, as of the ancient Egyptians, Mexicans, etc. **2.** Character or figure of hidden significance; unintelligible character or mark. [*Colloq.*]



Hieroglyphics (from an Egyptian obelisk).

Hi'er-o-glyph'ic, Hi'er-o-glyph'ic-al, *a.* [Gr. ἱερογλυφικός; ἱερός + γλύφειν to carve.] **1.** Emblematic; expressive of some meaning by characters, pictures, or figures. **2.** Resembling hieroglyphics; not decipherable.

Hi-er'o-phant (hī-ĕr'ō-fant *or* hī'ẽr-), *n.* [Gr. ἱεροφάντης; ἱερός + φαίνειν to make known.] Chief priest at the Eleusinian mysteries; teacher of religious mysteries.

Hig'gle (hĭg'g'l), *v. i.* [Cf. HAGGLE.] **1.** To peddle provisions. **2.** To stickle for trifles; to haggle.

Hig'gle-dy-pig'gle-dy (hĭg'g'l-dȳ-pĭg'g'l-dȳ), *adv.* In confusion; topsy-turvy. [*Colloq.*]

High (hī), *a.* [AS. *hēah*, *hēh*; akin to G. *hoch*, and to Icel. *haugr* mound, G. *hügel* hill.] **1.** Elevated; lifted up; lofty; tall. **2.** Distinguished; conspicuous;

preëminent; powerful; difficult to comprehend or surmount; dear in price; ostentatious. **3.** Possessing a characteristic quality in a superior degree. **4.** In music, acute or sharp; — opp. to *grave* or *low*.

High and dry, out of water; — said of a vessel, aground or beached. — **High latitude**, one designated by the higher figures, and consequently, remote from the equator. — **High mass**, a mass, in the Roman Catholic church, performed with incense, music, the assistance of a deacon, archdeacon, etc. — **High priest**, a chief priest; the head of the Jewish priesthood. — **High school**, a free public school nearest the rank of a college. [*U. S.*] — **High tide**, the greatest flow of the tide; high water. — **High treason**, treason against the sovereign or the state, the highest civil offense. — **High water**, the greatest elevation of the tide; also, the time of such elevation. — **High wine**, distilled spirits containing a high percentage of alcohol.

Syn. — Tall; lofty; elevated; noble; exalted; supercilious; proud; violent; full; dear. See TALL. — *adv.* In a high manner; in a high place; to a great degree; largely. — *n.* **1.** An elevated place; a height; the sky; heaven. **2.** People of rank. **3.** The highest card dealt or drawn in a game of cards.

High'born' (hī'bôrn'), *a.* Of noble birth.

High'-church' (-chûrch'), *a.* Pert. to, or favoring, the party among Episcopalians called the High Church, or their doctrines or policy. — **High'-church'man**, *n.*

High'-flown' (-flōn'), *a.* **1.** Elevated; proud. **2.** Turgid; extravagant; bombastic; inflated.

High'-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Overbearing; violent.

High'land (-land), *n.* Elevated or mountainous land.

High'land-er, *n.* An inhabitant of highlands, esp. of the *Highlands* of Scotland.

High'ly, *adv.* In a high degree; very much.

High'-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having honorable pride; pertaining to elevated principles and feelings; — opposed to *mean*. — **High'-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

High'ness, *n.* **1.** Elevation; loftiness. **2.** A title of honor given to kings, princes, or other persons of rank.

High'-pres'sure (-prĕsh'ûr; 40), *a.* **1.** Having a pressure greatly exceeding that of the atmosphere; — said of steam, air, water, etc., and of steam, air, or hydraulic engines, etc. **2.** Urgent; intense.

High'road' (-rōd'), *n.* A highway; main road.

High'-spir'it-ed (-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Full of spirit; impetuous; not brooking restraint or opposition.

High'-strung' (-strŭng'), *a.* Strung to a high pitch; spirited; sensitive.

Hight (hīt), *n.* Height.

High'-toned' (hī'tōnd'), *a.* **1.** High in tone or sound. **2.** Elevated; high-principled; honorable.

High'way' (-wā'), *n.* A road or way open to the public; a main road or thoroughfare.

Syn. — Way; road; path; course.

High'way'man, *n.* One who robs on the public road; highway robber.

High'-wrought' (-rąt'), *a.* Worked up, or swollen.

Hi-la'ri-ous (hī-lā'rĭ-ŭs *or* hĭ-), *a.* [L. *hilaris, hilarus*, Gr. ἱλαρός.] Mirthful; noisy; merry.

Hi-lar'i-ty (hī-lăr'ĭ-tȳ *or* hĭ-), *n.* Boisterous mirth.

Syn. — Merriment; exhilaration; joviality; jollity.

Hill (hĭl), *n.* [AS. *hyll*.] **1.** An eminence less than a mountain. **2.** Earth raised about the roots of a plant. **3.** Cluster of plants having earth heaped up about them. [*U. S.*] — *v. t.* To surround with earth.

Hill'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being hilly.

Hill'ock (-ŭk), *n.* A small hill.

Hill'side' (-sīd'), *n.* Side or declivity of a hill.

Hill'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* Top of a hill.

Hill'y, *a.* Abounding with hills; uneven in surface.

Hilt (hĭlt), *n.* [AS.] Handle of a sword, etc.

Hi'lum (hī'lŭm), *n.* [L., little thing, trifle.] **1.** Eye of a bean or other seed; scar at the point of attachment of an ovule or seed to its support; — called also *hile*. **2.** Part of a gland, or similar organ, where blood vessels and nerves enter; the hilus.

Hi'lus (hī'lŭs), *n.* [NL.] In anatomy, a hilum.

Him (hĭm), *pron.* [AS.] Objective case of *he*.

Him-self' (hĭm-sĕlf'), *pron.* **1.** Emphasized form of the third person masculine pronoun. **2.** One's real character; the being in one's right mind (after unconsciousness, passion, delirium, etc.).

By himself, alone; unaccompanied; apart.

Hind (hīnd), *n.* [AS.; akin to G. *hinde*.] **1.** Female of the red deer, of which the male is the stag. **2.** A spotted food fish of Bermuda and Florida.

Hind, *n.* [AS. *hīne, hīna*, orig. gen. pl. of *Hīwan* domestics.] An English peasant; farm servant.

Hind, *a.* [*Compar.* HINDER (-ĕr); *superl.* HINDMOST (-mōst'), or HINDERMOST (-ĕr-mōst').] [AS. *hindan* behind. See HINDER, *a.*] In the rear; — opp. to *front;* pertaining to the part which follows or is behind, in opposition to the part which leads or is before.

Hind'er (hīnd'ĕr), *a.* [AS.] Belonging to that part in the rear, or which follows.

Hin'der (hĭn'dĕr), *v. t.* [AS. *hindrian*, fr. *hinder* behind.] **1.** To keep back or behind; to retard; to obstruct; to bring to a full stop. **2.** To prevent or embarrass; to shut out. — *v. i.* To cause impediments.

Syn. — To check; retard; impede; delay; block; clog; prevent; stop; thwart; oppose; obstruct; embarrass.

Hin'der-ance, *n.* Hindrance.

Hind'er-most' (hīnd'ĕr-mōst'), **Hind'most'**, *a.* [Superl. of *hind.*] [AS. *hindema*, superl. fr. same source as compar. *hinder*.] Furthest toward the rear; last.

Hin'di (hĭn'dē), *n.* [Prop. a Per. adj. meaning, Indian, Hindoo.] The European name for the form of Hindustani chiefly spoken by native Hindoos.

Hin'doo (-dōō), **Hin'du** } *n.* [Per. *Hindū*, fr. *Hind, Hindū-stan*, India.] An inhabitant of Hindostan.

Hin'doo-ism, **Hin'du-ism**, } *n.* Religious doctrines and rites of the Hindoos; Brahmanism.

Hin'doo-sta'nee } (-stä'nē), *a.* [Hind. *Hindūstānī* an
Hin'du-sta'ni } Indian.] Pertaining to the Hindoos or their language. — *n.* Language of Hindostan.

Hin'drance (-drans), *n.* **1.** A hindering, or being hindered. **2.** An impediment.

Syn. — Impediment; obstruction; obstacle; difficulty; interruption; check; delay; restraint.

Hin'du (hĭn'dōō), *n.* Hindoo.

Hinge (hĭnj), *n.* [D. *heng;* connected with E. *hang*.] Joint, on which a door, lid, etc., swings. — *v. t.* To furnish with hinges. — *v. i.* To stand, depend, or turn.

Hin'ny (hĭn'nȳ), *n.* [L. *hinnus*.] A hybrid between a stallion and an ass.

Hint (hĭnt), *v. t.* [AS. *hentan* to pursue.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion.

Syn. — To suggest; intimate; insinuate; imply. — *v. i.* To make an indirect allusion; to refer. — *n.* A remote allusion or reminder, without a full declaration.

Syn. — Suggestion; allusion. See SUGGESTION.

Hip (hĭp), *n.* [AS. *hype*.] **1.** Joint of the thigh; haunch. **2.** External angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides of a roof. — *v. t.* **1.** To dislocate the hip of. **2.** To throw (one's adversary) over one's hip in wrestling. **3.** To make (a roof) with a hip or hips.

Hip, *n.* [AS. *heópe*.] Fruit of a rosebush.

Hip, *interj.* Used to excite attention or as a signal.

Hip'po-drome (hĭp'pō-drōm), *n.* [Gr. ἱππόδρομος; ἵππος horse + δρόμος course, fr. δραμεῖν to run.] Place for equestrian and chariot races; circus.

Hip'po-griff (-grĭf), *n.* A fabulous winged animal, half horse and half griffin.

Hip-poph'a-gi (-pŏf'ā-jī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Eaters of horseflesh.

Hip-poph'a-gy (-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ἵππος + φαγεῖν to eat.] A feeding on horseflesh. — **Hip-poph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*

Hip'po-pot'a-mus (-pō-pŏt'ā-mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἱπποπόταμος; ἵππος + πόταμος river.] A large, amphibious, herbivorous mammal, common in African rivers. It is allied to the hogs.

Hip'shot' (hĭp'shŏt'), *a.* Having the hip dislocated; having one hip lower than the other.

Hire (hīr), *n.* [AS. *hȳr*, n., *hȳrian*, v.] Price paid for use of a thing or place, for personal service or labor.

Syn. — Wages; salary; stipend; allowance; pay. — *v. t.* **1.** To procure (a chattel, estate, labor, services, etc.) for compensation. **2.** To let; to lease.

Hire'ling (-lĭng), *n.* One hired, or who serves for wages; a mercenary. — *a.* Serving for hire; venal.

Hir-sute' (hẽr-sūt'), *a.* [L. *hirsutus.*] Rough with hair or bristles; shaggy. — **Hir-sute'ness**, *n.*

His (hĭz), *pron.* [AS., gen. masc. & neut. of *he*, neut. *hit.*] **1.** Belonging to *him*; — used as a pronominal adjective or adjective pronoun. **2.** Possessive of *he.*

His'pid (hĭs'pĭd), *a.* [L. *hispidus.*] Rough with spines, stiff hairs, or bristles.

Hiss (hĭs), *v. i.* [AS. *hysian*; prob. imitative.] To make a prolonged sound like that of the letter *s*, or that made by an angry goose or snake; esp., to make such a sound to express hatred or disapproval. — *v. t.* To condemn by hissing. — *n.* **1.** A prolonged sound like that of the letter *s*, esp. as a token of contempt. **2.** A sound resembling this; the noise made by a serpent or angry goose, by steam escaping through a narrow orifice, etc.

Hist (hĭst), *interj.* [Cf. HUSH, WHIST.] Hush; be silent.

His'ti-ol'o-gy (hĭs'tĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), **His-tol'o-gy** (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός* tissue + *-logy.*] Science of the minute (microscopic) structure of animal and vegetable tissues.

His-to'ri-an (-tō'rĭ-an), *n.* **1.** Writer of history; chronicler; annalist. **2.** One versed in history.

His-tor'ic (-tŏr'ĭk), **His-tor'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to history, or the record of past events.

His-to'ri-og'ra-pher (-tō'rĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστοριογράφος*; *ἱστορία* history + *γράφειν* to write.] One appointed to write a history. — **His-to'ri-og'ra-phy**, *n.*

His'to-ry (hĭs'tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *historia*, Gr. *ἱστορία*, fr. *ἵστωρ* learned, fr. root of *εἰδέναι* to know.] **1.** A learning by inquiry; knowledge of events, so obtained; narrative. **2.** Systematic account of events.

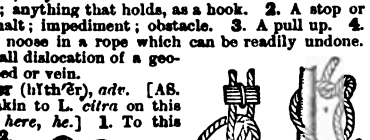
Natural history, description and classification of objects in nature, as minerals, plants, animals, etc.

Syn. — HISTORY; CHRONICLE; ANNALS; relation; narration. — *History* is a methodical record of important events which concern a community of men. A *chronicle* is a record of such events, conforming to the order. *Annals* are a chronicle divided up into separate years.

His'tri-on'ic (-trĭ-ŏn'ĭk), **His'tri-on'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *histrionicus*, fr. *histrio* a player.] Relating to the stage or a stageplayer; befitting a theatre; theatrical.

Hit (hĭt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HIT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HITTING.] [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** To reach with a stroke or blow; to strike or touch (an object aimed at). **2.** To reach exactly; to suit. **3.** To guess; to discover. — *n.* **1.** A collision; stroke that touches anything. **2.** Stroke of success in an enterprise. **3.** An apt expression or phrase which hits the mark.

Hitch (hĭch), *v. i.* [G. *hinken* to limp, hobble.] **1.** To be entangled or caught; to unite; to cling. **2.** To move interruptedly or with halts, jerks, or steps. — *v. t.* **1.** To hook; to fasten as by a hook or a knot; to make fast, unite, or yoke. **2.** To move with hitches. — *n.* **1.** A catch; anything that holds, as a hook. **2.** A stop or sudden halt; impediment; obstacle. **3.** A pull up. **4.** Knot or noose in a rope which can be readily undone. **5.** A small dislocation of a geological bed or vein.



Hitches.

Hith'er (hĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *hiðer*; akin to L. *citra* on this side, E. *here*, *he.*] **1.** To this place. **2.** To this point, conclusion, design, etc. — *a.* a Clove Hitch. b Half Hitch. c Timber Hitch.

1. Being on the side toward the person speaking; nearer. **2.** Younger than.

Hith'er-most' (hĭth'ẽr-mōst'), *a.* Nearest on this side.

Hith'er-to' (-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** To this place; to a proscribed limit. **2.** Up to this time; as yet; until now.

Hith'er-ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* Hither.

Hive (hīv), *n.* [AS. *hȳfe.*] **1.** Habitation of honeybees. **2.** A swarm of bees. **3.** A busy crowd. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To collect into a hive. **2.** To store up (honey) in a hive; to lay up in store.

Hives (hīvz), *n.* [Scot.; perh. akin to E. *heave.*] (*a*) The croup. (*b*) An eruptive disease like chicken pox.

Ho } (hō), *interj.* [Cf. F. *ho.*] **1.** Halloo! attend! — a
Hoa } call to excite attention, or announce approach. **2.** Stop! stand still! hold! — now used by teamsters, but formerly to stop anything. [Written also *whoa*, formerly *hoo.*]

Hoar (hōr), *a.* [AS. *hār.*] **1.** White. **2.** Gray or white with age; hoary.

Hoard (hōrd), *n.* [AS. *hord.*] A store of anything laid up; hidden supply; treasure. — *v. t.* To amass and deposit in secret. — *v. i.* To lay up a store or hoard.

Hoar'frost' (hōr'frŏst'), *n.* White particles formed by congelation of dew. [Written also *horefrost.*]

Hoar'hound' (-hound'), *n.* Horehound.

Hoarse (hōrs), *a.* [AS. *hās.*] **1.** Having a grating voice, as when affected with a cold. **2.** Harsh; discordant. — **Hoarse'ly**, *adv.* — **Hoarse'ness**, *n.*

Hoar'y (hōr'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Hoar; white or whitish; gray with age. **2.** Remote in time past. **3.** Of a pale silvery gray.

Hoax (hōks), *n.* [Prob. contr. fr. *hocus*, in *hocus-pocus.*] A deception for mockery or mischief; deceptive story; practical joke. — *v. t.* To impose upon sportively.

Hob (hŏb), *n.* [Prob. akin to *hump.*] **1.** Hub of a wheel. **2.** Shelf beside a fire grate, where things are kept warm. **3.** Steel cutter for a lathe.

Hob'ble (hŏb'b'l), *v. i.* [OE. *hobelen.*] To walk lame; to limp. — *v. t.* **1.** To fetter by tying the legs; to hopple. **2.** To embarrass. — *n.* **1.** An unequal gait; limp; halt. **2.** A hopple. **3.** Difficulty; perplexity.

Hob'ble-de-hoy' (-dē-hoĭ'), *n.* [Cf. F. *hobereau* a country squire.] A youth between boy and man; a gawky young fellow.

Hob'by (-bĭ), **Hob'by-horse'**, *n.* [OE. *hobin* a nag, OF. *hobin* hobby; cf. *hober* to move.] **1.** A strong, active horse, of middle size; an ambling nag. **2.** Stick on which boys make believe to ride. **3.** A subject upon which one is constantly setting off; favorite theme of discourse, thought, or effort. [bugaboo.]

Hob'gob'lin (-gŏb'lĭn), *n.* A frightful goblin; imp; bugaboo.

Hob'nail' (-nāl'), *n.* **1.** A short, large-headed nail, for shoeing horses and studding soles of shoes. **2.** A clown.

Hob'nob' (-nŏb'), *adv.* [AS. *habban* to have + *nabbam* to have not; *ne* not + *habban* to have.] Have or have not; — a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking. — *v. i.* **1.** To drink familiarly (with another). **2.** To be on intimate terms. — *n.* Familiar intercourse.

Hock (hŏk), *n.* [*Hoch*heim, in Germany.] A Rhenish wine, of light yellow color, either sparkling or still.

Hock, Hough (hŏk), *n.* [AS. *hōh* heel.] **1.** (*a*) The joint in the hind limb of quadrupeds between leg and shank, or tibia and tarsus, corresponding to a man's ankle. (*b*) A piece cut by butchers from the leg, just above the foot. **2.** The popliteal space; the ham. — *v. t.* To hamstring.

Hock'ey (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A game played by driving a ball with bent sticks. **2.** Stick used by the players.

Ho'cus (hō'kŭs), *v. t.* **1.** To cheat. **2.** To adulterate; to drug. **3.** To stupefy with drugged liquor. — *n.* **1.** One who deceives. **2.** Drugged liquor.

Ho'cus-po'cus (-pō'kŭs), *n.* [Prob. invented by jugglers in imitation of Latin.] **1.** Term used by jugglers in pretended incantations. **2.** A trickster. **3.** A juggler's trick; nonsense. — *v. t.* To cheat. [*Colloq.*]

Hod (hŏd), *n.* [Prov. E. for *hold*, i. e., that which

holds.] **1.** A tray for carrying mortar, brick, etc. **2.** Utensil for holding coal; coal scuttle. [mason's tender.]

Hod'man (hŏd'mən), *n.* One who carries a hod; a

Hoe (hō), *n.* [OF.; of German origin; OHG. *houwan* to hew.] Tool for digging up weeds and loosening earth. —*v. t.* & *i.* To cut, dig, scrape, or clean, with a hoe.

Hoe'cake' (hō'kāk'), *n.* A cake of Indian meal, baked before the fire, often cooked on a hoe.

Hog (hŏg), *n.* [Prob. akin to E. *hack* to cut, and orig., a castrated boar.] **1.** A swine; porker; castrated boar; barrow. **2.** A mean fellow. [*Low*] —*v. t.* To cut short like bristles. —*v. i.* To become bent upward in the middle, like a hog's back; —said of a ship strained so as to have this form.

Hog'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* Swinish; gluttonous; selfish.

Hog'pen' (-pĕn'), *n.* Pen or sty for hogs.

Hogs'head (hŏgz'hĕd *or* -ĕd), *n.* [D. *okshoofd*; prob. meaning orig., ox head.] **1.** An English measure of 63 wine gallons, or 52½ imperial gallons; a half pipe. **2.** Large barrel, of indefinite contents.

Hoi'den (hoi'd'n), *n.* [OD. *heyden* heathen, gypsy, vagabond, fr. *heyde* heath.] [Written also *hoyden*.] A bold girl; a romp. —*a.* Rustic; rude; bold. —*v. i.* To romp indecently. —**Hoi'den-ish**, *a.*

Hoist (hoist), *v. t.* [OD. *hyssen*.] To raise; esp., to lift by tackle (a sail, flag, or heavy weight). —*n.* **1.** Apparatus for lifting goods. **2.** Perpendicular height of a flag, or of a fore-and-aft sail next the mast or stay.

Hoi'ty-toi'ty (hoi'tĭ-toi'tĭ), *a.* Thoughtless; flighty; —used as an exclamation of surprise, with contempt.

Hold (hōld), *n.* [D. *hol* hole, hollow.] Interior of a vessel below the lower deck, in which cargo is stowed.

Hold, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HELD (hĕld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOLDING (hōld'ĭng), *p. p.*, is obs. except in legal language.] [AS. *healdan*.] **1.** To keep in a given situation or relation, within certain limits, etc.; to retain. **2.** To maintain possession of, or authority over; to defend. **3.** To possess; to occupy. **4.** To restrain; to confine. **5.** To carry on; to prosecute. **6.** To have, take, or join in (something the result of united action; as, a meeting, session, etc.); to direct officially. **7.** To receive and retain; to have capacity for. **8.** To accept, as an opinion. **9.** To consider; to judge. —*v. i.* **1.** To keep one's self in a given position or condition; to remain fixed. **2.** To derive right or title. —*n.* **1.** A holding; possession. **2.** Authority to take or keep; claim. **3.** Place of confinement; prison; custody; castle; —often called a *stronghold*. **7.** A character in music [𝄐] placed over or under a note or rest, indicating that it is to be prolonged; —called also *pause*, and *corona*.

Hold'back' (hōld'băk'), *n.* **1.** Check; obstacle. **2.** Loop on the thill of a vehicle, to hold it back when going down hill, etc.

Hold'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that holds. **2.** A tenant. **3.** Payee of a bill of exchange or promissory note.

Hold'fast' (-făst'), *n.* A hook, clamp, etc.; a support.

Hole (hōl), *n.* [AS. *hol* hole, cavern, fr. *hol*, a., hollow.] **1.** A hollow place; opening in or through a solid body, fabric, etc. **2.** A cavity in the ground.

Syn. — Hollow; aperture; rent; fissure; crevice; orifice; perforation; excavation; pit; cave; den; cell.

Hol'i-but (hŏl'ĭ-bŭt), *n.* Halibut.

Hol'i-day (-dā), *n.* [*Holy* + *day*.] **1.** A day set apart to commemorate some event. **2.** Day of exemption from labor; festival day. —*a.* Joyous; gay.

Ho'li-ly (hō'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Piously; in a holy manner.

Ho'li-ness, *n.* [AS. *hālignes*.] **1.** The being holy; moral integrity or purity; freedom from sin; innocence. **2.** The being consecrated to God; sacredness.

His holiness, a title of the pope.

Syn. — Piety; devotion; godliness; sanctity.

Hol'la (hŏl'lă), *interj.* [F. *holà*; *ho* ho + *là* there, fr. L. *illac* that way, there.] Hollo. —*v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOLLARD (-lărd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOLLAING.] To hollo.

Hol'land (hŏl'lənd), *n.* A kind of linen first manufactured in Holland.

Hol'land-ish, *a.* Relating to Holland; Dutch.

Hol'lands (-lənds), *n.* **1.** Gin made in Holland. **2.** Holland linen.

Hal-lo', **Hol-loa'** (hŏl-lō'), *interj.* & *n.* [See HALLOO.] Ho there; stop; attend; a halloo. —(hŏl'lō *or* hŏl-lō'), *v. i.* To call out or exclaim; to halloo.

Hol'low (hŏl'lō), *a.* [AS. *holh* a hollow, hole.] **1.** Having a cavity within a solid substance. **2.** Depressed; concave; sunken. **3.** Reverberated from a cavity; deep; muffled. **4.** Not sincere or faithful; false; not sound.

Syn. — Concave; sunken; low; vacant; empty; void; false; faithless; deceitful; treacherous.

—*n.* **1.** A cavity; hole; cavern. **2.** A depressed part of a surface; concavity; channel. —*v. t.* To make hollow; to excavate. —*adv.* Wholly; utterly. [*Colleg.*]

Hol-low' (hŏl-lō'), *interj.* Hollo. [by shouting.

Hol'low (hŏl'lō), *v. i.* & *t.* To hollo; to urge or call

Hol'ly (hŏl'lĭ), *n.* [AS. *holen*, *holegn*.] **1.** An evergreen tree or shrub, having glossy green leaves, and bearing berries that turn red or yellow about Michaelmas. **2.** The holm oak.

Holly (*Ilex Aquifolium*). Reduced.

Hol'ly-hock (-hŏk), *n.* [OE. *holihoc*; *holi* holy + *hoc* mallow, AS. *hoc*; lit., blessed mallow.] A species of Althæa; rose mallow.

Holm (hōm), *n.* [AS. *holen* holly, which is also called *holm*.] An evergreen oak, of Europe; —called also *ilex*, and *holly*.

Holm, *n.* [AS. sea, water; prob. akin to E. *hill*.] **1.** An islet in a river. **2.** Low, flat land.

Hol'o-blast (hŏl'ō-blăst), *n.* [*Holo-* + *-blast*.] An ovum composed entirely of germinal matter.

Hol'o-caust (-kăst), *n.* [Gr. ὁλόκαυστον; ὅλος whole + καυστός burnt, fr. καίειν to burn.] **1.** A burnt sacrifice. **2.** Loss of many lives.

Hol'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* [Gr. ὁλόγραφος; ὅλος + γράφειν to write.] A document wholly in the handwriting of the person from whom it proceeds. [pistol.

Hol'ster (hōl'stẽr), *n.* [D.] A horseman's case for a

Ho'ly (hō'lĭ), *a.* [AS. *hālig*, fr. *hāl* health, salvation, fr. *hāl* whole, well.] **1.** Set apart to the service of God; sacred. **2.** Spiritually sound; pure in heart; godly.

Ho'ly-day' (-dā'), *n.* **1.** A religious festival. **2.** A secular festival; holiday.

Ho'ly-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A stone used to scrub ships' decks. —*v. t.* To scrub with holystone.

Hom'age (hŏm'ĭj; 2), *n.* [OF.] **1.** A symbolical acknowledgment by a feudal tenant to his lord that he was his *man*, or vassal; profession of fealty to a sovereign. **2.** Respect or reverential regard. **3.** Reverence to the Supreme Being.

Syn. — HOMAGE; FEALTY; submission; reverence; honor; respect. — *Homage* was originally the act by which a feudal tenant declared himself, on his knees, to be the *hommage* or bondman of the lord; hence the term is used to denote reverential submission. *Fealty* was the *fidelity* of such a tenant to his lord, and denotes faithful adherence to the obligations we owe to superior authority.

Home (hōm), *n.* [AS. *hām*; akin to D. & G. *heim* home, Goth. *haims* village.] **1.** One's own dwelling place; abode of one's family. **2.** One's native land. **3.** Locality where a thing is naturally abundant; habitat; seat. **4.** Place of refuge; the eternal dwelling place of the soul.

Syn. — Tenement; house; dwelling; abode; domicile. —*a.* **1.** Pertaining to one's dwelling or country;

domestic. **2.** Close; personal; pointed. —*adv.* **1.** To one's home. **2.** Close; closely. **3.** To the place where it belongs; to the end of a course; to the full length.

Home'-bred' (hōm'brĕd'), *a.* **1.** Bred at home; domestic. **2.** Not polished; rude; uncultivated.

Home'less, *a.* [AS. *hāmleas.*] Destitute of a home.

Home'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a home; cozy; friendly.

Home'li-ness (hōm'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From *homely.*] **1.** Plainness; want of elegance or beauty. **2.** Coarseness.

Home'ly, *a.* **1.** Belonging to home; intimate. [*Archaic*] **2.** Plain; rude in appearance. **3.** Of coarse features; uncomely; —contrary to *handsome.*

Home'made' (-mād'), *a.* Made at home.

Ho'me-o-path (hō'mē-ō-păth), *n.* A practitioner of homeopathy. [Written also *homœopath.*]

Ho'me-o-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to homeopathy, or according to its principles. [Also *homœopathic.*]

Ho'me-op'a-thist (-ŏp'ă-thĭst), *n.* A believer in, or practitioner of, homeopathy. [Also *homœopathist.*]

Ho-me-op'a-thy (-thȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιοπάθεια likeness of condition or feeling; ὅμοιος like (fr. ὁμός same) + πάθειν to suffer.] Theory and practice that disease is cured by remedies which produce effects similar to the symptoms of the patient's complaint.

Home'sick' (hōm'sĭk'), *a.* Pining for home.

Home'spun (-spŭn), *a.* **1.** Spun or wrought at home. **2.** Plain; rude. —*n.* Cloth made at home.

Home'stead (-stĕd), *n.* [AS. *hāmstede.*] **1.** A home and the ground immediately connected with it. **2.** Seat of a family. [home.

Home'ward (-wĕrd), *a.* Being in the direction of

Home'ward (-wĕrd), } *adv.* [AS. *hāmweard.*] To-

Home'wards (-wĕrdz), } ward home.

Hom'i-ci'dal (hŏm'ĭ-sī'dăl), *a.* Pertaining to homicide; tending to homicide; murderous.

Hom'i-cide (-sīd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *homicidium,* fr. *homicida* a man slayer; *homo* man + *caedere* to cut, kill.] **1.** The killing of one human being by another. **2.** One who kills another.

Hom'i-let'ic (-lĕt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. ὁμιλητικός.] Pertain-

Hom'i-let'ic-al (-ĭ-kăl), } ing to homiletics; hortatory.

Hom'i-let'ics, *n.* Art of preaching; branch of theology treating of homilies or sermons.

Hom'i-list (hŏm'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* A preacher.

Hom'i-ly (-lȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμιλία communion, assembly, sermon, fr. ὅμιλος an assembly, fr. ὁμός same.] **1.** A discourse or sermon read to an audience. **2.** A serious or tedious exhortation in private.

Hom'i-ny (-nȳ), *n.* [N. Amer. Indian *auhúminea* parched corn.] Maize hulled and broken, and prepared for food by being boiled in water. [Written also *homony.*]

Hom'mock (hŭm'ŭk), *n.* Small eminence of a conical form; knoll; hillock. See HUMMOCK.

Ho'mo-ge'ne-ous (hō'mō-jē'nē-ŭs), **Ho'mo-ge'ne-al** (*-al*), *a.* [Gr. ὁμογενής; ὁμός + γένος race, kind.] Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts or elements; — opp. to *heterogeneous.* — **Ho'mo-ge'ne-ous-ness, Ho'mo-ge-ne'i-ty** (-jĕ-nē'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ho-mol'o-gous (-mŏl'ō-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμόλογος assenting, agreeing; ὁμός + λόγος speech, proportion.] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure. — **Ho'mo-log'ic-al** (-mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Hom'o-logue (hŏm'ō-lŏg), *n.* That which is homologous to something else. [respondence.

Ho-mol'o-gy (hō-mŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμολογία.] Cor-

Hom'o-nym (hŏm'ō-nĭm), *n.* [See HOMONYMOUS.] A word sounding like another, but differing in meaning: as the noun *bear* and verb *bear.* [Written also *homonyme.*]

Ho-mon'y-mous (hō-mŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμώνυμος; ὁμός + ὄνυμα, for ὄνομα name.] **1.** Having the same designation; standing in the same relation. **2.** Having the same name, but different relations; equivocal.

¶ **Ho-mun'cu-lus** (hō-mŭn'kŭ-lŭs), *n.* [L., dim. of *homo* man.] A little man; dwarf; manikin.

Hone (hōn), *n.* [AS. *hān.*] A stone of fine grit, for sharpening cutting instruments; an oilstone. —*v. t.* To sharpen (a razor, etc.) on a hone.

Hon'est (ŏn'ĕst), *a.* [L. *honestus,* fr. *honos, honor,* honor.] **1.** Decent; honorable; becoming. **2.** Characterized by integrity and straightforwardness. **3.** Open; frank. **4.** Chaste; virtuous. — **Hon'est-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Upright; honorable; trusty; faithful; fair; just; rightful; sincere; frank; candid; genuine.

Hon'es-ty, *n.* **1.** The being honest; freedom from fraud or guile. **2.** Chastity; modesty.

Syn. — Integrity; probity; uprightness; honor; justice; equity; candor; plain-dealing; veracity; sincerity.

Hon'ey (hŭn'ȳ), *n.* [AS. *hunig.*] A sweet, viscid fluid, esp. that collected by bees from flowers of plants, and deposited in honeycomb. —*v. t.* To use sweet words, endearments, or flattery. —*v. i.* To sweeten; to make agreeable.

Honeybee. *A* Male or Drone; *B* Queen; *C* Worker.

Hon'ey-bee' (-bē'), *n.* Bee which lives in communities and collects honey. Each swarm of bees consists of a large number of workers (barren females), with, ordinarily, one queen or fertile female, and a number of males or drones.

Hon'ey-comb' (-kōm'), *n.* [AS. *hunigcamb.*] **1.** A mass of hexagonal waxen cells, formed by bees, to hold their honey and eggs. **2.** Any substance, as a casting of iron, a piece of wormeaten wood, of tripe, etc., perforated with cells like a honeycomb.

Honeycomb.

Hon'ey-moon' (-mōōn'), *n.* First month after marriage.

Hon'ey-suc'kle (-sŭk'k'l), *n.* [AS. *hunisūge* privet.] A fragrant flowering plant, of many species and countries.

Hon'or (ŏn'ẽr), *n.* [OE. & OF. *honor, onor,* fr. L. *honor, honos.*] [Written also *honour.*] **1.** Esteem paid to worth; manifestation of respect or reverence. **2.** Self-respect; dignity; fidelity; virtue; chastity. **3.** A nice sense of what is right, with strict conformity to duty. **4.** Distinguished position; high rank. **5.** Fame; credit. **6.** A token of respect. **7.** Title applied to holders of certain civil offices, or to persons of rank. **8.** *pl.* Academic prizes or distinctions. **9.** *pl.* The ace, king, queen, and jack of trumps, in whist. —*v. t.* **1.** To regard with honor or respect; to revere. **2.** To dignify; to elevate in rank or station; to treat in a complimentary manner. **3.** To accept and pay (a note, etc.) when due.

Hon'or-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Worthy of honor; estimable. **2.** High-minded. **3.** Proceeding from an upright cause, or directed to a just end; not base; fair. **4.** Worthy of respect; consistent with rectitude. **5.** Performed with marks of honor. **6.** An epithet of respect or distinction. — **Hon'or-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Hon'or-a-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Magnanimously; nobly; justly; reputably.

Hon'or-a-ry (-ĕ-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Done to honor. **2.** Conferring honor without emolument. **3.** Holding a title or place without rendering service or receiving reward.

Hood (hŏŏd), *n.* [AS. *hōd;* akin to D. *hoed* hat, G. *hut.*] A covering for the head or head and shoulders, also for the top of a carriage, a chimney top, etc.; a hood-shaped upper petal of some flowers. —*v. t.* To cover with a hood or hood-shaped appendage.

Hood'lum (hōōd'lŭm), *n.* A young rowdy; rough, lawless fellow. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Hood'wink (hōōd'wĭnk), *v. t.* **1.** To blind by covering the eyes. **2.** To deceive by false appearance; to impose upon.

Hoof (hōōf), *n.* [AS. *hōf.*] Horny case covering the [feet of horses, oxen, etc.

Hoof'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Having a dry and contracted hoof, occasioning pain and lameness.

Hook (hōōk), *n.* [AS. *hōc.*] **1.** A piece of hard material bent into a curve for catching or sustaining anything. **2.** Implement for cutting grass or grain, sickle; instrument for lopping; billhook. — *v. t.* **1.** To catch or fasten with a hook. **2.** To pierce with the horns; to gore. **3.** To steal. [*Colloq.*] — *v. i.* To curve as a hook.

Hook'ah (hōōk'ä), *n.* [Per. or Ar. *huqqa* casket.] Turkish tobacco pipe.

Hoop (hōōp *or* hōp), *n.* [Akin to D. *hoep.*] **1.** A circular band, holding together the staves of casks, tubs, etc. **2.** An elastic framework for expanding skirts of ladies' dresses. — *v. t.* To bind with hoops; to encircle.

Hoop (hōōp), *v. i.* [F. *houper* to shout. Cf. WHOOP.] **1.** To cry or shout. [Usually written *whoop.*] **2.** To whoop, as in whooping cough. — *v. t.* To drive or call by a peculiar cry. — *n.* A shout; a whoop, as in whooping cough. [of Indiana.

Hoo'sier (hōō'zhēr), *n.* Nickname for an inhabitant

Hoot (hōōt), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. Sw. *hut*, interj., begone!] **1.** To cry out in contempt. **2.** To cry like an owl. — *n.* **1.** A derisive shout. **2.** Cry of an owl.

Hop (hŏp), *v. i.* [AS. *hoppian.*] **1.** To move by successive leaps; to jump on one foot. **2.** To walk lame. **3.** To dance. — *n.* **1.** A leap or spring. **2.** A dance; ball.

Hop, *n.* [Akin to D. *hop.*] **1.** A twining vine, cultivated for its fruit (hops). **2.** Catkin of the hop, used in brewing to give a bitter taste.

Hope (hōp), *n.* [AS. *hopa.*] **1.** A desire of some good; expectancy. **2.** One that gives hope, or promises desired good. **3.** That which is hoped for. — *v. i.* **1.** To indulge hope; to expect. **2.** To trust with confident expectation of good. — *v. t.* To desire with expectation, or cherish hopes of.

Hope'ful, *a.* **1.** Full of hope; expectant. **2.** Having qualities which excite hope. — **Hope'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Hope'ful-ness,** *n.*

Hope'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of hope; despairing. **2.** Desperate. — **Hope'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Hope'less-ness,** *n.*

Hop'per (hŏp'pĕr), *n.* **1.** One that hops. **2.** Shoot for feeding material to a machine; trough for passing grain into a mill, fuel into a furnace, etc. **3.** (*a*) A name for several insects, as *Grape hopper, Leaf hopper,* etc. (*b*) Larva of a cheese fly.

Hop'ple (hŏp'p'l), *v. t.* [Fr. *hop.*] To tie the feet of (a horse or cow) together; to hobble. — *n.* A fetter.

Ho'ral (hō'ral), *a.* [L. *horalis,* fr. *hora* hour.] Relating to an hour, or to hours.

Ho'ra-ry (hō'ra-rȳ), *a.* [LL. *horarius,* fr. L. *hora.*] **1.** Horal; noting the hours. **2.** Occurring once an hour; continuing an hour; hourly; ephemeral.

Horde (hōrd), *n.* [F.; fr. Turk. *ordū, ordī,* camp.] A wandering troop; a tribe of a nomadic people migrating from place to place for pasturage, plunder, etc.

Hore'hound' (hōr'hound'), *n.* [AS. *hārhune; hār* hoar, gray + *hune* horehound.] A bitter plant of the mint kind, used to cure colds, coughing, etc. [Written also *hoarhound.*]

Ho-ri'zon (hō-rī'zŭn, *formerly* hŏr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* [L.: fr. Gr. ὁρίζων (sc. κύκλος) bounding line, horizon, fr. ὁρίζειν to bound, fr. ὅρος boundary.] **1.** The apparent junction of earth and sky. **2.** (*a*) A plane passing through the eye of the spectator and at right angles to the vertical at a given place; — called *sensible horizon.* (*b*) A plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's center; — called *rational* or *celestial horizon.* (*c*) The unbroken line separating sky and water, as seen from a ship, etc., no land being visible. **3.** Epoch during which a geological deposit was made.

Hor'i-zon'tal (hŏr'ĭ-zŏn'tal), *a.* [F.] **1.** Pertaining to, or near, the horizon. **2.** Parallel to the horizon; on a level. **3.** Measured in a plane of the horizon. — **Hor'i-zon-tal'i-ty,** *n.* — **Hor'i-zon'tal-ly,** *adv.*

Horn (hôrn), *n.* [AS.; akin to G., Icel., & Sw. *horn,* L. *cornu.*] **1.** A hard, projecting organ, growing upon the heads of certain animals. **2.** Something made of a horn, or like a horn. **3.** Material of which true horns are composed; also, the substance forming the hoof crust of horses, sheep, and cattle. — *v. t.* To furnish with horns.

Horn'blende' (-blĕnd'), *n.* [G., fr. *horn* horn + *blende* blende.] Amphibole, a mineral composed of magnesium and calcium, and also containing iron.

Hor'net (hôr'nĕt), *n.* [AS. *hyrnet.*] A large, strong wasp, very pugnacious, and having a very severe sting.

White-faced Hornet (*Vespa maculata*).

Horn'pipe' (hôrn'pīp'), *n.* (*a*) A Welsh fifelike musical instrument. (*b*) A dancing tune played on a hornpipe. (*c*) A dance popular among sailors.

Hor'o-loge (hŏr'ō-lōj), *n.* [Gr. ὡρολόγιον; ὥρα + λέγειν to tell.] A timepiece; a watch, clock, or dial. — **Hor'o-log'ic-al** (-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

Ho-rol'o-gist (hō-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in horology.

Ho-rol'o-gy (-jȳ), *n.* Science of measuring time; art of constructing clocks, watches, dials, etc.

Hor'o-scope (hŏr'ō-skōp), *n.* [F.; Gr. ὡροσκόπος, adj., observing hours or times, esp., observing the hour of birth, n., a horoscope; ὥρα + σκοπεῖν to observe.] The aspect of the heavens at the moment of one's birth.

Hor'ri-ble (-rĭ-b'l), *a.* [OE. & OF.; fr. L. *horribilis.*] Exciting horror; dreadful; hideous. — **Hor'ri-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Fearful; terrible; awful; shocking; horrid.

Hor'rid (-rĭd), *a.* [L. *horridus.* See HORROR.] **1.** Rough; bristling. [*Archaic*] **2.** Hideous; shocking; very offensive. — **Hor'rid-ly,** *adv.* — **Hor'rid-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Alarming; dreadful; horrible; abominable.

Hor-rif'ic (-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *horrificus; horrere* + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] Causing horror; frightful.

Hor'ri-fy (-rĭ-fī), *v. t.* To strike with horror.

Hor'ror (-rẽr), *n.* [L.; fr. *horrere* to shiver, to tremble, to be terrible.] **1.** A shaking or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever. **2.** Emotion of fear and abhorrence or detestation. **3.** Anything horrible; gloom.

‖ **Hors' de com'bat'** (hôr' de kôN'bä'). [F.] Out of the combat; disabled from fighting.

Horse (hôrs), *n.* [AS. *hors.*] **1.** A hoofed quadruped of great strength, speed, docility, and courage, and used for drawing, bearing a rider, etc. **2.** The male of the genus horse; esp., a castrated male. **3.** Mounted soldiery; cavalry; — distinguished fr. *foot.* **4.** A frame with legs, to support something.

Horse car. (*a*) A railroad car drawn by horses. (*b*) A car for transporting horses. — **Horse cloth.** a cloth to cover a horse. — **Horse power.** (*a*) The power which a horse exerts. (*b*) Standard for measuring the capabilities of steam engines, etc., estimated as 33,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute. (*c*) A machine operated by a horse. — **Horse race,** a match of horses in running or trotting. — **Horse railroad,** a railroad on which the cars are drawn by horses. — *v. t.* **1.** To provide with horses; to mount on a horse. **2.** To sit astride of.

Horse'back' (hôrs'bāk'), *n.* The back of a horse.

Horse'-chest'nut (-chĕs'nŭt), *n.* (*a*) Large nutlike seed of a tree, formerly ground, and fed to horses. (*b*) The tree itself, brought from Constantinople, now common in the temperate zones of both hemispheres. The native American species are called *buckeyes.*

Horse'flesh' (-flĕsh'), *n.* **1.** Flesh of horses. **2.** Horses, generally; qualities of a horse. [*Colloq.*]

Horse'fly' (hôrs'flī'), *n.* **1.** A dipterous fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood; — called also *breese fly.* **2.** The horse tick or forest fly.

Horse'hair' (-hâr'), *n.* A hair of a horse, esp. one from the mane or tail; a fabric or tuft made of such hairs.

Horse'laugh' (-lăf'), *n.* A boisterous laugh; guffaw.

Horse'–leech' (-lēch'), *n.* **1.** A large blood-sucking leech of Europe and Northern Africa, which attacks the lips and mouths of horses. **2.** A veterinary surgeon.

Horse'man, *n.* **1.** A rider on horseback; one skilled in managing horses. **2.** A cavalryman. [manege.]

Horse'man-ship, *n.* The riding or training horses;

Horse'play' (-plā'), *n.* Rude, boisterous play.

Horse'pond' (-pŏnd'), *n.* A pond for watering horses.

Horse'–rad'ish (-răd'ĭsh), *n.* A plant, allied to scurvy grass, whose root is used as a condiment and in medicine.

Horse'shoe' (-shōō'), *n.* **1.** A shoe for horses, consisting of a plate of iron nailed to a horse's hoof. **2.** The Limulus or horseshoe crab.

Horse'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** The Equisetum, a leafless plant, with hollow, rushlike stems, allied to the ferns. **2.** A Turkish standard, denoting rank.

Horse'whip' (-hwĭp'), *n.* A whip for horses. — *v. t.* To flog with a horsewhip. [on horseback.]

Horse'wom'an (-wŏŏm'an), *n.* A woman who rides

Hors'y (-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or suggestive of, a horse, or of horse racing. [*Colloq.*]

Hor'ta-tive (hôr'tă-tĭv) [L. *hortativus,* fr. *hortari* to incite, exhort, fr. *hori* to urge], **Hor'ta-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ) [L. *hortatorius*], *a.* Giving exhortation or advice.

Hor'ti-cul'tor (-tĭ-kŭl'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hortus* garden + *cultor* a cultivator, *colere* to cultivate.] One who cultivates a garden.

Hor'ti-cul'ture (-tūr; 40), *n.* [L. *hortus* + *cultura* culture.] Cultivation of a garden or orchard. — **Hor'ti-cul'tur-al,** *a.* — **Hor'ti-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

Ho-san'na (hō-zăn'nȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ὡσαννά,* fr. Heb. *hôshî'âh nnā* save now, save, we pray.] A Hebrew exclamation of praise to the Lord, or invocation of blessings.

Hose (hōz), *n.; pl.* Hose, formerly Hosen (hō'z'n). [AS.; akin to G. *hose* breeches.] **1.** Close-fitting breeches, reaching to the knee. **2.** A stocking or stockings. **3.** Flexible pipe, for conveying fluids, esp. water.

Ho'sier (hō'zhẽr), *n.* One who deals in hose.

Ho'sier-y (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Business of a hosier. **2.** Stockings, in general; goods knit or woven like hose.

Hos'pice (hŏs'pēs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *hospitium* hospitality, place for entertaining strangers, fr. *hospes* guest.] A convent and refuge for travelers in the Alps, etc.

Hos'pi-ta-ble (-pĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [O.F.; fr. LL. *hospitare* to receive as a guest.] Receiving and entertaining guests without reward; kind to strangers; characterized by hospitality. — **Hos'pi-ta-bly,** *adv.*

Hos'pi-tal (-pĭt-ăl), *n.* [OF.; LL. *hospitale,* fr. L. *hospitalis* relating to a guest, fr. *hospes* guest.] Place where the sick, injured, or infirm are received and treated.

Hos'pi-tal'i-ty (-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *hospitalitas.*] Reception and entertainment of strangers or guests.

‖ **Hos'po-dar'** (-pŏ-där'), *n.* Old title of princes of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Host (hōst), *n.* [L. *hostia* sacrifice, victim, fr. *hostire* to strike.] The consecrated wafer, believed to be the body of Christ, sacrificed in the Roman Catholic Mass.

Host, *n.* [OF.; fr. L. *hostis* enemy, LL. army.] **1.** An army. **2.** Great multitude; throng.

Host, *n.* [OF. *hoste, oste,* F. *hôte,* fr. L. *hospes* stranger treated as a guest, a host; prob. fr. *hostis* stranger, enemy.] One who entertains another; a landlord.

Hos'tage (hŏs'tăj), *n.* [OF.; LL. *hostaticus.*] One given as a security for the performance of conditions.

Host'ess (hōst'ĕs), *n.* [OF. *hostesse.*] **1.** A female host; woman who hospitably entertains guests. **2.** A female innkeeper.

Hos'tile (hŏs'tĭl), *a.* [L. *hostilis,* fr. *hostis* enemy.] Belonging to an enemy; showing ill will or a desire to thwart and injure; occupied by enemies.

Syn. — Warlike; inimical; unfriendly; antagonistic; opposed; adverse; opposite; contrary; repugnant.

Hos-til'i-ty (hŏs-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *hostilitas.*] **1.** State of being hostile; public or private enmity. **2.** An act of an open enemy; hostile deed; in *pl.,* acts of warfare.

Syn. — Animosity; enmity; contention; warfare.

Hos'tler (hŏs'lẽr *or* ŏs'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *hostelier.*] One in charge of horses at an inn or stable; a groom.

Hot (hŏt), *a.* [AS. *hāt.*] **1.** Having much sensible heat; very warm; — opp. to *cold.* **2.** Characterized by ardor or animation; eager. **3.** Lustful. **4.** Acrid; biting.

Syn. — Burning; fiery; glowing; eager; animated; brisk; vehement; violent; furious; fervent; hasty.

Hot'bed' (-bĕd'), *n.* **1.** A bed of earth heated by fermenting manure, etc., and covered with glass, for raising early plants, or nourishing exotics. **2.** A place which favors rapid development.

Hotch'pot' (hŏch'pŏt), **Hotch'potch'** (-pŏch'), } *n.* [F. *hochepot,* fr. *hocher* to shake + *pot* pot.] A mingled mass; stew of various ingredients; hodgepodge.

Ho-tel' (hō-tĕl'), *n.* [F. *hôtel,* OF. *hostel.*] **1.** House for entertaining strangers or travelers; inn. **2.** In France, a stately town residence.

‖ **Hô'tel'–de–ville'** (ō'tĕl'de-vēl'), *n.* [F.] A city hall.

Hot'–head' (hŏt'hĕd'), *n.* A violent, rash person.

Hot'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house kept warm to shelter tender plants from cold; place for rearing plants of warmer climates, and ripening fruits.

Hot'ly, *adv.* In a hot or fiery manner; hastily.

Hot'ness, *n.* **1.** A being hot. **2.** Excitement; violence.

Hot'press' (-prĕs'), *v. t.* To heat (paper, linen, etc.), with mechanical pressure, so as to give a smooth and glossy surface, or to express oil, etc.

Hot'spur' (-spûr'), *n.* A rash, hot-headed man.

Hot'ten-tot (hŏt't'n-tŏt), *n.* [D.] **1.** One of a savage race of South Africa. **2.** Language of the Hottentots.

Hough (hŏk), *n.* Hock, a joint.

Hough, *v. t.* To hock; to hamstring.

Hound (hound), *n.* [AS.; akin to OS. & G. *hund.*] **1.** A variety of dog, which hunts game by scent; a fleet hunting dog. **2.** A despicable person. — *v. t.* **1.** To set on the chase; to incite to pursuit. **2.** To hunt with hounds.

Hour (our), *n.* [OF. *hore, ore, ure,* L. *hora,* fr. Gr. *ὥρα,* orig., a definite space of time, fixed by natural laws; hence, a season, an hour.] **1.** The 1-24th part of a day; 60 minutes. **2.** Time of the day, as indicated by a timepiece. **3.** Fixed or appointed time; conjuncture. **4.** *pl.* Certain prayers of the Roman Catholic church, to be repeated at stated times of the day, as matins and vespers.

Hour'glass' (our'glăs'), *n.* Instrument for measuring the interval of an hour, by a quantity of sand, water, or mercury running through a small aperture.

Hou'ri (hou'rĭ), *n.* [Per. *hûrî.*] A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise.

Hour'ly (our'lĭ), *a.* Happening every hour; frequent; continual. — *adv.* Every hour; continually.

House (hous), *n.; pl.* Houses (hous'ĕz). [AS. *hūs;* akin to OHG. *hûs,* G. *haus.*] **1.** A structure for habitation or shelter; dwelling place; mansion. **2.** Domestic concerns. **3.** A household. **4.** A family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; a race of persons from the same stock. **5.** One of the estates of a government assembled in a legislative capacity; quorum of such body. **6.** A firm, or commercial establishment. **7.** A hotel. **8.** An audience, as at a lecture, theater, etc.

Syn. — Dwelling; residence; abode. See Tenement.

House (houz), *v. t.* [AS. *hūsian.*] To take or put into a house; to shelter. — *v. i.* To take shelter; to abide; to lodge. [housebreaking.]

House'break'er (hous'brāk'ẽr), *n.* One guilty of

House'break'ing, *n.* The felonlously breaking open another's dwelling house.

House'hold' (hous'hōld'), *n.* Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family. — *a.* Domestic.

House'hold'er, *n.* Master or head of a family; one who occupies a house with his family.

House'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A householder; head of a family. **2.** Woman hired to direct domestic affairs.

House'keep'ing, *n.* **1.** The occupying a dwelling house as a householder. **2.** Care of domestic concerns. — *a.* Domestic; used in a family. [homeless.

House'less, *a.* Destitute of the shelter of a house;

House'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A female servant.

House'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Room or place in a house.

House'wife' (hous'wif'), *n.* **1.** Wife of a householder; mistress of a family; female head of a household. **2.** (*Usually pron.* hŭz'ĭf.) Bag for materials used in sewing, etc.; — called also *hussy.* [Written also *huswife.*]

House'wif'er-y (hous'wif'ẽr-ў), *n.* Business of the mistress of a family; female domestic management.

Hous'ing (hou'zĭng), *n.* [Fr. *house.*] **1.** The putting or receiving under shelter. **2.** That which shelters.

Hous'ing, *n.* [F. *housse,* akin to E. *holster.*] **1.** Cover for a horse's saddle; horse cloth; in *pl.*, trappings. **2.** An appendage to the hames or collar of a harness.

Hove (hōv), *imp.* & *p. p.* of HEAVE.

Hov'el (hŏv'ĕl), *n.* [Prob. dim. fr. AS. *hof* house.] **1.** Shed for sheltering cattle, or protecting produce, etc. **2.** A small, mean house; hut. — *v. t.* To shelter.

Hov'er (hŭv'ẽr), *v. i.* [OE. *hoveren,* prob. orig., to abide, fr. AS. *hof* house.] **1.** To hang fluttering in the air. **2.** To hang about; to move to and fro near a place.

How (hou), *adv.* [AS. *hū.*] **1.** In what manner or way. **2.** To what degree, number, or amount; by what quantity. **3.** For what reason. **4.** In what state or condition. **5.** By what name or title.

☞ *How* is used in each sense, interrogatively, interjectionally, and relatively; it is also often employed to emphasize an interrogation or exclamation.

How-be'it (hou-bē'ĭt), *conj.* [*How* + *be* + *it.*] Be it as it may; nevertheless; albeit; yet; but; however.

How-ev'er (-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* [Contr. into *howe'er.*] **1.** In whatever manner, way, or degree. **2.** At all events; in any case. — *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

Syn. — HOWEVER; AT LEAST; NEVERTHELESS; YET. — These words have an adversative sense in reference to something referred to in the context. *However* is the most general, and leads to a final conclusion or decision. *At least* points out the utmost concession that can possibly be required, and still marks the adversative conclusion. *Nevertheless* denotes that though the concession be fully made, it has no bearing on the question. *Yet* signifies that however extreme the fact conceded may be, the consequence which might naturally be expected does not and will not follow.

How'itz-er (-ĭts-ẽr), *n.* [G. *haubitze.*] A short, large-bore cannon, to throw large shot with small charges.

Howl (houl), *v. i.* [Akin to G. *heulen,* OHG. *hiuwilōn* to exult.] **1.** To utter a loud, protracted, mournful cry, like dogs and wolves. **2.** To lament; to wail. **3.** To roar, as the wind. — *n.* **1.** Cry of a dog, wolf, etc. **2.** Cry of distress or anguish; wail.

Howl'et, *n.* [Equiv. to *owlet,* influenced by *howl.*] An owl; owlet. [Written also *houlet.*]

How'so-ev'er (hou'sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* & *conj.* [*How* + *so* + *ever.*] In what manner soever; however.

Hoy (hoi), *n.* [D. *heu.*] A small coasting vessel.

Hoy'den (hoi'd'n), *n.* Holden.

Hub (hŭb), *n.* [See HOB.] **1.** Central part of a wheel; nave. **2.** Mark at which quoits, etc., are cast.

Hub'bub (hŭb'hŭb), *n.* Tumult; uproar.

Huck'a-back (hŭk'ă-băk), *n.* [Perh. orig., peddler's wares.] Linen cloth with raised figures, used for towels.

Huc'kle-ber'ry (-k'l-bĕr'rў), *n.* [Cf. WHORTLEBERRY.] (*a*) Edible dark fruit of several American shrubs related to the blueberries. (*b*) Shrub bearing the berries.

Huck'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [D. *heuker.*] Peddler; hawker.

Hud'dle (hŭd'd'l), *v. t.* [OE. *hoderen* to cover, keep warm.] To press together promiscuously, from confusion, apprehension, etc.; to hurry in disorder. — *v. i.* **1.** To crowd (things) together without order or system. **2.** To do roughly. — *n.* Tumult; confusion.

Hue (hū), *n.* [AS. *hiw, heow.*] Color; tint; dye.

Hue, *n.* [OE. *hue, huer,* to hoot, shout, prob. fr. OF. *hu* an exclamation.] A shouting or vociferation.

Hue and cry, a loud outcry with which felons were anciently pursued; later, a proclamation requiring all persons to aid in retaking an escaped prisoner.

Hued (hūd), *a.* Having (such a) color.

Hue'less (hū'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of color.

Huff (hŭf), *v. t.* & *i.* [Prob. imitative.] **1.** To swell; to puff up. **2.** To bully. **3.** To remove (from a checker board) a man which neglected to capture a piece. — *n.* **1.** A fit of petulance or anger; a rage. **2.** A boaster.

Huff'ish, *a.* Disposed to be blustering or arrogant; petulant. — **Huff'ish-ness,** *n.*

Huff'y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Puffed up. **2.** Characterized by petulance; easily offended. — **Huff'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Hug (hŭg), *v. t.* [Prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** To press closely within the arms; to embrace. **2.** To hold fast; to cherish. **3.** To keep close to (the land, the wind, etc.), — said of a ship. — *n.* A close embrace.

Huge (hūj), *a.* [OF. *ahuge.*] Very large; enormous; excessive. — **Huge'ly,** *adv.* — **Huge'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Enormous; gigantic; prodigious; vast.

Hug'ger-mug'ger (hŭg'gẽr-mŭg'gẽr), *n.* [Scot. *huggrie-muggrie.*] Privacy; secrecy. — *a.* **1.** Clandestine; sly. **2.** Mean; slovenly; confused.

Hu'gue-not (hū'gẽ-nŏt), *n.* [F., prob. dim. of *Hugues,* prob. fr. the name of some conspicuous reformer.] A French Protestant of the 16th century.

Hulk (hŭlk), *n.* [AS. *hulc* a light ship; D. *hulk* ship of burden.] **1.** The body of a decked vessel of any kind; esp., of an old vessel laid by as worthless. **2.** A ship of clumsy build. **3.** Anything unwieldy.

Hull (hŭl), *n.* [AS. *hulu; helan* to hele, conceal.] **1.** Outer covering of anything; husk. **2.** Body of a vessel, exclusive of masts, sails, and rigging. — *v. t.* **1.** To strip off the hulls of (nuts, corn, etc.). **2.** To pierce the hull of (a ship) with a cannon ball.

Hul-lo' (hŭl-lō'), *interj.* Hollo.

Hum (hŭm), *v. t.* [Imitative; cf. G. *hummen,* D. *hommelen.*] **1.** To make a low, prolonged sound, like a bee in flight; to drone; to buzz. **2.** To make a nasal sound, like that of the letter *m* prolonged, without opening the mouth; to mumble monotonously. **3.** To make a sound, like *h'm,* through the nose, from embarrassment or affectation; to hem. — *v. t.* To sing with shut mouth; to mumble (a tune). — *n.* **1.** A sound as of bees in flight, a revolving top, whirling wheel, etc.; drone; buzz. **2.** The confused noise of a distant crowd or machinery. **3.** An inarticulate nasal sound, like *h'm,* uttered by a speaker in pauses from embarrassment, affectation, etc. — *interj.* Ahem; hem.

Hu'man (hū'mạn), *a.* [L. *humanus;* akin to *homo* man.] Belonging to man or mankind; like man.

Hu-mane' (hū-mān'), *a.* [L. *humanus.*] **1.** Having inclinations creditable to man. **2.** Humanizing; tending to refine. — **Hu-mane'ly,** *adv.* — **Hu-mane'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Kind; sympathizing; benevolent; merciful.

Hu'man-ist (hū'mạn-ĭst), *n.* **1.** A student of the humanities, or polite literature. **2.** One versed in human nature. — **Hu'man-is'tic,** *a.*

Hu-man'i-ta'ri-an (-măn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ạn), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to humanitarians, or to humanitarianism. **2.** Content with right affections and actions towards man; ethical, as distinguished from religious. **3.** Benevolent; philanthropic. [*Recent.*] — *n.* **1.** One who believes Christ to have been merely human. **2.** One who limits the sphere of duties to human relations, to the exclusion of the religious or spiritual. **3.** A philanthropist. [*Recent.*]

Hu-man'i-ty (hū-măn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *humanitas.*] **1.** The being human; nature distinguishing man from other beings. **2.** Mankind collectively. **3.** The being humane; kind feelings and sympathies. **4.** Mental cultivation; liberal education. **5.** *pl.* (With definite article) The branches of polite learning; belles-lettres.

Hu'man-ize (hū'măn-iz), *v. t.* To render human or humane; to refine or civilize. [the wisdom of men.]

Hu'man-ly, *adv.* In a human manner; according to

Hum'ble (hŭm'b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *humilis* on the ground, low, fr. *humus* earth, ground.] **1.** Near the ground; unpretending. **2.** Thinking lowly of one's self; not proud or assuming. — *v. t.* **1.** To bring low; to humiliate. **2.** To make lowly in mind. — **Hum'bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — To abase; lower; humiliate; mortify; degrade.

Hum'ble-bee' (-bē'), *n.* [Cf. D. *hommel*, G. *hummel*; perh. akin to *hum.*] The bumblebee.

Hum'bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* [Prob. fr. *hum* to impose on, deceive + *bug* a frightful object.] **1.** An imposition under fair pretenses; hoax. **2.** A spirit of deception; cajolery. **3.** One who deceives; impostor. — *v. t.* To deceive; to impose on; to hoax. — **Hum'bug'ger-y**, *n.*

Hum'drum' (-drŭm'), *a.* Monotonous; dull. — *n.* **1.** A dull fellow; bore. **2.** Tedious routine.

Hu'mer-al (hū'mĕr-al), *a.* [L. *humerus* shoulder.] Pertaining to the humerus; brachial.

‖ **Hu'me-rus** (-mĕ-rŭs), *n.* [L.] (*a*) Bone of the brachium, or upper part of the arm or fore limb. (*b*) Part of the limb containing the humerus; the brachium.

Hu'mid (-mĭd), *a.* [L. *humidus, umidus.*] Containing sensible moisture; damp; moist. — **Hu-mid'i-ty, Hu'mid-ness** (hū-mĭd-nĕs), *n.*

Hu-mil'i-ate (-mĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *humiliare, -atum.* See HUMBLE.] To humble; to mortify.

Hu-mil'i-a'tion, *n.* **1.** An humiliating; mortification. **2.** The being humiliated or reduced to submission.

Hu-mil'i-ty, *n.* **1.** A being humble; freedom from pride. **2.** Act of submission or courtesy.

Syn. — HUMILITY; MODESTY; DIFFIDENCE; lowliness; humbleness; meekness. — *Diffidence* is a distrust of our powers, combined with a fear lest our failure should be censured. *Modesty*, without supposing self-distrust, implies an unwillingness to put ourselves forward, and an absence of over-confidence in our own powers. *Humility* consists in rating our claims low.

Hum'ming (hŭm'mĭng), *a.* Emitting a murmuring sound; droning; buzzing. — *n.* A sound like bees; hum.

Humming bird, a very small bird found only in America and most abundant in the tropics, noted for its very brilliant colors and habit of hovering about flowers while vibrating the wings very rapidly with a humming noise.

Ruby and Topaz Humming Bird (*Chrysolampis moschitus*).

Hum'mock (-mŭk), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *hump.*] **1.** A rounded knoll or hillock. **2.** Ridge of ice on an ice field. **3.** Timbered land.

Hu'mor (hū'mĕr *or* ū'-), *n.* [OF. & L. *humor*, fr. *humere, umere*, to be moist. See HUMID.] [Written also *humour.*] **1.** Moisture; fluid of animal bodies, as the chyle, lymph, etc. **2.** A vitiated or morbid animal fluid, such as often causes an eruption on the skin. **3.** State of mind; disposition; temper; mood. **4.** *pl.* Changing states of mind; caprices; freaks. **5.** That quality of the imagination which gives to ideas an incongruous or fantastic turn, and tends to excite mirth; facetiousness.

Syn. — Pleasantry; temper; disposition; mood; frame; whim; fancy; caprice. See WIT.

— *v. t.* **1.** To comply with the humor of; to adapt one's self to. **2.** To help on by indulgence; to soothe.

Syn. — To gratify: to indulge. See GRATIFY.

Hu'mor-ist (hū'mĕr-ĭst *or* ū-), *n.* **1.** One of eccentric character. **2.** One who has a facetious fancy; a wag.

Hu'mor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Subject to be governed by humor or caprice. **2.** Full of humor; playful. — **Hu'mor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Hu'mor-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Jocose; facetious; witty; pleasant; merry.

Hu'mor-some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Moody; capricious. **2.** Jocose; humorous.

Hump (hŭmp), *n.* [Cf. D. *homp* lump.] **1.** Protuberance. **2.** Protuberance on the back of a camel, whale, etc.

Hump'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** A crooked back; humped back. **2.** A humpbacked person. **3.** (*a*) A whale of several species, having a hump or bunch on the back. (*b*) A small salmon, of the northwest coast of America.

Hunch (hŭnch), *n.* **1.** A hump; protuberance. **2.** Lump; thick piece. **3.** Push or thrust, as with the elbow. — *v. t.* **1.** To jostle with the elbow; to push suddenly. **2.** To thrust out in a hump or protuberance.

Hunch'back' (-băk'), *n.* A back with a hunch or hump; also, a person with such a back.

Hun'dred (hŭn'drĕd), *n.* [AS., a territorial division.] **1.** Product of ten multiplied by ten; five score. Also, a symbol representing one hundred units, as 100 or C. **2.** A division of a county in England. — *a.* Ten times ten; five score.

Hun'dredth (-drĕdth), *a.* **1.** Coming last of a hundred successive individuals or units. **2.** Forming one of a hundred parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* One of a hundred equal parts into which one whole is divided.

Hun'dred-weight' (-drĕd-wāt'), *n.* A denomination of weight, containing 100, 112, or 120 pounds avoirdupois, according to differing laws or customs.

Hung (hŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of HANG.

Hun'ger (hun'gĕr), *n.* [AS. *hungor*; akin to G., Sw., & Dan. *hunger.*] **1.** A craving or desire for food. **2.** Any strong or eager desire. — *v. i.* **1.** To feel craving for food. **2.** To have an eager desire. — *v. t.* To famish.

Hun'gry (-grȳ), *a.* [AS. *hungrig.*] **1.** Feeling hunger; having a keen appetite or eager desire. **2.** Showing a craving desire; voracious. **3.** Not rich or fertile; poor; barren. — **Hun'gri-ly**, *adv.*

Hunk (hŭnk), *n.* A large lump; hunch. [*Colloq.*]

Hunks (hŭnks), *n.* A covetous, sordid man; miser.

Hunt (hŭnt), *v. t.* [AS. *huntian.*] **1.** To search for or follow after (game, etc.); to chase. **2.** To seek; to follow. **3.** To use or traverse in pursuit of game. — *v. i.* **1.** To go out in pursuit of game; to course with hounds. **2.** To search. — *n.* **1.** A chasing wild animals; pursuit. **2.** An association of huntsmen. **3.** District of country hunted over.

Hunt'er, *n.* **1.** One who hunts wild animals; huntsman. **2.** A dog or horse trained for hunting.

Hunt'ress, *n.* A woman who hunts.

Hunts'man (hŭnts'măn), *n.* **1.** One who practices hunting. **2.** Person who manages the chase.

Hur'dle (hûr'd'l), *n.* [AS. *hyrdel.*] **1.** Frame of wattled twigs, withes and stakes, or iron, for inclosing land, folding sheep and cattle, for gates, etc. **2.** Sled on which criminals were formerly drawn to execution.

Hur'dy-gur'dy (hûr'dȳ-gûr'dȳ), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] A stringed instrument in which the sound is produced by the friction of a wheel turned by a crank.

Hurl (hûrl), *v. t. & i.* [OE. *hurlen*; prob. contr. fr. *hurtlen* to hurtle.] **1.** To send whizzing through the air. **2.** To utter vehemently. — *n.* A throwing violently; a cast; fling.

Hur'ly-bur'ly (hûr'lȳ-bûr'lȳ), *n.* [Redupl. fr. OE. *hurly* confusion.] Tumult; bustle; confusion.

Hur-rah' (hur-rä'), *interj.* [Cf. G. & Sw. *hurra.*] Shout of joy, triumph, applause, welcome, etc. — *n.* A cheer. — *v. i. & t.* To huzza; to applaud with hurrahs.

Hur'ri-cane (hûr'rĭ-kān), *n.* [Sp. *huracan*; fr. Carib word.] A violent storm, with fury and sudden changes of the wind, generally with rain, thunder, and lightning.

Hur'ry (hŭr'rў), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OSw. *hurra* to whirl, Icel. *hurr* hurly-burly.] To hasten; to urge on.
Syn. — To expedite; quicken; accelerate; urge. — *n.* A hurrying in motion or business; confusion.
Syn. — Haste; speed; dispatch. See HASTE.

Hurt (hûrt), *v. t.* [OF. *hurter, heurter*, to knock, thrust.] **1.** To pain; to wound or bruise painfully. **2.** To damage; to harm. **3.** To wound the feelings of; to annoy; to grieve. — *n.* **1.** A wound, bruise, etc. **2.** A slight; a stain, as of sin. **3.** Damage; harm.
Syn. — Wound; bruise; injury; harm; damage; loss; detriment; mischief; bane; disadvantage.

Hurt'ful, *a.* Tending to damage; occasioning injury. — **Hurt'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Hurt'ful-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Pernicious; harmful; detrimental; noxious.

Hur'tle (hûr't'l), *v. i.* [OE. *hurtlen*, freq. of *hurten* to knock.] **1.** To meet with a shock; to clash; to jostle. **2.** To move rapidly; to skirmish. **3.** To resound.

Hur'tle-ber'ry (-bĕr'rў), *n.* A huckleberry.

Hurt'less (hûrt'lĕs), *a.* Harmless; also, unhurt.

Hus'band (hŭz'bənd), *n.* [AS. *hûsbonda* master of the house; *hûs* house + *bunda, bonda*, householder, husband; *bûan* to dwell.] A married man; — correl. of *wife*. — *v. t.* To direct frugally; to use economically.

Hus'band-man, *n.* A farmer; tiller of the ground.

Hus'band-ry (-rў), *n.* **1.** Care of domestic affairs; thrift. **2.** Business of a husbandman; farming.

Hush (hŭsh), *v. t.* [Prob. imitative.] **1.** To still; to silence. **2.** To calm; to soothe. — *v. i.* To become or to keep still or quiet; — esp. used in the imperative, as an exclamation: be still; make no noise. — *n.* Stillness.
Hush money, a bribe to secure silence.

Husk (hŭsk), *n.* [Prob. fr. root of *hull* a husk.] External covering of certain fruits or seeds. — *v. t.* To strip off the external envelope of (Indian corn, etc.).

Husk'ing, *n.* **1.** The stripping off husks. **2.** A meeting of neighbors to assist in husking maize; — called also *husking bee*. [*U. S.*] [bling, husks.

Husk'y, *a.* Abounding with, consisting of, or resem-

Hus'ky (hŭs'kў), *a.* [Prob. for. *husty*; cf. OE. *host* cough.] Rough in tone; harsh; hoarse; raucous. — **Hus'ki-ness**, *n.* [cavalry soldier.

Hus-sar' (hŭz-zär'), *n.* [Hung. *huszár*.] Light

Hus'sy (hŭz'zў), *n.* [Contr. fr. *housewife*.] **1.** A worthless woman or girl. **2.** A pert girl; — used jocosely.

Hus'sy, *n.* [Icel. *hûsi* case.] A case or bag. See HOUSEWIFE, 2.

Hus'tings (hŭs'tĭngz), *n. pl.* [OE. *husting* assembly, council, AS. *hûsting*.] **1.** One of the temporary courts held to elect members of the British Parliament. **2.** Platform on which candidates stand.

Hus'tle (hŭs'l), *v. t. & i.* [D. *hutselen* to shake.] To shake together in confusion; to push or crowd rudely.

Hus'wife (hŭz'zĭf *or* hŭz'wĭf), *n.* [OE. *huswif: hus* house + *wif* wife.] [Written also *housewife*.] **1.** A female housekeeper; woman managing domestic affairs; thrifty woman. **2.** A hussy, or case for sewing materials.

Hus'wife-ry (-rў), *n.* Business of a housewife.

Hut (hŭt), *n.* [Akin to D. *hut*.] Small house, hovel, or cabin. — *v. t. & i.* To place (troops, etc.) in huts; to live in huts.

Hutch (hŭch), *n.* [F. *huche*, LL. *hutica*.] Chest, box, bin, coop, etc., for storing things or keeping animals.

Hur-ra' (hŭr-rä'), *interj.* [Cf. G. *hussa, husa*, interj. Cf. HURRAH.] Shout of joy, encouragement, etc. — *n.* A cheer; hurrah. — *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HUZZARD (-zärd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUZZAING.] To cheer.

Hy'a-cinth (hī'ă-sĭnth), *n.* [L. *hyacinthus* a flower, also, a gem.] **1.** A bulbous plant, bearing spikes of fragrant flowers. **2.** A red variety of zircon, used as a gem.

Hyacinth (1).

Hy'a-cin'thine (hī'ă-sĭn'thĭn), *a.* Belonging to the hyacinth; like it in color, etc. [Glassy; like crystal.

Hy'a-line (-lĭn), *a.* [Gr. ὑάλινος, fr. ὕαλος glass.]

Hy'brid (hī'brĭd *or* hĭb'rĭd), *n.* [L. *hybrida*, prob. allied to Gr. ὕβρις wantonness.] Offspring of the union of two distinct species. — *a.* Produced from mixture of two species; mongrel.

Hy'dra (hī'drä), *n.* [L.; Gr. ὕδρα; akin to ὕδωρ water.] **1.** A fabled serpent, having many heads, one of which, when cut off, was immediately succeeded by two others, unless the wound was cauterized. It was slain by Hercules. **2.** A multifarious evil.

Hy-dran'ge-a (-drā'jē-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕδωρ + ἀγγεῖον vessel.] A plant bearing showy flowers.

Hy'drant (-drant), *n.* [Gr. ὑδραίνειν to irrigate, fr. ὕδωρ.] Pipe to draw water from an aqueduct; water plug.

Hy'drate (-drāt), *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ.] (*a*) A chemical compound formed by union of water with some oth er substance. (*b*) A substance which does not contain water as such, but has its constituents so arranged that water may be eliminated.

Hy-drau'lic (-drô'lĭk), **Hy-drau'lic-al**, *a.* [L. *hydraulicus*, fr. Gr. ὑδραυλικός, fr. ὑδραυλις water organ; ὕδωρ + αὐλός flute, pipe.] Pertaining to hydraulics, or to fluids in motion; conveying, or acting by, water.

Hy-drau'lics, *n.* [F. *hydraulique*.] Science of fluids in motion, esp. of water, of works and machinery for conducting or raising it, etc. [hydrogen.

Hy'dric (-drĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing,

Hy'dro-car'bon (-drō-kär'bŏn), *n.* [*Hydro-* + *carbon*.] A compound containing only hydrogen and carbon, as methane, benzene, etc.

Hy'dro-ceph'a-lus (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑδροκέφαλον hydrocephalus; ὕδωρ + κεφαλή head.] An accumulation of liquid within the cavity of the cranium; dropsy of the brain. — **Hy'dro-ceph'a-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

Hy'dro-chlo'ric (-klō'rĭk), *a.* [*Hydro-* + *chloric*.] Pertaining to, or compounded of, chlorine and hydrogen gas.

Hy'dro-dy-nam'ic (-dī-năm'ĭk), **Hy'dro-dy-nam'ic-al**, *a.* [*Hydro-* + *dynamic*.] Pert. to water power.

Hy'dro-dy-nam'ics, *n.* Science of fluids, or of the laws of motion and action of nonelastic fluids; the dynamics of water and other fluids.

Hy'dro-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [*Hydro-* + *-gen*. So called because water is generated by its combustion.] A gaseous element, colorless, tasteless, and odorless, the lightest known substance. It is very inflammable, and is an ingredient of coal gas and water gas.

Hy'dro-gen-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To combine with hydrogen; — contrasted with *oxidize*. [containing, hydrogen.

Hy-drog'e-nous (-drŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or

Hy-drog'ra-pher (-drŏg'rä-fĕr), *n.* One skilled in hydrography.

Hy-drog'ra-phy (-fў), *n.* [*Hydro-* + *-graphy*.] Description of the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, with their phenomena. — **Hy'dro-graph'ic** (hī'drō-grăf'ĭk), **Hy'dro-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

Hy-drol'o-gy (-drŏl'ō-jў), *n.* [*Hydro-* + *-logy*.] Science of water, its properties, phenomena, etc.

Hy'dro-mel (-drō-mĕl), *n.* [L. *hydromel*, Gr. ὑδρόμελι; ὕδωρ + μέλι honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water, and after fermentation called *mead*.

Hy-drom'e-ter (-drŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*Hydro-* + *-meter*.] **1.** Instrument for determining specific gravities of liquids, and strength of spirituous liquors, saline solutions, etc. **2.** Instrument for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, from reservoirs, etc. — **Hy'dro-met'ric** (-drō-mĕt'rĭk), **Hy'dro-met'ric-al**, *a.*

Hy-drom'e-try (-drŏm'ĕ-trў), *n.* **1.** The determining specific gravity of liquids, and strength of spirituous liquors, saline solutions, etc. **2.** Measurement of the velocity or discharge of running water.

Hy-drop'a-thist (-drŏp'ă-thĭst), **Hy'dro-path** (-drō-păth), *n.* One who practices hydropathy.

Hy-drop'a-thy (hī-drŏp'ă-thȳ), *n.* [*Hydro-* + Gr. *πάσχειν, παθεῖν*, to suffer.] Water cure; the treatment of diseases by use of water, internally and externally. — **Hy'dro-path'ic** (-drō-păth'ĭk), **Hy'dro-path'ic-al**, *a.*

Hy'dro-phō'bi-a (-drō-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὕδρο-φοβία*; *ὕδωρ* + *φόβος* fear.] (*a*) Abnormal dread of water, a symptom of canine madness. (*b*) Disease caused by inoculation with saliva of a rabid creature; rabies; canine madness. — **Hy'dro-phob'ic** (-fŏb'ĭk), *a.*

Hy'dro-phyte (-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ* + *φυτόν* plant.] An aquatic plant; an alga.

Hy-drop'ic (-drŏp'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *hydropicus*, Gr. *ὑδρω-*
Hy-drop'ic-al, } *πικός*.] Dropsical.

Hy'dro-stat'ics (-drō-stăt'ĭks), *n.* [*Hydro-* + Gr. *στατικός* causing to stand.] Science of the pressure and equilibrium of nonelastic fluids, as water, mercury, etc.; principles of statics applied to liquids. — **Hy'dro-stat'ic**, **Hy'dro-stat'ic-al**, *a.* [watery.

Hy'drous (-drŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ*.] Containing water;

Hy-e'mal (-ē'mal), *a.* [L. *hiemalis*, fr. *hiems* winter.] Belonging to winter; done in winter.

Hy-e'na (-nă), *n.* [Gr. *ὕαινα*, orig., a sow, fr. *ὗς* hog.] A nocturnal carnivorous mammal of Asia and Africa.

Hy'ei-en (hī'ĭ-ĕn *or* hī'ĭ-ĕn), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *Hygieia* goddess of health, fr. Gr. *ὑγίεια*, *ὑγεία*, health, fr. *ὑγιής* healthy.] Science of preserving health, esp. of household and communities. — **Hy'gi-en'ic** (-ĕn'ĭk), *a.*

Hy-grom'e-ter (-grŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ὑγρός* wet, moist + *-meter*.] Instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. — **Hy'gro-met'ric** (hī'grō-mĕt'rĭk), **Hy'gro-met'ric-al**, *a.*

Hy-grom'e-try (-grŏm'ĕ-trȳ), *n.* Science of the humidity of bodies, esp. of the atmosphere. [brane.

Hy'men (hī'mĕn), *n.* [Gr. *ὑμήν*.] The virginal mem-

Hy'men, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ὑμήν*.] 1. A fabulous deity, the god of marriage. 2. Marriage. — **Hy'me-ne'al** (-mĕ-nē'al), **Hy'me-ne'an** (-nē'an), *a.* [noptera.

Hy'me-nop'ter (-mĕ-nŏp'tẽr), *n.* One of the Hymenoptera. — **Hy'me-nop'te-ra** (-tĕ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑμενόπτερος*; *ὑμήν* + *πτερόν* wing.] An extensive order of insects, including bees, ants, ichneumons, sawflies, etc.

Hymn (hĭm), *n.* [F. *hymne*, L. *hymnus*, Gr. *ὕμνος*.] Song of praise or adoration; sacred lyric. — *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Hymned (hĭmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Hymning (hĭm'ĭng *or* hĭm'nĭng).] To praise in song.

Hym'nal (hĭm'nal), *n.* A collection of hymns.

Hym-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ὕμνος* + *-logy*.] 1. The hymns composed by authors of a particular country or period, or used by any particular religious body. 2. Knowledge of hymns; treatise on hymns.

Hy'oid (hī'oid), *a.* [Gr. *ὑοειδής*, fr. the letter Υ + *εἶδος* form.] 1. Formed like an arch, or the Greek letter upsilon [Υ]. 2. Pert. to the arch supporting the tongue. — *n.* The hyoid bone, or bone in the base of the tongue.

Hyp (hĭp), *n.* Abbr. of *hypochondria*; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* To make melancholy. [*Colloq.*]

Hy-per'bo-la (hī-pẽr'bō-lȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερβολή* excess, *i. e.*, of the angle which the cutting plane makes with the base. See Hyperbole.] A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

Opposite cones with Hyperbolas, *a a*.

Hy-per'bo-le (-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑπερβολή*, prop., an overshooting, excess, fr. Gr. *ὑπερβάλλειν* to throw beyond; *ὑπέρ* over + *βάλλειν* to throw.] A figure of speech in which the expression evidently exaggerates the meaning to be conveyed.

Hy'per-bol'ic (-bŏl'ĭk), } *a.* 1. Be-
Hy'per-bol'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } longing to the hyperbola; like the hyperbola. 2. Containing hyperbole; exaggerating; exceeding the truth.

Hy'per-crit'ic (hī'pẽr-krĭt'ĭk), *n.* [Pref. *hyper-* + *critic*.] One critical beyond reason; captious censor. — **Hy'per-crit'ic-al**, *a.* — **Hy'per-crit'i-cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.*

‖ **Hy'per-me-tro'pi-a** (-mē-trŏ'pĭ-ȧ), } *n.* [NL. *hyper-*
Hy'per-met'ro-py (-mĕt'rō-pȳ), } *metropia*, fr. Gr. *ὑπέρμετρος* excessive + *ὤψ*, *ὠπός*, eye.] A condition of the eye in which, through shortness of the eyeball or fault of the refractive media, the rays of light come to a focus behind the retina; farsightedness; — called also *hyperopia*. — **Hy'per-me-trop'ic** (-mē-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Hy'phen (-fĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑφέν*, fr. *ὑφ'* *ἓν* under one, into one, together, fr. *ὑπό* under + *ἕν*, neut. of *εἷς* one.] A printer's mark [-] to connect syllables of a divided word or parts of a compound word. — *v. t.* To connect with, or separate by, a hyphen.

Hyp-not'ic (hĭp-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπνωτικός* inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, fr. *ὕπνος* sleep; akin to L. *somnus*.] 1. Tending to produce sleep; soporific. 2. Pertaining to hypnotism; in a state of hypnotism. — *n.* 1. Medicine for producing sleep; an opiate; soporinc; narcotic. 2. One subject to hypnotism.

Hyp'no-tism (-nō-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ὕπνος*.] An artificial sleep or somnambulism, involving suspension of some powers, and unusual activity of others. [notism.

Hyp'ne-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To place in a state of hyp-

Hyp'o-chon'dri-a (-ō-kŏn'drĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Gloomy depression of spirits; the blues.

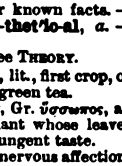
Hyp'o-chon'dri-ac (-ăk), *a.* [Gr. *ὑποχονδριακός* affected in a hypochondriac region.] 1. Designating, or pert. to, the regions on either side of the abdomen beneath the cartilages of the false ribs, beside the epigastric, and above the lumbar, region. 2. Affected by hypochondria. — *n.* One affected with hypochondria.

Hy-poc'ri-sy (hĭ-pŏk'rĭ-sȳ), *n.* [L. *hypocrisis*, fr. Gr. *ὑπόκρισις* the playing a part on the stage, simulation, fr. *ὑποκρίνεσθαι* to play a part; *ὑπό* + *κρίνειν* to decide, contend.] Act or practice of a hypocrite; dissimulation; the assuming a false appearance of virtue or religion.

Hyp'o-crite (hĭp'ō-krĭt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *hypocrita*, Gr. *ὑποκριτής* one who plays a part, a dissembler.] One who feigns to be better than he is; false pretender to virtue or piety. — **Hyp'o-crit'ic** (-krĭt'ĭk), **Hyp'o-crit'ic-al**, *a.* — **Hyp'o-crit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Deceiver; pretender; cheat. See Dissembler.

Hy-pot'e-nuse (hī-pŏt'ē-nūs), **Hy-poth'e-nuse** (-pŏth'-), *n.* [Gr. *ὑποτείνουσα*, prop., subtending, fr. *ὑποτείνειν* to stretch under; *ὑπό* + *τείνειν* to stretch. See Subtend.] Side of a right-angled triangle that is opposite to the right angle.



ab Hypotenuse.

Hy-poth'e-cate (-pŏth'ē-kāt), *v. t.* [LL. *hypothecare*, *-catum*, to pledge, fr. L. *hypotheca* pledge, security.] To pledge (property) for the security of one's creditors. — **Hy-poth'e-ca'tion**, *n.* — **Hy-poth'e-ca'tor**, *n.*

Hy-poth'e-sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπόθεσις* foundation, supposition, fr. *ὑποτιθέναι* to place under, *ὑπό* + *τιθέναι* to put.] Supposition; theory assumed for the purpose of argument, or to account for known facts. — **Hy'po-thet'ic** (hī'pō-thĕt'ĭk), **Hy'po-thet'ic-al**, *a.* — **Hy'po-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Supposition; assumption. See Theory.

Hy'son (hī'sn), *n.* [Chin. *hi-tshun*, lit., first crop, or blooming spring.] A fragrant kind of green tea.

Hys'sop (hĭs'ŭp), *n.* [L. *hyssopus*, Gr. *ὕσσωπος*, an aromatic plant, fr. Heb. *ēzov*.] A plant whose leaves have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste.

Hys-te'ri-a (-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A nervous affection, in which the patient loses control over the emotions, becoming the victim of imaginary sensations.

Hys-ter'ic (-tĕr'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *hystericus*, Gr. *ὑστερι-*
Hys-ter'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } *κός*, fr. *ὑστέρα* the womb.] Pertaining to hysteria; affected with hysterics; fitful.

Hys-ter'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* Hysteria.

I.

I (ī), *pron.* [*poss.* My (mī) or Mine (min); *object.* Me (mē); *pl. nom.* We (wē); *poss.* Our (our) or Ours (ourz); *object.* Us (us).] [AS. *ic*; akin to D. *ik*, G. *ich*, L. *ego*, Gr. *ἐγώ*, *ἐγών*.] Nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; word used by a speaker of himself.

I-am'bic (ī-ăm'bĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἰαμβικός*.] **1.** Consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one, or of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented. **2.** Pert. to, or composed of, iambics. — *n.* (*a*) An iambic foot; iambus. (*b*) Verse composed of iambic feet.

I-am'bus (-bŭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἴαμβος*.] An iambic.

I'bex (Ibĕks), *n.* [L., chamois.] A wild goat having very large, recurved horns; — called also *steinbok*.

Alpine Ibex (*Capra ibex*).

‖ **I-bi'dem** (ĭ-bī'dĕm), *adv.* [L.] In the same place; — abbr. *ibid.* or *ib.*

I'bis (I'bĭs), *n.* [L.; of Egyptian origin.] A large wading bird, feeding largely on reptiles.

Ice (īs), *n.* [AS. *īs*.] **1.** Water or other fluid frozen to the solid state. **2.** Concreted sugar. **3.** Water, cream, custard, etc., flavored, and artificially frozen. — **Ice blink** [Dan. *isblink*], a streak of whiteness on the horizon, caused by light reflected from ice not in sight. — **Ice box** *or* **chest**, a box for holding ice; box in which things are kept cool by means of ice; refrigerator. — **Ice cream** [for *iced cream*], cream, milk, or custard, sweetened, flavored, and frozen. — **Ice house**, a close-covered place for storing ice. — **Ice water.** (*a*) Water cooled by ice. (*b*) Water formed by melting ice. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Iced (īst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Icing (ī'sĭng).] **1.** To cover with ice; to convert into ice. **2.** To cover with icing; to frost (cakes, etc.). **3.** To cool.

Ice'berg' (īs'bĕrg'), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *isberg* mountain of ice.] Large mass of ice, generally floating in the ocean.

Ich-neu'mon (Ik-nū'mŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχνεύμων*, fr. *ἰχνεύειν* to hunt after, fr. *ἴχνος* footstep.] **1.** A carnivorous mammal of Asia and Africa, which destroys the eggs and young of crocodiles, snakes, and lizards. **2.** A hymenopterous insect of numerous genera, whose larva lives upon the internal tissues of the insect in which it is parasitic, and finally kills it.

Ich-nog'ra-phy (-nŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχνογραφία*; *ἴχνος* + *γράφειν* to describe.] A horizontal section of an object; ground plan; map; art of making such plans.

I'chor (I'kŏr), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχώρ*.] **1.** An ethereal fluid fabled to take the place of blood in the veins of the gods. **2.** Thin, acrid discharge from an ulcer, wound, etc.

I'chor-ous, *a.* Like ichor; thin; watery; serous.

Ich'thy-ol'o-gy (Ĭk'thĭ-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς*, -*ύος*, fish + *-logy*.] Natural history of fishes. — **Ich'thy-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Ich'thy-oph'a-gous (-ŏf''ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἰχθυοφάγος*; *ἰχθύς* + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Eating, or subsisting on, fish.

I'ci-cle (I'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [AS. *īsgicel*; *īs* ice + *gicel* icicle.] A pendent mass of ice.

I'ci-ly, *adv.* In an icy manner; coldly.

I'ci-ness, *n.* The being icy or very cold; frigidity.

I'cing (ī'sĭng), *n.* A covering resembling ice, as of sugar and milk or white of egg; frosting.

I-con'o-clast (ī-kŏn'ŏ-klăst), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκών* image + *κλᾶν* to break.] **1.** A breaker of idols. **2.** One who destroys shams; a radical. — **I-con'o-clas'tic**, *a.*

I'co-sa-he'dron (ī'kŏ-sȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκοσάεδρον*; *εἴκοσι* twenty + *ἕδρα* base.] A solid having 20 faces.

Ic-ter'ic (Ĭk-tĕr'Ĭk), *a.* [L. *ictericus*, Gr. *ἰκτερικός*, fr. *ἴκτερος* jaundice.] **1.** Pert. to, or affected with, jaundice. **2.** Good against the jaundice. — *n.* A remedy for the jaundice. — **Ic-ter'ic-al** (Ĭk-tĕr'Ĭ-kal), *a.*

I'cy (I'sy), *a.* [AS. *īsig*.] **1.** Pertaining to, like, or abounding in, ice; cold; frosty. **2.** Characterized by coldness, as of manner, influence, etc.; chilling; frigid.

I'd (id). Contr. fr. *I would* or *I had*.

I-de'a (ī-dē'ȧ), *n.* [L.; Gr. *ἰδέα*, fr. *ἰδεῖν* to see.] **1.** Mental image of a visible object. **2.** A conception formed by generalization. **3.** Object apprehended by the mind. **4.** Belief; opinion. **5.** Purpose; design.

Syn. — Notion; conception; thought; sentiment; fancy; belief; consideration; view; design; intention; purpose; plan; model; pattern.

I-de'al, *a.* **1.** Existing in idea or thought; mental. **2.** Reaching an imaginary standard of excellence; faultless. **3.** Existing in imagination only; visionary; unreal. **4.** Teaching the doctrine of idealism. — *n.* A mental conception regarded as a standard of perfection.

Syn. — Intellectual; fanciful; unreal; utopian.

I-de'al-ism, *n.* **1.** Quality of being ideal. **2.** Conceptions of the ideal. **3.** Philosophical theory that denies the existence of material bodies, and makes everything to consist in ideas and their relations. — **I-de'al-ist**, *n.*

I'de-al'i-ty (ī'dē-ăl'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being ideal. **2.** Capacity to form ideals of beauty or perfection.

I-de'al-ize (ī-dē'al-īz), *v. t.* To make ideal; to attribute ideal excellences to. — *v. i.* To form ideals.

I'dem (ī'dĕm), *pron.* or *adj.* [L.] The same; same as above; — abbr. *id.*

I-den'tic-al (ī-dĕn'tĭ-kal), *a.* [F. *identique*. See Identity.] **1.** The same; the very same; not different. **2.** Tautological. — **I-den'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

I-den'ti-fi-ca'tion (-tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* An identifying, or proving to be the same; a being identified.

I-den'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [F. *identifier*. See Identity, and -fy.] **1.** To make to be the same. **2.** To establish the identity of; to prove to be the same as.

I-den'ti-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [F. *identité*, LL. *identitas*, fr. L. *idem*.] The being identical, or the same; sameness.

I'de-o-graph'ic (Ī'dē-ō-grăf'Ĭk), } *a.* Representing
I'de-o-graph'ic-al (-grăf'Ĭ-kal), } ideas by symbols, independently of sounds.

I'de-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* Representation of ideas independently of sounds, as in shorthand writing, etc.

Ides (īdz), *n. pl.* [L. *idus*.] In the old Roman calendar, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and 13th of other months.

Id'i-ot (Ĭd'Ĭ-ŭt), *n.* The being an idiot.

Id'i-om (-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδίωμα*, fr. *ἴδιος* one's own, proper, peculiar.] **1.** Structural form peculiar to any language; genius of a language. **2.** An expression sanctioned by usage, having a sense peculiar to itself and not agreeing with the logical sense of its structural form; phrase forms peculiar to a particular author. **3.** Dialect. — **Id'i-o-mat'ic**, **Id'i-o-mat'ic-al**, *a.*

Syn. — Idiom; Dialect. — The *idioms* of a language belong to its very structure; its *dialects* are varieties of expression. Each county of England has some peculiarities of *dialect*, and so have most of the professions, while the great *idioms* of the language are everywhere the same.

Id'i-o-path'ic (-păth'Ĭk), } *a.* Pertaining to idiopathy;
Id'i-o-path'ic-al (-Ĭ-kal), } characterizing a disease arising primarily, and not from some other disease.

Id'i-op'a-thy (-ŏp'ȧ-thȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιοπάθεια*; *ἴδιος* + *παθεῖν*, *πάσχειν*, to suffer.] **1.** A peculiar, or individual, characteristic or affection. **2.** Morbid state not occasioned by any other disease; a primary disease.

Id'i-o-syn'cra-sy (-ō-sĭn'krȧ-sy), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιοσυγκρασία*; *ἴδιος* + *σύν* with + *κεραννύναι* to mix.] Peculiarity

of constitution or temperament; characteristic distinguishing an individual; eccentricity.

Id'i-ot (Id'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F.; L. *idiota* an uneducated person, Gr. *ἰδιώτης*, also and orig., a private person, not holding public office, fr. *ἴδιος* proper, peculiar.] **1.** A human being destitute of ordinary intellectual powers; a natural fool. **2.** Fool; simpleton. — **Id'i-ot'ic** (-ŏt'Ĭk), *a.*

Id'i-ot-ism, *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιωτισμός*, fr. *ἰδιωτίζειν* to put into common language, fr. *ἰδιώτης*.] **1.** An idiom. **2.** Lack of mental capacity; idiocy; foolishness.

I'dle (Ī'd'l), *a.* [*Compar.* IDLER (Ī'dlẽr); *superl.* IDLEST (Ī'dlĕst).] [AS. *idel* vain, useless.] **1.** Of no account; useless. **2.** Not turned to appropriate use; unemployed. **3.** Inactive; doing nothing. **4.** Lazy; slothful. — *v. i.* To spend time in inaction. — *v. t.* To waste. — **I'dle-ness**, *n.* — **I'dler**, *n.* — **I'dly**, *adv.*

Syn. — IDLE; INDOLENT; LAZY; unoccupied; vacant; inactive; sluggish; slothful; useless; futile; frivolous; vain; trifling; unprofitable. — *Indolent* denotes an habitual love of ease, a settled dislike of effort; *idle* is opposed to *busy*, and denotes dislike of *continuous* exertion. *Lazy* is a stronger and more contemptuous term.

I'dol (Ī'dŭl), *n.* [Gr. *εἴδωλον*, fr. *ἰδεῖν* to see.] **1.** Image of a deity or other being, used as an object of worship. **2.** That on which the affections are strongly set.

I-dol'a-ter (Ī-dŏl'ă-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A worshiper of idols; a pagan. **2.** A great admirer. — **I-dol'a-tress** (-trĕs), *n. f.*

I-dol'a-try (-trў), *n.* [Gr. *εἰδωλολατρεία*; *εἴδωλον* + *λατρεία* service.] **1.** Worship of idols. **2.** Excessive attachment for anything. — **I-dol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

I'dol-ize (-Īz), *v. t.* **1.** To make an idol of; to pay idolatrous worship to. **2.** To love to excess or to adoration.

I'dyl (Ī'dĭl), *n.* [Gr. *εἰδύλλιον*, fr. *εἶδος* form; lit., a little image.] A short poem; short pastoral or descriptive poem. [Written also *idyll.*] — **I-dyl'lic** (-dĭl'Ĭk), *a.*

I. e. Abbr. of Latin *id est*, that is.

If (Ĭf), *conj.* [AS. *gif*.] **1.** In case that; granting, allowing, or supposing that; — introducing a condition or supposition. **2.** Whether; — in dependent questions.

Ig'ne-ous (Ig'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *igneus*, fr. *ignis* fire.] **1.** Pert. to, like, or containing fire. **2.** Produced by fire.

‖ **Ig'nis fat'u-us** (Ig'nĭs făt'ū-ŭs). [L. *ignis* + *fatuus* foolish.] **1.** A phosphorescent light appearing at night, over marshy grounds. **2.** A decoy.

Ig-nite' (-nīt'), *v. t.* [L. *ignire*, *-nitum*, fr. *ignis*.] To kindle or set on fire. — *v. i.* To take fire. — **Ig-nit'i-ble** (-Ĭ-b'l), *a.* — **Ig-ni'tion** (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

Ig-no'ble (-nō'b'l), *a.* [L. *ignobilis*; pref. *in-* not + *nobilis* noble.] **1.** Of low birth; not noble; humble. **2.** Base. — **Ig-no'ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ig-no'bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Degenerate; degraded; mean; infamous.

Ig'no-min'i-ous (Ig'nō-mĭn'Ĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Marked with ignominy; shameful. **2.** Deserving ignominy; despicable. **3.** Degrading. — **Ig'no-min'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Ig'no-min-y (Ig'nō-mĭn-ў), *n.* [L. *ignominia*; *in-* not + *nomen* name.] **1.** Public disgrace or dishonor; infamy. **2.** An infamous act.

Syn. — Opprobrium; reproach; dishonor.

Ig'no-ra'mus (-rā'mŭs), *n.* [L., we are ignorant. See IGNORE.] A stupid person; dunce.

Ig'no-rance (-rans), *n.* [F.] A being ignorant.

Ig'no-rant, *a.* [F., fr. L. *ignorans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *ignorare* to be ignorant.] **1.** Destitute of knowledge. **2.** Unaware. **3.** Foolish; silly. — **Ig'no-rant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — IGNORANT; ILLITERATE; untaught; unenlightened; uninformed; unlearned; unlettered. — *Ignorant* denotes want of knowledge, either as to a single subject or information in general; *illiterate* refers to ignorance of letters, or of knowledge acquired by study.

Ig-nore' (-nōr'), *v. t.* [L. *ignorare*; pref. *in-* not + root of *gnarus* knowing.] **1.** To reject as ungrounded (a bill rejected by a grand jury for want of evidence). **2.** To refuse to take notice of; to disregard.

I-gua'na (Ĭ-gwä'nä), *n.* [Sp.] A large American lizard, of arboreal habits and feeding chiefly upon fruits.

‖ **Il'e-um** (Ĭl'ē-ŭm), *n.* [L., pl. *ilia* groin, flank.] The last, and usually longest, division of the small intestine. [Written also *ileon*, and *ilium*.] — **Il'e-ac**, *a.*

‖ **I'lex** (ī'lĕks), *n.* [L., holm oak.] (*a*) The holm oak. (*b*) An evergreen shrub; holly.

‖ **Il'i-um** (Ĭl'Ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [See ILEUM.] The dorsal one of the three principal bones comprising either lateral half of the pelvis. [Written also *ilion*, and *ileum*.] — **Il'i-ac**, *a.*

Ilk (Ĭlk), *a.* [Scot. *ilk*; AS. *ilca*.] Same; each.

Ill (Ĭl), *a.* [Regular comparative and superlative wanting, being supplied by *worse* (wûrs) and *worst* (wûrst), fr. another root.] **1.** Contrary to good, advantage, happiness, etc.; bad; evil. **2.** Wicked; improper. **3.** Sick; unwell. **4.** Not accordant with propriety; rude.

Ill fame, bad repute. — **Ill will**, unkindness; malevolence.

Syn. — Bad; evil; wrong; wicked; sick; unwell. — *n.* **1.** Whatever impairs happiness or prevents success; misfortune; disease; pain. **2.** Wickedness; wrong; evil. — *adv.* In an ill manner; badly; weakly.

I'll (Īl). Contr. for *I will* or *I shall*.

Il-lapse' (Ĭl-lăps'), *v. i.* [L. *illabi*, *-lapsus*; pref. *il-* in + *labi* to fall, slide.] To fall or glide; to pass. — *n.* A gliding in; sudden attack.

Il-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *illatio*, fr. *illatus*, used as p. p. of *inferre* to carry or bring in, but fr. different root.] An inferring; deduction; conclusion.

Il'la-tive (Ĭl'lă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *illativus*.] Inferential; conclusive. — *n.* An illative particle, as *for*, *because*.

Ill'-bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* Badly educated; uncivil; rude.

Il-le'gal (-lē'gal), *a.* [Pref. *il-* not + *legal*.] Not according to law; unlawful; illicit; immoral. — **Il-le'gal-ly**, *adv.* — **Il'le-gal'i-ty** (Ĭl'lē-găl'Ĭ-tў), *n.*

Il-leg'i-ble (-lĕj'Ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being read; not legible. — **Il-leg'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Il-leg'i-bly**, *adv.*

Il'le-git'i-mate (Ĭl'lē-jĭt'Ĭ-mât), *a.* **1.** Not according to law; unlawful; improper. **2.** Unlawfully begotten; bastard. **3.** Not legitimately deduced; illogical. **4.** Not authorized by good usage; spurious. — *v. t.* To render illegitimate; to declare or prove to be born out of wedlock. — **Il'le-git'i-ma-cy**, *n.* — **Il'le-git'i-ma'tion**, *n.*

Ill'-fa'vored (-fā'vẽrd), *a.* Ugly; ill-looking.

Il-lib'er-al (-lĭb'ẽr-al), *a.* [L. *illiberalis*.] **1.** Not liberal; mean; sordid. **2.** Indicating a lack of breeding and the like; ignoble; narrow-minded; disingenuous. — **Il-lib'er-al'i-ty** (-ăl'Ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Il-lib'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

Il-lic'it (-lĭs'Ĭt), *a.* [L. *illicitus*; pref. *il-* not + *licitus*, p. p. of *licere* to be permitted.] Not permitted or allowed. — **Il-lic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **Il-lic'it-ness**, *n.*

Il-lim'it-a-ble (-lĭm'Ĭt-ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being limited or bounded; immeasurable.

Syn. — Boundless; limitless; infinite; vast.

Il-lit'er-a-cy (-lĭt'ẽr-ă-sў), *n.* **1.** The being illiterate; inability to read and write. **2.** A literary blunder.

Il-lit'er-ate (-ĕt), *a.* [L. *illiteratus*: pref. *il-* not + *literatus* learned.] Ignorant of letters or books; unlettered; uneducated. — **Il-lit'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Untaught; unscholarly. See IGNORANT.

Ill'-na'tured (-nā'tẽrd), *a.* **1.** Of habitual bad temper; peevish; cross; surly. **2.** Dictated by, or indicating, ill nature; spiteful. — **Ill'-na'tured-ly**, *adv.*

Ill'ness, *n.* **1.** Disease. **2.** Wrong moral conduct.

Syn. — ILLNESS; SICKNESS; malady; disease; indisposition; ailment. — Within the present century, it has become usual to use *illness* in the sense of a continuous disease, and to confine *sickness* more especially to a sense of nausea, or "sickness of the stomach."

Il-log'ic-al (-lŏj'Ĭ-kal), *a.* Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic; contrary to rules of sound reasoning. — **Il-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Il-log'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Ill'-starred' (-stärd'), *a.* Fated to be unfortunate.

Il-lude' (-lūd'), *v. t.* [L. *illudere*, *illusum*; pref. *il-* in + *ludere* to play.] To play upon by artifice; to mock; to excite and disappoint the hopes of.

Il-lume' (-lūm'), *v. t.* [F. *illuminer*. See ILLUMINATE.] To make light or bright; to illuminate; to illumine.

Il-lu'mi-nate (Il-lū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *illuminare, -natum;* pref. *il-* in + *luminare* to enlighten, fr. *lumen* light.] **1.** To make light; to brighten. **2.** To light up; to decorate with artificial lights. **3.** To adorn (a book or page) with borders, initial letters, etc. **4.** To make clear; to elucidate. — **Il-lu'mi-na'tion,** *n.* — **Il-lu'mi-na-tive,** *a.* — **Il-lu'mi-na'tor,** *n.*

Il-lu'mine (-mĭn), *v. t.* To illuminate.

Il-lu'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* [F. ; L. *illusio,* fr. *illudere, illusum,* to illude.] **1.** An unreal image presented to the bodily or mental vision. **2.** Anything agreeably fascinating and charming ; witchery. **3.** Lace for veils, etc.

Syn. — Illusion; Delusion; mockery; deception; fallacy. — *Illusion* refers particularly to errors of the sense; *delusion* to false hopes or deceptions of the mind.

Il-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Deceiving by false show ; deceitful ; unreal. — **Il-lu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Il-lu'sive-ness,** *n.*

Il-lu'so-ry (-sō-rȳ), *a.* Deceiving ; fallacious ; illusive.

Il-lus'trate (-lŭs'trāt), *v. t.* [L. *illustrare, -tratum.* See Illustrious.] **1.** To make clear or luminous. **2.** To set in a clear light; to exhibit. **3.** To elucidate by figures, comparisons, and examples. **4.** To adorn (a book or a subject) with pictures. — **Il-lus'tra-tor** (-trā-tẽr), *n.*

Il'lus-tra'tion (-lŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An illustrating ; elucidation ; the being illustrated, or made clear. **2.** That which illustrates ; a comparison or example. **3.** Picture designed to decorate or elucidate.

Il-lus'tra-tive (-lŭs'trā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or designed to illustrate, exemplify, or elucidate.

Il-lus'tri-ous (-trĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *illustris ;* fr. *il-* in + root of *lucidus* bright.] **1.** Possessing luster or brightness ; splendid. **2.** Characterized by greatness, nobleness, etc. ; eminent ; distinguished. **3.** Conferring luster or honor ; renowned. — **Il-lus'tri-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Noted ; celebrated ; signal ; renowned ; eminent ; noble ; glorious. See Distinguished, Famous.

Il'ly (Il'lȳ), *adv.* [A word not fully approved, but sometimes used for the adverb *ill.*]

I 'm (Im). Contr. of *I am.*

Im'age (Ĭm'ĭj ; 2), *n.* [F., fr. L. *imago, imaginis,* fr. root of *imitari* to imitate.] **1.** An imitation, representation, or similitude of any person, thing, or act, made perceptible to the sight ; effigy ; picture. **2.** An idol. **3.** Show ; appearance. **4.** Picture drawn by the fancy ; conception ; idea. **5.** A rhetorical illustration ; extended metaphor. **6.** Picture of any object formed by rays of light reflected to a focus ; likeness of an object formed by reflection. — *v. t.* To represent or form an image of.

Im'age-ry (-rȳ), *n.* **1.** The making images of objects ; imitation work. **2.** Unreal show ; imitation ; appearance. **3.** Work of the imagination or fancy ; false ideas ; imaginary phantasms. **4.** Rhetorical decoration.

Im-ag'i-na-ble (Ĭm-ăj'Ĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being imagined ; conceivable.

Im-ag'i-na-ry (-nă-rȳ), *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy ; not real ; fancied ; visionary ; ideal. — *n.* In algebra, an imaginary expression or quantity, being one which involves the impossible operation of taking the square root of a negative quantity ; as, $\sqrt{-9}$, $a+b\sqrt{-1}$.

Syn. — Ideal ; chimerical ; unreal ; illusive.

Im-ag'i-na'tion, *n.* [F. ; fr. L. *imaginatio.*] **1.** Power to call up mental images. **2.** The representative power ; the fancy. **3.** Power of conceiving and expressing the ideal. **4.** A notion.

Syn. — Imagination; Fancy; conception; idea; conceit; device; origination; invention; scheme; design; purpose; contrivance. — *Imagination* and *fancy* have been considered synonymous. A distinction, however, is now made between them. *Imagination* consists in taking parts of our conceptions and combining them into new forms and images more select, more striking, etc., than those of ordinary nature. *Fancy* is governed by laws of association which are more remote, and sometimes arbitrary or capricious.

Im-ag'i-na-tive (-nă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Proceeding from the imagination. **2.** Given to imagining ; creative.

Im-ag'ine (Ĭm-ăj'Ĭn), *v. t.* [L. *imaginari, -natus,* fr. *imago* image.] **1.** To form a notion of ; to conceive. **2.** To scheme ; to devise ; to purpose. **3.** To think ; to believe. — *v. i.* To think ; to suppose. — **Im-ag'in-er,** *n.*

Syn. — To fancy ; think ; plan ; scheme ; devise.

‖ **I-ma'go** (Ĭ-mā'gō), *n.* [L.] **1.** An image. **2.** The final adult, and usually winged, state of an insect.

Im-bank' (Ĭm-bănk'), *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* in + *bank.*] To inclose or defend with banks. See Embank.

Im-bank'ment, *n.* A surrounding with a bank ; bank raised for defense, a roadway, etc. ; embankment.

Im'be-cile (Ĭm'bĕ-sĭl *or* -sēl), *a.* [L. *imbecillis.*] Destitute of strength ; impotent ; feeble-minded. — *n.* One destitute of strength ; one of feeble mind.

Syn. — Weak ; feeble ; feeble-minded ; idiotic.

Im'be-cil'i-ty (-sĭl'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The being imbecile.

Syn. — Infirmity ; impotence. See Debility.

Im-bed' (-bĕd'), *v. t.* To sink or lay, as in a bed ; to cover, as with earth, sand, etc.

Im-bibe' (-bīb'), *v. t.* [L. *imbibere ;* pref. *im-* + *bibere* to drink.] **1.** To drink in ; to absorb ; to receive as by drinking. **2.** To receive into the mind and retain.

Im'bi-bi'tion (Ĭm'bĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An imbibing, or absorbing. [morose or malignant.

Im-bit'ter (-bĭt'tẽr), *v. t.* To make bitter ; to make

Im-bod'y (-bŏd'ȳ), *v. t.* To become corporeal ; to assume the qualities of a material body ; to embody.

Im-bold'en (-bōld'n), *v. t.* To embolden.

Im-bos'om (-bŏz'ŭm), *v. t.* **1.** To hold in the bosom ; to cherish. **2.** To place in the midst of ; to shelter.

Im'bri-cate (-brĭ-kāt), **Im'bri-ca'ted** (-kā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *imbricare, -catum,* to cover with tiles, fr. *imbrex, -icis,* tile, fr. *imber* rain.] **1.** Bent and hollowed like a roof tile. **2.** Lying over each, so as to "break joints," like shingles on a roof, scales on the leaf buds of plants and cups of acorns, or scales of fishes. — **Im'bri-ca'tion,** *n.*

Imbricate Scales (2).

Im-bro'glio (-brō'lyō), *n.* [Written also *embroglio.*] [It.] **1.** An intricate plot, as of a drama. **2.** A complicated state of things ; a serious misunderstanding.

Im-brown' (-broun'), *v. t.* To make brown ; to obscure ; to tan.

Im-brue' (-brų'), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *embruer, embevrer,* to give to drink, soak.] To soak ; to drench, esp. in blood.

Im-brute' (-brųt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To sink to the state of a brute.

Im-bue' (-bū'), *v. t.* [L. *imbuere.*] **1.** To tinge deeply ; to cause to absorb. **2.** To impress.

Im'i-ta-ble (Ĭm'Ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of imitation. — **Im'i-ta-ble-ness, Im'i-ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Im'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *imitari, -tatus.*] **1.** To copy. **2.** To produce a likeness of ; to counterfeit.

Im'i-ta'tion, *n.* **1.** An imitating. **2.** Likeness.

Im'i-ta-tive (-tă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Inclined to imitate, copy, or follow ; dependent on example ; not original. **2.** Formed after a model, pattern, or original.

Im'i-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who imitates.

Im-mac'u-late (-măk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *immaculatus ;* pref. *im-* not + *macula* spot.] Spotless ; pure.

Im'ma-nent (-mă-nent), *a.* [L. *immanens ; im-* in + *manere* to remain.] Remaining within ; inherent ; intrinsic ; abiding. — **Im'ma-nence, Im'ma-nen-cy,** *n.*

Im-man'u-el (-măn'ū-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *'immānūēl.*] God with us ; — an appellation of Christ.

Im'ma-te'ri-al (-mă-tē'rĭ-al), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *material.*] **1.** Not consisting of matter ; incorporeal ; spiritual. **2.** Of no substantial consequence.

Syn. — Unimportant ; insignificant ; trifling.

Im'ma-te'ri-al-ism, *n.* **1.** Doctrine that immaterial substances or spiritual beings exist, or are possible. **2.** Idealism.

Im'ma-te'ri-al'i-ty (ĭm'mə-tē'rĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The being immaterial or incorporeal.

Im'ma-te'ri-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** Without matter or corporeal substance. **2.** In an unimportant manner or degree.

Im'ma-ture' (-tūr'), *a.* Not mature; not arrived at perfection or full development; crude. — **Im'ma-ture'ly**, *adv.* — **Im'ma-ture'ness, Im'ma-tu'ri-ty**, *n.*

Im-meas'ur-a-ble (-mĕzh'ūr-ə-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being measured; indefinitely extensive; vast. — **Im-meas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.*

Im-me'di-ate (-mē'dĭ-ĕt), *a.* [F. *immédiat.* See IN- not, and MEDIATE.] **1.** Not separate by anything intervening; close. **2.** Present; instant. **3.** Acting without the intervention of another object; acting directly.

Syn. — Proximate; close; direct; next.

Im-me'di-ate-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an immediate manner; directly. **2.** Without delay; at once. **3.** As soon as.

Syn. — Instantly; forthwith. See DIRECTLY.

Im'me-mo'ri-al (ĭm'mĕ-mō'rĭ-əl), *a.* Extending beyond reach of memory, record, or tradition; indefinitely ancient. — **Im'me-mo'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

Im-mense' (-mĕns'), *a.* [L. *immensus*; pref. *im-* + *metiri, mensus*, to measure.] Immeasurable; unlimited; very great; vast; huge. — **Im-mense'ly**, *adv.* — **Im-men'si-ty** (-mĕn'sĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Infinite; illimitable; unbounded; interminable; vast; prodigious; monstrous. See ENORMOUS.

Im-merse' (-mûrs'), *v. t.* [L. *immergere, -mersum.*] **1.** To plunge into (a fluid, etc.); to bury. **2.** To baptize by dipping. **3.** To engage deeply; to overwhelm. — **Im-mer'sion** (-mûr'shŭn), *n.*

Im'me-thod'ic-al (-mĕ-thŏd'ĭ-kal), *a.* Not methodical; without systematic arrangement; confused. — **Im'me-thod'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'me-thod'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Irregular; confused; desultory.

Im'mi-grant (-mĭ-grant), *n.* One who immigrates.

Syn. — See EMIGRANT.

Im'mi-grate (-grāt), *v. i.* [L. *immigrare, -gratum*; pref. *im-* in + *migrare* to migrate.] To come into a country for permanent residence. — **Im'mi-gra'tion**, *n.*

Im'mi-nence, *n.* **1.** The being imminent; a threatening (something about to happen). **2.** Impending evil.

Im'mi-nent, *a.* [L. *imminens*, p. pr. of *imminere*; pref. *im-* + *minere* (in comp.) to jut, project.] **1.** Threatening to occur immediately. **2.** Perilous.

Syn. — IMMINENT; IMPENDING; THREATENING; near at hand. *Imminent* denotes that something is ready to fall or happen on the instant. *Impending* denotes that something hangs suspended over us, and may so remain indefinitely. *Threatening* supposes some danger in prospect, but more remote.

Im-mis'ci-ble (-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being mixed or mingled. — **Im-mis'ci-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Im-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *immissio*, fr. *immittere, -missum*; pref. *im-* in + *mittere* to send.] An immitting, or thrusting in; injection; — correl. of *emission.*

Im-mit'i-ga-ble (-mĭt'ĭ-gă-b'l), *a.* [L. *immitigabilis.*] Not capable of being mitigated, softened, or appeased.

Im'mo-bil'i-ty (-mō-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *immobilitas*; pref. *im-* + *mobilis* movable.] The being immovable.

Im-mod'er-ate (-mŏd'ẽr-ĕt), *a.* Not moderate; exceeding just bounds; excessive. — **Im-mod'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-mod'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Excessive; unreasonable; inordinate.

Im-mod'est (-mŏd'ĕst), *a.* **1.** Not limited to due bounds; immoderate. **2.** Not modest; indecent; lewd. — **Im-mod'est-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-mod'es-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — Indecorous; indelicate; shameless; shameful; impudent; indecent; impure; unchaste; lewd; obscene.

Im'mo-late (ĭm'mō-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *immolare, -latum.*] To sacrifice; to kill, as a sacrificial victim. — **Im'mo-la'tor**, *n.* — **Im'mo-la'tion**, *n.*

Im-mor'al (-mŏr'al), *a.* Not moral; inconsistent with rectitude. — **Im-mor'al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Wicked; criminal; vicious; depraved; unchaste; profligate; dissolute; lewd; obscene.

Im'me-ral'i-ty (ĭm'mē-răl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being immoral; vice. **2.** An immoral act or practice.

Im-mor'tal (-mŏr'tal), *a.* **1.** Not mortal; undying; lasting forever. **2.** Connected with, or pertaining to, immortality. **3.** Destined to live in all ages of this world. — *n.* One exempt from death or annihilation.

Syn. — Eternal; ceaseless; perpetual; continual; endless; imperishable; incorruptible; undying.

Im'mor-tal'i-ty (-mŏr-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being immortal; unending existence. **2.** Perpetuity.

Im-mor'tal-ize (-mŏr'tal-iz), *v. t.* **1.** To render immortal. **2.** To perpetuate in fame.

Im-mor'tal-ly, *adv.* In an immortal manner.

Im'mor-telle' (-mŏr-tĕl'), *n.* [F.] A plant with a conspicuous, dry, unwithering involucre; the everlasting.

Im-mov'a-ble (-mōōv'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being moved; fast. **2.** Steadfast; unalterable. **3.** Not capable of being moved in feeling. **4.** Permanent in place; fixed. — *n.* **1.** That which can not be moved. **2.** *pl.* Lands and things adherent thereto. — **Im-mov'a-ble-ness, Im-mov'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Im-mov'a-bly**, *adv.*

Im-mu'ni-ty (-mū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *immunitas.*] **1.** Freedom from any charge, duty, office, tax, penalty, or service: a particular privilege. **2.** Freedom; exemption.

Im-mure' (-mūr'), *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* in + *mure*, L. *murus* wall.] To inclose within walls; to imprison.

Im-mu'ta-ble (-mū'tă-b'l), *a.* Not mutable; unalterable. — **Im-mu'ta-ble-ness, Im-mu'ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Im-mu'ta-bly**, *adv.*

Imp (ĭmp), *n.* [OE. *imp* a graft, AS. *impa.*] A young or inferior devil; little, malignant spirit.

Im-pact' (ĭm-păkt'), *v. t.* [L. *impingere, -pactum.* See IMPINGE.] To drive close; to press firmly together.

Im'pact (ĭm'păkt), *n.* Contact or impression by touch; collision; force communicated.

Im-pair' (ĭm-pâr'), *v. t.* [L. pref. *im-* in + *pejorare* to make worse, fr. *pejor* worse.] To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, or strength. — **Im-pair'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To diminish; weaken; enfeeble; deteriorate.

Im-pale' (-pāl'), *v. t.* **1.** To pierce with a pale; to kill by fixing on a stake. **2.** To inclose, as with pales.

Im-pale'ment, *n.* **1.** An impaling, or being impaled. **2.** An inclosing by stakes or pales; space so inclosed.

Im-pal'pa-ble (-păl'pă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not palpable; that cannot be felt; extremely fine. **2.** Not material; intangible; incorporeal. **3.** Not apprehensible by the mind; unreal. — **Im-pal'pa-bly**, *adv.* — **Im-pal'pa-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Im-pan'el (-păn'ĕl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPANELED (-ĕld) or IMPANELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPANELING or IMPANELLING.] [Written also *empanel.*] To enter in a list called a *panel*; to enroll (a list of jurors).

Im-par'i-pin'nate (-păr'ĭ-pĭn'nāt), *a.* [L. *impar* unequal + E. *pinnate.*] Pinnate with a single terminal leaflet.

Imparipinnate Leaf.

Im-part' (-pärt'), *v. t.* [L. *impartire*; pref. *im-* in + *partire* to part, fr. *pars, partis*, part, share.] **1.** To bestow a share or portion of; to allow another to partake in. **2.** To communicate knowledge of; to make known. — *v. i.* To give a part. — **Im-part'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To share; yield; confer; convey; grant; give; reveal; disclose; discover; divulge. See COMMUNICATE.

Im-par'tial (-pär'shal), *a.* Not partial; treating all alike; disinterested; fair; just. — **Im-par'tial-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-par'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ *or* ĭm'pär-shăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-pass'a-ble (-pás'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being passed; not admitting a passage. — **Im-pass'a-bly**, *adv.*

Im-pas'si-ble (ĭm-păs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *impassibilis.*] Incapable of suffering; unfeeling, or not showing feeling; without sensation. — **Im-pas'si-ble-ness, Im-pas'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Im-pas'sion (-păsh'ŭn), *v. t.* [Pref. *im-* in + *passion.*] To move or affect strongly with passion.

Im-pas'sion-ate (-āt), *a.* Strongly affected. — *v. t.* To arouse the passions of. [Without passion or feeling.]

Im-pas'sion-ate, *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *passionate.*]

Im-pas'sioned (-ŭnd), *p. p. & a.* Ardent; excited.

Im-pas'sive (-păs'sĭv), *a.* Not susceptible of pain or suffering; apathetic; unmoved. — **Im-pas'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Im-pas'sive-ness, Im'pas-siv'i-ty** (-sĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-pa'tience (-pā'shens), *n.* [F.; L. *impatientia.*] The being impatient; want of endurance of pain, suffering, opposition, or delay; restlessness; fretfulness.

Im-pa'tient, *a.* [F.; fr. L. *impatiens.*] Not patient; intolerant; eager for change, or something expected; hasty. — **Im-pa'tient-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Restless; uneasy; eager; fretful; passionate.

Im-peach' (-pēch'), *v. t.* [OF. *empeechier* to prevent, hinder, L. *impedicare* to entangle; pref. *im-* in + *pedica* fetter, fr. *pes, pedis,* foot.] 1. To charge with a crime; to arraign. 2. To charge with impropriety; to call in question. 3. To challenge credibility of (a witness) or validity of (commercial paper). — **Im-peach'er,** *n.* — **Im-peach'a-ble,** *a.* — **Im-peach'ment,** *n.*

Im-pec'ca-ble (-pĕk'kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *impeccabilis;* pref. *im-* not + *peccare* to sin.] Not liable to sin. — *n.* One who is impeccable. — **Im-pec'ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Im'pe-cu'ni-ous (-pē-kū'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *im-* + *pecunia* money.] Not having money; poor. — **Im'pe-cu'ni-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-pede' (-pēd'), *v. t.* [L. *impedire,* lit., to entangle the feet; pref. *im-* in + *pes, pedis,* foot.] To obstruct.

Im-ped'i-ment (-pĕd'ĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *impedimentum.*] That which impedes or hinders progress or effect.

Syn. — Impediment; Obstacle; Difficulty; Hindrance; obstruction; incumbrance. — An *impediment* strikes against our feet, checking our progress, and we remove it. An *obstacle* rises before us in our path, and we surmount or remove it. A *difficulty* sets before us something hard to be done, and we overcome it. A *hindrance* holds us back, but we break away from it.

Im-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.* [L. *impellere;* pref. *im-* in + *pellere, pulsum,* to drive.] To urge forward or on. — **Im-pel'ler,** *n.* — **Im-pel'lent,** *a. & n.*

Syn. — To instigate; induce; drive; actuate; move.

Im-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. i.* [L. *impendēre;* pref. *im-* + *pendēre* to hang.] To hang over; to be imminent. See Imminent. — **Im-pend'ence, Im-pend'en-cy,** *n.*

Im-pend'ing, *a.* Hanging over; overhanging.

Syn. — Imminent; threatening. See Imminent.

Im-pen'e-tra-ble (-pĕn'ē-trȧ-b'l), *a.* 1. Incapable of being penetrated; not to be entered; impervious. 2. Preventing any other substance from occupying the same space at the same time. 3. Inaccessible, as to knowledge, reason, sympathy, etc. — **Im-pen'e-tra-ble-ness, Im-pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **Im-pen'e-tra-bly,** *adv.*

Im-pen'i-tent (-ĭ-tent), *a.* Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite. — **Im-pen'i-tence, Im-pen'i-ten-cy,** *n.* — **Im-pen'i-tent-ly,** *adv.*

Im-per'a-tive (-pĕr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *imperativus,* fr. *imperare* to command; pref. *im-* in + *parare* to prepare.] 1. Expressing command; authoritatively directive. 2. Not to be avoided or evaded; obligatory; compulsory. 3. Expressive of command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation. — *n.* The imperative mood in grammar; a verb in the imperative mood. — **Im-per'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Im'per-cep'ti-ble (-pĕr-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not perceptible; not discernible by the mind; not easily apprehended. — **Im'per-cep'ti-ble-ness, Im'per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **Im'per-cep'ti-bly,** *adv.*

Im-per'fect (-pĕr'fĕkt), *a.* 1. Not perfect; defective. 2. Wanting in some elementary organ essential to normal activity. 3. Not fulfilling its design; not conformed to a standard or rule. — *n.* The imperfect tense in grammar; form of a verb denoting the imperfect tense. — **Im-per'fect-ly,** *adv.* — **Im-per'fect-ness,** *n.*

Im'per-fec'tion (Im'pĕr-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Deficiency.

Syn. — Defect; fault; failing; frailty; blemish; vice.

Im-pe'ri-al (-pē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *imperialis,* fr. *imperium* command, sovereignty, empire.] 1. Pertaining to an empire or emperor. 2. Sovereign; supreme. 3. Of superior size or excellence. — *n.* 1. Tuft of hair on a man's chin. 2. Anything of unusual size or excellence.

Im-pe'ri-al-ism, *n.* Power or character of an emperor; imperial authority; the spirit of empire.

Im-pe'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who serves an emperor; one who favors imperialism.

Im-pe'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Imperial power, right, [or privilege.]

Im-pe'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In an imperial manner.

Im-per'il (-pĕr'ĭl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Imperiled (-ĭld) or Imperilled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Imperiling or Imperilling.] To bring into peril; to endanger.

Im-pe'ri-ous (Im-pē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *imperiosus.*] 1. Haughty; arrogant. 2. Imperative; urgent; compelling. — **Im-pe'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Im-pe'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Imperious; Lordly; Domineering; dictatorial; haughty; overbearing; despotic; arrogant; imperative; authoritative; pressing. — One who is *imperious* exercises his authority in a manner offensive for its spirit and tone; one who is *lordly* assumes a lofty air in order to display his importance; one who is *domineering* gives orders in a way to make others feel their inferiority.

Im-per'ish-a-ble (-pĕr'ĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not perishable; enduring permanently. — **Im-per'ish-a-ble-ness, Im-per'ish-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **Im-per'ish-a-bly,** *adv.*

Im-per'me-a-ble (-pĕr'mē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not permeable; not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impervious. — **Im-per'me-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Im-per'son-al (-sŭn-*al*), *a.* Not personal; not representing a person. — *n.* That which wants personality; an impersonal verb, or one used with an indeterminate subject; as, *it rains; methinks* (it seems to me). — **Im-per'son-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Im-per'son-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-per'son-ate (-āt), *v. t.* 1. To invest with personality; to endow with the form of a living being. 2. To personify. 3. To personate. — **Im-per'son-a'tion, Im'per-son'i-fi-ca'tion** (Im'pĕr-sŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

Im-per'ti-nence (-tĭ-nens), *n.* [F.] 1. The being impertinent; absence of pertinence; unfitness. 2. Conduct or language unbecoming the person, the society, or the circumstances. 3. That which is impertinent; a thing out of place, or of no value.

Im-per'ti-nent, *a.* 1. Not pertinent; not pertaining to the matter in hand; irrelevant. 2. Contrary to rules of propriety or good breeding; guilty of rude words or actions. 3. Trifling; frivolous. — **Im-per'ti-nent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Impertinent; Officious; Rude; intrusive; saucy; unmannerly; meddlesome; disrespectful; impudent; insolent. — One is *officious* who obtrudes his *offices* or assistance where they are not needed; he is *impertinent* when he intermeddles in things with which he has no concern. A person is *rude* when he violates the proprieties of social life. See Impudence, and Insolent.

Im'per-turb'a-ble (-pĕr-tûrb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *imperturbabilis;* pref. *im-* + *perturbare* to disturb.] Incapable of being disturbed or disconcerted. — **Im'per-turb'a-bly,** *adv.* — **Im'per-turb'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Im-per'vi-ous (-pĕr'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *impervius;* pref. *im-* + *per* through + *via* way.] Not pervious; not admitting of entrance or passage through. — **Im-per'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Im-per'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Impassable; pathless; impenetrable.

Im-pet'u-ous (-pĕt'ū-ŭs; 40), *a.* [F. *impétueux,* L. *impetuosus.* See Impetus.] 1. Rushing violently; furious; forcible. 2. Vehement in feeling; hasty; passionate. — **Im-pet'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Im-pet'u-ous-ness, Im-pet'u-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Forcible; rapid; hasty; precipitate; furious.

Im'pe-tus (Im'pē-tŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** Property possessed by a moving body in virtue of its weight and its motion; momentum. **2.** Impulse; incentive; force.

Im'phee (Im'fē), *n.* African sugar cane.

Im-pi'e-ty (Im-pī'ē-tȳ), *n.* [L. *impietas*, fr. *impius* impious.] **1.** The being impious; want of piety; irreverence toward the Supreme Being. **2.** An impious act.

Syn. — Ungodliness; irreligion; sinfulness.

Im-pinge' (-pĭnj'), *v. i.* [L. *impingere;* pref. *im-* in + *pangere* to fix.] To fall against; to clash with.

Im'pi-ous (Im'pī-ŭs), *a.* [L. *impius.*] Not pious; irreligious; ungodly; wanting in reverence for the Supreme Being. — **Im'pi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'pi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Impious; Irreligious; Profane. — *Irreligious* is negative, *impious* and *profane* are positive. *Profane* also has the milder sense of *secular.*

Im-pla'ca-ble (-plā'kà-b'l), *a.* [L. *implacabilis.*] Not placable. — **Im-pla'ca-bly**, *adv.* — **Im-pla'ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — Unappeasable; inexorable; relentless.

Im'pla-cen'tal (-plà-sĕn'tal), *a.* Without a placenta. — *n.* A mammal having no placenta.

‖ **Im'pla-cen-ta'li-a** (-sĕn-tā'lĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL.] A primary division of the Mammalia, including the monotremes and marsupials, which have no placenta.

Im-plant' (-plănt'), *v. t.* To plant, or infix, for growth; to inculcate. — **Im'plan-ta'tion**, *n.*

Im-plead' (-plēd'), *v. t.* To impeach. — *v. i.* To sue at law. — **Im-plead'er**, *n.*

Im'ple-ment (Im'plē-ment), *n.* [LL. *implementum* accomplishment, fr. L. *implere, -pletum*, to complete; pref. *im-* in + *plere* to fill.] Instrument or utensil supplying a requisite to an end.

Im'plex (-plĕks), *a.* [L. *implectere, -plexum*, to infold; pref. *im-* + *plectere* to plait.] Intricate; complex.

Im'pli-cate (-plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *implicare, -catum*, to involve; pref. *im-* + *plicare* to fold.] **1.** To fold together; to interweave. **2.** To involve; to connect.

Im'pli-ca'tion, *n.* **1.** An implicating, or being implicated. **2.** An implying; an inference.

Im-plic'it (-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *implicare, -plicitum*, to entwine.] **1.** Tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words. **2.** Resting on the authority of another, without reserve; unquestioning. — **Im-plic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-plic'it-ness**, *n.*

Im-plore' (-plōr'), *v. t.* [L. *implorare;* pref. *im-* + *plorare* to cry aloud.] To call upon, or for, in supplication; to beg. — **Im-plor'er**, *n.* — **Im-plor'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — To supplicate; beg; adjure. See Beseech.

Im-ply' (-plī'), *v. t.* [Fr. same source as *employ.*] To involve by fair inference, when not expressed in words.

Syn. — To include; import; mean. See Involve.

Im-pol'i-cy (-pŏl'ĭ-sȳ), *n.* Inexpedience; bad policy.

Im'po-lite' (-pō-līt'), *a.* Not polite; uncivil; rude. — **Im'po-lite'ly**, *adv.* — **Im'po-lite'ness**, *n.*

Im-pol'i-tic (-pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *a.* Not politic; contrary to, or wanting in, policy; unwise; indiscreet; inexpedient.

Im-pon'der-a-ble (-pŏn'dẽr-à-b'l), *a.* Not ponderable; without sensible or appreciable weight; incapable of being weighed. — **Im-pon'der-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Im-por'ous (-pōr'ŭs), *a.* Destitute of pores; very close or compact; solid. — **Im'po-ros'i-ty** (-pō-rŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-port' (Im-pōrt'), *v. t.* [L. *importare* to bring in, to cause; pref. *im-* in + *portare* to bear.] **1.** To introduce from without; to bring (merchandise) into a place from a foreign country; — opp. to *export.* **2.** To imply; to signify. **3.** To be of importance to; to concern.

Syn. — To denote; mean; imply; interest; concern.

Im'port (Im'pōrt), *n.* **1.** Merchandise imported into a country from abroad; — generally in *pl.*, opp. to *exports.* **2.** Purport; meaning; interpretation of a word, action, event, etc. **3.** Importance; weight; consequence.

Im-por'tance (-pōr'tans), *n.* [F.] The being important; consequence; moment; significance.

Im-por'tant, *a.* [F.] Carrying weight; significant.

Syn. — Weighty; momentous; essential; serious.

Im'por-ta'tion (Im'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** An importing, or bringing into a country or state; — opp. to *exportation.* **2.** Anything imported from abroad.

Im-port'er, *n.* One who imports; — opp. to *exporter.*

Im-por'tu-nate (-pōr'tū-nāt), *a.* [See Importune.] Troublesomely urgent; overpressing in demand. — **Im-por'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-por'tu-na-cy**, *n.*

Im'por-tune' (Im'pŏr-tūn'), *v. t.* [F. *importuner*, fr. L. *importunus* hard of access.] To solicit urgently; to tease; to worry. — **Im'por-tu'ni-ty** (-tū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-pos'a-ble (-pōz'à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being imposed.

Im-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *imposer;* pref. *im-* in + *poser* to place.] **1.** To set or place; to put; to deposit. **2.** To lay as a charge, burden, tax, duty, penalty, etc.; to inflict. **3.** To lay on (the hands) in the religious rites of confirmation and ordination. **4.** To arrange (columns or pages of type, forms, etc.) for printing. — *v. i.* To practice tricks or deception. — **Im-pos'er**, *n.*

Im-pos'ing, *a.* **1.** Laying as a duty; enjoining. **2.** Adapted to impress forcibly; impressive; commanding. **3.** Deceiving; misleading. — *n.* The imposing type, etc.

Imposing stone, the stone on which pages or columns of types are imposed or made into forms.

Im'po-si'tion (Im'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *impositio.*] **1.** An imposing, laying on, affixing, enjoining, inflicting, obtruding, etc. **2.** That which is imposed, levied, or enjoined; charge; tax. **3.** An excessive or unlawful exaction; a deception put on others; fraud; imposture. **4.** The laying on hands as a religious ceremony, in ordination, confirmation, etc. **5.** The imposing pages of type.

Syn. — Deceit; fraud; imposture. See Deception.

Im-pos'si-bil'i-ty (-pŏs'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being impossible; impracticability. **2.** An impossible thing.

Im-pos'si-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *impossibilis.*] Not possible; incapable of being done, of existing, etc.; absurd or impracticable. — **Im-pos'si-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See Impracticable.

Im'post (Im'pōst), *n.* [OF.; fr. L. *imponere, -positum*, to impose.] **1.** That which is imposed or levied; a tax; duty laid on goods imported into a country. **2.** Top member of a pillar, pier, wall, etc., supporting the weight of an arch.

Impost, 2.

Syn. — Tribute; excise; custom; duty; tax.

Im-post'hu-mate (-pŏst'hū-māt), *v. i.* To form an imposthume or abscess. — *v. t.* To affect with an abscess. — *a.* Imposthumated.

Im-post'hu-ma'tion, *n.* **1.** The forming an abscess; suppuration. **2.** An imposthume.

Im-post'hume (-hūm), *n.* [Corrup. of *apostem.*] Collection of pus in an animal body; abscess. — *v. i. & t.* To imposthumate.

Im-pos'tor (-pŏs'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who imposes upon others. — **Im-pos'tor-ship**, *n.*

Syn. — Deceiver; pretender; cheat; rogue. See Deceiver.

Im-pos'ture (-tûr), *n.* Conduct of an impostor.

Syn. — Cheat; fraud; trick; imposition; delusion.

Im'po-tence (Im'pŏ-tens), } *n.* **1.** The being impotent;
Im'po-ten-cy (-tĕn-sȳ), } feebleness; imbecility. **2.** Want of procreative power; sterility; barrenness.

Im'po-tent, *a.* [F.; L. *impotens, -entis.*] **1.** Not potent; wanting power, strength, or vigor; feeble; weak; infirm. **2.** Lacking power to procreate; sterile; barren. — **Im'po-tent-ly**, *adv.*

Im-pound' (-pound'), *v. t.* To place in an inclosure called a *pound;* to hold in the custody of a court.

Im-pov'er-ish (-pŏv'ẽr-ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *empovrir;* pref. *em-* (L. *in*) + *povre* poor.] **1.** To make poor. **2.** To exhaust the strength of. — **Im-pov'er-ish-ment**, *n.*

Im-prac'ti-ca-ble (-prăk'tĭ-kà-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not practicable; impossible. **2.** Not to be controlled by any reasonable method; unmanageable. **3.** Incapable of being used or availed of. — **Im-prac'ti-ca-ble-ness**, **Im-prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Im-prac'ti-ca-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Impracticable; Impossible; infeasible. — A

thing is *impracticable* when it can not be accomplished by any human means at present possessed; *impossible* when the laws of nature forbid it.

Im'pre-cate (ĭm'prē-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *imprecari, -catus;* pref. *im-* in, on + *precari* to pray.] **1.** To call down by prayer (something hurtful). **2.** To curse; to swear at.

Im'pre-ca'tion, *n.* An imprecating, or invoking evil. **Syn.** — Curse; execration. See MALEDICTION.

Im'pre-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Maledictory.

Im-preg'na-ble (-prĕg'nȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *imprenable;* pref. *im-* not + *prenable* pregnable, fr. *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere.*] Not to be taken by assault; able to resist attack; unconquerable. — **Im-preg'na-bly,** *adv.*

Im-preg'na-ble, *a.* Capable of being impregnated.

Im-preg'nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [LL. *impraegnare, -natum,* to impregnate, fr. L. pref. *im-* in + *praegnans* pregnant.] **1.** To make pregnant; to cause to conceive; to get with child or young. **2.** To come into contact with (an ovum or egg) so as to cause impregnation; to fertilize; to fecundate. **3.** To infuse an active principle into; to imbue. — *a.* Made prolific. — **Im'preg-na'tion,** *n.*

‖ **Im'pre-sa'ri-o** (ĭm'prē-sä'rē-ō), *n.* [It., fr. *impresa* enterprise.] Manager of an opera company.

Im'pre-scrip'ti-ble (ĭm'prē-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *im-* not + *prescriptible.*] **1.** Not capable of being impaired or alienated. **2.** Not derived from external authority; obvious. — **Im'pre-scrip'ti-bly,** *adv.*

Im-press' (ĭm-prĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *imprimere, -pressum;* pref. *im-* in, on + *premere* to press.] **1.** To press or print something in or upon. **2.** To imprint (a mark or figure upon something). **3.** To fix deeply in the mind. **4.** To take (sailors, money, etc.) for public service.

Im'press (ĭm'prĕs), *n.* **1.** An impressing or marking. **2.** Mark made by pressure; result produced by pressure or influence. **3.** Characteristic; stamp. **4.** A device. **5.** An impressing for the public service.

Im-press'i-ble (ĭm-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being impressed; sensitive. — **Im-press'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Im-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *impressio.*] **1.** An impressing, or being impressed; communication of a stamp, mold, style, or character, by external force or by influence. **2.** That which is impressed; stamp; mark; result of an influence exerted from without. **3.** Influence on the senses or intellect; interest; concern. **4.** Indistinct notion or belief. **5.** Impressiveness; emphasis of delivery. **6.** Pressure of type on paper, or result of such pressure; a single copy as the result of printing, or the whole edition printed at a given time.

Im-pres'sion-a-ble, *a.* Susceptible; impressible.

Im-press'ive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Making, or tending to make, an impression; touching the sensibilities or conscience. — **Im-press'ive-ly,** *adv.* — **Im-press'ive-ness,** *n.*

Im-press'ment, *n.* A seizing for public use, or impressing into public service; compulsion to serve.

‖ **Im'pri-ma'tur** (ĭm'prĭ-mā'tŭr), *n.* [L., let it be printed.] A license to publish a book, paper, etc.

‖ **Im-pri'mis** (ĭm-prī'mĭs), *adv.* [L., for *in primis* chiefly; *in* in + *primus* first.] In the first place.

Im-print' (ĭm-prĭnt'), *v. t.* [F. *empreint,* p. p. of *empreindre,* L. *imprimere* to imprint.] **1.** To impress; to indent; to stamp. **2.** To mark, as letters on paper, by type, plates, stamps, etc. **3.** To fix indelibly, as in the mind or memory; to impress.

Im'print (ĭm'prĭnt), *n.* [F. *empreinte.*] Whatever is imprinted; name of the printer or publisher on the title-page of a book, or on a printed sheet. [fine.

Im-pris'on (-prĭz''n), *v. t.* To put in prison; to con-
Syn. — To incarcerate; confine; immure.

Im-pris'on-ment, *n.* An imprisoning, or being imprisoned; confinement; restraint.
Syn. — Incarceration; custody; durance.

Im-prob'a-bil'i-ty (-prŏb'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The being improbable; unlikelihood; also, that which is improbable.

Im-prob'a-ble (-prŏb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *improbabilis;* pref. *im-* not + *probabilis* probable.] Not probable; unlikely to be true; not to be expected. — **Im-prob'a-bly,** *adv.*

Im-prob'i-ty (ĭm-prŏb'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *improbitas;* pref. *im-* + *probitas* probity.] Lack of probity; dishonesty.

Im-promp'tu (ĭm-prŏmp'tū), *adv.* or *a.* [F.; fr. L. *in promptu* in readiness.] Offhand; without previous study; extemporaneous; extempore. — *n.* Something made or done offhand or without previous study.

Im-prop'er (-prŏp'ẽr), *a.* **1.** Not proper; not fitted to the circumstances or end; indecent. **2.** Not according to facts; erroneous. — **Im-prop'er-ly,** *adv.*

Im'pro-pri'e-ty (-prō-prī'ē-tȳ), *n.* **1.** A being improper; unsuitableness. **2.** Anything improper; inaccurate language.

Im-prov'a-ble (-prōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being improved. **2.** Capable of being used to advantage; profitable; advantageous. — **Im-prov'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Im-prove' (-prōōv'), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + *prove,* in *approve.*] **1.** To make better; to increase the value of by care. **2.** To make productive; to utilize. — *v. i.* **1.** To grow better. **2.** To increase; to rise in value.
Syn. — To better; ameliorate; amend; reform.

Im-prove'ment, *n.* **1.** An improving; advancement. **2.** A making profitable use of anything; practical application. **3.** A being improved; betterment; that which is improved. **4.** Increase; growth; progress; advance.

Im-prov'i-dent (-prŏv'ĭ-dent), *a.* Not provident; wanting foresight or forethought. — **Im-prov'i-dence,** *n.*
Syn. — Inconsiderate; negligent; careless; shiftless.

Im-prov'i-sate (-sāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To improvise.

Im-prov'i-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A composing and rendering music, poetry, etc., extemporaneously. **2.** An impromptu. [visatore.

‖ **Im'pro-vi'sa-to're** (ĭm'prō-vē'zȧ-tō'rā), *n.* Improv-
‖ **Im'pro-vi'sa-tri'ce** (-trē'chā), *n.* Improvisatrice.

Im'pro-vise' (ĭm'prō-vīz'), *v. t.* [F. *improviser,* It. *improvvisare,* L. *improvisus;* pref. *im-* not + *provisus* foreseen.] **1.** To compose, recite, or sing extemporaneously; to extemporize. **2.** To make on a sudden or without preparation. **3.** To invent on the spur of the moment. — *v. i.* To do anything offhand. — **Im'pro-vis'er,** *n.*

‖ **Im'prov-vi'sa-to're** (ĭm'prŏv-vē'zȧ-tō'rā), *n.*, ‖ **Im'prov-vi'sa-tri'ce** (-trē'chā), *n. f.* [It.] One who composes, sings, or recites extemporaneously.

Im-pru'dence (ĭm-prōō'dens), *n.* A being imprudent; want of caution; indiscretion; an imprudent act.

Im-pru'dent, *a.* Not prudent. — **Im-pru'dent-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. — Indiscreet; ill-advised; heedless; rash.

Im'pu-dence (ĭm'pū-dens), *n.* [L. *impudentia.*] The being impudent; assurance, with disregard of the presence or opinions of others; forwardness; want of modesty.
Syn. — IMPUDENCE; EFFRONTERY; SAUCINESS; shamelessness; audacity; insolence; impertinence; pertness; rudeness. — *Impudence* refers to the feelings as manifested in action. *Effrontery* applies to some gross exhibition of shamelessness. *Sauciness* refers to a sudden pert outbreak of impudence. *Impudence* is unblushing impertinence. *Effrontery* shows a shameless disregard of decorum. See IMPERTINENT, and INSOLENT.

Im'pu-dent, *a.* [L. *impudens, -entis;* pref. *im-* not + *pudens* modest.] Bold, with contempt or disregard of others; unblushingly forward. — **Im'pu-dent-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. — Shameless; audacious; impertinent; insolent.

Im-pugn' (-pūn'), *v. t.* [F. *impugner,* fr. L. *impugnare.*] To attack by words or arguments; to contradict; to make insinuations against; to oppose.

Im'pulse (ĭm'pŭls), *n.* [L. *impulsus,* fr. *impellere.* See IMPEL.] **1.** An impelling, or driving onward with sudden force; impulsion. **2.** Motion produced by a sudden force. **3.** Action of a mechanical force during a very small interval of time. **4.** Sudden motive; incitement.
Syn. — Force; incentive; motive; instigation.

Im-pul'sion (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *impulsio.*] **1.** An impelling or being impelled; impulse. **2.** Influence acting temporarily on the mind; sudden motive.

Im-pul'sive (Im-pŭl'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Giving an impulse; impellent. **2.** Actuated by impulse or transient feelings. **3.** Acting momentarily, or by impulse; not continuous. — **Im-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pul'sive-ness**, *n.*

Im-pu'ni-ty (-pū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *impunitas*, fr. *impunis* without punishment; pref. *im-* not + *poena* punishment.] Exemption from punishment, harm, or loss.

Im-pure' (-pūr'), *a.* **1.** Not pure; dirty; containing something unclean or unwholesome; adulterated. **2.** Defiled by sin or guilt; unholy. **3.** Unchaste; lewd; obscene. **4.** Not purified according to the ceremonial law of Moses; unclean. **5.** Not accurate; not idiomatic. — **Im-pure'ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pure'ness**, **Im-pu'ri-ty** (-pū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-put'a-ble (-pūt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F.] That may be imputed; chargeable; referable. — **Im-put'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Im'pu-ta'tion (Im'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *imputatio* an account, charge.] **1.** An imputing or charging; thing charged. **2.** Charge of evil; insinuation.

Im-put'a-tive (-pūt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Transferred by imputation. — **Im-put'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Im-pute' (-pūt'), *v. t.* [F. *imputer*, L. *imputare* to charge, impute; pref. *im-* in + *putare* to reckon, think.] **1.** To attribute; to charge to one as author, originator, or possessor. **2.** To adjudge as one's own (the sin or righteousness) of another. — **Im-put'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To attribute; charge; reckon; consider; imply; insinuate; refer. See ASCRIBE.

In (In), *prep.* [AS.; akin to L. *in*, Gr. *ἐν*.] Within; inside of; surrounded by; present; into; on; at; of; among.

Syn. — Into; within; to; on; at. See AT.

In, *adv.* Not out; within; inside. — *n.* **1.** One who is in office; — opp. of *out*. **2.** A reëntrant angle.

In'a-bil'i-ty (In'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *ability*.] The being unable; want of sufficient power.

Syn. — Impotence; incapacity; incompetence; weakness; powerlessness; incapability. See DISABILITY.

In'ac-cess'i-ble (-ăk-sĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not accessible; not to be reached, obtained, or approached. — **In'ac-cess'i-ble-ness**, **In'ac-cess'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **In'ac-cess'i-bly**, *adv.*

In-ac'cu-ra-cy (-ăk'kū-rȧ-sȳ), *n.* **1.** A being inaccurate; want of exactness. **2.** That which is incorrect; mistake; defect; error. [ac'cu-rate-ly, *adv.*

In-ac'cu-rate (-rāt), *a.* Not accurate; not true. — **In-**

Syn. — Inexact; incorrect; erroneous; faulty.

In-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *action*.] Want of action or activity; idleness; rest.

In-ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *active*.] **1.** Not active; having no power to move; inert. **2.** Not disposed to action or effort; not industrious; idle. — **In-ac'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **In'ac-tiv'i-ty** (-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Dull; sluggish; idle; slothful; lazy. See INERT.

In-ad'e-quate (-ăd'ē-kwāt), *a.* Not adequate; insufficient; deficient. — **In-ad'e-quate-ly**, *adv.* — **In-ad'e-quate-ness**, **In-ad'e-qua-cy** (-kwȧ-sȳ), *n.*

In'ad-mis'si-ble (-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *admissible*.] Not proper to be admitted or received. — **In'ad-mis'si-bly**, *adv.* — **In'ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

In'ad-vert'ence (-vĕrt'ens), **In'ad-vert'en-cy** (-en-sȳ), *n.* [F. *inadvertance*.] **1.** The being inadvertent; inattention. **2.** Effect of inattention; oversight; mistake.

Syn. — Heedlessness; carelessness; negligence; thoughtlessness. See INATTENTION.

In'ad-vert'ent, *a.* Not turning the mind to a matter; negligent; inattentive. — **In'ad-vert'ent-ly**, *adv.*

In-al'ien-a-ble (-āl'yen-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being alienated or transferred. — **In-al'ien-a-bly**, *adv.*

In-a'mo-ra'ta (ĭn-ȧ'mō-rä'tȧ), *n.* [It. *innamorata*.] A woman in love; mistress. [lover.

In-a'mo-ra'to (-tō), *n.* [It. *innamorato*.] A male

In-ane' (In-ān'), *a.* [L. *inanis*.] Without contents; empty; void of sense or intelligence; pointless; useless.

In-an'i-mate (-ăn'ĭ-mȧt), *a.* Not animate; lifeless.

Syn. — Dead; inert; dull; spiritless. See LIFELESS.

In'a-ni'tion (-ȧ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *inanitio*, fr. *inanis* empty.] The being inane; exhaustion from want of food.

In-an'i-ty (In-ăn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *inanitas*, fr. *inanis*.] **1.** Inanition; emptiness. **2.** Want of seriousness; frivolity. **3.** Inane thing or pursuit; silly object.

In-ap'pli-ca-ble (-ăp'plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Not applicable. — **In-ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **In-ap'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Unsuitable; inappropriate; irrelevant.

In-ap'pli-ca'tion, *n.* Want of application or diligence.

In'ap-pre'ci-a-ble (-prē'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not appreciable; too small to be perceived or duly estimated.

In'ap-pro'pri-ate (-prō'prĭ-āt), *a.* Not pertaining (*to*); unbecoming; unsuitable. — **In'ap-pro'pri-ate-ly**, *adv.*

In-apt' (-ăpt'), *a.* Unapt; unsuitable; inept. — **In-apt'ly**, *adv.* — **In-apt'ness**, **In-apt'i-tude**, *n.*

In-arch' (-ärch'), *v. t.* To graft by uniting (a scion) to a stock, without separating either from its root before the union is complete. — **In-arch'ing**, *n.*

Inarching.

In'ar-tic'u-late (-är-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *inarticulatus*; pref. *in-* not + *articulatus* articulate.] **1.** Not uttered with articulation or intelligible distinctness, as speech or words. **2.** Not jointed or articulated; having no distinct body segments. — **In'ar-tic'u-late-ly**, *adv.* — **In'ar-tic'u-late-ness**, **In'ar-tic'u-la'tion**, *n.*

In-ar'ti-fi'cial (-är'tĭ-fĭsh'al), *a.* Not artificial; not made or elaborated by art; natural; simple; artless.

In'as-much' (In'ăz-mŭch'), *adv.* [*In* + *as* + *much*.] In like degree; in like manner; seeing that; since.

Syn. — Because; since; for; as. See BECAUSE.

In'at-ten'tion (-ăt-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Want of attention.

Syn. — INATTENTION; INADVERTENCE; heedlessness; negligence; carelessness; disregard; thoughtlessness; neglect. — We miss seeing a thing through *inadvertence* when we *do not happen to look at* it; through *inattention* when we *give no heed to* it, though directly before us.

In'at-ten'tive, *a.* Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object; negligent. — **In'at-ten'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Careless; heedless; negligent; remiss.

In-au'di-ble (-ȧ'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Not audible; incapable of being heard. — **In-au'di-bly**, *adv.*

In-au'gu-ral (-gū-ral), *a.* Pert. to, or pronounced at, an inauguration. — *n.* An inaugural address. [*U. S.*]

In-au'gu-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *inaugurare*, *-atum*; pref. *in-* in + *augurari* to augur.] Invested with office; inaugurated. — *v. t.* **1.** To induct into an office; to install. **2.** To cause to begin; to set in motion; to initiate.

In-au'gu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An inaugurating. **2.** Formal initiation of any movement, course of action, etc. — **In-au'gu-ra-to-ry** (-rȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.*

In'aus-pi'cious (-ȧs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unfavorable. — **In'aus-pi'cious-ly**, *adv.*

In'be'ing (In'bē'Ing), *n.* Inherent existence.

In'born' (-bōrn'), *a.* Born in; implanted by nature.

Syn. — Innate; inherent; natural.

In-breathe' (-brēth'), *v. t.* To infuse by breathing; to inspire.

In'bred' (In'brĕd'), *a.* Bred within; innate.

In-breed' (In-brēd'), *v. t.* **1.** To generate within. **2.** To breed in and in. [ish conquest.

In'ca (Ĭŋ'kȧ), *n.* A monarch of Peru before the Span-

In-cage' (In-kāj'), *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to coop up. [Written also *encage*.]

In-cal'cu-la-ble (-kăl'kū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Not calculable; beyond calculation; very great.

In'ca-les'cent (-kȧ-lĕs'ent), *a.* [L. *incalescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *incalescere* to grow hot.] Growing warm; increasing in heat. — **In'ca-les'cence**, **In'ca-les'cen-cy**, *n.*

In'can-des'cent (-kăn-dĕs'ent), *a.* [L. *incandescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *incandescere* to become hot; pref. *in-* in + *candescere* to become red hot.] White with intense heat; clear; brilliant. — **In'can-des'cence**, *n.*

In'can-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incantatio*, fr. *incantare*. See ENCHANT.] **1.** The using formulas sung or

spoken, to effect magical results. **2.** A formula so used. — **In-cant'a-to-ry** (ĭn-kănt'ă-tō-rȳ), *a.*

In-ca'pa-ble (-kā'pă-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *capable.*] **1.** Wanting in ability or qualification; deficient. **2.** Not capable of being brought to do (something wrong, dishonest, etc.). **3.** Not able to admit. **4.** Unqualified or disqualified, in a legal sense. — *n.* An imbecile; simpleton. — **In-ca'pa-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **In-ca'pa-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Unable; inadequate. See INCOMPETENT.

In'ca-pac'i-tate (-kă-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* not + *capacitate.*] To deprive of capacity; to render incapable or unfit; to disqualify. — **In'ca-pac'i-ta'tion,** *n.*

In'ca-pac'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Want of capacity; inability. **2.** Want of legal competency to do something.

Syn. — Incompetency; unfitness; disqualification.

In-car'cer-ate (-kär'sĕr-āt), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + L. *carcer* prison.] **1.** To imprison. **2.** To confine; to shut up or hem in. — *a.* Imprisoned. — **In-car'cer-a'tion,** *n.*

In-car'nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *incarnare, -natum,* to incarnate, pref. *in-* in + *caro, carnis,* flesh.] Invested with flesh; having a human body. — *v. t.* To clothe with flesh; to invest (spirits, ideals, etc.) with human form or nature.

In'car-na'tion, *n.* **1.** A clothing with flesh, or being so clothed; a taking a human body and nature. **2.** Union of the second person of the Godhead with manhood in Christ. **3.** An incarnate form; manifestation. **4.** Process of healing wounds with new flesh; granulation.

In-case' (-kās'), *v. t.* [F. *encaisser;* pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *caisse* case.] To inclose in a case or something solid.

In-cau'tious (-kạ'shŭs), *a.* Not cautious; careless. — **In-cau'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **In-cau'tious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Unwary; indiscreet; inconsiderate; imprudent.

In'ca-va'tion (-kă-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *in-* in + *cavare* to hollow out, fr. *cavus* hollow.] A making hollow; also, a hollow; excavation; depression.

In-cen'di-a-ry (-sĕn'dĭ-ă-rȳ), *n.* [L. *incendiarius.*] **1.** One who maliciously sets fire to property. **2.** One who excites factions or sedition; an agitator. — *a.* **1.** Pertaining to incendiarism. **2.** Tending to excite or inflame factions or quarrels; inflammatory; seditious.

In-cense' (ĭn-sĕns'), *v. t.* [L. *incendere, -censum.*] To inflame with anger; to enkindle; to fire; to madden.

Syn. — To enrage; provoke; anger; irritate; instigate.

In'cense (ĭn' ĕns), *n.* [F. *encens,* L. *incensum,* fr. *incendere.*] **1.** Perfume exhaled from spices and gums when burned in celebrating religious rites. **2.** Materials burned for perfume. — *v. t.* To perfume with incense.

In-cen'tive (-sĕn'tĭv), *a.* [L. *incentivus,* fr. *incinere* to set the tune; pref. *in-* + *canere* to sing.] Inciting; rousing to action. — *n.* That which moves the mind.

Syn. — Motive; spur; stimulus; inducement.

In-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inceptio,* fr. *incipere* to begin.] Beginning; commencement; initiation.

In-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Beginning; expressing or indicating beginning; — called also *inchoative.* — *n.* An inceptive word, phrase, or clause.

In-cer'ti-tude (-sĕr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [LL. *incertitudo,* fr. L. *incertus* uncertain.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

In-ces'sant (-sĕs'sănt), *a.* [L. *incessans, -antis;* pref. *in-* not + *cessare* to cease.] Continuing without interruption. — **In-ces'sant-ly,** *adv.* — **In-ces'san-cy,** *n.*

Syn. — Unceasing; continual; constant; perpetual.

In'cest (ĭn'sĕst), *n.* [L. *incestum* unchastity, incest, fr. *incestus* unchaste; pref. *in-* + *castus* chaste.] Crime of cohabitation between persons within prohibited degrees of kindred. — **In-ces'tu-ous** (-sĕs'tū-ŭs; 40), *a.*

Inch (ĭnch), *n.* [AS. *ynce,* L. *uncia* twelfth part, inch, ounce.] A measure of length, 1-12th of a foot.

In'cho-ate (ĭn'kō-āt), *a.* [L. *incohare, -hatum,* to begin.] Recently begun; beginning; incipient; partially but not fully in existence or operation.

In'cho-a'tion, *n.* A beginning; inception.

In-cho'a-tive (-kō'ă-tĭv), *a.* Expressing or pertaining to a beginning. — *n.* An inchoative verb. See INCEPTIVE.

In'ci-dence (ĭn'sĭ-dens), *n.* [F.] The direction in which a body, or a ray of light or heat, falls on any surface.

In'ci-dent, *a.* [L. *incidens, -entis,* p. pr. of *incidere* to fall into or upon; pref. *in-* in, on + *cadere* to fall.] **1.** Falling or striking upon, as a ray of light upon a reflecting surface. **2.** Coming accidentally; not in the usual course of things; casual; fortuitous. **3.** Liable to happen; apt to occur. — *n.* **1.** That which falls out or takes place; event; occurrence. **2.** A subordinate event.

Syn. — Circumstance; chance; casualty. See EVENT.

In'ci-den'tal (-dĕn'tal), *a.* Happening, as an occasional event, without regularity; not of prime concern; subordinate. — *n.* An incident. — **In-ci-den'tal-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Casual; fortuitous; contingent; chance; accessory; collateral. See ACCIDENTAL.

In-cin'er-ate (-sĭn'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *incinerare, -atum,* to incinerate; L. pref. *in-* in + *cinis, cineris,* ashes.] To burn to ashes. — **In-cin'er-a'tion,** *n.*

In-cip'i-ent (-sĭp'ĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *incipiens,* p. pr. of *incipere* to begin.] Beginning to be; initial. — **In-cip'i-ent-ly,** *adv.* — **In-cip'i-ence, In-cip'i-en-cy,** *n.*

In-cise' (-sīz'), *v. t.* [L. *incidere, -cisum,* to incise; pref. *in-* + *caedere* to cut.] **1.** To cut in or into; to carve; to engrave. **2.** To cut, gash, or wound; to cut off.

In-cised' (-sīzd'), *a.* **1.** Cut in; carved; engraved. **2.** Having deep and sharp notches, as a leaf or a petal.

Incised Leaf.

In-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *incisio.* See INCISE.] **1.** An incising, or cutting into a substance. **2.** A cut; gash.

In-ci'sive (-sī'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Cutting; penetrating; sharp; sarcastic; biting. **2.** Pertaining to the incisors; incisor.

In-ci'sor (-sī'zẽr), *n.* [NL.] One of the teeth in front of the canines in either jaw; an incisive tooth. — *a.* Adapted for cutting; incisive. — **In-ci'so-ry** (-sō-rȳ), *a.*

In-cis'ure (-sĭzh'ŭr), *n.* [L. *incisura.*] A cut; gash.

In-cit'ant (-sī'tant), *n.* Inciting cause; stimulant.

In'ci-ta'tion (-sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An inciting or moving to action. **2.** Incitement; motive; incentive.

In-cite' (-sīt'), *v. t.* [L. *incitare;* pref. *in-* + *citare* to rouse.] To urge on. — **In-cit'er** (-sīt'ẽr), *n.*

Syn. — Stimulate; instigate; spur; goad; move; urge; rouse; encourage; prompt; animate. See EXCITE.

In-cite'ment, *n.* **1.** An inciting. **2.** That which moves.

Syn. — Motive; incentive; spur; stimulus; impulse.

In'ci-vil'i-ty (ĭn'sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being uncivil; rudeness. **2.** Act of ill breeding.

Syn. — Impoliteness; disrespect; discourtesy.

In-clem'en-cy (-klĕm'en-sȳ), *n.* **1.** The being inclement; unmercifulness; severity. **2.** Physical harshness (commonly in respect to weather); storminess.

Syn. — Harshness; severity; rigor; roughness.

In-clem'ent (-klĕm.'ent), *a.* **1.** Not clement; unmerciful; severe; harsh. **2.** Rough; boisterous; stormy, etc.

In-clin'a-ble (-klĭn'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *inclinabilis.* See INCLINE.] **1.** Leaning; tending. **2.** Disposed.

In'cli-na'tion (-klĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inclinatio.*] **1.** An inclining, or being inclined; a leaning. **2.** Direction from the true vertical or horizontal direction. **3.** Tendency towards another body or point. **4.** Angle made by two lines or planes. **5.** Leaning of the mind or will; disposition more favorable to one thing than to another.

Syn. — Tendency; bias; proclivity; propensity; desire; affection; love. See BENT, and cf. DISPOSITION.

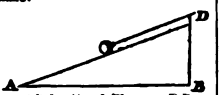
In-cline' (-klīn'), *v. t.* [L. *inclinare;* pref. *in-* + *clinare* to bend, incline.] **1.** To deviate from a line, direction, or course, toward an object; to lean; to tend. **2.** To be disposed. **3.** To bow; to incline the head. — *v. t.* **1.** To give a leaning, bend, or slope to. **2.** To turn; to influence. **3.** To bend; to cause to stoop or bow. — *n.* An inclined plane; ascent or descent; slope.

Syn. — To lean; slope; slant; tend; bend.

In-clined' (-klīnd'), *p. p.* & *a.* **1.** Having a leaning

towards, or away from, a thing; disposed. **2.** Making an angle with some line or plane.

Inclined plane. (*a*) A plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane. When used to produce pressure, or as a means of moving bodies, it is one of the mechanical powers. (*b*) An inclined portion of track on a railroad or canal for raising or lowering trains or boats from one level to another.



AD Inclined Plane. *DB* Height. *AB* Base.

In-close' (ɪn-klōz'), *v. t.* [See ENCLOSE.] **1.** To surround; to include; to shut up; to encompass. **2.** To put within a case, envelope, etc.; to fold (a thing) within another or into the same parcel. — **In-clos'er**, *n.*

In-clo'sure (-klō'zhŭr; 40), *n.* [Written also *enclosure.*] **1.** An inclosing or being inclosed; separation of land from common ground by a fence. **2.** That which is inclosed; a thing contained. **3.** A barrier or fence.

In-clude' (-klūd'), *v. t.* [L. *includere, -clusum;* pref. *in-* + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To confine within; to hold; to shut up; to inclose. **2.** To comprehend or comprise.

Syn. — To contain; comprise; embrace; involve.

In-clu'sion (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* An including or being included; limitation; restriction.

In-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Inclosing; surrounding. **2.** Comprehending the stated limit or extremes; — opp. to *exclusive.* — **In-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.*

In-cog' (ɪn-kŏg'), *adv.* Incognito. [*Colloq.*]

In-cog'ni-to (-kŏg'nĭ-tō), *a.* or *adv.* [It. *incognito*, masc., *-ta*, fem., L. *incognitus* unknown; pref. *in-* not + *cognoscere, -nitum*, to know.] Without being known; in disguise; in an assumed character, or under an assumed title. — *n.* **1.** One unknown or in disguise, or under an assumed character or name. **2.** Assumption of disguise.

In'co-her'ent (-kō-hēr'ent), *a.* **1.** Not coherent; wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected. **2.** Wanting coherence or agreement; incongruous. — **In'co-her'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **In'co-her'ence, In'co-her'en-cy**, *n.*

In'com-bus'ti-ble (-kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not combustible; uninflammable. — **In'com-bus'ti-ble-ness, In'com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

In'come (ɪn'kŭm), *n.* Gain from labor, business, property, or capital of any kind; revenue; receipts; salary.

Syn. — Gain; profit; revenue; receipts; produce.

In'com'ing, *a.* **1.** Coming in; accruing. **2.** Following, as occupant or possessor. — *n.* A coming in; arrival.

In'com-men'su-ra-ble (-kŏm-mĕn'shu-rā-b'l), *a.* Not commensurable; having no common measure or standard of comparison. — **In'com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

In'com-men'su-rate (-rāt), *a.* **1.** Not commensurate; incommensurable. **2.** Not of equal or sufficient measure.

Syn. — Inadequate; insufficient; disproportionate.

In'com-mode' (-mōd'), *v. t.* [F. *incommoder*, L. *incommodare;* pref. *in-* not + *commodus* convenient.] To give inconvenience to; to discommode; to put out.

Syn. — To annoy; disturb; disquiet; vex; plague.

In'com-mo'di-ous (-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not commodious; inconvenient; annoying. — **In'com-mo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.*

In'com-mu'ni-ca-ble (-mū'nĭ-ká-b'l), *a.* Not communicable; incapable of being shared, told, or imparted, to others. — **In'com-mu'ni-ca-ble-ness, In'com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **In'com-mu'ni-ca-bly**, *adv.*

In'com-mu'ni-ca-tive (-ká-tĭv), *a.* Not communicative; reserved; exclusive.

In-com'pa-ra-ble (-kŏm'pá-rá-b'l), *a.* Not comparable; admitting of no comparison with others; unapproachably eminent; matchless; peerless; transcendent. — **In-com'pa-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*

In'com-pas'sion-ate (-păsh'ŭn-ĭt), *a.* Not compassionate; void of pity; remorseless. — **In'com-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **In'com-pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

In'com-pat'i-ble (-pă'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not compatible; irreconcilably disagreeing. — **In'com-pat'i-ble-ness** (ɪn'-kŏm-pă'tĭ-b'l-nĕs), **In'com-pat'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **In'com-pat'i-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Incongruous; irreconcilable; discordant; repugnant; contradictory. See INCONSISTENT.

In-com'pe-tence (-kŏm'pē-tens), **In-com'pe-ten-cy** (-ten-sy), *n.* The being incompetent; want of ability; inadequacy; disqualification.

Syn. — Inability; insufficiency; unfitness.

In-com'pe-tent (-tent), *a.* **1.** Not competent; wanting in adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, etc. **2.** Not lying within one's capacity or authorized power; not permissible. — **In-com'pe-tent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — INCOMPETENT; INCAPABLE; unable; inadequate; insufficient; inefficient; disqualified; unfit; improper. — *Incompetent* is a relative term, denoting a want of the requisite qualifications for performing a given act, service, etc.; *incapable* is absolute in its meaning, denoting want of power, either natural or moral.

In'com-plete' (ɪn'kŏm-plēt'), *a.* Not complete; not finished; imperfect; defective. — **In'com-plete'ly**, *adv.* — **In'com-plete'ness, In'com-ple'tion** (-plē'shŭn), *n.*

In-com'pre-hen'si-ble (-kŏm'prē-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incomprehensibilis.*] **1.** Not capable of being contained within limits. **2.** Not capable of being comprehended or understood; inconceivable. — **In-com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **In-com'pre-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*

In-com'pre-hen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Not comprehensive; not capable of including or of understanding; limited.

In'com-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not compressible; incapable of being pressed into smaller compass. — **In'com-press'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

In'con-ceiv'a-ble (-kŏn-sēv'ă-b'l), *a.* Not conceivable; incomprehensible. — **In'con-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

In'con-clu'sive (-klū'sĭv), *a.* Not conclusive; not settling a point in debate, or a doubtful question. — **In'con-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **In'con-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

In-con'gru-ent, *a.*

In'con-gru'i-ty (ɪn'kŏn-grŭ'ĭ-tȳ *or* ɪn'kŏn-), *n.* **1.** Inconsistency; impropriety. **2.** That which is incongruous.

In-con'gru-ous (-kŏn'grŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *incongruus.* See IN- not, and CONGRUOUS.] Not congruous; reciprocally disagreeing; improper. — **In-con'gru-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Unsuitable; inharmonious; absurd; inappropriate; unfit; improper. See INCONSISTENT.

In-con'se-quent (-kŏn'sĕ-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *inconsequens.* See IN-, not, and CONSEQUENT.] Not following from the premises; of no consequence. — **In-con'se-quence**, *n.*

In-con'se-quen'tial (-kwĕn'shal), *a.* Not regularly following from the premises; irrelevant; unimportant.

In'con-sid'er-a-ble (-sĭd'ĕr-á-b'l), *a.* Not considerable; unworthy of consideration; small; trivial. — **In'con-sid'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'con-sid'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

In'con-sid'er-ate (-ĭt), *a.* Not considerate; not regarding rights of others; hasty; careless. — **In'con-sid'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **In'con-sid'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Thoughtless; injudicious; rash; hasty.

In'con-sid'er-a'tion, *n.* Want of due consideration.

In'con-sist'en-cy (-sĭs'ten-sy), **In'con-sist'ence** (-sĭs'-tens), *n.* **1.** A being inconsistent; discordance; such contrariety between two things that both can not exist or be true together; incompatibility. **2.** Absurdity in argument or narration; that which is inconsistent. **3.** Want of stability or uniformity; variableness.

In'con-sist'ent, *a.* **1.** Not consistent; at variance; incompatible; contradictory. **2.** Not exhibiting uniformity of sentiment, steadiness to principle, etc.; fickle. — **In'con-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — INCONSISTENT; INCONGRUOUS; INCOMPATIBLE; irreconcilable; discordant; repugnant; contradictory. — Things are *incongruous* when they are not suited to each other, so that their union is unbecoming; *inconsistent* when they are opposed to each other, so as to render it improper or wrong; *incompatible* when they *can not* coexist, and it is therefore impossible to unite them.

In'con-sol'a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-sōl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not consolable; disconsolate. — **In'con-sol'a-bly**, *adv.*

In-con'so-nant (-kŏn'sō-nant), *a.* Not consonant; discordant. — **In-con'so-nance, In-con'so-nan-cy**, *n.*

In'con-spic'u-ous (-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Not conspicuous or noticeable. — **In'con-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

In-con'stant (-kŏn'stant), *a.* Not constant; not stable or uniform. — **In-con'stant-ly**, *adv.* — **In-con'stan-cy**, *n.*

Syn. — Mutable; fickle; volatile; unsteady; unstable; changeable; variable; wavering; fluctuating.

In'con-test'a-ble (-tĕst'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not contestable; that cannot be called in question or controverted. — **In'con-test'a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Incontrovertible; indisputable; irrefragable; undeniable; unquestionable; indubitable; certain.

In-con'ti-nent (-kŏn'tĭ-nent), *a.* 1. Not continent; not restraining the passions or appetites; lewd. 2. Unable to restrain natural evacuations. — *n.* One who is unchaste. — **In-con'ti-nence, In-con'ti-nen-cy**, *n.*

In-con'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* 1. In an incontinent manner; without restraint. 2. Immediately; at once. [*Archaic*]

In-con'tro-ver'ti-ble (-trō-vĕr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not controvertible; too clear to admit of dispute; indisputable. — **In-con'tro-ver'ti-bly**, *adv.*

In'con-ven'ience (-vēn'yens), *n.* 1. The being inconvenient; unfitness; awkwardness. 2. That which gives trouble or uneasiness, disturbs quiet, or obstructs success. — *v. t.* To put to inconvenience; to incommode.

Syn. — Incommodiousness; awkwardness; disadvantage; disquiet; uneasiness; disturbance; annoyance.

In'con-ven'ien-cy (-yen-sĭ), *n.* Inconvenience.

In'con-ven'ient (-yent), *a.* [L. *inconveniens* unbefitting.] 1. Not becoming or suitable; unfit; inexpedient. 2. Not convenient; giving trouble or annoyance; hindering progress or success. — **In'con-ven'ient-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Unsuitable; awkward; unseasonable; incommodious; troublesome; embarrassing; objectionable.

In'con-vert'i-ble (-vĕrt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not convertible; not capable of being changed into something else. — **In'con-vert'i-ble-ness, In'con-vert'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

In-cor'po-rate (-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [L. *incorporatus*. See IN- not, and CORPORATE.] 1. Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; incorporeal; spiritual. 2. Not incorporated; not existing as a corporation.

In-cor'po-rate, *a.* [L. *incorporare, -atum*; pref. *in-* in + *corporare* to make into a body.] Corporate; united in one body; embodied. — *v. t.* 1. To form into a body; to combine (different ingredients) into one consistent mass. 2. To unite with a material body; to embody. 3. To unite with a mass already formed. 4. To blend. 5. To form into a legal body, or body politic; to constitute into a corporation. — *v. i.* To unite in one body.

In-cor'po-ra'tion, *n.* 1. An incorporating, or being incorporated. 2. Union of different ingredients in one mass; combination. 3. Union of something with a body already existing; assimilation. 4. (*a*) The creating a corporation. (*b*) A body incorporated; corporation.

In-cor'po-ra'tor, *n.* One of those who get a company incorporated; original member of a corporation.

In'cor-po're-al (ĭn'kôr-pō'rē-al), *a.* 1. Not corporeal; immaterial. 2. Existing only in contemplation of law, not being an object of sense; intangible; — opp. to *corporeal*. — **In'cor-po're-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Immaterial; unsubstantial; bodiless; spiritual.

In-cor'po-re'i-ty (-kôr'pō-rē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The being incorporeal; immateriality.

In'cor-rect' (-kŏr-rĕkt'), *a.* 1. Not correct; faulty. 2. Not in accordance with the truth; inaccurate; not exact. 3. Not accordant with duty or morality; improper. — **In'cor-rect'ly**, *adv.* — **In'cor-rect'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Inaccurate; erroneous; wrong; faulty.

In-cor'ri-gi-ble (-kŏr'rĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not corrigible; bad beyond correction; irreclaimable. — *n.* One who is incorrigible; a hardened criminal. — **In-cor'ri-gi-ble-ness, In-cor'ri-gi-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **In-cor'ri-gi-bly**, *adv.*

In'cor-rupt' (ĭn'kŏr-rŭpt'), *a.* 1. Not affected with corruption or decay; unimpaired. 2. Not defiled or depraved; pure; above influence of bribes; upright.

In'cor-rupt'i-ble (-rŭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* 1. Not corruptible; incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution. 2. Incapable of being bribed or corrupted; inflexibly just. — **In'cor-rupt'i-ble-ness, In'cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

In'cor-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* The being incorrupt or incorruptible; exemption from corruption.

In-cras'sate (-krăs'sāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *incrassare, -atum*; pref. *in-* in + *crassus* thick.] To thicken.

In-cras'sate (-sāt), *a.* 1. Made thick or thicker; **In-cras'sa-ted** (-sā-tĕd), thickened; inspissated. 2. Swelled out on some particular part.

In'cras-sa'tion, *n.* 1. A thickening. 2. Inspissation.

In-crease' (ĭn-krēs'), *v. i.* [L. *increscere*; pref. *in-* in + *crescere* to grow.] 1. To make, or become, greater; — opp. to *decrease*. 2. To multiply by production of young. 3. To become more nearly full; to wax.

Syn. — To INCREASE; ENLARGE; EXTEND; multiply; expand; develop; magnify; augment; advance. — *Enlarge* implies to make larger or broader in size. *Extend* marks the progress of enlargement so as to have wider boundaries. *Increase* denotes enlargement by growth and internal vitality, as in the case of plants.

In'crease (ĭn'krēs or ĭn-krēs'), *n.* 1. Addition or enlargement; growth. 2. That which is added by growth; produce; profit; interest. 3. Progeny; issue; offspring.

Syn. — Enlargement; growth; accession; production.

In-creas'ing-ly, *adv.* More and more.

In-cred'i-ble (ĭn-krĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not credible; too extraordinary to admit of belief; marvelous. — **In-cred'i-ble-ness, In-cred'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **In-cred'i-bly**, *adv.*

In-cred'u-lous (-ū-lŭs; 40), *a.* 1. Not credulous; skeptical; unbelieving. 2. Indicating disbelief or incredulity. — **In-cred'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **In-cred'u-lous-ness, In-cre-du'li-ty** (-krē-dū'lĭ-tĭ), *n.*

In'cre-ment (ĭn'krē-ment), *n.* [L. *incrementum*.] 1. An increasing; growth. 2. Matter added; produce.

In-crim'i-nate (-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [LL. *incriminare, -natum*.] To accuse; to criminate.

In-crust' (-krŭst'), *v. t.* [Written also *encrust*.] To cover or line with a crust, or hard coat.

In'crus-ta'tion (ĭn'krŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. An incrusting, or being incrusted. 2. Crust or hard coating.

In'cu-bate (ĭn'kū-bāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *incubare, -batum*, to lie on; pref. *in-* in, on + *cubare* to lie down.] To sit, as on eggs for hatching; to brood.

In'cu-ba'tion, *n.* 1. A sitting on eggs, to hatch young. 2. Development of a disease from its causes.

In'cu-ba'tor (-bā'tŏr), *n.* That which incubates; an apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

In'cu-bus (-bŭs), *n.* [L., the nightmare.] 1. A demon. 2. The nightmare. 3. Oppressive burden.

In-cul'cate (ĭn-kŭl'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *inculcare, -catum*, to tread on; pref. *in-* in, on + *calcare* to tread, fr. *calx* heel.] To teach and impress. — **In'cul-ca'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To instill; infuse; implant; engraft; impress.

In-cul'pa-ble (-kŭl'pȧ-b'l), *a.* Innocent.

In-cul'pate, *v. t.* [LL. *inculpare, -patum*, to blame; pref. *in-* in + *culpa* fault.] To impute guilt to.

In'cul-pa'tion, *n.* Blame; crimination.

In-cul'pa-to-ry (-kŭl'pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Imputing blame.

In-cum'ben-cy (-kŭm'ben-sĭ), *n.* 1. The being incumbent; a lying on something. 2. A weight. 3. Duty; obligation. 4. The holding a benefice; office.

In-cum'bent, *a.* [L. *incumbens, -entis*, p. pr. of *incumbere* to lie down upon.] 1. Lying; resting; recumbent; superincumbent. 2. Lying or imposed as a duty or obligation; obligatory (*on* or *upon*). — *n.* One holding a benefice or office.

In-cum'ber, *v. t.* To encumber.

In-cum'brance, *n.* [Written also *encumbrance*.] 1. A burdensome load; clog; check. 2. A burden or charge upon property; claim or lien upon an estate.

In-cur' (ĭn-kûr'), *v. t.* [L. *incurrere*; pref. *in-* + *currere* to run.] To meet or fall in with; to expose one's self to; to become liable to; to contract.

In-cur'a-ble (-kûr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* 1. Not capable of being cured; beyond power of skill or medicine to remedy. 2. Irremediable. — *n.* One diseased beyond cure. — **In-cur'a-ble-ness, In-cur'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **In-cur'a-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Irrecoverable; irretrievable; irreparable.

In-cu'ri-ous (-kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *incuriosus.*] Not curious or inquisitive; without interest in.

In-cur'sion (-kûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incursio.* See INCUR.] A running into; hostile entering into a territory.

Syn. — Inroad; raid; foray; attack. See INVASION.

In-cur'vate (-vāt), *a.* [L. *incurvare, -vatum*, to crook; pref. *in-* + *curvus* bent.] Curved; bent; crooked. — *v. t.* To curve or bend; to crook. — **In'cur-va'tion,** *n.*

‖ **In'cus** (ĭŋ'kŭs), *n.* [L., anvil.] One of the small bones of the ear. See EAR.

In-debt' (-dĕt'), *v. t.* [F. *endetter*; pref. *en-* (L. *in*) + *dette* debt.] To bring into debt, or under obligation.

In-debt'ed, *a.* 2. Brought into debt; beholden. 2. Placed under obligation; owing restitution or gratitude.

In-debt'ed-ness, *n.* 1. The being indebted. 2. Sum owed; debts, collectively.

In-de'cen-cy (-dē'sen-sy), *n.* 1. A being indecent; obscenity. 2. That which is indecent; indecent act.

Syn. — Indelicacy; immodesty. See INDECORUM.

In-de'cent, *a.* Not decent; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy. — **In-de'cent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Unbecoming; indecorous; unseemly; immodest; gross; shameful; improper; obscene; filthy.

In'de-cid'u-ous (-dē-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* Not deciduous, as leaves of trees in autumn; lasting; evergreen.

In'de-ci'pher-a-ble (-sī'fẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not decipherable; incapable of being deciphered or solved. [tation.]

In'de-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Want of decision; hesi-

In'de-ci'sive (-sī'sĭv), *a.* 1. Not decisive; not bringing to a final issue. 2. Undetermined; hesitating.

In'de-clin'a-ble (-klĭn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not declinable; not varied by inflective terminations. — *n.* An indeclinable word. — **In'de-clin'a-bly,** *adv.*

In'de-co'rous (ĭn'dē-kō'rŭs *or* ĭn-dē'kŭ-rŭs), *a.* Not decorous; violating good manners; out of place. — **In'de-co'rous-ly,** *adv.* — **In'de-co'rous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Unbecoming; rude; coarse; impolite; ill-bred.

In'de-co'rum (ĭn'dē-kō'rŭm), *n.* 1. Want of decorum; impropriety of behavior. 2. An indecorous action.

Syn. — *Indecorum* is sometimes synonymous with *indecency*; but *indecency* refers to what nature and propriety require to be concealed or suppressed. *Indecency* is the stronger word; *indecorum* refers to any transgression of etiquette or civility, especially in public.

In-deed' (-dēd'), *adv.* [Pref. *in* + *deed.*] In reality; in truth; in fact; verily; truly.

In'de-fat'i-ga-ble (-dē-făt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis.*] Incapable of fatigue; unremitting in effort. — **In'de-fat'i-ga-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **In'de-fat'i-ga-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Unwearied; untiring; persevering; persistent.

In'de-fea'si-ble (-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* + *defeasible.*] Not to be defeated; incapable of being annulled or made void. — **In'de-fea'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

In'de-fect'i-ble (-fĕkt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not defectible; not liable to defect or decay. — **In'de-fect'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

In'de-fen'si-ble (-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not defensible; not capable of being justified. — **In'de-fen'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

In'de-fin'a-ble (-fin'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being defined or described; inexplicable. — **In'de-fin'a-bly,** *adv.*

In-def'i-nite (-dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* 1. Not definite; not precise; vague; obscure. 2. Having no certain limits; large and unmeasured, though not infinite; unlimited. — **In-def'i-nite-ly,** *adv.* — **In-def'i-nite-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Inexplicit; equivocal; inexact; approximate.

In'de-his'cent (-dē-hĭs'sent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *dehiscent.*] Remaining closed at maturity, or not opening along regular lines, as the acorn. — **In-de-his'cence,** *n.*

In-del'i-ble (ĭn-dĕl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indelebilis.*] [Formerly written *indeleble.*] That can not be removed or effaced. — **In-del'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **In-del'i-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Fixed; fast; permanent; ineffaceable.

In-del'i-cate (-kĭt), *a.* Not delicate; wanting delicacy; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind. — **In-del'i-cate-ly,** *adv.* — **In-del'i-ca-cy** (-kȧ-sy), *n.*

Syn. — Indecorous; rude; coarse; gross; impure.

In-dem'ni-fy (-dĕm'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *indemnis* unhurt (*in-* + *damnum* damage) + *-fy.*] 1. To save harmless; to insure. 2. To make restitution for (something lost); to compensate. — **In-dem'ni-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

In-dem'ni-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [L. *indemnitas.*] 1. Security; insurance; immunity from penalty or punishment; amnesty. 2. Indemnification for loss or injury.

In-dent' (-dĕnt'), *v. t.* [LL. *indentare*, fr. L. *in* + *dens, dentis*, tooth.] 1. To notch. 2. To dent; to stamp or to press in. 3. To indenture; to apprentice. 4. To begin (a line or lines of print) at a greater or less distance from the margin. — *v. i.* 1. To be cut, notched, or dented. 2. To wind in and out; to zigzag. 3. To contract; to bargain or covenant. — *n.* A notch in the margin of anything. — **In'den-ta'tion, In-den'tion,** *n.*

In-den'ture (-dĕn'tûr; 40), *n.* [LL. *indentura* a deed in duplicate, with indented edges.] 1. An indenting, or being indented. 2. A mutual legal agreement. — *v. t.* 1. To indent; to make hollows, notches, or wrinkles in. 2. To bind by indentures or written contract. — *v. i.* To run or wind in and out; to indent.

In'de-pend'ence (ĭn'dē-pĕnd'ens), *n.* [F.] 1. The being independent; self-subsistence; direction of one's own affairs without interference. 2. Sufficient means for a comfortable livelihood.

In'de-pend'ent, *a.* 1. Not dependent; free; not subordinate. 2. Affording a comfortable livelihood. 3. Not subject to bias or influence; self-directing. 4. Expressing the feeling of independence; free; bold. 5. Separate from; irrespective. — **In'de-pend'ent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Free; separate; self-reliant; bold.

In'de-pend'ent, *n.* 1. A Congregationalist, or one who believes each organized Christian church complete in itself and independent of all ecclesiastical authority. 2. One who exercises liberty in voting.

In'de-scrib'a-ble (-skrīb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being described. — **In'de-scrib'a-bly,** *adv.*

In'de-struc'ti-ble (-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not destructible; incapable of decomposition or of being destroyed. — **In'de-struc'ti-ble-ness, In'de-struc'ti-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

In'de-ter'mi-na-ble (-tẽr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Not determinable; impossible to be definitely known or limited.

In'de-ter'mi-nate, *a.* Not determinate; not certain or fixed; indefinite. — **In'de-ter'mi-nate-ly,** *adv.* — **In'de-ter'mi-nate-ness, In'de-ter'mi-na'tion,** *n.*

In'dex (ĭn'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. INDEXES (-ĕz), L. INDICES (ĭn'dĭ-sēz). [L.] 1. That which points out, shows, indicates, or discloses. 2. A pointer, as the hand of a watch, etc. In printing, a sign [☞] directing particular attention to a note or paragraph; — called also *fist.* 3. Table facilitating reference to topics, names, etc., in a book. 4. The second digit; forefinger. 5. Figure or letter showing the power or root of a mathematical quantity; exponent. — *v. t.* To provide (a book, etc.) with a table of references; to put into an index.

In'di-a (ĭn'dĭ-ȧ *or* ĭnd'yȧ), *n.* [See INDIAN.] A country in Southern Asia; Hindostan.

India ink, a nearly black pigment brought chiefly from China, used for water colors, and consisting of lampblack or ivory black and animal glue. — **India rubber,** caoutchouc.

In'di-a-man, *n.* A large vessel in the India trade.

In'di-an (ĭn'dĭ-*an or* ĭnd'yan), *a.* [Fr. *India*, and this fr. *Indus* a river in Asia.] 1. Pert. to India proper; also to the East Indies, or, sometimes, to the West Indies. 2. Pertaining to the aborigines, or Indians, of America. 3. Made of maize or Indian corn. [*U. S.*] — *n.* 1. A

native or inhabitant of India. **2.** One of the aboriginal inhabitants of America.

Indian corn, maize, an edible grain plant native of America. — **Indian file,** single file; arrangement of persons in a row following one after another, the usual way of North American Indians traversing woods. — **Indian meal,** ground corn or maize. [*U. S.*]

Indian Corn.

In'di-cant (In'dĭ-kant), *a.* & *n.* [L. *indicans.*] Showing.

In'di-cate, *v. t.* [L. *indicare, -catum*; pref. *in-* in + *dicare* to proclaim.] **1.** To show. **2.** To manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies.

Syn. — To show; mark; signify; manifest; declare; disclose; display.

In'di-ca'tion, *n.* **1.** A pointing out or indicating. **2.** That which serves to point out; mark; sign; symptom. **3.** Discovery made; information.

Syn. — Proof; sign; token; evidence; signal.

In-dic'a-tive (-dĭk'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *indicativus.*] Pointing out; giving intimation or knowledge of something not obvious. — *n.* The indicative mood, that form of the verb which indicates, that is, which simply affirms, denies, or inquires. — **In-dic'a-tive-ly,** *adv.* [points out.

In'di-ca'tor (-dĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that shows or

In'di-ca-to-ry (-kă-tō-rȳ), *a.* Signifying; implying.

In'di-ces (-dĭ-sēz), *n.*, *pl.* of INDEX.

In-dict' (-dīt'), *v. t.* [See INDITE.] To charge with a crime, in due form of law; to find an indictment against. — **In-dict'a-ble,** *a.* — **In-dict'er, In-dict'or,** *n.*

In-dict'ment (-dīt'ment), *n.* **1.** An indicting, or being indicted. **2.** Statement of an offense, as found by the grand jury. **3.** An accusation.

In-dif'fer-ence (-dĭf'fẽr-ens), *n.* **1** The being indifferent, or not making a difference; insignificance. **2.** Passableness; mediocrity. **3.** Impartiality; freedom from prejudice or bias. **4.** Unconcernedness.

Syn. — Carelessness; negligence; unconcern; apathy.

In-dif'fer-ent, *a.* [F.; L. *indifferens.*] **1.** Not making a difference; of no account; without importance. **2.** Neither particularly good, nor very bad; passable; mediocre. **3.** Neutral; impartial. **4.** Inattentive; apathetic. — **In-dif'fer-ent-ly,** *adv.*

In'di-gence (In'dĭ-jens), *n.* [L. *indigentia.*] The being indigent; want of means of comfortable subsistence.

Syn. — Penury; want; need; privation. See POVERTY.

In-dig'e-nous (-dĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *indigenus*, fr. OL. *indu* (fr. *in* in) + root of L. *gignere* to beget, bear. See IN, and GENDER.] **1.** Native; produced or living naturally in a country or climate. **2.** Inherent; innate.

In'di-gent (-dĭ-jent), *a.* [F.; L. *indigens*, p. p. of *indigere* to stand in need of, fr. OL. *indu* (fr. *in*) + L. *egere* to need.] Destitute of means of comfortable subsistence.

In'di-gest'ed (-jĕst'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not digested; undigested. **2.** Not regularly disposed and arranged; crude.

In'di-gest'i-ble, *a.* Not digestible; not easily convertible into products fitted for absorption.

In'di-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn; 26), *n.* [L. *indigestio.*] Lack of proper digestive action; dyspepsia.

In-dig'nant (-dĭg'nant), *a.* [L. *indignans, -antis*, p. pr. of *indignari* to disdain.] Affected with indignation; wrathful; passionate. — **In-dig'nant-ly,** *adv.*

In'dig-na'tion, *n.* [F.; L. *indignatio.*] Anger mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence.

Syn. — Anger; ire; wrath; fury; rage. See ANGER.

In-dig'ni-ty (-dĭg'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *indignitas*, fr. *indignus* unworthy; pref. *in-* + *dignus* worthy.] An action showing contempt; contumely; injury, with insult.

In'di-go (In'dĭ-gō), *n.* [F. & Sp.; L. *indicum*, fr. *Indicus* Indian.] **1.** A deep blue, one of the prismatic colors. **2.** A blue dyestuff obtained from several plants.

In'di-rect' (-rĕkt'), *a.* **1.** Not direct; not straight or rectilinear; circuitous. **2.** By remote means. **3.** Not straightforward or upright; tending to mislead. **4.** Not resulting directly from an act or cause, but remotely connected with or growing out of it. — **In'di-rect'ly,** *adv.*

In'di-rec'tion (In'dĭ-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F.] Oblique course or means; dishonest practices.

In'dis-creet' (-dĭs-krēt'), *a.* Not discreet; wanting in discretion. — **In'dis-creet'ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Imprudent; injudicious; rash; hasty; foolish.

In'dis-crete' (-krēt'), *a.* [L. *indiscretus.*] Not discrete or separated; compact; homogeneous.

In'dis-cre'tion (-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The being indiscreet; want of discretion; imprudence. **2.** Indiscreet behavior.

In'dis-crim'i-nate (-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Not discriminate; not making any distinction; confused; promiscuous. — **In'dis-crim'i-nate-ly,** *adv.* [partiality.

In'dis-crim'i-na'tion, *n.* Want of discrimination; im-

In'dis-pen'sa-ble (-pĕn'să-b'l), *a.* Not dispensable; absolutely necessary. — **In'dis-pen'sa-ble-ness, In'dis-pen'sa-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **In'dis-pen'sa-bly,** *adv.*

In'dis-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [OF. *indispos* indisposed, feeble. See IN- not, and DISPOSE.] **1.** To render unsuited; to disqualify. **2.** To disorder slightly as regards health. **3.** To disincline; to render averse.

In-dis'po-si'tion (-dĭs'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A being indisposed; disinclination. **2.** Slight illness.

In-dis'pu-ta-ble (-dĭs'pū-tă-b'l), *a.* Not disputable; incontrovertible; too evident to admit of dispute. — **In-dis'pu-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In-dis'pu-ta-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Incontestable; certain; positive; sure.

In-dis'so-lu-ble (-sŏ-lū-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not dissoluble; not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied; insoluble. **2.** Incapable of being rightfully dissolved; perpetually obligatory; firm; stable. — **In-dis'so-lu-ble-ness, In-dis'so-lu-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **In-dis'so-lu-bly,** *adv.*

In'dis-tinct' (-dĭs-tĭngkt'), *a.* **1.** Not distinct or distinguishable; not separate so as to be perceptible by itself. **2.** Obscure to the mind or senses; not clear; faint.

Syn. — Undefined; obscure; vague; ambiguous.

In-dite' (-dīt'), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *enditer* to indicate, *endicter* to accuse; LL. *indictare* to accuse, fr. L. *indicere* to announce; pref. *in-* in + *dicere* to say.] To write; to dictate. — **In-dite'ment,** *n.* — **In-dit'er** (-dīt'ẽr), *n.*

In'di-vid'u-al (In'dĭ-vĭd'ū-al; 40), *a.* [L. *individuus*; pref. *in-* + *dividuus* divisible, fr. *dividere* to divide.] **1.** Not divided, or not to be divided; single; one. **2.** Pert. to one only; peculiar to a single person or thing; distinctive. — *n.* A single person or thing; thing incapable of division, without losing identity; a person.

In'di-vid'u-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** The being individual; individuality; personality. **2.** Selfishness.

In'di-vid'u-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [F. *individualité.*] **1.** The being individual or constituting an individual; separate existence; oneness; unity. **2.** Character peculiar to an individual; sum of characteristic traits.

In'di-vid'u-al-ize (-vĭd'ū-al-īz), *v. t.* To mark as an individual; to distinguish from others by peculiarities.

In'di-vid'u-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an individual manner; separately. **2.** In an inseparable manner; indivisibly.

In'di-vis'i-ble (-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not capable of being divided. **2.** Not capable of exact division; incommensurable. — *n.* That which is indivisible. — **In'di-vis'i-ble-ness, In'di-vis'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **In'di-vis'i-bly,** *adv.*

In-doc'ile (In-dŏs'ĭl *or* -dō'sĭl), *a.* [L. *indocilis.*] Not teachable; dull. — **In'do-cil'i-ty** (In'dŏ-sĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-doc'tri-nate (-dŏk'trĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + L. *doctrina* doctrine.] To instruct in principles of learning or doctrines; to teach. — **In-doc'tri-na'tion,** *n.*

In'do-lence (In'dŏ-lens), *n.* [L. *indolentia* freedom from pain.] The being indolent; habitual idleness.

In'do-lent, *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + L. *dolens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dolere* to feel pain.] **1.** Indulging in ease; avoiding exertion; habitually idle. **2.** Causing little pain or annovance; as, an *indolent* tumor. — **In'do-lent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Lazy; slothful; listless; inert. See IDLE.

In-dom'i-ta-ble (ĭn-dŏm'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indomitabilis;* pref. *in-* not + *domitare*, intens. fr. *domare* to tame.] Not to be subdued; untamable; invincible.

In'door' (ĭn'dōr'), *a.* Done or being within doors; within a house or institution; domestic.

In'doors' (ĭn'dōrz' *or* ĭn'dōrz'), *adv.* Within the house; — usually separated, *in doors.*

In-dorse' (-dōrs'), *v. t.* [LL. *indorsare.*] [Written also *endorse.*] **1.** To write one's name upon the back of (a paper), in order to transfer it, or to secure the payment of a note, draft, etc.; to certify something upon the back of (a check, draft, writ, warrant of arrest, etc.). **3.** To give one's name or support to; to sanction.

In'dor-see' (-dôr-sē'), *n.* Person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.

In-dorse'ment (-dōrs'ment), *n.* [Written also *endorsement.*] **1.** Act of writing on the back of a note, bill, etc. **2.** That which is written on the back of a note, bill, etc. **3.** Sanction, support, or approval.

In-dors'er (-ẽr), | *n.* The person who indorses. [Written also *endorser.*]

In-du'bi-ta-ble (-dū'bĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not dubitable or doubtful; unquestionable; evident; apparently certain. — *n.* That which is indubitable. — **In-du'bi-ta-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Unquestionable; evident; irrefragable.

In-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.* [L. *inducere, -ductum;* pref. *in-* in + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To lead on; to influence. **2.** To bring on; to cause. **3.** To generalize as an inference from all the particulars; — opp. to *deduce.*

Syn. — To move; instigate; urge; incite; actuate.

In-duce'ment, *n.* **1.** An inducing, or being induced. **2.** That which induces; motive; consideration.

Syn. — Motive; reason; influence. See MOTIVE.

In-du'ci-ble (-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being induced. **2.** Obtainable by induction; derivable; inferable.

In-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *inducere, -ductum.*] **1.** To bring in. **2.** To put in possession of (office).

In-duc'tile (-dŭk'tĭl), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *ductile.*] Not ductile; incapable of being drawn into threads, as a metal; inelastic; tough. — **In'duc-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-duc'tion, *n.* [L. *inductio.*] **1.** An inducting or bringing in; introduction; entrance; beginning. **2.** A reasoning from a part to a whole, from particulars to generals; or from the individual to the universal; inference so reached. **3.** Introduction into office. **4.** Property by which one body, having electrical or magnetic polarity, induces it in another body without direct contact.

Syn. — INDUCTION; DEDUCTION. — In *induction* we observe a sufficient number of individual facts, and, on the ground of analogy, extend what is true of them to others of the same class, thus arriving at *general* principles or laws. In *deduction* we begin with a *general* truth, already proven or provisionally assumed, and seek to connect it with some particular case by means of a middle term, or class of objects, known to be equally connected with both. This is the syllogistic method.

In-duct'ive (-dŭk'tĭv), **In-duc'tion-al** (-shŭn-*a*l), *a.* **1.** Leading; persuasive; tempting. **2.** Leading to inferences; derived by induction. — **In-duct'ive-ly,** *adv.*

In-duct'or (-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who inducts another into office. **2.** That portion of an electrical apparatus, in which is the inducing charge or current.

In-due' (-dū'), *v. t.* [Written also *endue.*] [L. *induere.*] **1.** To put on (clothes); to draw on. **2.** To endow.

In-dulge' (-dŭlj'), *v. t.* [L. *indulgere* to be kind to one.] **1.** To gratify by compliance; to humor. **2.** To bestow in concession, or in compliance with a request. — *v. i.* To indulge one's self; to give one's self up (to).

In-dul'gence (-dŭl'jens), *n.* **1.** An indulging or humoring; forbearance of restraint. **2.** Favor granted. **3.** Remission of the temporal punishment due to sins, granted by the Pope or by the Roman Catholic church.

In-dul'gent, *a.* [L. *indulgens, -entis,* p. pr. of *indulgere.*] Prone to indulge; mild. — **In-dul'gent-ly,** *adv.*

In'du-rate (ĭn'dū-rāt), *a.* [L. *indurare, -ratum,* to harden. See ENDURE.] **1.** Hardened; not soft; indurated. **2.** Unfeeling; obdurate. — *v. t.* **1.** To make hard. **2.** To render obdurate. — *v. i.* To grow hard.

In'du-ra'tion (ĭn'dū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F.; LL. *induratio.*] **1.** A hardening, or growing hard. **2.** Hardness; stiffness; want of pliancy or feeling.

In-dus'tri-al (-dŭs'trĭ-*a*l), *a.* [Cf. F. *industriel,* LL. *industrialis.*] Consisting in industry; pertaining to the arts and products of industry; concerning workers.

In-dus'tri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *industrius.*] Given to industry; busy; assiduous. — **In-dus'tri-ous-ly,** *adv.*

In'dus-try (ĭn'dŭs-trȳ), *n.* [L. *industria.*] **1.** Habitual diligence; steady attention to business; — opp. to *sloth* and *idleness.* **2.** Any branch of art or business.

Syn. — Assiduity; perseverance. See DILIGENCE.

In'dwell' (-dwĕl'), *v. t. & i.* To dwell in; to remain in possession. — **In'dwell'er,** *n.* — **In'dwell'ing,** *n.*

In-e'bri-ant (-ē'brĭ-*a*nt), *a.* [L. *inebrians.* See INEBRIATE.] Intoxicating. — *n.* An intoxicant.

In-e'bri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *inebriare, -atum,* pref. *in-* in + *ebriare* to make drunk, fr. *ebrius* drunk.] **1.** To intoxicate. **2.** To exhilarate as if by spirituous drink; to stupefy. — *a.* Intoxicated; stupefied. — *n.* An habitual drunkard. — **In-e'bri-a'tion, In'e-bri'e-ty** (-bri'ē-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — See DRUNKENNESS.

In-ed'it-ed (-ĕd'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Not edited; unpublished.

In-ef'fa-ble (-ĕf'fȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *ineffabilis.*] Incapable of being expressed in words. — **In-ef'fa-bly,** *adv.*

In'ef-face'a-ble (-ĕf-fās'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being effaced; indelible; ineradicable.

In'ef-fect'ive (-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Not effective; ineffectual; futile; inefficient; useless. — **In'ef-fect'ive-ly,** *adv.*

In'ef-fec'tu-al (-fĕk'tū-*a*l; 40), *a.* Not producing the proper effect; useless. — **In'ef-fec'tu-al-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Inefficient; vain; futile. See USELESS.

In-ef'fi-ca'cious (-fĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired; inadequate. — **In-ef'fi-ca'cious-ness, In-ef'fi-ca-cy** (-ĕf'fĭ-kȧ-sȳ), *n.*

In'ef-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* **1.** Not efficient; inefficacious. **2.** Incapable of, or indisposed to, effective action; effecting little or nothing. — **In'ef-fi'cien-cy,** *n.*

In-el'e-gant (-ĕl'ē-gant), *a.* Not elegant; tasteless. — **In-el'e-gance, -gan-cy,** *n.* — **In-el'e-gant-ly,** *adv.*

In-el'i-gi-ble (-l-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not eligible; not qualified to be chosen for an office. — **In-el'i-gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

In-ept' (-ĕpt'), *a.* [L. *ineptus;* prefix *in-* + *aptus* apt, fit.] **1.** Not apt; unfit. **2.** Silly; useless; foolish. — **In-ept'i-tude** (-ĭ-tūd), **In-ept'ness.** *n.* — **In-ept'ly,** *adv.*

In'e-qual'i-ty (-ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being unequal; lack of uniformity; diversity. **2.** Unevenness. **3.** Variableness; inconstancy. **4.** Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency. **5.** An algebraic expression consisting of two unequal quantities, with the sign of inequality (> or <) between them. [just.

In-eq'ui-ta-ble (-ĕk'wĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not equitable; not |

In-ert' (-ẽrt'), *a.* [L. *iners, -ertis,* unskilled, idle; pref. *in-* not + *ars* art.] **1.** Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed. **2.** Indisposed to move; slow to act. **3.** Not having active properties; powerless for a desired effect. — **In-ert'ly,** *adv.* — **In-ert'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — INERT; INACTIVE; SLUGGISH; dull; passive; indolent; slothful; lazy; dead; lifeless; irresolute; stupid; senseless; insensible. — A man may be *inactive* from mere want of stimulus to effort; but one who is *inert* has something like a weight holding him back from exertion. *Sluggish* is still stronger, implying some defect of temperament which directly impedes action.

In-er'ti-a (ĭn-ẽr'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., idleness.] **1.** That property by which matter tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion. **2.** Inertness.

In-es'ti-ma-ble (-ĕs'tĭ-mȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being estimated; too excellent to be appreciated; above all price. — **In-es'ti-ma-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Incalculable; invaluable; priceless.

In-ev'i-ta-ble (ĭn-ĕv'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not evitable; not to be shunned; unavóidable; certain. **2.** Irresistible. — **In-ev'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-ev'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

In'ex-act' (-ĕgz-ăkt'), *a.* Not exact; inaccurate.

In'ex-cus'a-ble (-ĕks-kūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not excusable; without justification. — **In'ex-cus'a-bly**, *adv.*

In'ex-haust'i-ble (-ĕgz-ȧst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being exhausted, emptied, or used up; unfailing.

In'ex-ist'ent (-ĭst'ent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *existent.*] Not having being; not existing. — **In'ex-ist'ence**, *n.*

In'ex-ist'ent, *a.* [Pref. *in-* in + *existent.*] Inherent; innate; indwelling. — **In'ex-ist'ence**, *n.*

In-ex'o-ra-ble (-ĕks'ō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexorabilis.*] Not to be persuaded by prayer; firm; relentless. — **In-ex'o-ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **In-ex'o-ra-bly**, *adv.*

In'ex-pe'di-ent (-pē'dĭ-ent), *a.* Not expedient; not tending to the end desired; unsuitable to time and place. — **In'ex-pe'di-ence, In'ex-pe'di-en-cy**, *n.*

Syn. — Unwise; impolitic; disadvantageous.

In'ex-pe'ri-ence (-pē'rĭ-ens), *n.* Want of experience; lack of knowledge. — **In'ex-pe'ri-enced** (-enst), *a.*

In-ex'pi-a-ble (-ĕks'pĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of no expiation, atonement, or satisfaction. — **In-ex'pi-a-bly**, *adv.*

In-ex'pli-ca-ble (-plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Not explicable; incapable of being accounted for. — **In-ex'pli-ca-ble-ness, In-ex'pli-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **In-ex'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

In'ex-plic'it (-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* Not explicit; vague.

In'ex-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of expression or utterance in language; ineffable; unspeakable; indescribable. — **In'ex-press'i-bly**, *adv.*

In'ex-press'ive (-ĭv), *a.* Without expression or meaning; not expressive; dull; unintelligent.

In'ex-tin'guish-a-ble (-tĭn'gwĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

In-ex'tri-ca-ble (-ĕks'trĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being extricated, untied, or disentangled; hopelessly intricate or obscure. — **In-ex'tri-ca-bly**, *adv.*

In-eye' (-ī'), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + *eye.*] To ingraft (a tree or plant) by inserting a bud or eye; to inoculate.

In-fal'li-ble (-făl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not fallible; unerring. **2.** Not liable to fail or disappoint; certain. — **In-fal'li-ble-ness, In-fal'li-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **In-fal'li-bly**, *adv.*

In'fa-mous (ĭn'fȧ-mŭs), *a.* [Pref. *in-* + *famous.*] **1.** Of very bad report; notoriously vile. **2.** Causing or producing infamy. **3.** Branded with infamy by legal conviction of crime. — **In'fa-mous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Detestable; scandalous; base; vile.

In'fa-my (-mў), *n.* [L. *infamia*; pref. *in-* + *fama* fame.] **1.** Total loss of reputation; public disgrace. **2.** Extreme baseness. **3.** That loss of character which renders a convict incompetent as a witness.

In'fan-cy (*-fan-sў*), *n.* [L. *infantia.* See INFANT.] **1.** The first part of life; early childhood. **2.** Condition of one under the age of twenty-one years; minority.

In'fant (*-fant*), *n.* [L. *infans*; pref. *in-* not + *fari* to speak.] **1.** A child in the first period of life; babe. **2.** One who has not attained the age of legal capacity; a minor. — *a.* **1.** Pertaining to infancy; tender; not mature. **2.** Intended for children.

‖ **In-fan'ta** (ĭn-fȧn'tȧ; *Sp.* ēn-fän'tä), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., fem. of *infante.*] Title borne by each daughter of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest.

‖ **In-fan'te** (-tā), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] Title for each son of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest.

In-fan'ti-cide (ĭn-făn'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *infanticidium* child murder; *infans, -antis*, child + *caedere* to kill.] Murdor of an infant born alive; child murder.

In-fan'ti-cide, *n.* [L. *infanticida.*] One who commits the crime of infanticide. [childish.

In'fan-tile (ĭn'fȧn-tīl *or* -tĭl), *a.* Pert. to infancy; **In'fan-tine** (-tĭn *or* -tīn), *a.* Infantile.

In'fan-try (-trў), *n.* [It. *infanteria*, fr. *infante* infant, boy, servant, foot soldier, fr. L. *infans, -antis.*] A body of foot soldiers, disting. fr. *cavalry.*

In-fat'u-ate (ĭn-făt'ū-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To make foolish; to deprive of sound judgment. **2.** To inspire with a foolish and extravagant passion. — **In-fat'u-a'tion**, *n.*

In-fect' (-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *inficere, -fectum*, to dip into, to stain, infect; pref. *in-* in + *facere* to make.] **1.** To taint with morbid matter. **2.** To affect with infectious disease. **3.** To contaminate; to taint. — **In-fect'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To poison; vitiate; pollute; defile.

In-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An infecting. **2.** That which infects, or causes the communicated disease. **3.** A being infected; contamination by morbific particles; a prevailing disease; epidemic. **4.** Sympathetic communication of like qualities or emotions; influence.

Syn. — INFECTION; CONTAGION. — *Infection* is often used in a definite and limited sense of transmission of affections without direct contact of individuals or immediate application of the morbific agent, in contradistinction to *contagion*, or transmission by direct contact.

In-fec'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Having qualities that may infect; communicable or caused by infection. **2.** Corrupting, or tending to contaminate; demoralizing. **3.** Capable of being easily diffused; sympathetic. — **In-fec'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **In-fec'tious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See CONTAGIOUS.

In'fe-cun'di-ty (-fē-kŭn'dĭ-tў), *n.* Want of fecundity or fruitfulness; barrenness; sterility.

In'fe-lic'i-tous (-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Not felicitous; unfortunate; not well said, expressed, or done.

In'fe-lic'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The being infelicitous; misfortune. **2.** An infelicitous act, word, expression, etc.

In-fer' (-fĕr'), *v. t.* [L. *inferre* to bring into, occasion, infer; pref. *in-* in + *ferre* to carry.] To derive by deduction or by induction; to imply.

In-fer'a-ble (-fĕr'ȧ-b'l *or* -fĕr'-), *a.* Capable of being inferred or deduced. [Written also *inferrible.*]

In'fer-ence (ĭn'fĕr-ens), *n.* **1.** An inferring by deduction or induction. **2.** That which is inferred; a proposition drawn from another which is admitted.

Syn. — INFERENCE; CONCLUSION; deduction; consequence. — An *inference* is literally that which is *brought in*; and hence, a deduction or induction from premises, — something which follows as certainly or probably true. A *conclusion* is stronger than an *inference*; it *shuts us up* to the result, and terminates inquiry.

In'fer-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference.

In-fe'ri-or (-fē'rĭ-ēr), *a.* [L., compar. of *inferus* underneath.] **1.** Lower in place, rank, excellence, etc.; less valuable. **2.** Poor or mediocre. — *n.* One lower in station, rank, intellect, etc., than another. — **In-fe'ri-or'i-ty** (-ŏr'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In-fer'nal (-fĕr'nal), *a.* [F.; L. *infernalis*, fr. *infernus.* See INFERIOR.] **1.** Pert. to or suitable for the lower regions. **2.** Inhabiting hell; diabolical. — **In-fer'nal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Hellish; deviliah; diabolical; fiendlah.

In-fer'ri-ble (-fĕr'rĭ-b'l *or* -fĕr'-), *a.* Inferable.

In-fer'tile (-fĕr'tĭl *or* -tīl), *a.* Not fertile; barren; sterile. — **In-fer'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **In'fer-til'i-ty**, *n.*

In-fest' (-fĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *infestare*, fr. *infestus* disturbed; *in* in, against + root of *defendere.*] To trouble by numbers or frequency of presence; to annoy.

In'fi-del (ĭn'fĭ-del), *a.* [L. *infidelis*; pref. *in-* not + *fidelis* faithful, fr. *fides* faith.] Not holding the faith; — applied esp. to one who rejects the inspiration of the Scriptures and supernatural origin of Christianity. — *n.* Disbeliever in the prevailing religious faith.

Syn. — INFIDEL; UNBELIEVER; FREETHINKER; DEIST; ATHEIST; SKEPTIC; AGNOSTIC. — An *infidel*, in common usage, is one who denies Christianity and the truth of the Scriptures. A *freethinker* is now only another name for an *infidel*. An *unbeliever* is not necessarily a disbeliever or infidel, because he may still be inquiring after evidence. A *deist* believes in one God and a divine providence, but rejects revelation. An *atheist* denies the being of God. A *skeptic* is one whose faith in the *credibility of evidence* is weakened or destroyed, so that religion, to the same extent, has no practical hold on his mind. An

agnostic is in a state of suspended judgment, neither affirming nor denying the existence of a personal Deity.

In'fi-del'i-ty (ĭn'fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *infidelitas.*] **1.** Want of belief in some religious system; disbelief of Christianity. **2.** Adultery. **3.** Breach of trust; deceit.

In'field' (ĭn'fēld'), *n.* In baseball, the square formed by the lines joining the bases; the diamond.

In-fil'ter (-fĭl'tẽr), **In-fil'trate** (-trāt), *v. t. & i.* To filter or sift in. [which has infiltrated.

In'fil-tra'tion, *n.* **1.** An infiltrating. **2.** Substance

In'fi-nite (ĭn'fĭ-nĭt), *a.* [L. *infinitus.* See IN- not, and FINITE.] **1.** Unlimited in time or space. **2.** Without limit in power, capacity, or excellence; perfect; — opp. to *finite.* **3.** Vast; prodigious. **4.** Greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind; — said of certain mathematical quantities. — *n.* **1.** That which is infinite; infinity. **2.** An infinite mathematical quantity or magnitude. **3.** An incalculable number. **4.** God; the Almighty. — **In'fi-nite-ly**, *adv.* — **In'fi-nite-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Boundless; immeasurable; endless; eternal.

In'fin-i-tes'i-mal (-ĭ-tĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* [F. *infinitésimal.*] Infinitely or indefinitely small; less than any assignable value. — *n.* An infinitely small mathematical quantity; that which is less than any assignable quantity.

In-fin'i-tive (-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *infinitivus.* See INFINITE.] Unlimited; undefined. — *n.* An infinitive form of the verb; a verb in the infinitive mood; the infinitive mood which merely names the action, and serves as a verbal noun.

In-fin'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* **1.** The being infinite, or without limits. **2.** Infinite extent; immensity; infinity. **3.** Boundless number; countless multitude.

In-fin'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *infinitas;* pref. *in-* not + *finis* limit, end.] **1.** Unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; eternity. **2.** Unlimited capacity, energy, or knowledge. **3.** Endless or indefinite number. **4.** A mathematical quantity greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind. **5.** That part of a line, plane, or space, which is infinitely distant.

In-firm' (-fẽrm'), *a.* **1.** Not firm or sound. **2.** Weak; irresolute. **3.** Not solid or stable; precarious.

Syn. — Debilitated; sickly; feeble; decrepit; weak.

In-firm'a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *n.* [F. *infirmerie,* LL. *infirmaria.*] A hospital, or place for the infirm or sick.

In-firm'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being infirm; feebleness; debilitated state. **2.** A frailty; defect.

Syn. — Defect; disease; malady. See DEBILITY.

In-firm'ly, *adv.* In an infirm manner.

In-firm'ness, *n.* Infirmity; feebleness.

In-fix' (-fĭks'), *v. t.* [L. *infigere, -fixum,* pref. *in-* in + *figere* to fix.] **1.** To set; to fasten or fix by piercing or thrusting in. **2.** To implant or fix; to inculcate.

In-flame' (-flām'), *v. t.* [L. *inflammare, -matum;* pref. *in-* + *flamma* flame.] **1.** To set on fire; to cause to burn, flame, or glow. **2.** To kindle or intensify (passion or appetite). **3.** To provoke to anger. **4.** To produce morbid heat, congestion, or swelling, of (the eyes, etc.). — *v. i.* To grow morbidly hot, congested, or painful; to become angry or incensed. — **In-flam'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To provoke; fire; kindle; irritate; arouse.

In-flam'ma-ble (-flăm'mȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being easily set on fire; combustible. **2.** Excitable; irritable. — **In-flam'ma-ble-ness, In-flam'ma-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

In'flam-ma'tion (ĭn'flăm-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An inflaming, kindling, or setting on fire; state of being inflamed. **2.** Redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, with heat and pain. **3.** Passion; turbulence.

In-flam'ma-to-ry (-flăm'mȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Tending to inflame or irritate. **2.** Tending to excite anger; seditious.

In-flate' (ĭn-flāt'), *v. t. & i.* To dilate; to expand.

In-flat'e, **In-flat'ed** (-flāt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Filled, as with air or gas; distended. **2.** Turgid; pompous.

In-fla'tion, *n.* **1.** An inflating or being inflated. **2.** The being puffed up, as with pride; conceit; vanity.

In-flect' (ĭn-flĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *inflectere, -flexum;* pref. *in-* + *flectere* to bend.] **1.** To turn from a direct line; to bend. **2.** To vary (a noun or verb) in its terminations; to decline (a noun or adjective) or conjugate (a verb).

In-flec'tion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An inflecting, or being inflected. **2.** A bend; fold; twist. **3.** A slide, modulation, or accent of the voice. **4.** Variation which words undergo to mark case, gender, number, comparison, tense, person, mood, voice, etc. — **In-flec'tion-al**, *a.*

In-flect'ive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Capable of, or pertaining to, inflection; deflecting. **2.** Inflectional; changing in form, to mark case, tense, etc.; subject to inflection.

In-flex'i-ble (-flĕks'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inflexibilis.*] **1.** Not capable of being bent; stiff; unyielding. **2.** Firm in purpose; not to be altered. — **In-flex'i-ble-ness, In-flex'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **In-flex'i-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Rigid; inexorable; pertinacious; obstinate.

In-flex'ion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* Inflection.

In-flict' (-flĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *infligere, -flictum;* pref. *in-*, on + *figere* to strike.] To cause by striking; to apply forcibly; to lay or impose; to cause to bear or suffer.

In-flic'tion (-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An inflicting or imposing. **2.** Punishment, disgrace, calamity, etc.

In-flict'ive (-tĭv), *a.* [F. *inflictif.*] Causing infliction; acting as an infliction.

In'flo-res'cence (-flō-rĕs'sens), *n.* [L. *inflorescens;* pref. *in-* + *florescere* to begin to blossom.] **1.** A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms. **2.** (*a*) Mode of flowering; arrangement and disposition of flowers. (*b*) Axis on which all the buds are flower buds.

In'flu-ence (ĭn'flū-ens), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *influens, -entis;* pref. *in-* + *fluere* to flow.] **1.** A bringing about of an effect by a gradual process; agency which affects. **2.** Power arising from worth, intellect, wealth, etc.; acknowledged ascendency. — *v. t.* To control or move; to modify, bias, or sway; to induce.

Syn. — Control; power; character; reputation.

In'flu-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* Exerting or possessing influence; potent; effective. — **In'flu-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

In'flu-en'za (-zȧ), *n.* [It.] Epidemic nasal catarrh.

In'flux' (-flŭks'), *n.* [L. *influere, -fluxum.*] **1.** A flowing in. **2.** A coming in; infusion; that which comes in.

In-fold' (-fōld'), *v. t.* [Written also *enfold.*] **1.** To wrap up or cover with folds; to envelop; to inclose; to involve. **2.** To clasp with the arms; to embrace.

In-form' (-fōrm'), *v. t.* [OF. *enformer,* L. *informare;* pref. *in-* + *formare* to shape, fr. *forma* form.] **1.** To give form or life to; to fashion. **2.** To tell; to enlighten. **3.** To warn against anybody. — *v. i.* To tell.

Syn. — To acquaint; tell; teach; instruct; fashion.

In-form'al, *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *formal.*] Not in regular form; without ceremony. — **In-form'al-ly**, *adv.*

In'for-mal'i-ty (ĭn'fōr-măl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being informal; want of regular form. **2.** An informal or unofficial proceeding; something not in proper form.

In-form'ant (-fōrm'ant), *n.* One who imparts information or instruction.

In'for-ma'tion, *n.* [F., fr. L. *informatio.*] **1.** An informing, or communicating intelligence. **2.** News, advice, or knowledge. **3.** A proceeding in the nature of a prosecution for some offense against the government.

In-form'er (-fōrm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who imparts knowledge or news. **2.** One who informs of violations of law.

In-frac'tion (-frăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *infractio;* pref. *in-* + *frangere* to break.] A breaking; breach; violation; infringement. [fringes; violator; breaker.

In-fract'or (-frăkt'ẽr), *n.* One who infracts or in-

In'fra-max'il-la-ry (-frȧ-măks'ĭl-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* [*Infra* beneath + *maxillary.*] (*a*) Under the lower jaw; submaxillary. (*b*) Pertaining to the lower jaw.

In-fran'gi-ble (-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *frangible.*] **1.** Not capable of being broken or separated into parts. **2.** Not to be infringed or violated.

In-fre'quent (-frē'kwent), *a.* [L. *infrequens.* IN- not,

and FREQUENT.] Seldom happening; rare. — **In-fre'quent-ly** (ĭn-frē'kwent-lȳ), *adv.* — **In-fre'quence, In-fre'quen-cy**, *n.*

In-fringe' (-frĭnj'), *v. t.* [L. *infringere;* pref. *in-* in + *frangere* to break.] To neglect to fulfill or obey. — *v. t.* **1.** To break some contract, rule, or law; to offend. **2.** To trespass. — **In-frin'ger** (-frĭn'jẽr), *n.*

In'fun-dib'u-lar (ĭn'fŭn-dĭb'ū-lẽr), **In'fun-dib'u-late** (-ū-lāt), } *a.* Having the form of a funnel; pertaining to an infundibulum.

‖ **In'fun-dib'u-lum** (-ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., a funnel, fr. *infundere* to pour in or into. See INFUSE.] A funnel-shaped or dilated organ or part.

In-fu'ri-ate (-fū'rĭ-āt), *v. t.* [It. *infuriato*, p. p. of *infuriare;* pref. *in-* (L. *in*) + *furia* fury, L. *furia.*] To exasperate. — *a.* Enraged; furiously angry.

In-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* [L. *infundere, -fusum;* pref. *in-* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To pour in, as a liquid; to pour (into or upon); to shed. **2.** To instill (principles or qualities); to introduce. **3.** To inspire; to inspirit or animate; to fill. **4.** To steep in water or other fluid without boiling, in order to extract medicinal qualities.

In-fu'si-bil'i-ty (-fū'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Fr. *infuse.*] Capability of being infused, poured in, or instilled.

In-fu'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* [Pref. *in-* not + *fusibility.*] Incapability or difficulty of being fused, melted, or dissolved.

In-fu'si-ble (-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [Fr. *infuse.*] Capable of being infused.

In-fu'si-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* not + *fusible.*] Not fusible; incapable or difficult of fusion, or of being dissolved.

In-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** An infusing, pouring in, or instilling; instillation. **2.** That which is infused; suggestion; inspiration. **3.** (*a*) A steeping or soaking any medicinal substance in water in order to extract its virtues. (*b*) Liquid extract obtained by this process.

‖ **In'fu-so'ri-a** (ĭn'fū-sō'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; — so called because found in *infusions* left exposed to the air.] One of the minute classes of Protozoa, found in all seas, lakes, ponds, and streams, as well as in infusions of organic matter exposed to the air, and distinguished by having vibrating lashes or cilia, with which they obtain food and swim about. — **In'fu-so'ri-al**, *a.*

In-gen'er-ate (-jĕn'ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *ingenerare, -atum.* See ENGENDER.] Generated within; inborn; innate. — *v. t.* To generate within; to engender; to cause.

In-gen'ious (-jēn'yŭs), *a.* [L. *ingeniosus,* fr. *ingenium* innate quality, genius.] **1.** Possessed of genius, or the faculty of invention; skillful to invent. **2.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, genius or ingenuity; of curious design. **3.** Witty; shrewd; adroit. — **In-gen'ious-ness, In'ge-nu'i-ty** (ĭn'jĕ-nū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — INGENUITY; CLEVERNESS; inventiveness; skill; cunning; genius. — *Ingenuity* is a form of genius, and *cleverness* of talent. The former implies invention, the latter dexterity and readiness of execution.

In-gen'u-ous (-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ingenuus* inborn, noble, frank; pref. *in-* + root of *gignere* to beget.] **1.** Of honorable extraction; freeborn. **2.** Noble; generous. **3.** Free from reserve or dissimulation; open; frank.

Syn. — INGENUOUS; OPEN; FRANK; unreserved; artless; plain; sincere; candid; fair; noble; generous. — One who is *open* speaks out at once what is uppermost in his mind; one who is *frank* does it from a natural boldness, or dislike of self-restraint; one who is *ingenuous* is disposed to confess faults, and make known his sentiments without reserve. See CANDID.

In-glo'ri-ous (-glō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Not glorious; not bringing honor, fame, or celebrity; obscure; humble. **2.** Shameful; ignominious. — **In-glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

In'got (ĭn'gŏt), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *in* in + *geótan* to pour.] A bar of steel, gold, etc., cast in a mold.

In-graft' (-grȧft'), *v. t.* [Written also *engraft.*] **1.** To insert (a scion of one plant) in another for propagation; to introduce so as to make a part of something. **2.** To furnish (a tree) with grafts or scions; to graft.

In'grain' (ĭn'grān'), *a.* [Pref. *in-* in + *grain* kermes.] Dyed before manufacture, — said of material of a textile fabric; thoroughly inwrought. — *n.* An ingrain fabric, as a double or two-ply carpet.

In'grain' (ĭn'grān' *or* ĭn-grān'), *v. t.* [Written also *engrain.*] **1.** To dye with grain or kermes. **2.** To dye in the grain, or before manufacture. **3.** To work into the natural texture of; to saturate; to imbue.

In'grate' (ĭn'grāt'), *n.* [L. *ingratus.*] An ungrateful or thankless person.

In-gra'ti-ate (-grā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + L. *gratia* favor.] To bring into favor; to insinuate.

In-grat'i-tude (-grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F.; L. *ingratitudo.*] Want of gratitude; unthankfulness; ungratefulness.

In-gre'di-ent (-grē'dĭ-ent), *n.* [F. *ingrédient,* L. *ingrediens, -entis,* p. pr. of *ingredi, -gressus,* to go in.to.] A component part of any mixture; element; constituent.

In'gress (ĭn'grĕs), *n.* [L. *ingredi, -gressus.*] **1.** An entering; entrance. **2.** Power or liberty of access.

In-gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Entrance.

In'gui-nal (ĭn'gwĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *inguinalis,* fr. *inguen, inguinis,* the groin.] Pert. to the inguen or groin.

In-gulf' (ĭn-gŭlf'), *v. t.* [Written also *engulf.*] To swallow up in a gulf; to cast into a gulf.

In-hab'it (-hăb'ĭt), *v. t.* [OF. *enhabiter,* L. *inhabitare;* pref. *in-* + *habitare* to dwell.] To live in; to occupy as a place of settled residence. [able.

In-hab'i-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being inhabited; habit-

In-hab'it-ance (-ans), **In-hab'it-an-cy** (-an-sȳ), } *n.* **1.** An inhabiting, or being inhabited; residence. **2.** Legal right to privileges of an inhabitant.

In-hab'it-ant, *n.* Permanent dweller in a place.

In-hab'it-a'tion, *n.* An inhabiting; dwelling.

In-hab'it-a-tive-ness (-ĭt-ā-tĭv-nĕs), **In-hab'it-iveness** (-ĭv-nĕs), *n.* Propensity to permanent residence in a place or abode; love of home. [inhaled.

In'ha-la'tion (-hȧ-lā'shŭn), *n.* An inhaling; what is

In-hale' (-hāl'), *v. t.* [L. *inhalare;* pref. *in-* + *halare* to breathe.] To draw into the lungs; — opp. to *exhale.*

In-hal'er, *n.* **1.** One who inhales. **2.** An apparatus for inhaling vapor or filtering air.

In'har-mon'ic (-här-mŏn'ĭk), **In'har-mon'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), **In'har-mo'ni-ous** (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), } *a.* **1.** Not harmonious; unmusical; discordant; dissonant. **2.** Conflicting; jarring; not in harmony.

In-here' (-hēr'), *v. i.* [L. *inhaerere;* pref. *in-* in + *haerere* to stick, hang.] To be inherent; to stick (*in*); to cleave (*to*); to belong, as attributes or qualities.

In-her'ent, *a.* Permanently existing in something; inseparably connected; innate; inalienable. — **In-her'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **In-her'ence, In-her'en-cy**, *n.*

Syn. — Innate; inseparable; essential; indispensable.

In-her'it (-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t.* [OF. *enheriter* to appoint as an heir, L. *inhereditare;* pref. *in-* + *heres* heir.] **1.** To take by inheritance. **2.** To receive by birth; to derive from ancestors. **3.** To come into possession of; to own. — *v. i.* To take or hold a possession or rights by inheritance. — **In-her'it-or**, *n.* — **In-her'it-ress, In-her'it-rix**, *n. f.*

In-her'it-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being inherited; descendible. **2.** Capable of being transmitted from parent to child. — **In-her'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

In-her'it-ance, *n.* **1.** An inheriting. **2.** That which is inherited, or passes by descent. **3.** Ownership; acquisition.

In-he'sion (-hē'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *inhaesio.*] Inherence.

In-hib'it (-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *inhibere, -hibitum;* pref. *in-* in + *habere* to have, hold.] **1.** To check; to restrain. **2.** To forbid; to interdict. — **In-hib'i-tor**, *n.*

In'hi-bi'tion (-hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An inhibiting, or being inhibited; restraint; prohibition; embargo.

In-hib'i-to-ry (-hĭb'ĭ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Prohibitive.

In-hos'pi-ta-ble (-hŏs'pĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not hospitable to strangers or guests. **2.** Affording no shelter or sustenance; barren; wild. — **In-hos'pi-ta-bly**, *adv.* — **In-hos'pi-ta-ble-ness, In-hos'pi-tal'i-ty**, *n.*

In-hu'man (ĭn-hū'măn), *a.* [L. *inhumanus.*] Destitute of humanity or kindness; cruel. — **In-hu'man-ly,** *adv.* — **In'hu-man'i-ty** (-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Syn. — Cruel; unfeeling; pitiless; merciless; savage.

In-au'mate (-māt), *v. t.* [L. *inhumare, -matum.*] To inhume. — **In'hu-ma'tion,** *n.*

In-hume' (-hūm'), *v. t.* [F. *inhumer.*] To deposit (a dead body) in the earth; to bury; to inter.

In-im'i-cal (-ĭm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *inimicalis,* fr. *inimicus* hostile; pref. *in-* not + *amicus* friendly.] 1. Having the disposition of an enemy; unfriendly. 2. Opposed in tendency or effects; repugnant. — **In-im'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

In-im'i-ta-ble (-ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being imitated; surpassingly excellent; matchless. — **In-im'i-ta-bly,** *adv.* — **In-im'i-ta-ble-ness, In-im'i-ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

In-iq'ui-tous (-ĭk'wĭ-tŭs), *a.* Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked. — **In-iq'ui-tous-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Iniquitous; Wicked; Nefarious; unrighteous; criminal. — *Wicked* is the generic term. *Iniquitous* is stronger, denoting a violation of the rights of others. *Nefarious* implies a breach of sacred obligations.

In-iq'ui-ty, *n.* [F. *iniquité,* L. *iniquitas,* inequality, injustice.] 1. Absence of just dealing; wickedness. 2. An iniquitous act or thing; a sin; crime.

In-i'tial (-ĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *initialis,* fr. *initium* beginning, fr. *inire* to enter; pref. *in-* in + *ire* to go.] 1. Pert. to the beginning; commencing. 2. Standing at the head. — *n.* First letter of a word or name. — **In-i'tial-ly,** *adv.*

In-i'ti-ate (-ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *initiare, -atum.*] 1. To introduce by a first act; to originate; to begin. 2. To instruct in the rudiments or principles. 3. To admit to a secret order with mysterious ceremonies. — *a.* Begun; introduced to, or instructed in, the rudiments; newly admitted. — *n.* One initiated. — **In-i'ti-a'tor,** *n.*

In-i'ti-a'tion, *n.* 1. An initiating, or being initiated or introduced. 2. Rite of admission.

In-i'ti-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to initiate; preliminary. — *n.* 1. Introductory step. 2. Right or power to introduce a new course of action.

In-i'ti-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* 1. Suitable for a beginning; introductory; prefatory. 2. Tending or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction; elementary.

In-ject' (-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *injicere, -jectum;* pref. *in-* + *jacere* to throw.] 1. To throw in. 2. To fill (a vessel, cavity, or tissue) with a fluid, etc. — **In-ject'or,** *n.*

In-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1. An injecting or throwing in. 2. That which is injected; esp., a liquid medicine thrown into a cavity of the body by a syring; enema.

In'ju-di'cious (-jū-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not judicious. — **In'ju-di'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **In'ju-di'cious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Indiscreet; incautious; unwise; rash.

In-junc'tion (-jŭngk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *injunctio,* fr. *injungere, -junctum,* to join into, to enjoin.] 1. An enjoining; a directing or prohibiting. 2. An order; mandate; direction. 3. A writ or process, granted by a court, requiring a party to do or to refrain from doing certain acts.

In'jure (ĭn'jūr; 2), *v. t.* [L. *injuriari,* fr. *injuria* injury.] To do harm to; to hurt. — **In'jur-er,** *n.*

Syn. — To spoil; harm; wrong; abuse; affront.

In-ju'ri-ous (-jū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Causing injury or harm. — **In-ju'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **In-ju'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Harmful; hurtful; pernicious; mischievous.

In'ju-ry (ĭn'jū-rĭ), *n.* [L. *injuria,* fr. *injurius;* pref. *in-* not + *jus, juris,* right, law, justice.] Damage done to a person or thing; that which injures.

Syn. — Harm; hurt; damage; wrong; evil; injustice.

In-jus'tice (-jŭs'tĭs), *n.* [F.; L. *injustitia.*] 1. Want of justice and equity; violation of the rights of others; wrong; unfairness. 2. Unjust act; sin; crime; wrong.

Ink (ĭngk), *n.* [OF. *enque,* L. *encaustum* red ink with which Roman emperors signed edicts, Gr. *ἐγκαυστον,* fr. *ἐγκαίειν* to burn in.] A fluid preparation used in writing or printing. — *v. t.* To put ink upon.

Ink'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* Small bottle made of horn, formerly used for holding ink; inkstand.

Ink'i-ness (ĭngk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* A being inky; blackness.

In'kling (ĭn'klĭng), *n.* [OE. *incler* to hint; *cf.* Dan. *ymte* to whisper.] A hint; intimation.

Ink'stand' (ĭngk'stănd'), *n.* Small vessel for holding ink, to dip the pen into.

Ink'y (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or like, ink; black; soiled with ink; black.

In-lace' (ĭn-lās'), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* + *lace.*] To work in, as lace; to embellish with work like lace; to enlace.

In'land (ĭn'land), *a.* 1. Within the land; remote from the ocean or open water; interior. 2. Limited to the land; not passing on, or over, the sea. 3. Confined to a country or state; domestic. — *n.* Interior part of a country. — *adv.* Away from the coast.

In-lay' (ĭn-lā'), *v. t.* To lay within; to insert (pieces of pearl, ivory, choice woods, etc.) in a groundwork of other material; to adorn with insertions. — **In-lay'er,** *n.*

In'lay' (ĭn'lā'), *n.* Matter inlaid for ornament.

In'let (ĭn'lĕt), *n.* 1. A passage for entering an inclosed place; entrance. 2. A bay, as in the shore of a sea, lake, or river; narrow strip of water running into the land or between islands.

In'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [AS. *inlic.*] Internal; interior; secret. — *adv.* Internally; within; in the heart.

In'ma-te (-māt'), *n.* [*In-* + *mate* an associate.] One living with another; occupant of an asylum, prison, etc.

In'most' (-mōst'), *a.* [AS. *innemest,* double superl. fr. *inne* within, fr. *in* in.] Deepest within; innermost.

Inn (ĭn), *n.* [AS. *in, inn,* house, inn, fr. *in* in.] A house for lodging travelers; tavern; hotel.

In'nate (ĭn'nāt' *or* ĭn-nāt'), *a.* [L. *innatus;* pref. *in-* in + *nasci, natus,* to be born.] Inborn; native; natural. — **In'nate-ly,** *adv.* — **In'nate-ness,** *n.*

In'ner (ĭn'nẽr), *a.* [AS. *innera,* compar. fr. *inne* within, fr. *in* in.] 1. Further in; not outward. 2. Pertaining to the spirit or its phenomena.

In'ner-most' (-mōst'), *a.* [Corrup. of *inmost* due to influence of *inner.* See Inmost.] Farthest inward.

In'ning, *n.* [AS. *innung,* fr. *in* in.] State of being in; turn of a player or side at the bat; time of a person, or party, in power.

In'no-cence (-nō-sens), *n.* [F.; L. *innocentia.*] 1. The being innocent; harmlessness; blamelessness. 2. Simplicity; artlessness; ingenuousness.

In'no-cen-cy (-sen-sĭ), *n.* Innocence.

In'no-cent (-sent), *a.* [F.; L. *innocens, -entis;* pref. *in-* not + *nocens,* p. pr. of *nocere* to harm.] 1. Not harmful; innocuous. 2. Not tainted with sin. 3. Free from the guilt of a particular offense. 4. Simple; artless; foolish. 5. Lawful; permitted. — *n.* 1. An innocent person; one free from guilt. 2. An unsophisticated person; child; simpleton. — **In'no-cent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Harmless; inoffensive; pure; upright.

In-noc'u-ous (-nŏk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *innocuus; in-* + *nocuus* hurtful.] Harmless; producing no ill effect. — **In-noc'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **In-noc'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

In'no-vate (-nō-vāt), *v. i.* [L. *innovare, -vatum,* to renew; pref. *in-* in + *novus* new.] — *v. t.* To introduce changes. — **In'no-va'tor** (-vā'tẽr), *n.*

In'no-va'tion, *n.* 1. An innovating. 2. A change in customs; something new, and contrary to custom.

In-nox'ious (-nŏk'shŭs), *a.* 1. Free from noxious qualities or effect; harmless. 2. Free from crime; pure; innocent. — **In-nox'ious-ly,** *adv.* — **In-nox'ious-ness,** *n.*

In'nu-en'do (-nū-ĕn'dō), *n.* [L., by intimation, by hinting, gerund of *innuere, -nutum,* to intimate; pref. *in-* in, to + *-nuere* (in comp.) to nod.] An oblique hint.

Syn. — Innuendo; Insinuation; suggestion; hint; intimation; reference; allusion; implication; representation. — An *innuendo* is an equivocal allusion so framed as to point distinctly at something injurious to the person referred to. An *insinuation* consists in *winding* into the mind injurious imputations without making any direct charge.

In-nu'mer-a-ble (-nū'mẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *innumerabilis.*] Not capable of being numbered, for multitude;

countless. — **In-nu'mer-a-bly** (ĭn-nū'mĕr-ȧ-blȳ), *adv.* — **In-nu'mer-a-ble-ness, In-nu'mer-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

In'nu-tri'tion (ĭn'nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Want of nutrition. — **In'nu-tri'tious, In-nu'tri-tive** (-nū'trĭ-tĭv), *a.*

In-oc'u-late (-ŏk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *inoculare, -latum*, to ingraft; pref. *in-* in, on + *oculare* to furnish with eyes, fr. *oculus* eye, bud.] **1.** To bud; to insert, or graft (the bud of a tree or plant) in another tree or plant. **2.** To communicate a disease to (a person) by inserting infectious matter in the flesh. See VACCINATE. — *v. i.* **1.** To graft by inserting buds. **2.** To communicate disease by inoculation. — **In-oc'u-la'tion,** *n.* — **In-oc'u-la'tor,** *n.*

In-o'dor-ous (-ō'dŏr-ŭs), *a.* Without odor or smell.

In'of-fen'sive (-ŏf-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Giving no offense or provocation; causing no annoyance. **2.** Harmless. — **In'of-fen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **In'of-fen'sive-ness,** *n.*

In'of-fi'cial (-ĭfish'ȧl), *a.* Not official; not having official authority or form. — **In'of-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Private; informal; unauthorized; irregular.

In-op'er-a-tive (-ŏp'ĕr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Not operative; not active; producing no effect.

In-op'por-tune' (-pŏr-tūn'), *a.* Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable. — **In-op'por-tune'ly,** *adv.*

In-or'di-nate (-ŏr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *inordinatus* disordered.] Not limited to rules or usual bounds; excessive. — **In-or'di-nate-ly,** *adv.* — **In-or'di-nate-ness,** *n.*

In'or-gan'ic (-găn'ĭk), *a.* Not organic; without organs necessary for life; devoid of organized structure.

In-os'cu-late (-ŏs'kū-lāt), *v. i.* & *t.* [Pref. *in-* in + *osculate*.] **1.** To unite by apposition or contact (two tubular vessels at their extremities). **2.** To intercommunicate; to interjoin. — **In-os'cu-la'tion,** *n.*

In'quest (ĭn'kwĕst), *n.* [OE. & OF. *enqueste*, LL. *inquesta*, fr. L. *inquirere, -quisitum*. See INQUIRE.] (*a*) Judicial inquiry; official examination. (*b*) A body of men legally assembled to inquire into any matter, civil or criminal, esp. a case of violent death; a jury; a coroner's jury. (*c*) The finding of the jury upon such inquiry.

In-qui'e-tude (-kwī'ĕ-tūd), *n.* [L. *inquietudo*.] Disturbed state; uneasiness of body or mind; disquietude.

In-quire' (-kwīr'), *v. i.* [OF. *enquerre*, L. *inquirere, -quisitum*; pref. *in-* in + *quaerere* to seek.] [Written also *enquire*.] **1.** To ask a question. **2.** To make examination. — *v. t.* To seek to know by asking. — **In-quir'er,** *n.* [Written also *enquirer*.]

Syn. — To ask; question. See QUESTION.

In-quir'y (-kwīr'ȳ), *n.* [Written also *enquiry*.] **1.** An inquiring; interrogation. **2.** Search for truth or knowledge; research; investigation.

Syn. — Interrogation; question; query; scrutiny.

In'qui-si'tion (ĭn'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *inquisitio*.] **1.** An inquiry; search. **2.** (*a*) Judicial inquiry; inquest. (*b*) The finding of a jury. **3.** A Roman Catholic tribunal for punishing heretics. — **In'qui-si'tion-al,** *a.*

In-quis'i-tive (-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Disposed to ask questions, esp. in matters which do not concern the inquirer. **2.** Given to examination or research; curious. — **In-quis'i-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **In-quis'i-tive-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — INQUISITIVE; CURIOUS; PRYING; inquiring; meddling; intrusive. — *Curious* denotes a feeling, and *inquisitive* a habit. We are *curious* when we desire to learn something new; we are *inquisitive* when we set ourselves to gain it by inquiry. *Prying* implies *inquisitiveness*, and desire to penetrate into secrets of others.

In-quis'i-tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One charged to examine and inquire, as coroners, sheriffs, etc. **2.** A member of the Roman Catholic Court of Inquisition.

In-quis'i-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* [F.] Pertaining to inquisition; making rigorous and unfriendly inquiry.

In'road' (ĭn'rōd'), *n.* Entrance of an enemy into a country; raid; encroachment.

Syn. — Invasion; incursion; irruption. See INVASION.

In'sa-lu'bri-ous (-sȧ-lū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *insalubris*.] Not salubrious; unwholesome. — **In'sa-lu'bri-ty,** *n.*

In-sane' (-sān'), *a.* **1.** Not sane; mad; deranged in mind. **2.** Used by insane persons. **3.** Characterised by gross folly; chimerical; unpractical. — **In-sane'ly,** *adv.*

In-san'i-ty (-săn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The being insane; lunacy.

Syn. — INSANITY; LUNACY; MADNESS; DERANGEMENT; ALIENATION; ABERRATION; MANIA; DELIRIUM; FRENZY; MONOMANIA; DEMENTIA. — *Insanity* is the generic term for all such diseases; *lunacy* has now an equal extent of meaning, though once used to denote periodical insanity; *madness* originally referred to the rage created by the disease; *derangement, aberration, alienation*, are popular terms for insanity; *delirium, mania*, and *frenzy* denote excited states of the disease; *dementia*, loss of mental power; *monomania*, insanity upon a single subject.

In-sa'tia-ble (-sā'shȧ-b'l *or* -shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F.; L. *insatiabilis*.] Not satiable; very greedy. — **In-sa'tia-ble-ness,** *n.* — **In-sa'tia-bly,** *adv.*

In-sa'ti-ate (-sā'shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *insatiatus*.] Insatiable.

In'sa-ti'e-ty (ĭn'sȧ-tī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* Insatiableness.

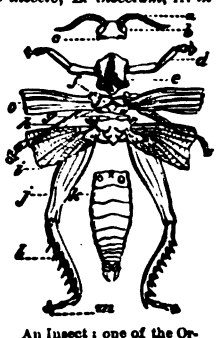
In-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* [L. *inscribere*.] **1.** To write or engrave; to imprint. **2.** To mark with letters or words. **3.** To assign or address to; to dedicate. **4.** To draw (one figure) within (another). — **In-scrib'er,** *n.*

In-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An inscribing. **2.** That which is inscribed; something written or engraved. **3.** An address or informal dedication.

In-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Bearing inscription.

In-scru'ta-ble (-skrū'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inscrutabilis*.] Unsearchable; incomprehensible. — **In-scru'ta-ble-ness, In-scru'ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **In-scru'ta-bly,** *adv.*

In'sect (ĭn'sĕkt), *n.* [F. *insecte*, L. *insectum*, fr. *insecare* to cut in; — orig. a name for certain small animals, whose bodies appear *cut in*, or almost divided. Cf. ENTOMOLOGY.] **1.** An articulate animal divided into three distinct parts; esp., one of the Hexapoda, or animals having one pair of antennæ, three pairs of mouth organs, and breathing air by tracheæ opening along the sides of the body. **2.** Any air-breathing arthropod, as a spider or scorpion. **3.** Any small crustacean. **4.** A contemptible person or thing. — *a.* **1.** Pertaining to insects. **2.** Small; mean; ephemeral.

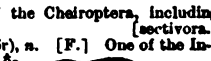


An Insect; one of the Orthoptera.
a Antennæ; *b* Eyes; *c* Head; *d* Anterior Legs; *e* Prothorax; *f* Mesothorax; *g* Metathorax; *h* Middle Legs; *i* Posterior Wings; *o* Anterior or First Wings; *j* Posterior Legs; *k* Abdomen; *l* Tibia; *m* Tarsus.

‖ **In'sec-tiv'o-ra** (-sĕk-tĭv'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *insectum* + *vorare* to devour.] **1.** An order of mammals which feed principally upon insects, including moles, shrews, hedgehogs, tanrecs, and other allied animals. **2.** A division of the Cheiroptera, including insect-eating bats. [sectivora.

In-sec'ti-vore (-sĕk'tĭ-vōr), *n.* [F.] One of the In-

In'sec-tiv'o-rous (-tĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on insects.



Insectivore; a Shrew (*Sorex Thomsoni*). (½)

In'se-cure' (sē-kūr'), *a.* **1.** Not secure; distrustful; suspicious. **2.** Not effectually protected; unsafe. — **In'se-cure'ly,** *adv.* — **In'se-cu'ri-ty** (-kū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-sen'sate (-sĕn'sāt), *a.* [L. *insensatus*.] Wanting sensibility; destitute of sense; stupid; foolish.

In-sen'si-bil'i-ty (-sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** A being insensible; want of sensibility; torpor; unconsciousness. **2.** Want of tenderness or susceptibility; dullness; stupidity.

Syn. — Dullness; numbness; stupidity; apathy.

In-sen'si-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *insensibilis*.] **1.** Lacking

power to perceive. **2.** Void of feeling. **3.** Incapable of being perceived by the senses; imperceptible; slow. — **In-sen'si-bly** (ĭn-sĕn'sĭ-blĭ), *adv.*

Syn. — Dull; stupid; numb; indifferent; hard.

In-sen'ti-ent (-shĭ-ent *or* -shent), *a.* Not sentient; not having perception, or power of perception.

In-sep'a-ra-ble (-sĕp'á-rá-b'l), *a.* Not separable; incapable of being disjoined. — **In-sep'a-ra-ble-ness, In-sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **In-sep'a-ra-bly,** *adv.*

In-sert' (-sẽrt'), *v. t.* [L. *inserere, -sertum;* pref. *in-* + *serere* to join.] To set, or put, into; to introduce.

In-ser'tion (-sẽr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An inserting. **2.** A being inserted or attached. **3.** That which is set in, esp. a strip of embroidered lace, muslin, etc.

In'ses-so'ri-al (ĭn'sĕs-sō'rĭ-al), *a.* [Fr. L. *insidere, insessum,* to sit on.] Pert. to, or having the character of, perching birds.

In'set (ĭn'sĕt), *n.* Something set in; insertion.

In'side' (-sīd'), *prep.* or *adv.* Within the sides of; contained within. — *a.* **1.** Being within; internal. **2.** Adapted to the interior. — *n.* **1.** Interior portion; content. **2.** *pl.* The inward parts; entrails; bowels.

In-sid'i-ous (-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *insidiosus,* fr. *insidiae* ambush; pref. *in-* + *sedere* to sit.] Lying in wait; sly. — **In-sid'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **In-sid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Crafty; wily; artful; sly; deceptive.

In'sight' (ĭn'sīt'), *n.* **1.** Sight of the interior; introspection. **2.** Power of acute observation; penetration.

In-sig'ni-a (-sĭg'nĭ-á), *n. pl.* [L. *insigne,* pl. *insignia,* fr. *insignis* distinguished by a mark; pref. *in-* in + *signum* sign.] Distinguishing marks; badges; tokens.

In'sig-nif'i-cant (-nĭf'ĭ-kənt), *a.* **1.** Not significant; meaningless. **2.** Having no weight or effect; valueless; futile. **3.** Mean; contemptible. — **In'sig-nif'i-cant-ly,** *adv.* — **In'sig-nif'i-cance, In'sig-nif'i-can-cy,** *n.*

Syn. — Unimportant; trivial; mean; contemptible.

In'sin-cere' (-sĭn-sēr'), *a.* [L. *insincerus.*] Not sincere. — **In'sin-cere'ly,** *adv.* — **In'sin-cer'i-ty** (-sĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Syn. — Dissembling; hollow; deceitful; false.

In-sin'u-ate (-sĭn'ū-āt), *v. t.* [L. *insinuare, -atum,* to insinuate; pref. *in-* in + *sinus* bosom.] **1.** To introduce gently or artfully; to instill. **2.** To hint. **3.** To work (one's self), as into favor; to ingratiate. — *v. i.* **1.** To creep, wind, or flow in; to enter gently or imperceptibly. **2.** To ingratiate one's self. — **In-sin'u-a'tor,** *n.*

Syn. — To instill; hint; suggest; intimate.

In-sin'u-a'tion, *n.* **1.** An insinuating. **2.** A gaining influence by gentle or artful means. **3.** Art or power of gaining good will by a prepossessing manner. **4.** Something insinuated; hint; suggestion by distant allusion.

Syn. — Hint; intimation; suggestion. See INNUENDO.

In-sin'u-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Stealing into the confidence or affections. **2.** Giving hints; insinuating.

In-sip'id (-sĭp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *insipidus;* pref. *in-* not + *sapidus* savory, fr. *sapere* to taste.] **1.** Without savor; tasteless. **2.** Wanting in animation. — **In-sip'id-ly,** *adv.* — **In-sip'id-ness, In'si-pid'i-ty** (ĭn'sĭ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Syn. — Tasteless; vapid; dull; spiritless; flat; stale.

In-sist' (-sĭst'), *v. i.* [L. *insistere* to set foot upon, persist; pref. *in-* in + *sistere* to stand.] To take a stand and refuse to give way; to hold to something firmly.

Syn. — INSIST; PERSIST. — *Insist* implies some alleged right, as authority or claim. *Persist* may be from obstinacy alone, and either with or against rights.

In-sist'ent, *a.* **1.** Standing or resting on something. **2.** Insisting; persevering. — **In-sist'ence,** *n.*

In-si'tion (-sĭsh'ŭn *or* -sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *insitio,* fr. *inserere, -situm,* to ingraft; pref. *in-* in + *serere, satum,* to sow.] Insertion of a scion in a stock; ingraftment.

In-snare' (-snãr'), *v. t.* [Written also *ensnare.*] **1.** To catch in a snare; to entrap. **2.** To take by wiles or deceit; to inveigle; to allure. — **In-snar'er,** *n.*

In'so-bri'e-ty (-sō-brī'ē-tĭ), *n.* Want of sobriety, moderation, or calmness; intemperance; drunkenness.

In'so-late (-sō-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *insolare, -latum,* to expose to the sun; pref. *in-* in + *sol* sun.] **To dry in,** or to expose to, the sun's rays; to ripen by such exposure.

In'so-la'tion (ĭn'sō-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An exposing to the sun for drying or maturing (fruits, drugs, etc.), or souring (vinegar, etc.). **2.** (*a*) Sunstroke. (*b*) Sun bath.

In'sole' (ĭn'sōl'), *n.* Inside sole of a boot or shoe.

In'so-lence (-sō-lens), *n.* **1.** The being insolent; overbearing treatment of others; impudence. **2.** Insult.

In'so-lent, *a.* [F.; L. *insolens, -entis,* pref. *in-* not + *solens* accustomed, p. pr. of *solere* to be accustomed.] **1.** Haughty and contemptuous or brutal in behavior or language; grossly rude or disrespectful. **2.** Proceeding from or characterized by insolence. — **In'so-lent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — INSOLENT; INSULTING; overbearing; abusive; offensive; saucy; impudent; audacious; pert; impertinent; rude; reproachful; opprobrious. — *Insolent,* in its primitive sense, simply denoted *unusual;* and to act *insolently* was to act in violation of established rules of social intercourse. *Insulting* denotes a personal attack. Compare IMPERTINENT, AFFRONT, IMPUDENCE.

In-sol'u-ble (-sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not soluble; incapable of being dissolved. **2.** Not to be solved or explained; insolvable. — **In-sol'u-ble-ness, In-sol'u-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

In-solv'a-ble (-sŏlv'á-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not solvable; admitting no solution or explanation. **2.** Incapable of being paid as debts. **3.** Not to be loosed; inextricable.

In-sol'vent (-sŏl'vent), *a.* Not solvent; unable to pay one's debts. — *n.* Insolvent debtor. — **In-sol'ven-cy,** *n.*

In-som'ni-a (-sŏm'nĭ-á), *n.* [L., fr. *insomnis* sleepless; pref. *in-* not + *somnus* sleep.] Want of sleep; inability to sleep; wakefulness.

In'so-much' (ĭn'sō-mŭch'), *adv.* So; to such a degree; insomuch.

In'sou'ciance' (ĭn'sōō'syăns'), *n.* [F.] Carelessness; unconcern. — **In'sou'ciant'** (-syănt'), *a.* [F.]

In-spect' (-spĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *inspicere, -spectum;* pref. *in-* in + *specere* to look at.] **1.** To look upon; to view critically; to investigate. **2.** To examine officially, as troops, arms, goods offered, work done for the public, etc.; to superintend. — **In-spect'or,** *n.*

In-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An inspecting; strict examination; close scrutiny. **2.** Official examination.

In-spect'or-ship (-tẽr-shĭp), *n.* **1.** Office of an inspector. **2.** District within an inspector's jurisdiction.

In-sphere' (-sfēr'), *v. t.* To place in a sphere.

In-spir'a-ble (-spīr'á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inspired or drawn into the lungs; inhalable; respirable.

In'spi-ra'tion (-spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *inspiratio.*] **1.** An inspiring or breathing in; breath; the drawing air into the lungs; — opp. to *expiration.* **2.** Influence which stimulates. **3.** Supernatural divine influence, qualifying men to communicate moral or religious truth with authority; truth so communicated. [aiding, inspiration.

In-spir'a-to-ry (-spīr'á-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or

In-spire' (-spīr'), *v. t.* [L. *inspirare;* pref. *in-* in + *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** To breathe into; to animate. **2.** To draw in by breathing; to inhale; — opp. to *expire.* **3.** To infuse into the mind; to convey, as by a divine influence. **4.** To fill with what animates or exalts. — *v. i.* To draw in breath. — **In-spir'er,** *n.*

In-spir'it (-spĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* To infuse new spirit into.

Syn. — To enliven; exhilarate; cheer; inspire.

In-spis'sate (-spĭs'sāt), *v. t.* [L. *inspissare, -satum;* pref. *in-* + *spissus* thick.] To thicken or bring to greater consistence, as fluids by evaporation. — *a.* Thick or thickened; inspissated. — **In'spis-sa'tion,** *n.*

In'sta-bil'i-ty (-stă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** A being unstable; want of stability or steadiness; precariousness. **2.** Lack of determination or fixedness; mutability.

Syn. — Inconstancy; fickleness; changeableness.

In-sta'ble (-stā'b'l), *a.* Not stable; not standing firm.

In-stall' (-stăl'), *v. t.* [F. *installer,* LL. *installare,* fr. pref. *in-* in + OHG. *stal* a place, stall, akin to E. *stall.*] [Written also *instal.*] **1.** To set in a seat; to establish in a place. **2.** To place in an office or order; to induct.

In'stal-la'tion (-stŏl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F.; LL. *installatio.*]

1. An installing or giving possession of an office or order, with usual ceremonies. **2.** The whole of a system of machines, apparatus, etc., arranged for practical working, as in electric lighting, transmission of power, etc.

In-stall'ment (ĭn-stôl'mĕnt), *n.* [Written also *instalment.*] **1.** An installing; installation. **2.** Part of a debt divided into portions payable at different times.

In'stance (ĭn'stăns), *n.* [F.; L. *instantia*, fr. *instans.* See INSTANT.] **1.** The being instant or pressing; urgency; motion. **2.** Occasion. **3.** Something offered as an illustrative case; exemplification. **4.** A token; indication; sign; symptom.

Syn. — Example; case. See EXAMPLE.

— *v. t.* To mention as an example; to refer to; to cite.

In'stant (-stănt), *a.* [L. *instans, -antis*, p. pr. of *instare* to stand upon; pref. *in-* in, on + *stare* to stand.] **1.** Pressing; urgent; earnest. **2.** Closely pressing in respect to time; immediate; without delay. **3.** Present; current. — *n.* **1.** A point in duration; portion of time too short to be estimated; particular moment. **2.** A day of the present month; as, the sixth *instant.*

Syn. — Moment; flash; second.

In'stan-ta'ne-ous (-stăn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Done in an instant. **2.** At a given instant. — **In'stan-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **In-stan'ter** (-stăn'tẽr), *adv.* [L.] Instantly; at once.

In'stant-ly (ĭn'stănt-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Without the least delay; at once. **2.** With urgency; earnestly.

Syn. — Directly; immediately; at once. See DIRECTLY.

In-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.* To set, place, or establish, as in a rank, office, or condition; to install; to invest.

In'stau-ra'tion (ĭn'stą-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *instauratio*, fr. *instaurare* to renew.] Renewal; repair; renovation.

In-stead' (-stĕd'), *adv.* [Pref. *in-* + *stead* place.] In the place or room; — usually followed by *of.*

In'step (ĭn'stĕp), *n.* **1.** The arched middle portion of the human foot next in front of the ankle joint. **2.** That part of the hind leg of the horse kind, between the hock, or ham, and the pastern joint.

In'sti-gate (-stĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *instigare, -gatum.*] To goad or urge forward; to set on; to incite. — **In'sti-ga'tor**, *n.* — **In'sti-ga'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To stimulate; urge; tempt; impel; animate.

In-still' (-stĭl'), *v. t.* [L. *instillare, -latum*; pref. *in-* + *stilla* drop.] [Written also *instil.*] To drop in; to pour in drop by drop; to impart gradually; to infuse slowly. — **In-still'ment**, *n.* [Written also *instilment.*]

Syn. — To infuse; inspire; inculcate; insinuate.

In'stil-la'tion, *n.* An instilling; thing instilled.

In-stinct' (ĭn-stĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *instinguere, -stinctum*, to incite.] Urged or stimulated from within; naturally impelled; imbued; animated; alive; quick.

In'stinct (ĭn'stĭŋkt), *n.* [L. *instinctus* instigation, fr. *instinguere.*] **1.** Natural prompting to any mode of action, without apprehension of the end to be accomplished. **2.** The natural impulse guiding an animal to an action. **3.** A natural aptitude or knack; predilection.

In-stinc'tive (-stĭŋk'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to instinct; determined without reasoning, deliberation, instruction, or experience; spontaneous. — **In-stinc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Natural; spontaneous; innate; automatic.

In'sti-tute (ĭn'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* [L. *instituere, -tutum*; pref. *in-* in + *statuere* to cause to stand.] **1.** To set up; to ordain. **2.** To originate and establish; to organize. **3.** To begin; to set on foot. **4.** To invest with the spiritual charge of a benefice, or the care of souls.

Syn. — To begin; found; erect; appoint; ordain.

— *n.* [L. *institutum.*] **1.** That which is instituted, established, or fixed. **2.** An elementary and necessary principle; comprehensive summary of legal principles and decisions. **3.** An institution; society for promoting learning, art, science, etc.; a college.

In'sti-tu'tion, *n.* **1.** An instituting; foundation; enactment. **2.** That which is established; order, method, or custom; enactment; ordinance; establishment of a public character, or affecting a community; characteristic feature in social or national life.

In'sti-tu'tive (ĭn'stĭ-tū-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to institute. **2.** Established; depending on institution or order.

In'sti-tu'tor, *n.* [L.] One who institutes, founds, etc.

In-struct' (-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *instruere, -structum*; pref. *in-* + *struere* to build.] **1.** To inform the mind of; to teach; to discipline. **2.** To advise; to direct. — **In-struct'or, In-struct'or**, *n.* — **In-struct'ress**, *n. f.*

Syn. — To teach; educate; train; direct; enjoin.

In-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An instructing, teaching, or furnishing with knowledge; information. **2.** That which instructs; intelligence; command.

Syn. — Teaching; information. See EDUCATION.

In-struct'ive (-tĭv), *a.* Conveying knowledge; informing. — **In-struct'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **In-struct'ive-ness**, *n.*

In'stru-ment (-stru-mĕnt), *n.* [F.; L. *instrumentum.* See INSTRUCT.] **1.** That by which work is performed, or result effected; a tool. **2.** A contrivance for producing musical sounds. **3.** A legal writing or deed.

Syn. — Tool; implement; utensil; medium; agent.

In'stru-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* **1.** Acting as an instrument; serving as a means; helpful; serviceable. **2.** Pertaining to, made by, or prepared for, an instrument.

In'stru-men-tal'i-ty (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The being instrumental; that which is instrumental; agency.

In'stru-men'tal-ly, *adv.* **1.** By means of an instrument or agency. **2.** With instruments of music.

In'stru-men-ta'tion, *n.* **1.** A using or adapting as an instrument; agency. **2.** A playing upon musical instruments; performance.

In'sub-jec'tion (-sŭb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Want of subjection; disobedience.

In'sub-or'di-nate (-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Not submitting to authority; mutinous. — **In'sub-or'di-na'tion**, *n.*

In-suf'fer-a-ble (-sŭf'ẽr-ą-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being suffered; intolerable. — **In-suf'fer-a-bly**, *adv.*

In'suf-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* **1.** Not sufficient; not enough. **2.** Wanting in strength, power, capacity, or skill. — **In'suf-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.* — **In'suf-fi'cience, In'suf-fi'cien-cy**, *n.*

Syn. — Inadequate; scanty; unfit; incapable.

In'su-lar (-sū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *insularis*, fr. *insula* island.] **1.** Pert. to, or like, an island. **2.** Pert. to the people of an island; narrow; illiberal. — **In'su-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

In'su-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *insulatus* insulated, fr. *insula.*] **1.** To place in a detached situation; to isolate; to separate. **2.** To prevent the transfer of electricity or heat to or from (bodies) by interposition of nonconductors. — **In'su-la'tor**, *n.* — **In'su-la'tion**, *n.*

In'su-la'ted, *p. a.* **1.** Standing by itself; isolated. **2.** Separated from other bodies by nonconductors.

In'sult (ĭn'sŭlt), *n.* [L. *insilire, -sultum*, to leap upon.] Gross abuse offered to another; insolence.

Syn. — Indignity; abuse; outrage. See AFFRONT.

In-sult' (ĭn-sŭlt'), *v. t.* [L. *insultare*, freq. fr. *insilire* to leap upon; pref. *in-* in, on + *salire* to leap.] To treat with insolence; to abuse. — **In-sult'er**, *n.*

In-sult'ing, *a.* Containing insult or abuse.

Syn. — Impertinent; rude; abusive. See INSOLENT.

In-su'per-a-ble (-sū'pẽr-ą-b'l), *a.* [L. *insuperabilis.*] Incapable of being surmounted. — **In-su'per-a-bly**, *adv.* — **In-su'per-a-ble-ness, In-su'per-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — Impassable; insurmountable; unconquerable.

In'sup-port'a-ble (-sŭp-pōrt'ą-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being supported or borne; insufferable; intolerable. — **In'sup-port'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'sup-port'a-bly**, *adv.*

In-sur'a-ble (-shŭr'ą-b'l), *a.* Capable of being insured against loss, damage, death, etc.

In-sur'ance, *n.* **1.** An insuring, or assuring, against damage by a contingent event. **2.** Premium paid for insuring property or life. **3.** Sum insured.

In-sure' (-shŭr'), *v. t.* [OE. *ensuren*, prob. for *assuren.*] [Written also *ensure.*] **1.** To make sure or secure. **2.** To secure against a loss by a contingent event, on

certain conditions, or at a given premium. — *v. i.* To underwrite; to make insurance. — **In-sur'er** (ĭn-shŏŏr'ẽr), *n.*

In-sur'gent (ĭn-sûr'jent), *a.* [L. *insurgens*, p. pr. of *insurgere* to rise up; pref. *in-* + *surgere* to rise.] Rising in opposition to authority or government; rebellious. — *n.* One in revolt; a rebel.

Syn. — See REBEL.

In'sur-mount'a-ble (-mount'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being surmounted or overcome. — **In'sur-mount'a-bly**, *adv.* — **In'sur-mount'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Insuperable; impassable; invincible.

In'sur-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insurrectio*. See INSURGENT.] A rising against civil or political authority. — **In'sur-rec'tion-al**, **In'sur-rec'tion-a-ry**, *a.*

Syn. — INSURRECTION; SEDITION; REVOLT; REBELLION; MUTINY. — *Sedition* is the raising of commotion in a state, as by conspiracy, without aiming at open violence against the laws. *Insurrection* is a rising of individuals to prevent the execution of law by force of arms. *Revolt* is a casting off the authority of a government, with a view to put it down by force, or to substitute one ruler for another. *Rebellion* is an extended insurrection and revolt. *Mutiny* is an insurrection on a small scale.

In'sus-cep'ti-ble (-sŭs-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of being moved or impressed.

In-tact' (-tăkt'), *a.* [L. *intactus*; pref. *in-* not + *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch.] Untouched; complete; entire.

In-tag'lio (ĭn-tăl'yō; *It.* ēn-tä-l'yō), *n.*; *pl.* E. INTAGLIOS (-yōz), It. INTAGLI (-l'yē). [It., fr. *intagliare* to engrave.] A cutting or engraving; figure cut into a gem, etc., making a design depressed below the surface of the material; — opp. to *cameo*. Also used adjectively.

In-tan'gi-ble (-tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not tangible; imperceptible. — **In-tan'gi-ble-ness**, **In-tan'gi-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

In'te-ger (ĭn'tẽ-jẽr), *n.* [L., untouched, whole.] A complete entity; a whole number, disting. fr. a fraction.

In'te-gral (*-gral*), *a.* 1. Lacking nothing of completeness; entire. 2. Essential to completeness; integrant. 3. Pertaining to, or being, a whole number or undivided quantity; not fractional. — *n.* An entire thing; whole number; individual. — **In'te-gral-ly**, *adv.*

In'te-grant, *a.* [L. *integrans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *integrare* to make whole, renew.] Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing; integral.

In'te-grate (-grāt), *v. t.* [L. *integrare*, *-gratum*.] 1. To form into one whole; to make entire; to perfect. 2. To indicate the whole of; to give the sum or total of.

In'te-gra'tion, *n.* A making whole or entire.

In-teg'ri-ty (-tĕg'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *integritas*.] 1. The being entire or complete; wholeness; unbroken state. 2. Moral soundness; freedom from corrupting influence or motive. 3. Unimpaired or genuine state; purity.

Syn. — Honesty; uprightness; rectitude. See PROBITY.

In-teg'u-ment (-û-ment), *n.* [L. *integumentum*, fr. *integere* to cover; pref. *in-* in, on + *tegere* to cover.] A natural covering, as the skin, or a membrane.

In'tel-lect (ĭn'tĕl-lĕkt), *n.* [L. *intelligere*, *-lectum*, to understand.] The faculty of the human soul by which it knows, as disting. fr. power to feel and to will.

In'tel-lec'tion, *n.* [L. *intellectio* synecdoche.] A mental act; simple apprehension of ideas; intuition.

In'tel-lec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* 1. Pert. to, or produced by, the understanding; intellectual. 2. Intelligent; rational. 3. Capable of being perceived by the understanding only.

In'tel-lec'tu-al (-tū-*al*; 40), *a.* 1. Belonging to, or performed by, the intellect; mental. 2. Endowed with high intelligence or mental capacity. 3. Suitable for exercising the intellect. 4. Relating to the understanding; treating of the mind. — **In'tel-lec'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

In-tel'li-gence (-tĕl'lĭ-jens), *n.* [F.; L. *intelligentia*. See INTELLIGENT.] 1. A knowing; exercise of the understanding. 2. Capacity to know or understand; the intellect. 3. Information communicated; news. 4. Knowledge; information. 5. An intelligent being.

Syn. — Understanding; intellect; notice; news.

In-tel'li-gen-cer (ĭn-tĕl'lĭ-jen-sẽr), *n.* One that sends or conveys intelligence or news; a messenger.

In-tel'li-gent (-jent), *a.* [L. *intelligens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *intelligere* to perceive; *inter* between + *legere* to choose.] 1. Endowed with reason. 2. Possessed of intelligence or judgment; skilled. — **In-tel'li-gent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Sensible; understanding. See SENSIBLE.

In-tel'li-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *intellegibilis*.] Capable of being understood. — **In-tel'li-gi-bly**, *adv.* — **In-tel'li-gi-ble-ness**, **In-tel'li-gi-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — Comprehensible; perspicuous; plain; clear.

In-tem'per-ance (-tĕm'pẽr-ans), *n.* [F.; L. *intemperantia*.] 1. A becoming, or being, intemperate; excess; indulgence of appetites or passions. 2. Habitual or excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquors.

In-tem'per-ate (-ĭt), *a.* [L. *intemperatus*.] 1. Indulging any appetite or passion to excess; immoderate. 2. Addicted to excessive use of alcoholic liquors. — **In-tem'per-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **In-tem'per-ate-ness**, *n.*

In-tend' (-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *intendere*, *-tentum* and *-tensum*, to intend, attend, stretch out, extend; pref. *in-* in + *tendere* to stretch.] To fix the mind upon (something to be accomplished); to be intent upon; to mean; to contemplate. — **In-tend'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To purpose; mean; design; plan; conceive.

In-tend'an-cy (*-an-sȳ*), *n.* 1. Office of an intendant. 2. Territorial district in charge of an intendant.

In-tend'ant, *n.* [F.; fr. L. *intendere* to direct (one's thoughts) to a thing.] A superintendent.

In-tend'ed, *a.* 1. Purposed; designed. 2. Betrothed; affianced. — *n.* One betrothed; an affianced lover.

In-tense' (-tĕns'), *a.* [L. *intensus* tight, p. p. of *intendere* to stretch.] 1. Strained; strict; very earnest. 2. Extreme in degree; excessive; keen; deep; brilliant. — **In-tense'ly**, *adv.* — **In-tense'ness**, *n.*

In-ten'si-fy (-tĕn'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become intense, or more intense.

In-ten'sion, *n.* [L. *intensio*.] 1. A straining, bending, or being strained. 2. Increase of power or energy; fervency. 3. Collective attributes making up a complex general notion; — opp. to *extension*, *extent*, or *sphere*.

In-ten'si-ty (-sĭ-tȳ), *n.* 1. A being intense; extreme degree. 2. Energy with which a force acts; effectiveness.

In-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* 1. Stretched; admitting of intension, or increase of degree. 2. Serving to give force or emphasis. — *n.* That which intensifies or emphasizes; an intensive verb or word. — **In-ten'sive-ly**, *adv.*

In-tent' (-tĕnt'), *a.* [L. *intendere*, *-tentum*.] 1. Closely directed; strictly attentive; bent. 2. Having the mind closely bent on an object; sedulous.

In-tent', *n.* [F. *entente* understanding, meaning; a participial noun, fr. *entendre*, L. *intendere*. See INTEND.] The turning the mind toward an object; aim.

Syn. — Design; purpose; meaning; drift; end; plan.

In-ten'tion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *intentio*.] 1. A bending the mind toward an object; close application. 2. Determination to do a certain thing; design; end.

Syn. — Purpose; purport; meaning. See DESIGN.

In-ten'tion-al, *a.* Done by intention or design; intended; designed. — **In-ten'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

In-tent'ly (-tĕnt'lȳ), *adv.* In an intent manner.

Syn. — Fixedly; steadfastly; earnestly; attentively.

In-tent'ness, *n.* The being intent; attention.

In-ter' (-tẽr'), *v. t.* [F. *enterrer*, L. pref. *in-* in + *terra* earth.] To deposit in the earth; to bury.

In'ter-act' (ĭn'tẽr-ăkt'), *n.* [Pref. *inter-* + *act.*] A short act between others, as in a play; interlude.

In'ter-act', *v. i.* To act upon each other.

In'ter-ac'tion, *n.* 1. Intermediate action. 2. Mutual or reciprocal action or influence.

In'ter-breed' (-brēd'), *v. t.* & *i.* To breed by crossing different stocks of animals or plants.

In-ter'ca-lar (-tẽr'kȧ-lẽr), **In-ter'ca-la-ry** (-kȧ-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *intercalaris*. See INTERCALATE.] 1. Inserted

among others in the calendar; — said esp. of the odd day (Feb. 29) inserted in leap year. **2.** Additional.

In-ter'ca-late (ĭn-tĕr'kȧ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *intercalare, -latum; inter* + *calare* to proclaim.] **1.** To insert (a day, etc.) in a calendar. **2.** To insert among others.

In'ter-cede' (-sēd'), *v. i.* [L. *intercedere, -cessum; inter* + *cedere* to pass.] To act between parties with a view to reconcile differences. — **In'ter-ced'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To mediate; arbitrate. See INTERPOSE.

In'ter-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lẽr), *a.* Lying between cells.

In'ter-cept' (-sĕpt'), *v. t.* [L. *intercipere, -ceptum; inter* + *capere* to take.] **1.** To take by the way; to stop on the passage. **2.** To hinder or oppose. **3.** To interrupt communication with; to blockade. **4.** To include between; as, that part of the line *intercepted* between the points A and B. — **In'ter-cept'er**, *n.* — **In'ter-cep'tion** (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.*

Syn. — To cut off; stop; catch; seize; obstruct.

In'ter-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *intercessio*.] An interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance; solicitation to one party in favor of another.

In'ter-ces'sor (-sĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L., a surety.] One who goes between, or intercedes; mediator.

In'ter-ces'so-ry (-sĕs-rў), *a.* Containing intercession; interceding.

In'ter-change' (ĭn'tĕr-chānj'), *v. t.* [OF. *entrechangier*. See INTER-, and CHANGE.] **1.** To put each in the place of the other; to exchange; to reciprocate. **2.** To cause to follow alternately. — *v. i.* To alternate.

In'ter-change' (ĭn'tĕr-chānj'), *n.* **1.** Mutual exchange. **2.** Commerce; barter. **3.** Alternate succession.

In'ter-change'a-ble (-chānj'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Admitting of mutual substitution. **2.** Following each other in alternate succession. — **In'ter-change'a-ble-ness**, **In'ter-change'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **In'ter-change'a-bly**, *adv.*

In'ter-clude' (-klūd'), *v. t.* [L. *intercludere, -clusum; inter* + *claudere* to shut.] To intercept; to cut off; to interrupt. — **In'ter-clu'sion** (-klū'zhŭn), *n.*

In'ter-co-lo'ni-al (-kŏ-lō'nĭ-ȧl), *a.* Between colonies; pertaining to mutual relations of colonies.

In'ter-co-lum'ni-a'tion (-kŏ-lŭm'nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Clear space between two columns of a building.

In'ter-com-mu'ni-cate (-kŏm-mū'nĭ-kāt), *v. i. & t.* To communicate mutually; to interchange. — **In'ter-com-mu'ni-ca'tion**, *n.*

In'ter-com-mun'ion (-mūn'yŭn), *n.* Mutual communion.

In'ter-cos'tal (-kŏs'tȧl), *a.* Between the ribs.

In'ter-course (-kōrs), *n.* [L. *intercursus*, fr. *intercurrere* to run between.] A commingling; commerce; interchange of thought and feeling.

In'ter-de-pend'ence (-dē-pĕnd'ens), *n.* Mutual dependence.

In'ter-dict' (ĭn'tẽr-dĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *interdicere, -dictum.*] **1.** To forbid; to debar. **2.** To lay under an ecclesiastical interdict; to cut off from religious privileges.

In'ter-dict' (ĭn'tẽr-dĭkt'), *n.* [L. *interdictum*, fr. *interdicere; inter* + *dicere* to say.] **1.** A prohibitory order. **2.** A prohibition of the pope.

In'ter-dic'tion, *n.* An interdicting; curse; interdict.

In'ter-dict'ive (-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* Able to prohibit.

In'ter-dict'o-ry (-dĭk'tŏ-rў), *a.* Prohibitory.

In'ter-est (ĭn'tẽr-ĕst), *v. t.* [Fr. *interess'd*, p. p. of the older form *interess*, fr. F. *intéresser*, L. *interesse*. See INTEREST, *n.*] To engage the attention of.

Syn. — To concern; excite; entertain; engage.

—n. [OF.; fr. L. *interest* it interests, fr. *interesse* to be between, to be of importance; *inter* + *esse* to be.] **1.** Excitement of feeling; concern. **2.** Participation in advantage, profit, and responsibility. **3.** Advantage; benefit. **4.** Premium paid for use of money. **5.** Persons interested in business, taken collectively.

In'ter-est-ed, *a.* **1.** Having the attention engaged; having emotion or passion excited. **2.** Having an interest; concerned; liable to be affected or prejudiced.

In'ter-est-ing, *a.* Engaging the attention; exciting, or adapted to excite, interest, curiosity, or emotion.

In'ter-fere' (ĭn'tẽr-fēr'), *v. i.* [OF. *entreferir* to strike each other; *entre* between (L. *inter*) + *ferir* to strike, fr. L. *ferire*.] **1.** To come in collision; to clash. **2.** To take a part in concerns of others; to interpose. **3** To strike one foot against the other. — **In'ter-fer'ence**, *n.*

Syn. — To interpose; intermeddle. See INTERPOSE.

In'ter-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* [L. *interfundere, -fusum; inter* + *fundere* to pour.] To pour between or among; to diffuse; to scatter. — **In'ter-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.*

In'ter-im (ĭn'tẽr-ĭm), *n.* [L., fr. *inter* + *im* old accusative of *is* he, this, that.] The mean time; interval.

In-te'ri-or (-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., compar. fr. *inter* between.] **1.** Being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; inside; internal; inner; — opp. to *exterior*, or *superficial*. **2.** Remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland. — **n.** **1.** That which is within; internal or inner part of a thing; inside. **2.** Inland part of a country. — **In-te'ri-or-ly** (-ẽr-lў), *adv.*

Syn. — Internal; inside; inner; inland; inward.

In'ter-ja'cent (ĭn'tẽr-jā'sent), *a.* [L. *interjacens, -centis; inter* + *jacēre* to lie.] Lying or being between or among; intervening. — **In'ter-ja'cen-cy**, *n.*

In'ter-ject' (-jĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *interjicere, -jectum; inter* + *jacĕre* to throw.] To insert; to interpose.

In'ter-jec'tion, *n.* **1.** An interjecting or throwing between; thing interjected. **2.** A word, etc., thrown in to express emotion or feeling, as *O! Alas! Ha ha! Begone!* etc. — **In'ter-jec'tion-al**, *a.*

In'ter-lace' (-lās'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *entrelacer*. See INTER-, and LACE.] To unite, as by lacing together; to interpose; to intertwine; to interweave.

In'ter-lard' (-lärd'), *v. t.* [F. *entrelarder*.] To insert between; to introduce something foreign or irrelevant.

In'ter-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* To lay or place among or between.

In'ter-leaf' (-lēf'), *n.* A leaf inserted between other leaves; blank leaf inserted, as in a book.

In'ter-leave' (-lēv'), *v. t.* To insert a leaf or leaves in; to bind with blank leaves inserted between the others.

In'ter-line' (-līn'), *v. t.* **1.** To write or insert between lines already written or printed, as for correction or addition. **2.** To arrange in alternate lines. **3.** To mark with lines. — **In'ter-lin'e-al** (-lĭn'ē-ȧl), **In'ter-lin'e-ar** (-ẽr), *a.* — **In'ter-lin'e-a'tion** (-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.*

In'ter-link' (-lĭngk'), *v. t.* To link together; to join.

In'ter-lo-cu'tion (-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* A placing or coming between; interposition.

In'ter-lock' (-lŏk'), *v. i. & t.* To unite by locking or linking together.

In'ter-lo-cu'tion (-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interlocutio* fr. *interloqui, -locutus*, to speak between; *inter* + *loqui* to speak.] **1.** Interchange of speech; conference. **2.** Intermediate legal act or decree before final decision.

In'ter-loc'u-tor (-lŏk'ū-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who takes part in conversation. **2.** Interlocutory legal judgment.

In'ter-loc'u-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of dialogue; conversational. **2.** Intermediate; not final or definitive; made or done during the progress of a legal action.

In'ter-lope' (-lōp'), *v. i.* To traffic without a proper license; to intrude; to forestall others; to intermeddle.

In'ter-lo'per (-lō'pẽr), *n.* [Pref. *inter-* + D. *looper* a runner, fr. *loopen* to run.] One who interlopes; one who interferes wrongfully or officiously.

In'ter-lude (-lūd), *n.* [LL. *interludium;* L. *inter* + *ludus* play.] **1.** An entertainment between the acts of a play. **2.** A short piece of instrumental music played between acts of a drama, stanzas of a hymn, etc.

In'ter-lu'nar (-lū'nẽr), **In'ter-lu'na-ry** (-nȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *interlunis.*] Belonging to the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible.

In'ter-mar'ry (-măr'rў), *v. i.* To become connected by marriage between members of families, ranks, castes, etc. — **In'ter-mar'riage** (-măr'rĭj), *n.*

In'ter-med'dle (-mĕd'd'l), *v. i.* To meddle with affairs of others; to meddle officiously. — **In'ter-med'dler**, *n.*

Syn. — To interpose; interfere. See INTERPOSE.

In'ter-me'di-al (ĭn'tĕr-mē'dĭ-al), *a.* [L. *intermedius.*] Lying between; intervening; intermediate.

In'ter-me'di-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* [F. *intermédiaire.*] Intermediate. — *n.* An interagent; a go-between.

In'ter-me'di-ate, *a.* [Pref. *inter-* + *mediate.*] Lying or being in the middle place or degree, or between two extremes; coming or done between; intervening. — *v. i.* To come between; to intervene; to interpose. — **In'ter-me'di-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **In'ter-me'di-a'tion,** *n.*

In-ter'ment (-tĕr'ment), *n.* [F. *enterrement.* See Inter, *v. t.*] An interring a dead body; burial.

In-ter'mi-na-ble (-mĭ'nā-b'l), *a.* [L. *interminabilis.*] Without termination. — **In-ter'mi-na-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Boundless; endless; infinite; unlimited.

In'ter-min'gle (-mĭŋ'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To mingle or mix.

In'ter-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. An intermitting; discontinuance. 2. Cessation for a time; pause.

Syn. — Interruption; stop; rest. See Cessation.

In'ter-mis'sive (-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* Intermittent.

In'ter-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *intermittere; inter* + *mittere, missum,* to send.] To interrupt; to moderate.

In'ter-mit'tent, *a.* Coming and going at intervals; alternating; recurrent; periodic. — *n.* An intermittent disease. — **In'ter-mit'tent-ly, In'ter-mit'ting-ly,** *adv.*

In'ter-mix' (-mĭks'), *v. t. & i.* To intermingle.

In'ter-mix'ture (-tūr; 40), *n.* 1. A mass formed by mixture. 2. Admixture; additional ingredient.

In-ter'nal (-tĕr'nal), *a.* [L. *internus;* akin to *interior.*] 1. Inward; interior; — opp. to *external.* 2. Derived from, or dependent on, the thing itself; inherent. 3. Domestic, as opp. to *foreign.* — **In-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Inner; interior; inward; inland; inside.

In'ter-na'tion-al (ĭn'tĕr-năsh'ŭn-al), *a.* 1. Between nations; affecting two or more nations. 2. Concerning the association called the International. — *n.* 1. The International Workingmen's Association, for promoting the interests of industrial classes of all nations. 2. A member of the International Association.

In'ter-ne'cine (-nē'sĭn or -sīn), *a.* [L. *internecinus;* fr. *inter* + *necare* to kill.] Mutually destructive.

In'ter-nun'ci-o (-nŭn'shĭ-ō *or* -shō), *n.* [L. *internuntius; inter* + *nuntius, nuncius,* messenger.] 1. A messenger between two parties. 2. A representative of the pope at a foreign court or government, ranking next below a nuncio. [connecting oceans.]

In'ter-o'ce-an'ic (-ō'shē-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Between oceans;

In'ter-pel-la'tion (-pĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interpellatio; inter* + *pellare* (in comp.), akin to *pellere* to drive.] 1. An interrupting; interruption. 2. An interposing; intercession. 3. A peremptory questioning; point raised in a debate. 4. Official summons or citation.

In'ter-plead' (-plēd'), *v. i.* To plead against each other, or go to trial between themselves, as the claimants in an interpleader. [Written also *enterplead.*]

In'ter-plead'er, *n.* 1. One who interpleads. 2. A legal proceeding to enable a person, of whom the same thing is claimed by two or more parties, to compel them to litigate the right or title between themselves.

In-ter'po-late (-tĕr'pō-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *interpolare, -latum;* fr. *interpolus* falsified.] 1. To alter by inserting new matter; to change (a book or text) by inserting matter foreign to the author's purpose. 2. To fill up intermediate terms of (a mathematical series) according to the law of the series. — **In-ter'po-la'tor,** *n.*

In-ter'po-la'tion, *n.* 1. An inserting anything, esp. that which is foreign. 2. That which is introduced.

In'ter-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *interposer.* See Inter-, and Pose, *v. t.*] 1. To place between. 2. To thrust in; to intrude. 3. To introduce between parts of a conversation or argument. — *v. i.* 1. To be or come between. 2. To mediate. 3. To interrupt. — **In'ter-pos'al** (-pōz'al), *n.* — **In'ter-pos'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To Interpose; Intermeddle; Interfere; intervene; intercede; mediate. — A man may often *interpose* with propriety in the concerns of others; he can never *intermeddle* without being impertinent or officious; nor can he *interfere* without being liable to the same charge, unless he has rights which are interfered with.

In'ter-po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. An interposing, or being interposed; mediation. 2. Thing interposed.

In-ter'pret (-tĕr'prĕt), *v. t.* [F. *interpréter,* L. *interpretari, -latus,* fr. *interpres* interpreter, agent.] 1. To tell the meaning of; to translate; to decipher. 2. To show by illustrative representation. — **In-ter'pret-er,** *n.*

Syn. — To translate; explain; solve; render; expound.

In-ter'pre-ta'tion, *n.* 1. An interpreting; explanation of what is obscure. 2. Sense; meaning.

Syn. — Explanation; solution; translation; version; construction; sense; exposition; rendering; definition.

In-ter'pre-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* 1. Designed to interpret. 2. According to interpretation; constructive.

In'ter-reg'num (-rĕg'nŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *inter* + *regnum* dominion, reign.] Time a throne is vacant between the death of a sovereign and the accession of his successor.

In-ter'ro-gate (-tĕr'rō-gāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *interrogare, -gatum; inter* + *rogare* to ask.] To examine by asking questions. — **In-ter'ro-ga'tor,** *n.*

Syn. — To question; ask. See Question.

In-ter'ro-ga'tion, *n.* 1. An interrogating; inquiry. 2. A question put. 3. A point [?] indicating that the sentence preceding it is a question.

In'ter-rog'a-tive (-rŏg'ā-tĭv), *a.* Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question. — *n.* A word used in asking questions. — **In'ter-rog'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

In'ter-rog'a-to-ry, *n.* A formal question or inquiry. — *a.* Containing, expressing, or implying a question.

In'ter-rupt' (-rŭpt'), *v. t.* [L. *interrumpere, -ruptum; inter* + *rumpere* to break.] 1. To break into, or between; to cause a temporary cessation of. 2. To separate; to break the monotony of.

In'ter-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interruptio.*] 1. An interrupting, or breaking in upon. 2. The being interrupted; break; interposition. 3. Stop; hindrance. 4. Temporary cessation; suspension.

In'ter-sect' (-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *intersecare, -sectum; inter* + *secare* to cut.] To cut into or between; to cross; to divide into parts. — *v. i.* To cross each other.

In'ter-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act, state, or place of intersecting. 2. Point or line in which one line or surface cuts another. [vening space.]

In'ter-space' (-spās'), *n.* [L. *interspatium.*] Inter-

In'ter-sperse' (-spĕrs'), *v. t.* [L. *interspersus* interspersed; *inter* + *spargere* to scatter.] 1. To set here and there among other things. 2. To place something at intervals in or among. — **In'ter-sper'sion** (-spĕr'shŭn), *n.*

In'ter-state' (-stāt'), *a.* Pertaining to the mutual relations of States; existing between different States.

In'ter-stel'lar (-stĕl'lĕr), **In'ter-stel'la-ry** (-lā-rĭ), *a.* Between or among the stars.

In-ter'stice (ĭn-tĕr'stĭs), *n.* [L. *interstitium; inter* + *sistere* to set.] Space between things closely set; chink; crevice; interval. — **In'ter-sti'tial** (ĭn'tĕr-stĭsh'al), *a.*

In'ter-tex'ture (-tĕks'tūr; 40), *n.* [L. *intertextura; inter* + *texere* to weave.] An interweaving, or being interwoven; that which is interwoven.

In'ter-twine' (-twīn'), *v. t. & i.* To unite by twining one with another; to entangle; to interlace.

In'ter-twist' (-twĭst'), *v. t.* To intertwine.

In'ter-val (ĭn'tĕr-val), *n.* [L. *intervallum; inter* + *vallum* wall.] 1. Space between things. 2. Space of time between any two events. 3. Difference in pitch between any two musical tones.

In'ter-vene' (-vēn'), *v. i.* [L. *intervenire, -ventum; inter* + *venire* to come.] 1. To come between, or be between, persons or things. 2. To occur, fall, or come between, points of time or events. 3. To interpose. — **In'ter-ven'er,** *n.* — **In'ter-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.*

In'ter-view (ĭn'tĕr-vū), *n.* [F. *entrevue,* fr. *entrevoir* to see imperfectly, *s'entrevoir* to visit each other. See

INTER-, and VIEW.] **1.** A mutual sight or view; a meeting face to face; conference. **2.** Conversation to elicit information for publication; published statement so elicited. — *v. t.* To question, in order to obtain information for publication. [*Recent*] — **In'ter-view'er**, *n.*

In'ter-weave' (ĭn'tĕr-wēv'), *v. t.* **1.** To weave together; to unite in texture or construction; to intertwine. **2.** To intermingle; to unite intimately.

In-tes'tate (-tās'tāt), *a.* [L. *intestatus*; pref. *in-* not + *testari*, *-tatus*, to make a will.] **1.** Without having made a valid will. **2.** Not disposed of by will. — *n.* One who dies without making a valid will. — **In-tes'ta-cy**, *n.*

In-tes'ti-nal (-tĭ-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the intestines.

In-tes'tine (-tĭn), *a.* [L. *intestinus*, fr. *intus* on the inside, within, fr. *in* in.] **1.** Internal; inward; — opp. to *external*. **2.** Domestic; not foreign. **3.** Depending upon the internal constitution; subjective. — *n.* [L. *intestinum*.] **1.** That part of the alimentary canal between stomach and anus. **2.** *pl.* The bowels; entrails; viscera.

In-thrall' (-thrąl'), *v. t.* [Written also *inthral*, *enthral*, and *enthrall*.] To reduce to bondage or servitude; to make a vassal or captive of; to enslave. — **In-thrall'ment**, *n.* [Written also *inthralment*, *enthrallment*.]

In-throne' (In-thrōn'), *v. t.* To enthrone.

In'ti-ma-cy (In'tĭ-mā-sy), *n.* A being intimate.

Syn. — Familiarity; friendship. See ACQUAINTANCE.

In'ti-mate (In'tĭ-māt), *a.* [L. *intimus*, a superl. corresp. to compar. *interior*.] **1.** Innermost; hearty. **2.** Near; close; thorough. **3.** Familiar; confidential. — *n.* An intimate friend. — **In'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Familiar; near; friendly; confidential.

In'ti-mate (-māt), *v. t.* [L. *intimare*, *-matum*, to put or press into, to make known, fr. *intimus* inmost.] To suggest obscurely or indirectly; to hint.

In'ti-ma'tion, *n.* [L. *intimatio*.] **1.** An intimating; thing intimated. **2.** Announcement. **3.** A hint.

In-tim'i-date (-tĭm'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [LL. *intimidare*, *-datum*; pref. *in-* in + *timidus* timid.] To make timid; to deter, as by threats; to abash. — **In-tim'i-da'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To dishearten; deter; frighten; daunt; cow.

In'to (In'tōō), *prep.* [*In* + *to*.] To the inside of.

In-tol'er-a-ble (-tŏl'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F.; L. *intolerabilis*.] **1.** Not tolerable; not capable of being endured; not right to be allowed; insufferable. **2.** Enormous. — **In-tol'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-tol'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

In-tol'er-ance (-ans), *n.* [L. *intolerantia*.] **1.** Want of capacity to endure. **2.** The being intolerant; refusal to allow to others the enjoyment of their opinions, modes of worship, etc.; want of forbearance; illiberality; bigotry.

In-tol'er-ant, *a.* [L. *intolerans*, *-antis*. See IN- not, and TOLERANT.] **1.** Not enduring; not able to endure. **2.** Not tolerating difference of opinion or sentiment, esp. in religious matters; unforbearing; bigoted.

In-tol'er-a'tion, *n.* Intolerance.

In-tomb' (In-tōōm'), *v. t.* To place in a tomb; to bury; to entomb.

In'to-nate (In'tō-nāt), *v. i.* **1.** To sound the tones of the musical scale; to practice the sol-fa. **2.** To modulate the voice in a musical, sonorous, and measured manner, as in reading the liturgy; to intone. — *v. t.* To chant.

In'to-na'tion, *n.* (*a*) A sounding the tones of the musical scale. (*b*) Singing or playing in good tune or otherwise. (*c*) Reciting in a musical prolonged tone.

In-tone' (-tōn'), *v. t. & i.* [LL. *intonare*, *-natum*; pref. *in-* in + L. *tonus* tone.] To utter with a musical or prolonged note or tone; to chant.

In-tox'i-cant (-tŏks'ĭ-kant), *n.* That which intoxicates; an intoxicating agent, as alcohol, opium, etc.

In-tox'i-cate (-kāt), *a.* [LL. *intoxicare*, *-catum*, to drug or poison; pref. *in-* + L. *toxicum* poison for arrows, Gr. τοξικόν, fr. τοξικός pertaining to a bow.] **1.** Intoxicated. **2.** Excited, as with joy or grief. — *v. t.* **1.** To poison; to drug. **2.** To make drunk; to excite or stupefy by strong drink or by a narcotic. **3.** To excite to a transport of enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.

In-tox'i-ca'tion (In-tŏks'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A poisoning, as by a spirituous or a narcotic substance. **2.** The being intoxicated or drunk; inebriation; an intoxicating or making drunk. **3.** High excitement of mind.

Syn. — Inebriation; inebriety; ebriety; infatuation; delirium. See DRUNKENNESS.

In-tract'a-ble (-trăkt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not tractable; not easily governed or directed. — **In-trac'ta-bly**, *adv.* — **In-trac'ta-ble-ness**, **In-tract'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — Stubborn; perverse; obstinate; refractory.

In-tran'si-tive (-trăn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Not transitive; not passing over to an object; expressing an action which does not require an object to complete the sense. — **In-tran'si-tive-ly**, *adv.*

In'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al (-tẽr'rĭ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Within a territory.

In-trench' (-trĕnch'), *v. t.* **1.** To cut in; to furrow. **2.** To surround with a trench or with intrenchments. — *v. i.* To invade; to encroach; to infringe.

In-trench'ment, *n.* **1.** An intrenching or being intrenched. **2.** A defensive work comprising a trench or ditch and parapet. **3.** Encroachment; infringement.

In-trep'id (-trĕp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *intrepidus*.] Not trembling with fear; undaunted. — **In-trep'id-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Fearless; resolute; brave; valiant; heroic.

In'tre-pid'i-ty (In'trĕ-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The being intrepid; fearless bravery; courage; resoluteness; valor.

Syn. — Bravery; valor. See COURAGE, HEROISM.

In'tri-ca-cy (In'trĭ-kā-sy), *n.* The being intricate or entangled; that which is intricate or involved.

In'tri-cate, *a.* [L. *intricare*, *-catum*, to entangle, perplex.] Entangled; involved; difficult to understand or adjust. — **In'tri-cate-ly**, *adv.* — **In'tri-cate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — INTRICATE; COMPLEX; COMPLICATED. — A thing is *complex* when it is made up of parts; it is *complicated* when those parts are so many, or so arranged, as to make it difficult to grasp them; it is *intricate* when it has windings and involutions hard to follow out.

‖ **In'tri'gante'** (ăn'trē'gant'; *E.* In'trĭ-gănt'), *n.* [F.] A female intriguer.

In-trigue' (In-trēg'), *v. i.* [F. *intriguer*.] **1.** To form a plot or scheme; to contrive to accomplish a purpose by secret artifice. **2.** To carry on a secret and illicit amour. — *n.* **1.** A conspiracy; stratagem. **2.** Plot of a play or romance. **3.** An amour; liaison. — **In-trigu'er**, *n.*

Syn. — Plot; scheme; conspiracy; machination.

In-trin'sic (-trĭn'zĭk), *a.* [L. *intrinsecus* inward; *intra* + *secus* otherwise.] Inward; internal; real; essential; — opp. to *extrinsic*. — **In-trin'sic-al-ly**, *adv.*

In'tro-duce' (In'trō-dūs'), *v. t.* [L. *introducere*, *-ductum*; *intro* + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To lead or bring in; to conduct or usher in. **2.** To put (something into a place); to insert. **3.** To lead to and make known by formal recommendation; to cause to be acquainted. **4.** To bring into notice, practice, or use. **5.** To open to notice; to begin; to present. — **In'tro-du'cer** (-dū'sẽr), *n.*

Syn. — To bring in; usher in; insert; begin; preface.

In'tro-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An introducing, or bringing to notice. **2.** A formally making persons known to each other. **3.** That part of a book or discourse which introduces the main subject; preliminary matter; preface. **4.** Formal preliminary treatise.

In'tro-duc'tive (-tĭv), **In'tro-duc'to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Serving to introduce something else; prefatory.

In-tro'it (-trō'ĭt), *n.* [L. *introitus*, fr. *introire* to go into, to enter; *intro* + *ire* to go.] An anthem, psalm, etc., appropriate to the opening of church services.

In'tro-mis'sion (In'trō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A sending or putting in; insertion. **2.** Admission.

In'tro-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [L. *intromittere*, *-missum*; *intro-* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To send in or put in; to insert or introduce. **2.** To allow to pass in; to admit.

In'tro-spect' (-spĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *introspicere*, *-spectum*; *intro* + *specere* to look.] To look into or within.

In'tro-spec'tion, *n.* [F.] A view of the interior; a looking inward; self-examination; reflection.

In'tro-spec'tive (In'trō-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Self-conscious.

In'tro-vert' (-vĕrt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *intro-* + L. *vertere, versum,* to turn.] **1.** To turn or bend inward. **2.** To look within; to introspect. — **In'tro-ver'sion,** *n.*

In-trude' (-trōōd'), *v. i. & t.* [L. *intrudere, -trusum;* pref. *in-* + *trudere* to thrust.] To thrust in; to enter without invitation or welcome; to trespass. — **In-trud'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To encroach; infringe; trespass. See OBTRUDE.

In-tru'sion (-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* [F.] An intruding; a forcing (one's self) into a place without right or welcome.

In-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Apt to intrude; characterized by intrusion. — **In-tru'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **In-tru'sive-ness,** *n.*

In-trust' (-trŭst'), *v. t.* To deliver in trust.

Syn. — To commit; consign; confide. See COMMIT.

In'tu-i'tion (-tū-ĭsh'tŭn), *n.* [L. *intueri, -tuitus,* to look on; *in-* + *tueri.* See TUITION.] **1.** Direct apprehension or cognition; quick insight. **2.** A first or primary truth. — **In'tu-i'tion-al,** *a.*

In-tu'i-tive (-tū'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Seeing clearly. **2.** Knowing by intuition, without reasoning. **3.** Received by intuition; — opp. to *deductive.* — **In-tu'i-tive-ly,** *adv.*

In'tu-mesce' (In'tū-mĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *intumescere;* pref. *in-* + *tumescere* to swell up, incho. fr. *tumere* to swell.] To enlarge with heat; to bubble up under action of heat.

In'tu-mes'cence (-mĕs'ens), *n.* [F.] **1.** A swelling or enlarging; tumidity; the swelling up of bodies under action of heat. **2.** Anything swollen, as a tumor.

In-twine' (-twīn'), **In-twist'** (-twĭst'), *v. t. & i.* To twine or twist into, or together; to wreathe. [Written also *entwine, entwist.*]

In'u-en'do (-ū-ĕn'dō), *n.* Innuendo.

In-un'date (-ŭn'dāt), *v. t.* [L. *inundare, -datum;* pref. *in-* in + *unda* wave.] **1.** To cover with a flood; to deluge. **2.** To fill to excess. — **In'un-da'tion,** *n.*

Syn. — To deluge; flood; submerge; drown.

In-ure' (ĭn-ūr'), *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* in + *ure* use, work.] To apply in use; to train; to habituate. — *v. i.* To be applied. [Written also *enure.*] — **In-ure'ment,** *n.*

In-urn' (-ûrn'), *v. t.* To put in an urn; to intomb.

In'u-til'i-ty (-ū-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *inutilitas.*] Uselessness; unprofitableness.

In-vade' (-vād'), *v. t.* [L. *invadere, -vasum;* pref. *in-* + *vadere* to go.] **1.** To enter for conquest or plunder; to attack. **2.** To violate. **3.** To grow or spread over. — *v. i.* To make an invasion. — **In-vad'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To attack; assail; encroach upon. See ATTACK.

In-val'id (ĭn-văl'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Not valid; of no force or cogency. **2.** Having no legal force; void; null.

In'va-lid (ĭn'vȧ-lĭd), *n.* [F. *invalide,* n. & a., L. *invalidus,* a.] One weak and infirm; one in chronic ill health. — *a.* Feeble; infirm; sickly. — *v. t.* To class as an invalid.

In-val'i-date (-văl'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To render invalid; to weaken; to overthrow. — **In-val'i-da'tion,** *n.*

In'va-lid'i-ty (-vȧ-lĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of validity.

In-val'u-a-ble (-văl'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Valuable beyond estimation; inestimable; precious. — **In-val'u-a-bly,** *adv.*

In-va'ri-a-ble (-vā'rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not given to variation or change; always uniform. — **In-va'ri-a-ble-ness, In-va'ri-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **In-va'ri-a-bly,** *adv.*

In-va'sion (-vā'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** An invading; an encroaching upon the rights or possessions of another; trespass. **2.** Hostile entrance into another's possessions; incursion.

Syn. — INVASION; INCURSION; IRRUPTION; INROAD. — *Invasion* is the generic term, denoting a forcible entrance into a foreign country. *Incursion* signifies a sudden invasion. *Irruption* denotes a violent invasion. *Inroad* is entry by some unusual way involving trespass and injury.

In-va'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to invade; aggressive.

In-vec'tive (-vĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *invectivus.* See INVEIGH.] Denunciatory; railing. — *n.* Severe censure.

Syn. — Reproach; railing; diatribe. See ABUSE.

In-veigh' (-vā'), *v. i.* [L. *invehere, -vectum;* pref. *in-* in + *vehere* to carry.] To declaim or rail (against some person or thing). — **In-veigh'er,** *n.*

In-vei'gle (ĭn-vē'g'l), *v. t.* [F. *aveugler* to blind, delude, fr. *aveugle* blind, prop., without eyes, fr. L. *ab* + *oculus* eye.] To lead astray as if blind; to entice; to wheedle. — **In-vei'gle-ment,** *n.* — **In-vei'gler,** *n.*

In-vent' (-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [L. *invenire, -ventum;* pref. *in-* + *venire* to come.] To discover, as by study or inquiry; to find out. — **In-vent'er, In-vent'or,** *n.*

Syn. — To contrive; devise; frame. See DISCOVER.

In-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inventio.*] **1.** An inventing, or finding out; contrivance of what has not before existed. **2.** Thing invented; original device. **3.** Thought; idea. **4.** A fabrication to deceive; falsehood. **5.** Faculty of inventing; akill in contriving anything new.

In-vent'ive (-vĕnt'ĭv), *a.* Able and apt to invent.

In'ven-to-ry (ĭn'vĕn-tō-rȳ), *n.* [L. *inventarium.* See INVENT.] A catalogue of an estate; itemized list of goods, with their estimated worth. — *v. t.* To make an inventory or schedule of.

Syn. — List; register; schedule; catalogue. See LIST.

In-verse' (ĭn-vĕrs'), *a.* [L. *invertere, -versum.* See INVERT.] Opposite in order, relation, or effect; reversed; inverted; reciprocal. — **In-verse'ly,** *adv.*

In-ver'sion (-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An inverting, or being inverted. **2.** A change by inverted order; transposition. **3.** A change in the order of the terms of a mathematical proportion.

In-vert' (-vĕrt'), *v. t.* [L. *invertere, -versum;* pref. *in-* + *vertere* to turn.] To turn over; to reverse.

In-ver'te-bral (-vĕr'tē-brȧl), *a.* Invertebrate.

‖ **In-ver'te-bra'ta** (-brā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *in-* not + *vertebratus* vertebrate.] A division of the animal kingdom, including all except the Vertebrata.

In-ver'te-brate (-brāt), *a.* Destitute of a backbone; pert. to the Invertebrata. — *n.* One of the Invertebrata.

In-vert'ed (-vĕrt'ĕd), *a.* Changed to a contrary or counterchanged order; reversed; upside down.

Inverted arch, an arch placed with crown downward; — much used in foundations.

Inverted Arches.

In-vest' (-vĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *investire, -itum;* pref. *in-* in + *vestis* clothing.] **1.** To put garments on; to clothe; to dress; — opp. to *divest.* **2.** To clothe, as with office or authority; to endow. **3.** To surround or attend. **4.** To inclose; to lay siege to. **5.** To lay out (money or capital) in business. — *v. i.* To make an investment.

In-ves'ti-gate (-vĕs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *investigare, -gatum;* pref. *in-* + *vestigare* to trace. See VESTIGE.] To follow up step by step by inquiry or observation; to search. — **In-ves'ti-ga'tion,** *n.* — **In-ves'ti-ga'tor,** *n.*

In-ves'ti-ga-tive (-gā-tĭv), *a.* Inquisitive; curious.

In-vest'i-ture (-vĕst'ĭ-tūr; 40), *n.* **1.** An investing, or being invested, as with an office; right of so investing. **2.** Investment; covering.

In-vest'ment, *n.* **1.** An investing, or being invested. **2.** A vestment. **3.** A besieging or being besieged. **4.** The laying out of money in purchase of property; money invested, or that in which money is invested.

In-vest'or, *n.* One who invests.

In-vet'er-ate (-vĕt'ĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *inveterare, -atum,* to render old; pref. *in-* + *vetus, veteris,* old.] **1.** Firmly established by long continuance; obstinate; deep-rooted; habitual. **2.** Malignant; spiteful. — **In-vet'er-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **In-vet'er-ate-ness, In-vet'er-a-cy** (-ȧ-sȳ), *n.*

In-vid'i-ous (-vĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *invidiosus,* fr. *invidia* envy.] Likely to incur or produce ill will, or to provoke envy. — **In-vid'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **In-vid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

In-vig'or-ate (-vĭg'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To give vigor to; to give life and energy to. — **In-vig'or-a'tion,** *n.*

Syn. — To refresh; animate; exhilarate; stimulate.

In-vin'ci-ble (ĭn-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *invincibilis.*] Incapable of being subdued; insuperable. — **In-vin'ci-ble-ness, In-vin'ci-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **In-vin'ci-bly,** *adv.*

In-vi'o-la-ble (-vī'ō-lā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not violable; sacred; holy. **2.** Unviolated; undefiled. **3.** Not capable of being broken or violated. — **In-vi'o-la-ble-ness, In-vi'o-la-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **In-vi'o-la-bly,** *adv.*

In-vi'o-late (-lĭt), **In-vi'o-la'ted,** *a.* **1.** Not violated; uninjured; unhurt. **2.** Not profaned; chaste; pure.

In-vis'i-ble (-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F.; L. *invisibilis.*] Incapable of being seen; not visible. — *n.* An invisible person or thing; God, the Supreme Being. — **In-vis'i-ble-ness, In-vis'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **In-vis'i-bly,** *adv.*

In-vi-ta'tion (-vĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An inviting; solicitation; the requesting a person's company. **2.** Document, or spoken words, by which one is invited.

In-vi'ta-to-ry (-vī'tā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Containing invitation.

In-vite' (-vīt'), *v. t.* [L. *invitare.* See VIE.] **1.** To summon; to request the company of. **2.** To allure; to tempt to come. **3.** To give occasion for; as, to *invite* criticism. — **In-vit'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To solicit; bid; ask; attract; persuade.

In'vo-cate (ĭn'vō-kāt), *v. t.* To invoke.

In'vo-ca'tion, *n.* [F.; L. *invocatio.*] **1.** A calling for the assistance of some superior being; prayer to a divine being. **2.** A legal call, demand, or order.

In-voice' (ĭn'voĭs'), *n.* [F. *envois*, pl. of *envoi* a sending or things sent, fr. *envoyer* to send. See ENVOY.] **1.** A priced list of merchandise sent to a purchaser. **2.** Lot of goods shipped or received. — *v. t.* To make a written list of; to insert in a priced list.

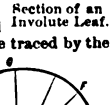
In-voke' (ĭn-vōk'), *v. t.* [F. *invoquer*, L. *invocare*; pref. *in-* in, on + *vocare* to call, fr. *vox* voice.] To call on for aid; to invite earnestly; to implore.

a Involucre; *b b* Involucels.

In-vol'u-cel (-vŏl'ū-sĕl), *n.* [Dim. of *involucre*, or *involucrum.*] A partial, secondary, or small involucre.

In'vo-lu'cre (ĭn'vō-lū'kĕr), *n.* [L. *involucrum* a covering, wrapper, fr. *involvere* to envelop.] Whorl or set of bracts around a flower, umbel, or head.

In-vol'un-ta-ry (-vŏl'ŭn-tā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *involuntarius.*] **1.** Not having will or power of choice. **2.** Not under control of the will; not voluntary. **3.** Not proceeding from choice; done unwillingly; reluctant; compulsory. — **In-vol'un-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **In-vol'un-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*



Section of an Involute Leaf.

In'vo-lute (ĭn'vō-lūt). *a.* [L. *involvere, -volutum.* See INVOLVE.] Rolled inward from the edges. — *n.* A geometrical curve traced by the end of a string wound upon another curve, or unwound from it; — called also *evolvent.* — **In'vo-lu'ted,** *a.*

Involute traced by the string *B* unwound from the Evolute *ABC.*

In'vo-lu'tion, *n.* **1.** An involving or infolding. **2.** A being entangled or involved; complication; entanglement. **3.** That in which anything is involved or wrapped; envelope. **4.** Insertion of clauses between the subject and the verb, so as to involve or complicate the construction. **5.** The raising a quantity to any power assigned; multiplication of a quantity into itself a given number of times; — reverse of *evolution.*

In-volve' (-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [L. *involvere, -volutum*, to roll about, wrap up; pref. *in-* + *volvere* to roll.] **1.** To roll or fold up; to wind round; to entwine. **2.** To envelop completely; to cover; to hide. **3.** To complicate or make intricate. **4.** To connect with something as a consequence or effect; to include necessarily; to imply. **5.** To infold, entangle, or embarrass. **6.** To engage thoroughly; to occupy or absorb. **7.** To raise to any assigned power; to multiply (a quantity) into itself a given number of times. — **In-volv'ed-ness** (ĭn-vŏlv'ĕd-nĕs). **In-volve'ment,** *n.*

Syn. — To INVOLVE; IMPLY; include; implicate; complicate; entangle; embarrass; overwhelm. — *Imply* is opposed to *express*, or to *set forth*; thus, an *implied* engagement is one fairly to be understood, though not set forth in form. *Involve* goes beyond the mere interpretation of things into their necessary relations; and hence, if one thing *involves* another, it so contains it that the two must go together by an indissoluble connection.

In-vul'ner-a-ble (ĭn-vŭl'nĕr-ā-b'l), *a.* Not vulnerable; incapable of being wounded, or of receiving injury. — **In-vul'ner-a-ble-ness, In-vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [wall.

In-wall' (-wôl'), *v. t.* To inclose or fortify as with a

In'ward (ĭn'wĕrd), *a.* [AS. *inweard*, fr. *innan* within + suffix *-weard*, E. *-ward.*] **1.** Inner; interior; — opp. to *outward.* **2.** Seated in the mind, heart, or soul. — *n.* That which is within; in *pl.*, the viscera.

In'ward, In'wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* **1.** Toward the interior. **2.** Into the mind or thoughts; inwardly.

In'ward-ly, *adv.* [AS. *inweardlice.*] **1.** In the inner parts; internally. **2.** Toward the center; inward. **3.** In the heart or mind; mentally; privately; secretly.

In-weave' (-wēv'), *v. t.* To weave in; to interlace.

In-wrap' (-răp'), *v. t.* [Written also *enwrap.*] To cover by wrapping; to involve; to infold.

In-wreathe' (-rēth'), *v. t.* [Written also *enwreathe.*] To surround or encompass as with a wreath.

In-wrought' (-rąt'), *p. p.* or *a.* Wrought or worked in or among other things; worked into any fabric.

I'o (ī'ō), *n.* [L.] Exclamation of joy or triumph.

I'o-dide (-dĭd *or* -dīd), *n.* Binary compound of iodine.

I'o-dine (-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* [Gr. *ἰώδης* violetlike; *ἴον* a violet + *εἶδος* form; — fr. the violet color of its vapor.] A nonmetallic element, formerly obtained from ashes of seaweed, now extracted from natural brines. Iodine and its compounds are used in medicine, in photography, in preparing aniline dyes, etc.

I-o'ni-an (ī-ō'nĭ-an), *a.* Ionic. — *n.* A native of Ionia.

I-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to Ionia or the Ioniana. **2.** Pert. to the Ionic order of architecture, one of the three orders invented by the Greeks. — *n.* **1.** (*a*) A poetic foot consisting of four syllables: either two long and two short (the *greater Ionic*) or two short and two long (the *smaller Ionic*). (*b*) A verse or meter consisting of Ionic feet. **2.** The Ionic dialect. **3.** Ionic type, a heavy-faced printing type.

Ionic Order.

☞ This is Nonpareil Ionic.

I-o'ta (ī-ō'tà), *n.* [Gr. *ἰῶτα.*] **1.** The ninth letter of the Greek alphabet (ι), corresponding with the English *i.* **2.** A very small quantity; jot; particle.

Ip'e-cac (Ip'ĕ-kăk), *n.* Abbr. of IPECACUANHA.

Ip'e-cac'u-an'ha (-ū-ăn'à), *n.* [Pg.; fr. Braz. *ipe-kaaguena*, prop., a creeping plant that causes vomiting.] A Brazilian rubiaceous herb, used as an emetic.

I-ras'ci-ble (ī-răs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irascibilis*, fr. *irasci* to be angry, *ira* anger.] Prone to anger; irritable. — **I-ras'ci-ble-ness, I-ras'ci-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **I-ras'ci-bly,** *adv.*

I-rate' (-rāt'), *a.* [L. *irasci, iratus.*] Angry; enraged.

Ire (Ir), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ira.*] Anger; wrath. [*Poet.*]

Syn. — Anger; passion; rage; fury. See ANGER.

Ire'ful (ir'fŭl), *a.* Full of ire; angry; wroth.

Ir'i-des'cent (ĭr'ĭ-dĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *iris, iridis*, rainbow.] Having colors like the rainbow; exhibiting a play of changeable colors; prismatic. — **Ir'i-des'cence,** *n.*

I-rid'i-um (ĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *iris, iridis*,

named fr. the iridescence of some of its solutions.] A rare metallic element, resembling platinum.

I'ris (ī'rĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. **Irises** (-ĕz), L. **Irides** (Ir'ĭ-dēz). [L. *Iris*, *Iridis*, the goddess, Gr. Ἶρις, ἰριδος, the rainbow, iris of the eye, plant Iris.] **1.** The goddess of the rainbow, and messenger of the gods. **2.** The rainbow. **3.** An appearance like the rainbow; prismatic play of colors. **4.** The contractile membrane perforated by the pupil, forming the colored portion of the eye. See Eye. **5.** A genus of plants including the flower-de-luce, orris, and other species of flag.

I'rish (ī'rĭsh), *a.* [AS. *Īrisc*, fr. *Īras* the Irish. Cf. Aryan, Erse.] Pertaining to Ireland or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** *pl.* The inhabitants of Ireland, esp. the Celtic natives. **2.** The language of the Irish.

I'rish-man, *n.* One of Irish race; an Hibernian.

Irk (ĕrk), *v. t.* [OE. *irken* to tire.] To weary; to annoy.

Irk'some (-sŭm), *a.* Wearisome; tedious. — **Irk'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Irk'some-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Irksome; Wearisome; Tedious; tiresome; vexatious; burdensome. — *Irksome* is applied to something which disgusts by its nature or quality. *Wearisome* denotes that which *wears* us out by severe labor. *Tedious* is applied to something which tires us out by the length of time occupied in its performance.

Iron (ī'ŭrn), *n.* [AS. *īren*, *īsen*, *īsern*; akin to G. *eisen*.] **1.** The most common and useful metallic element, being reduced in three principal forms, *cast iron*, *steel*, and *wrought iron*. **2.** An instrument made of iron. **3.** *pl.* Fetters; chains. — *a.* **1.** Made or consisting of iron. **2.** Like iron in hardness, strength, insensibility, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To smooth with an iron instrument; to smooth (cloth) with a heated flatiron. **2.** To shackle with irons. **3.** To furnish or arm with iron.

Iron-clad' (-klăd'), *a.* **1.** Clad in iron; protected or covered with iron. **2.** Rigorous; exacting. [*Colloq.*] — *n.* A naval vessel having the parts above water protected by iron or steel sufficiently strong to resist heavy shot.

I-ron'i-al (ī-rōn'ĭ-*ăl*), **I-ron'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, irony. **2.** Addicted to the use of irony. — **I-ron'i-al-ly**, *adv.* — **I-ron'i-al-ness**, *n.*

Iron-mon'ger (ī'ŭrn-mŭng'gĕr), *n.* Dealer in hardware.

Iron-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Anything made of iron.

Iron-y (ī'ŭrn-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Made of iron; partaking of iron. **2.** Resembling iron in taste, hardness, etc.

I'ron-y (ī'rŭn-ĭ), *n.* [L. *ironia*, Gr. *εἰρωνεία* dissimulation, fr. *εἴρων* a dissembler, fr. *εἴρειν* to speak.] **1.** Dissimulation. **2.** A sort of humor whose meaning is contrary to the literal sense of the words.

Ir-ra'di-ance (Ir-rā'dĭ-*ans*), } *n.* **1.** An irradiating.
Ir-ra'di-an-cy (-*an-sĭ*), } **2.** Luster; splendor.

Ir-ra'di-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *irradiare*, *-atum*. See In- and Radiate.] **1.** To throw rays of light upon; to illuminate; to brighten. **2.** To animate by heat or light. — *v. i.* To emit rays; to shine. — *a.* Illuminated; irradiated.

Ir-ra'di-a'tion, *n.* [F.] **1.** An irradiating, or being irradiated. **2.** Illumination; irradiance; brilliancy.

Ir-ra'tion-al (-răsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* **1.** Not rational; void of reason or understanding. **2.** Absurd; foolish. **3.** Not capable of being exactly expressed by an integral number, or by a vulgar fraction; surd; — said esp. of roots. — **Ir-ra'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ir-ra'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Syn. — Foolish; preposterous; senseless. See Absurd.

Ir're-claim'a-ble (Ir'rē-klām'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reclaimed. — **Ir're-claim'a-bly**, *adv.*

Ir-rec'on-ci'la-ble (-rĕk'ŏn-sī'lă-b'l), *a.* Not reconcilable; implacable; incompatible. — **Ir-rec'on-ci'la-bleness**, **-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Ir-rec'on-ci'la-bly**, *adv.*

Ir-rec'on-cil'i-a'tion (-sĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Disagreement.

Ir're-cov'er-a-ble (-rē-kŭv'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being recovered; irreparable. — **Ir're-cov'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Irremediable; incurable; hopeless.

Ir're-deem'a-ble (-dēm'ă-b'l), *a.* Not redeemable; not payable in gold or silver; — used esp. of notes not convertible into coin at the holder's pleasure.

Ir're-du'ci-ble (-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being reduced, or brought into a different state, or of restoration to its proper condition. **2.** Incapable of being reduced to a simpler mathematical form of expression.

Ir-ref'ra-ga-ble (-rĕf'rā-gă-b'l), *a.* [F.; L. *irrefragabilis*.] Not refragable; not to be gainsaid or denied. — **Ir-ref'ra-ga-bly**, *adv.* — **Ir-ref'ra-ga-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — Incontrovertible; indubitable; undeniable.

Ir're-fut'a-ble (Ir'rĕ-fūt'ă-b'l *or* Ir-rĕf'ū-tă-b'l), *a.* Not to be refuted; indisputable. — **Ir're-fut'a-bly**, *adv.*

Ir-reg'u-lar (Ir-rĕg'ū-lẽr), *a.* Not regular; not conforming to general law, method, or usage; not normal; unsymmetrical; not straight; not uniform. — **Ir-reg'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Ir-reg'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Syn. — Immethodical; unsystematic; abnormal; unnatural; eccentric; disorderly; wild; vicious.

Ir-rel'a-tive (-rĕl'ă-tĭv), *a.* Not relative; without mutual relations; unconnected. — **Ir-rel'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ir-rel'e-vant (-ĕ-*vant*), *a.* Not relevant; not applicable; not serving to support; extraneous. — **Ir-rel'e-vant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ir-rel'e-vance**, **Ir-rel'e-van-cy**, *n.*

Ir're-li'gion (-rē-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* The being irreligious; want of religion; impiety. — **Ir're-li'gious** (-lĭj'ŭs), *a.* — **Ir're-li'gious-ly**, *adv.*

Ir're-me'di-a-ble (-mē'dĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Not to be remedied, corrected, or redressed; incurable. — **Ir're-me'di-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Ir're-me'di-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Ir-rep'a-ra-ble (-rĕp'ă-rā-b'l), *a.* Not reparable; not capable of being repaired, regained, or remedied; irretrievable; irremediable. — **Ir-rep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.* — **Ir-rep'a-ra-ble-ness**, **Ir-rep'a-ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Ir're-peal'a-ble (-rē-pēl'ă-b'l), *a.* Not repealable.

Ir're-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being repressed, restrained, or controlled.

Ir're-proach'a-ble (-prōch'ă-b'l), *a.* Not reproachable; above reproach; blameless. — **Ir're-proach'a-bly**, *adv.*

Ir're-sist'ance (-zĭst'*ans*), *n.* Nonresistance; passive submission.

Ir're-sist'i-ble (-zĭst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That can not be successfully resisted or opposed; superior to opposition; resistless; overpowering. — **Ir're-sist'i-bly**, *adv.* — **Ir're-sist'i-ble-ness**, **Ir're-sist'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Ir-res'o-lute (-rĕz'ō-lūt), *a.* Not resolute; not decided. — **Ir-res'o-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **Ir-res'o-lute-ness**, **-lu'tion**

Syn. — Wavering; unsettled; fickle; inconstant.

Ir-res'o-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* [F.] Want of resolution; fluctuation of mind; indecision; vacillation.

Ir're-spec'tive (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Without regard for conditions or consequences. — **Ir're-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ir-res'pi-ra-ble (Ir-rĕs'pĭ-rā-b'l *or* Ir'rĕ-spīr'ă-b'l), *a.* Not respirable; unfit to support animal life.

Ir're-spon'si-ble (-rē-spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not responsible. **2.** Not to be trusted. — **Ir're-spon'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Ir're-ten'tive (-tĕn'tĭv), *a.* Not retentive.

Ir're-triev'a-ble (-trē'vă-b'l), *a.* Not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable. — **Ir're-triev'a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Irremediable; incurable; irrecoverable.

Ir-rev'er-ent (-rĕv'ĕr-*ent*), *a.* Not reverent; lacking veneration. — **Ir-rev'er-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Ir-rev'er-ence**, *n.*

Ir're-vers'i-ble (-rē-vĕrs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being reversed or turned back. **2.** Not to be annulled. — **Ir're-vers'i-bly**, *adv.* — **Ir're-vers'i-ble-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Irrevocable; irrepealable; unchangeable.

Ir-rev'o-ca-ble (-rĕv'ō-kă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being revoked; irreversible; unalterable. — **Ir-rev'o-ca-bly**, *adv.* — **Ir-rev'o-ca-ble-ness**, **Ir-rev'o-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Ir'ri-gate (Ir'rĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *irrigare*, *-gatum*; *ir-* in + *rigare* to water.] To wet; to water (land) by causing a stream to flow through it. — **Ir'ri-ga'tion**, *n.*

Ir'ri-ta-ble (-tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *irritabilis*.] **1.** Capable of being irritated. **2.** Easily exasperated. **3.** Excitable to action by application of stimuli. **4.** Unduly sensitive to irritants or stimuli. — **Ir'ri-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — Excitable; irascible; touchy; fretful; peevish.

Ir'ri-tant (Ir'rĭ-tant), *a.* [L. *irritans, -antis*, p. pr. of *irritare* to irritate.] Irritating. — *n.* 1. That which irritates or excites. 2. Poison producing inflammation.

Ir'ri-tate, *v. t.* [L. *irritare, -latum.*] 1. To increase the action or violence of; to intensify. 2. To excite anger in. 3. To produce physical irritation in; to stimulate. 4. To make morbidly excitable, or oversensitive. — **Ir'ri-ta'tion**, *n.* — **Ir'ri-ta-tive** (-tā-tĭv), *a.*

Syn. — To IRRITATE; PROVOKE; EXASPERATE; fret; inflame; excite; tease; vex; anger; incense; enrage. — These words express different stages of excited or angry feeling. *Irritate* denotes an excitement of quick feeling which is only momentary. To *provoke* implies the awakening of some open expression of anger. *Exasperate* denotes a provoking of anger at something unendurable.

Ir-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *irruptio*, fr. pref. *ir-* in + *rumpere* to break, burst.] 1. A bursting in. 2. Violent inroad, or entrance of invaders.

Syn. — Invasion; incursion; inroad. See INVASION.

Ir-rup'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Rushing in or upon.

Is (Iz), *v. t.* [AS.; akin to G. & Goth. *ist*, L. *est*, Gr. *ἐστί.*] The third person singular of the substantive verb *be*, in the indicative mood, present tense.

I'so-gon (ī'sō-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *γωνία* angle.] A figure or polygon whose angles are equal.

Is'chi-al (Is'kĭ-*al*), **Is'chi-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσχίον* hip joint, hip, loin.] Pertaining to the *ischium* or hip.

I'sin-glass (ī'zĭn-glās), *n.* [D. *huizenblas*, lit., bladder of the huso, or large sturgeon; *huizen* sturgeon + *blas* bladder.] 1. A very pure form of gelatin, chiefly prepared from sounds or air bladders of sturgeons, and used for making jellies, as a clarifier, etc. Called also *fish glue.* 2. Popular name for mica, esp. in thin sheets.

Is'lam (Iz'lăm), *n.* [Ar. *islām* obedience to the will of God, submission.] 1. Religion of the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism. 2. The whole body of Mohammedans; countries which they occupy. — **Is'lam-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* — **Is'lam-ite** (-it), *n.* — **Is'lam-it'ic** (-It'ĭk), *a.*

Is'land (ī'land), *n.* [AS. *īgland, ēglond; īg, ēg*, island + *land, lond*, land.] A tract of land surrounded by water, and smaller than a continent.

Is'land-er, *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

Isle (īl), *n.* [OF.; L. *insula.*] An island.

Is'let (ī'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *islette.*] A little island.

I-soch'ro-nal (ī-sŏk'rō-nal), **I-soch'ro-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσόχρονος*; *ἴσος* equal + *χρόνος* time.] Uniform in time; of equal time; recurring at regular intervals.

I'so-late (ī'sō-lāt *or* Is'ō-), *v. t.* [It. *isolato*, p. p. of *isolare* to isolate, fr. *isola* island, L. *insula.*] To place by itself or alone; to insulate. — **I'so-la'tion**, *n.*

I'so-mer'ic (ī'sō-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] Having the same percentage composition; containing the same ingredients in the same proportions by weight.

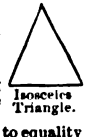
I-som'er-ism (ī-sŏm'ĕr-Iz'm), *n.* State, quality, or relation, of two or more isomeric substances.

I'so-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), **I'so-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, equality of measure.

I'so-pod (-pŏd), *a.* Having the legs similar in structure; belonging to the Isopoda. — *n.* One of the Isopoda.

‖ **I-sop'o-da** (-sŏp'ō-dà), *n. pl.* [NL. See Iso-, and -PODA.] An order of sessile-eyed Crustacea, usually having seven pairs of legs, all similar in structure.

I-sos'ce-les (-sŏs'sē-lēz), *a.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἰσοσκελής*; *ἴσος* equal + *σκελος* leg.] Having two equal legs or sides; — said of a triangle.


Isosceles Triangle.

I'so-therm (ī'sō-thĕrm), *n.* [*Iso-* + Gr. *θέρμη* heat, fr. *θερμός* hot.] A line marking points on the earth's surface having the same temperature.

I'so-ther'mal (-thĕr'*mal*), *a.* (*a*) Relating to equality of temperature. (*b*) Referring to the geographical distribution of temperature, as exhibited by isotherms.

Is'ra-el-ite (Iz'rā-ĕl-it), *n.* [L. *Israëlites*, Gr. 'Ισραηλίτης, fr. 'Ισραήλ, 'Ισραηλος, Israel, Heb. *Yisrāēl.*] A descendant of Israel, or Jacob; a Hebrew; Jew. — **Is'ra-el-it'ic** (Iz'rā-ĕl-It'ĭk), **Is'ra-el-it'ish** (-It'ĭsh), *a.*

Is'sue (Ish'ū), *n.* [F.; fr. OF. *issir, eissir*, to go out, L. *exire; ex* out of, from + *ire* to go.] 1. A passing or flowing out; egress. 2. A sending out; delivery. 3. That which passes out; quantity emitted at one time. 4. Progeny; offspring. 5. Produce of the earth, or profits of land or other property. 6. A discharge or flux, as of blood. 7. An artificial ulcer, to produce secretion and discharge of pus. 8. The final outcome or result; upshot; event; test; trial. 9. A point in controversy; a presentation of alternatives between which to choose. — *v. i.* 1. To pass or flow out. 2. To go out; to sally forth. 3. To proceed, as from a source. 4. To proceed, as progeny; to be descended. 5. To grow or accrue; to arise; to proceed. 6. To close; to end; to turn out. — *v. t.* 1. To send out; to put into circulation. 2. To deliver for use. 3. To send out officially; to deliver by authority.

Isth'mus (Is'mŭs *or* Ist'-), *n.* [L.; Gr. *ἰσθμός* a neck, neck of land between two seas.] Strip of land joining a peninsula to the mainland.

It (It), *pron.* [AS. *hit.*] Neuter pronoun of the third person, corresp. to masc. *he* and fem. *she*; that thing.

I-tal'ian (ĭ-tăl'*yan*), *a.* [F. *italien*, It. *italiano.*] Pertaining to Italy, its people, or their language. — *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Italy. 2. Language of the Italians.

I-tal'ic, *a.* 1. Relating to Italy or to its people. 2. Applied to a kind of type whose letters *slope toward the right.* — *n.* An Italic letter, character, or type.

I-tal'i-cize (-ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.* To print in Italic characters; to underline written words with a single line.

Itch (Ich), *v. i.* [AS. *giccan.*] 1. To have an uneasy sensation in the skin, inclining one to scratch the part affected. 2. To have a constant desire or teasing uneasiness; to long for. — *n.* 1. A contagious eruption of small vesicles, produced by the entrance of a parasitic mite, and attended with itching. 2. Any itching eruption. 3. A constant irritating desire. [ing sensation.

Itch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Infected with the itch, or with an itch-

I'tem (ī'tĕm), *adv.* [L.] Also; as an additional article. — *n.* 1. An article; separate particular in an account. 2. A short article in a newspaper; a paragraph.

I'tem-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To state in items, or by particulars.

It'er-ate (It'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *iterare, -atum*, to repeat, fr. *iterum* again.] To utter or do a second time or many times. — **It'er-a'tion**, *n.* — **It'er-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.*

I-tin'er-a-cy (ī-tĭn'ĕr-ā-sĭ), **I-tin'er-an-cy** (-an-sĭ), *n.* 1. An itinerating; a passing from place to place. 2. A discharge of official duty involving frequent change of residence; body of persons who thus discharge duty.

I-tin'er-ant, *a.* [LL. *itinerans, -antis*, p. pr. of *itinerare* to make a journey, fr. L. *iter, itineris*, journey.] Passing about a country; wandering; not settled. — *n.* One who travels, esp. a preacher; one who is unsettled.

I-tin'er-a-ry (-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *itinerarius.*] Itinerant. — *n.* An account of travels; a guide to travelers.

I-tin'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [LL. *itinerare, -atum.* See ITINERANT.] To travel, esp. to preach, lecture, etc.

Its (Its). Possessive form of IT.

It-self' (It-sĕlf'), *pron.* Neuter reciprocal pronoun of IT.

I've (iv). Colloq. contr. of *I have.*

I'vo-ry (ī'vō-rĭ), *n.* [F. *ivoire*, fr. L. *eboreus* made of ivory, fr. *ebur, eboris*, ivory.] 1. The hard, white substance constituting the tusks of the elephant, also of the hippopotamus, walrus, narwhal, etc. 2. The tusks themselves. 3. A carving in ivory.

Ivy.

I'vy (ī'vĭ), *n.* [AS. *īfig.*] An evergreen climbing plant.

Iz'zard (Iz'zĕrd), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *et zède* and *z.*] Old name for letter *z.*

J.

Jab'ber (jăb'bẽr), *v. i. & t.* To speak rapidly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly; to chatter; to gabble. — *n.* Rapid or incoherent talk; gibberish. — **Jab'ber-er**, *n.*

Ja'cinth (jā'sInth), *n.* [F. *jacinthe*, L. *hyacinthus.*] Hyacinth, a bulbous flowering plant.

Jack (jăk), *n.* [F. *Jacques* James, L. *Jacobus.*] **1.** Nickname for *John*. **2.** Popular name for a sailor. **3.** A mechanical contrivance, or subordinate part of a machine, of many kinds. **4.** A portable machine for exerting great pressure, or lifting a heavy body through a small distance. **5.** The male of certain animals, as of the ass. **6.** A flag, containing only the union, without the fly; — called also *union jack*. **7.** The knave of a suit of playing cards.

American Jack.

Hydraulic Jack.

Jack boots, boots reaching above the knee. — Jack rabbit, any one of several species of large American hares, having very large ears and long legs. — Jack-with-a-lantern, Jack-o'-lantern. (*a*) An ignis fatuus; a will-o'-the-wisp. (*b*) A lantern so made of a pumpkin as to show in illumination the features of a human face, etc. — Jack plane, a carpenter's plane for coarse work.

British Jack.

Jack'al (-ăl), *n.* [Pers. *shughāl.*] A carnivorous animal of Africa and Asia, related to the dog and wolf.

Jack'a-napes' (-ā-nāpz'), *n.* [For *Jack o'* (= *of*) *apes.*] **1.** A monkey; ape. **2.** A coxcomb; impertinent or conceited fellow.

Jack'ass' (-ās'), *n.* **1.** The male ass; donkey. **2.** A conceited dolt; perverse blockhead.

Jack'daw' (-dȧ'), *n.* European bird akin to the crows.

Jack'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *jaquette.*] **1.** A short coat without skirts. **2.** An outer covering, esp. a covering of nonconducting material to prevent radiation of heat. — *v. t.* To put a jacket on.

Jack'knife' (-nīf'), *n.* A strong pocket knife.

Jack'screw' (-skrų'), *n.* A jack in which a screw is used for lifting, or exerting pressure.

Jac'o-bin (-ō-bIn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A Dominican friar. **2.** One of a society of violent agitators in France; a turbulent demagogue. **3.** A pigeon, whose neck feathers form a hood. — *a.* Jacobinical. — **Jac'o-bin'ic-al**, *a.*

Jac'o-bin-ism', *n.* Principles of the Jacobins; factious opposition to legitimate government.

Jac'o-bite (-bit), *n.* [L. *Jacobus* James.] A partisan of James the Second of England, or of his descendants. — *a.* Pertaining to the Jacobites. — **Jac'o-bit'ic** (-bIt'Ik), **Jac'o-bit'ic-al**, *a.* — **Jac'o-bit-ism'**, *n.*

Jac'o-net (-nĕt), *n.* [F. *jaconas.*] Thin cotton fabric, for dresses, neckcloths, etc. [Written also *jacconet.*]

Jac-quard' (jăk-kärd'; *F.* zhȧ/kär'), *a.* Pertaining to *Jacquard*, a French mechanician.

Jacquard loom, a loom for weaving figured goods, in patterns determined by a chain of perforated cards.

Jac'u-late (jăk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *jaculari, -latus.*] To throw or cast, as a dart; to emit. — **Jac'u-la'tion**, *n.*

Jac'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Ejaculatory.

Jade (jād), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *jade.*] A very hard stone, used for ornamental purposes and for implements.

Jade (jād), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *jalda* mare.] **1.** Mean horse. **2.** A vicious woman. — *v. t. & i.* To tire by overwork.

Syn. — To JADE; FATIGUE; TIRE; WEARY; harass. — *Fatigue* is the generic term; *tire* denotes fatigue which wastes the strength; *weary* implies that a person is worn out by exertion; *jade* refers to weariness created by long and steady repetition of the same act or effort.

Jag (jăg), *n.* [Cf. W. *gag* cleft, chink.] **1.** A notch; cleft; barb; sharp protuberance. **2.** A part broken off; fragment. — *v. t.* To cut into teeth like a saw; to notch.

Jag, *n.* [Scot. *jag, jaug*, wallet, pocket.] A small load (of hay, grain, ore, etc.). — *v. t.* To carry (a load of hay, etc.). [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Jag'ged (jăg'gĕd), **Jag'gy** (-gў), *a.* Having jags or teeth; cleft. — **Jag'ged-ly**, *adv.* — **Jag'ged-ness**, *n.*

Ja-guar' (jā-gwär' *or* jăg'wär), *n.* [F. & Pg., fr. Braz. *yagoára.*] The American tiger.

Jail (jāl), *n.* [OF. *gaole, jaiole*, LL. *gabiola*, dim. of *gabia* cage, L. *cavea* cage.] A prison. [Written also *gaol.*]

Jail bird, a prisoner; one who has been confined in prison. — Jail delivery, release of prisoners from jail.

Jail'er, Jail'or, *n.* Keeper of a jail.

Jal'ap (jăl'ap), *n.* [F., fr. *Jalapa*, a town in Mexico, whence it was first obtained.] The tubers of a Mexican climbing plant prepared as purgative medicines.

Jam (jăm), *v. t.* [Perh. fr. *jamb.*] **1.** To press into a tight position; to crowd; to wedge in. **2.** To crush or bruise. — *n.* Mass of objects crowded together; crush.

Jam, *n.* [Prob. fr. *jam*, v.; but cf. also Ar. *jamad* ice, jelly.] A preserve of fruit boiled with sugar and water.

Jamb (jăm), *n.* [F. *jambe* leg.] Vertical side of a door, fireplace, etc.

Jan'gle (jăn'g'l), *v. i.* [OF. *jangler* to rail, quarrel.] **1.** To sound discordantly, as bells out of tune. **2.** To talk idly; to wrangle. — *n.* Idle talk; discordant noise.

Jan'i-tor (jăn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *janua* door.] A doorkeeper; one in charge of a public building, offices, etc. — **Jan'i-tress, Jan'i-trix** [L. *janitrix*], *n. f.*

Jan'ty (jăn'tў), *a.* Jaunty.

Jan'u-a-ry (jăn'ū-ā-rў), *n.* [L. *Januarius*, fr. *Janus* old Latin god of the year.] First month of the year.

Ja-pan' (jā-păn'), *n.* Work figured in the Japanese manner; varnish or lacquer used in japanning. — *a.* Pert. to Japan, or to the lacquered work of that country. — *v. t.* To cover with hard, brilliant varnish; to lacquer.

Jap'a-nese' (jăp'ā-nēz' *or* -nēs'), *a.* Pert. to Japan, or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** An inhabitant, or the people, of Japan. **2.** *sing.* Language of Japan.

Jar (jär), *n.* A turn. [Only in phrase.]

On the jar, on the turn; ajar, as a door.

Jar, *n.* [F. *jarre*, Sp. *jarra*, fr. Ar. *jarrah* ewer.] **1.** A deep, broad-mouthed vessel of earthenware or glass. **2.** Contents of a jar.

Jar, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *cearcian* to gnash.] **1.** To give forth a tremulous sound; to sound discordantly. **2.** To clash; to dispute. — *v. t.* To shake; to shock. — *n.* **1.** A rattling vibration or shock; harsh sound; discord. **2.** Clash of interest or opinions; collision; slight disagreement. **3.** A regular vibration, as of a pendulum.

Jar'di-nière' (zhär'dĭ-nyĕr'), *n.* [F., fem. of *jardinier* gardener.] Ornamental stand for plants, etc.

Jar'gon (jär'gŏn), *n.* [F.] Confused, unintelligible language; slang. — *v. i.* To utter jargon.

Jar'go-nelle' (-gō-nĕl'), *n.* [F.] An early-ripening pear.

Jas'mine (jăs'mIn), *n.* [F. *jasmin*, Ar. & Pers. *yāsmīn.*] A shrubby plant, bearing fragrant flowers. [Written also *jessamine.*]

Jas'per (-pẽr), *n.* [OF. *jaspre*, L. *iaspis*, Gr. ἴασπις.] An opaque, impure quartz, taking a high polish, and used for vases, seals, snuff boxes, etc.

Jaun'dice (jän'dĭs), *n.* [F. *jaunisse*, fr. *jaune*, L. *galbus* yellow.] A morbid condition, characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, caused usually by obstruction of the biliary passages. — *v. t.* To affect with jaundice; to prejudice. [Prejudiced; envious.

Jaun'diced (-dĭst), *a.* 1. Affected with jaundice. 2.

Jaunt (jänt), *v. i.* [Cf. Scot. *jaunder* to ramble.] To ramble here and there; to stroll. — *n.* A short journey.

Jaun'ty (jän'tȳ), *a.* [Formerly spelt *janty*, fr. F. *gentil*.] Airy; showy; finical; fantastic in manner. — **Jaun'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **Jaun'ti-ness**, *n.*

Jave'lin (jăv'lĭn), *n.* [F. *javeline*, Sp. *jabalina*.] A light spear, to be thrown by the hand.

Jaw (jô), *n.* [For *chaw* = *chew*.] 1. (*a*) One of the bones, usually bearing teeth, which form the framework of the mouth. (*b*) The bone itself with the teeth and fleshy covering. (*c*) In *pl.*, the mouth. 2. Anything resembling the jaw of an animal; esp., *pl.*, the mouth or way of entrance. 3. One of a pair of movable, opposing parts of a mechanism for grasping or crushing anything. 4. Impudent talk. [*Slang*] — *v. i.* & *t.* To scold. [*Low*]

Jaw'bone' (jô'bōn'), *n.* Bone of either jaw; maxilla; mandible.

Jay (jā), *n.* [OF. *gai*, *jai*.] A small bird, of numerous species, allied to the crows.

Jeal'ous (jĕl'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *jalous*, LL. *zelosus* zealous, fr. *zelus* zeal, jealousy, Gr. ζῆλος.] 1. Zealous; vigilant. 2. Apprehensive; suspiciously watchful. 3. Exacting exclusive devotion; intolerant of rivalry. 4. Disposed to suspect rivalry; distrustful; suspicious of the faithfulness of husband, wife, or lover. — **Jeal'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Jeal'ous-ness**, **Jeal'ous-y**, *n.*

Syn. — Jealous: Suspicious; anxious; envious. — *Suspicious* is the wider term. We *suspect* a person when we imagine he has some bad design. We are *jealous* when we suspect him of aiming to deprive us of what we prize.

Jean (jān), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Genoa*.] Twilled cotton cloth.

Jeer (jēr), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. D. gek*scheren*, lit., to shear the fool; *gek* a fool + *scheren* to shear.] To utter scoffing reflections; to taunt. — *v. t.* To treat with derision; to mock at. — *n.* A railing jest; mockery. — **Jeer'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To sneer; scoff; flout; gibe; mock.

Je-ho'vah (jē-hō'vä), *n.* [Heb. *yĕhōvāh*.] A Scripture name of the Supreme Being.

Je-june' (jē-jūn'), *a.* [L. *jejunus* fasting, hungry, dry, barren.] 1. Lacking substance. 2. Void of interest; meager; dry. — **Je-june'ly**, *adv.* — **Je-june'ness**, *n.*

Jel'ly (jĕl'ĭ), *n.* [Formerly *gelly*, F. *gelée* jelly, frost, fr. *geler* to freeze, L. *gelare*; akin to *gelu* frost.] 1. Anything brought to a gelatinous condition; stiffened solution of gelatin, gum, etc. 2. Juice of fruits or meats boiled with sugar to an elastic consistence. — *v. i.* To come to the state or consistency of jelly.

Jel'ly-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A marine radiate animal, having a jellylike appearance.

Jen'net (jĕn'nĕt), *n.* [F. *genet*, Sp. *jinete*, orig., a mounted soldier.] A small Spanish horse; genet.

Jen'ny (-nȳ), *n.* [Corrup. of *gin* engine.] A machine for spinning a number of threads at once.

Jeop'ard (jĕp'ĕrd), **Jeop'ard-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* [Fr. *jeopardy*.] To put in jeopardy. — **Jeop'ard-ous**, *a.*

Syn. — To hazard; risk; imperil; endanger; expose.

Jeop'ard-y (-ȳ), *n.* [OE. *jupartie*, OF. *jeu parti* an even game, game in which the chances are even.] Exposure to death, loss, or injury.

Syn. — Danger; peril; hazard; risk. See Danger.

Jer'e-mi'ad (jĕr'ĕ-mī'ăd), **Jer'e-mi'ade** } (jĕr'ĕ-mī'ăd), *n.* [Fr. *Jeremiah*, the prophet.] A tale of sorrow, disappointment, or complaint.

Jerk (jĕrk), *v. t.* [Corrup. fr. Peruv. *charqui* dried beef.] To cut (meat) into strips and dry (it) in the sun.

Jerk, *v. t.* [Akin to *yerk*, and perh. to *yard* a measure.] 1. To give a quick and suddenly arrested thrust, push, pull, or twist to. 2. To throw with a quick motion. — *v. i.* To move with a start, or by starts. — *n.* A short, sudden pull, thrust, sudden start, or spring.

Jer'kin (jĕr'kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of D. *jurk* a frock.] A jacket or short coat; close waistcoat.

Jerk'y (jĕrk'ȳ), *a.* Moving by jerks and starts.

Jer'sey (jĕr'zȳ), *n.* [Name of the largest of the Channel Islands.] 1. The finest of wool separated from the rest. 2. A kind of knitted jacket. 3. One of a breed of cattle in the Island of Jersey, yielding very rich milk.

Jes'a-mine (jĕs'ă-mĭn), *n.* Jasmine.

Jest (jĕst), *n.* [OF. *geste*, LL. *gesta*, orig., exploits, neut. pl. from L. *gestus*, p. p. of *gerere* to perform.] 1. Something done or said to amuse. 2. Object of sport; laughingstock. — *v. i.* To joke. — **Jest'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To Jest; Joke; sport; rally. — One *jests* in order to make others laugh; one *jokes* to please himself. A *jest* is usually at the expense of another, and is often ill-natured; a *joke* is a sportive sally designed to promote good humor without wounding the feelings of its object.

Jes'u-it (jĕz'ū-ĭt), *n.* [F. *Jésuite*.] 1. One of a Roman Catholic religious order called The Society of Jesus. 2. A crafty person; intriguer.

Jesuits' bark, Peruvian bark; bark of *Cinchona*, discovered by Jesuit missionaries to South America.

Jes'u-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), **Jes'u-it'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* 1. Pert. to the Jesuits or their methods. 2. Designing; crafty. — **Jes'u-it'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Jes'u-it-ism, *n.* 1. Principles of Jesuits. 2. Cunning; deceptive practices; — an opprobrious use.

Jet (jĕt), *n.* [OF. *jet*, *jayet*, L. *gagates*.] Lignite of velvet black color, often wrought into jewelry, buttons, etc.

Jet, *n.* [F.; L. *jactus* a throw, fr. *jacere* to throw.] A shooting forth; spurt; sudden gush (of water or flame from an orifice). — *v. i.* To shoot forward; to project. — *v. t.* To spout; to emit in a stream or jet.

Jet'-black' (-blăk'), *a.* Black as jet; deep black.

‖ **Jet' d'eau'** (zhĕ' dō'), *pl.* **Jets d'eau** (zhĕ' dō'). [F.] A stream of water spouting from a fountain or pipe.

Jet'sam (jĕt'sam), *n.* [F. *jeter* to throw.] 1. Goods which sink when cast into the sea; — disting. fr. *flotsam*, goods which float, and *ligan*, goods sunk attached to a buoy. 2. Jettison.

Jet'ti-son (-tĭ-sŭn), *n.* [OF. *getaison* a throwing.] 1. The throwing overboard of goods, to lighten a vessel in danger of wreck. 2. Jetsam. [ness, *n.*

Jet'ty (-tȳ), *a.* Made of jet, or black as jet. — **Jet'ti-**

Jet'ty, *n.* [F. *jetée*.] 1. A part of a building that jets beyond the rest, and overhangs the wall below. 2. A wharf or pier. 3. A structure extended into the sea; a mole. [A witticism.

‖ **Jeu' d'es'prit'** (zhĕ' dĕs'prĕ'). [F., play of mind.]

Jew (jū *or* jo͞o), *n.* [OF. *Juis*, pl., L. *Judaeus*, fr. Heb. *Yĕhūdāh* Judah, son of Jacob.] Orig., one of the tribe of Judah; any Hebrew; an Israelite.

Jew'el (jū'ĕl *or* jo͞o'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *joiel*, dim. of *joie* joy, jewel.] 1. An ornament of dress. 2. A precious stone; gem. 3. An object of special affection. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Jeweled (-ĕld), or Jewelled; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Jeweling, or Jewelling.] To adorn with jewels.

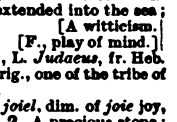
Jew'el-er, *n.* One who makes, or deals in, jewels, precious stones, etc. [Written also *jeweller*.]

Jew'el-ry (-rȳ), **Jew'el-ler-y** (-lĕr-ȳ), *n.* [Cf. F. *joaillerie*.] 1. Art of a jeweler. 2. Jewels, collectively.

Jew'ess, *n.*, *fem.* of Jew. A Hebrew woman.

Jew'ish, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews.

Jew's'-harp' (jūz'härp' *or* jo͞oz'-), *n.* [*Jew* + *harp*; or possibly a corrupt. of *jaw's harp*.] A musical instrument which, placed between the teeth, gives, by means of a bent metal tongue struck by the finger, a sound modulated by the breath.


Jew's-harp.

Jib (jĭb), *n.* [Fr. its shifting from side to side. See Jibe.] 1. A triangular sail set upon a stay extending

from the foremast to the bowsprit or jib boom. **2.** Projecting arm of a crane, which supports the load.

Jib boom, a spar or boom extending the bowsprit.

Jib (jĭb), *v. i.* [Akin to *jibe*.] To move restively backward or sidewise, — said of a horse. — **Jib'ber,** *n.* [*Eng.*]

Jibe (jīb), *v. t.* [Cf. Dan. *gibbe*, dial. Sw. *gippa* to jerk.] To shift (the boom of a fore-and-aft sail) from one side of a vessel to the other when the wind is aft or on the quarter. — *v. i.* **1.** To change a ship's course so as to cause a shifting of the boom. **2.** To agree; to harmonize. [*Colloq.*] [instant. [*Colloq.*]

Jiff'y (jĭf'ĭ), *n.* [Written also *giffy*.] A moment;

Jig (jĭg), *n.* [OF. *gigue* a stringed instrument, kind of dance.] **1.** A brisk musical movement. **2.** A lively dance. **3.** A trolling bait, consisting of a bright spoon and a hook attached. **4.** (*a*) A small machine or handy tool. (*b*) An apparatus for jigging ore. — *v. t.* **1.** To sing to the tune of a jig. **2.** To cheat. **3.** To sort (ore) in a jigger or sieve. — *v. i.* To dance a jig; to skip about.

Jig'ger (jĭg'gẽr), *n.* [Corrupt. of *chigre*.] A chigoe, or species of flea, which burrows beneath the skin.

Jig'ger, *n.* **1.** One that jigs; implement used in jigging. **2.** A light tackle used on a ship.

Jigger mast. (*a*) After mast of a four-masted vessel. (*b*) Small mast at the stern of a yawl-rigged boat.

Jig'gle (-g'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *jig*.] To wriggle or frisk about; to move awkwardly; to shake up and down.

Jilt (jĭlt), *n.* [Scot. *jillet* giddy girl.] A coquette; flirt. — *v. t.* & *i.* To cast off (a lover) capriciously or unfeelingly; to deceive in love.

Jim'my (jĭm'mĭ), *n.* A burglar's short crowbar.

Jimp (jĭmp), *a.* [Cf. Gimp.] Neat; elegant.

Jin'gle (jĭn'g'l), *v. i.* [Prob. akin to E. *chink*; also *jangle*.] **1.** To sound with a sharp, rattling, clinking, or tinkling sound. [Written also *gingle*.] **2.** To rhyme. — *v. t.* To tinkle. — *n.* **1.** A rattling or tinkling sound. **2.** Correspondence of sound in rhymes; the verse itself.

Jin'nee (jĭn'nē), *n.*; *pl.* Jinn (jĭn). [Ar.] A genius or demon in Mohammedan mythology, supposed to be a child of fire. [Written also *jin*, *djinnee*, etc.]

Jo (jō), *n.* A sweetheart; darling. [*Scot.*]

Job (jŏb), *n.* [Prov. E. *job*, *gob*, n., a small piece of wood, v., to stab, strike.] **1.** A sudden thrust or stab. **2.** A piece of occasional work; definite work undertaken in gross for a fixed price. **3.** A public transaction done for private profit; corrupt official business. **4.** A situation or opportunity of work. — *v. t.* **1.** To strike or stab. **2.** To do separate portions or lots; to sublet (work). **3.** To buy and sell, as a broker; to purchase of importers or manufacturers in order to sell to retailers. **4.** To hire or let by the job. — *v. i.* **1.** To do chance work for hire; to do petty work. **2.** To seek private gain under pretense of public service. **3.** To carry on the business of jobbing in merchandise or stocks. — **Job'ber,** *n.*

Job'ber-y (-bẽr-ĭ), *n.* A jobbing; official corruption.

Job'bing, *a.* **1.** Doing chance work or odd jobs. **2.** Using opportunities of public service for private gain.

Jobbing house, a mercantile establishment which buys from importers or manufacturers, and sells to retailers.

Jock'ey (jŏk'ĭ), *n.* [Dim. of *Jack*, Scot. *Jock*; orig., a boy who rides horses.] **1.** A professional rider of horses in races. **2.** A horse trader. **3.** A cheat. — *v. t.* & *i.* To trick; to cheat. — **Jock'ey-ism,** *n.*

Jo-cose' (jō-kōs'), *a.* [L. *jocosus*, fr. *jocus* joke.] Given to jesting; merry; sportive. — **Jo-cose'ly,** *adv.* — **Jo-cose'ness, Jo-cos'i-ty** (-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Syn. — Jocular; facetious; witty; funny; comical.

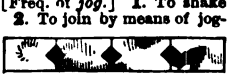
Joc'u-lar (jŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *jocularis*, fr. *joculus*, dim. of *jocus*.] Given to jesting; merry. — **Joc'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Joc'u-lar-ly** (-lẽr-lĭ), *adv.*

Joc'und (-ŭnd), *a.* [L. *jocundus*, orig., helpful, fr. *juvare* to help.] Merry; gay; lively. — **Joc'und-ly,** *adv.* — **Joc'und-ness, Jo-cun'di-ty** (jō-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Jog (jŏg), *v. t.* [OE. *joggen*.] **1.** To push against with the elbow or hand; to touch, in order to warn. **2.** To remind. — *v. i.* To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot; to move slowly or monotonously. — *n.* **1.** A slight shake; push; jolt. **2.** A rub; irregularity in motion or form; hitch. — **Jog'ger,** *n.*

Jog trot, a slow, regular, jolting gait; hence, a routine habit or method, persistently adhered to.

Jog'gle (jŏg'g'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *jog*.] **1.** To shake slightly; to jostle; to jog. **2.** To join by means of joggles, so as to prevent sliding apart. — *v. i.* To shake or totter; to slip out of place. — *n.* A notch or tooth in the joining surface of any piece of building material to prevent slipping.



Joggles.

Join (join), *v. t.* [F. *joindre*, fr. L. *jungere* to yoke.] **1.** To bring together; to unite; to append. **2.** To associate one's self to; to be or become connected with. **3.** To unite in marriage. **4.** To engage in (contest). — *v. i.* To be close or in contact; to mingle; to form a union.

Syn. — To annex; unite; couple; append. See Add.

Join'er, *n.* **1.** One that joins. **2.** Mechanic who does woodwork (as doors, stairs, etc.) for finishing buildings. **3.** A wood-working machine.

Syn. — See Carpenter.

Join'er-y, *n.* Trade or work of a joiner.

Joint (joint), *n.* [F., fr. *joindre*, p. p. *joint*. See Join.] **1.** Place or part where two things or parts are joined or united; junction. **2.** A joining of two things or parts so as to admit of motion; articulation; hinge. **3.** Part or space included between two joints, knots, nodes, or articulations. — *a.* **1.** Joined; united; concerted. **2.** Involving the united activity of two or more. **3.** United or sharing with others; acting together; held in common.

Joint meeting, *or* **Joint session,** the meeting or session of two distinct bodies as one. — **Joint stock,** stock held in company. — **Joint-stock company,** a species of partnership, consisting generally of a large number of members. — *v. t.* **1.** To unite by joints; to fit together. **2.** To join; to unite. **3.** To provide with joints; to articulate. **4.** To separate the joints of; to disjoint; to cut up (meat) into joints. — **Joint'er,** *n.*

Joint'ly, *adv.* Together; unitedly; in concert.

Joint'ress, *n.* A woman who has a jointure.

Join'ture (join'tūr; 40), *n.* [F.; L. *junctura*, fr. *jungere* to join.] An estate settled on a wife, which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease, in satisfaction of dower. — *v. t.* To settle a jointure upon.

Joist (joist), *n.* [OE. & OF. *giste*, fr. *gesir* to lie.] A timber laid horizontally, to which planks of the floor, laths, etc., are nailed. — *v. t.* To furnish with joists.

Joke (jōk), *n.* [L. *jocus*. Cf. Jocular, Juggler.] **1.** Something witty or sportive; a jest; witticism. **2.** Something not said seriously; something done in sport. — *v. t.* To make merry with; to banter. — *v. i.* To do something for sport, or as a joke; to be merry. — **Jok'er** (jōk'ẽr), *n.*

Syn. — To jest; sport; rally; banter. See Jest.

Jol'li-fi-ca'tion (jŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*Jolly* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] A merrymaking. [*Colloq.*]

Jol'ly (jŏl'ĭ), *a.* [OF. *joli*, *jolif*.] **1.** Full of life and mirth; jovial; merry. **2.** Expressing mirth, or inspiring it. **3.** Of fine appearance; lively; agreeable; pleasant. — **Jol'li-ly,** *adv.* — **Jol'li-ness, Jol'li-ty,** *n.*

Syn. — Merriment; mirth; gayety; festivity; hilarity.

Jol'ly-boat' (-bōt'), *n.* [A corruption of Dan. *jolle* or D. *jol* yawl + E. *boat*.] A ship's boat of medium size.

Jolt (jōlt), *v. i.* & *t.* [Prob. fr. *jole*, *jowl*, and orig. meaning, to knock on the head.] To shake with abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground. — *n.* A sudden shock or jerk. — **Jolt'er,** *n.*

Jon'quil } (jŏn'kwĭl), *n.* [F. *jonquille*, fr. L. *juncus*
Jon'quille } a rush.] A bulbous plant, allied to the daffodil. The root has emetic properties.

Joss (jŏs), *n.* [Chinese, corrup. fr. Pg. *deos* God, L. *deus*.] A Chinese idol.

Joss house, a Chinese temple or house for worship. — **Joss stick**, a reed covered with paste made of the dust of odoriferous woods, or cylinder made of the paste; — burned by the Chinese before an idol.

Jos'tle (jŏs'l), *v. t.* [Dim. of *joust*.] [Written also *justle*.] To run against and shake; to push out of the way; to elbow; to crowd against. — *v. i.* To push; to hustle. — *n.* A crowding or bumping together; interference.

Jot (jŏt), *n.* [L. *iota*, Gr. *ἰῶτα*, name of the letter *ι*, smallest letter of the Greek alphabet.] An iota; point; tittle; the smallest particle. — *v. t.* To set down; to make a brief note of.

Jounce (jouns), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *jancer*.] To jolt; to shake by rough riding. — *n.* A jolt; shake; hard trot.

Jour'nal (jûr'nal), *n.* [F., fr. L. *diurnalis* diurnal, fr. *diurnus* belonging to the day, fr. *dies* day.] **1.** A diary. (*a*) A book of accounts of the daily transactions. (*b*) Daily register of a ship's course, etc. (*c*) Record of a legislature's daily proceedings. (*d*) Newspaper or periodical publication; magazine. **2.** That portion of a shaft, axle, spindle, etc., which turns in a bearing or box.

Jour'nal-ism, *n.* Periodical publication of current news; management of newspapers.

Jour'nal-ist, *n.* Conductor of a public journal; professional writer for a periodical.

Jour'nal-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To record in a journal or diary. — *v. i.* To conduct or contribute to a public journal.

Jour'ney (-nĭ), *n.* [OF. *journée*, *jurnée*, day, day's work or journey, fr. *jorn*, *jurn*, *jor*, a day, fr. L. *diurnus*.] Travel from one place to another. — *v. i.* To travel.

Syn. — Journey; Tour; Excursion; Pilgrimage; trip; expedition. — *Journey* suggests prolonged traveling for a specific object. In a *tour*, we take a roundabout course from place to place. An *excursion* is a brief trip for pleasure, health, etc. In a *pilgrimage* we travel to a place hallowed by its associations.

Jour'ney-man, *n.* Formerly, a man hired to work by the day; now, one who has mastered a handicraft or trade; — disting. fr. *apprentice* and fr. *master workman*.

Jour'ney-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Orig., work done by the day; work done by a journeyman at his trade.

Joust (jŭst), *n.* [OE. & OF. *juste*, *jouste*, fr. L. *juxta* near to.] A tilting match; mock combat between two mounted knights in the lists. [Written also *just*.]

Jo'vi-al (jō'vĭ-al), *a.* [F., fr. L. *Jovialis* pert. to Jove.] Gay; mirth-inspiring; characterized by jollity. — **Jo'vi-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Jo'vi-al-ness**, **Jo'vi-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Syn. — Merry; gay; festive; jolly; hilarious.

Jowl (jōl), *n.* [AS. *ceaft* jaw.] The cheek; jaw.

Cheek by jowl, with cheeks close together; side by side.

Jowl'er (jōl'ẽr *or* joul'ẽr), *n.* Dog with large jowls.

Joy (joi), *n.* [OE. & OF. *joye*, L. *gaudia*, pl. of *gaudium* joy, fr. *gaudere* to rejoice.] **1.** Emotion excited by acquisition or expectation of good, by success, good fortune, etc. **2.** That which causes happiness. **3.** Exhibition of joy; gayety. — *v. i.* To rejoice; to exult.

Syn. — Gladness; ecstasy; bliss; merriment; hilarity.

Joy'ance, *n.* [OF. *joiance*.] Gayety; festivity.

Joy'ful, *a.* Full of joy; causing joy; very glad. — **Joy'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Joy'ful-ness**, *n.*

Joy'less, *a.* Not having joy; unenjoyable. — **Joy'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Joy'less-ness**, *n.*

Joy'ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF.] Glad; joyful; affording or inspiring joy. — **Joy'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Joy'ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Merry: lively; gay; glad; happy; delightful.

Ju-bi-lant (jū'bĭ-lant), *a.* [L. *jubilans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *jubilare* to shout for joy.] Shouting with joy; exulting.

Ju-bi-la'tion, *n.* Triumphant shouting; exultation.

Ju'bi-lee (-lē), *n.* [F. *jubilé*, L. *jubilaeus*, fr. Heb. *yôbel* blast of a trumpet, grand sabbatical year, announced by sound of trumpet.] **1.** Every fiftieth year, among the Jews, when all slaves of Hebrew blood were liberated. **2.** A triumphant celebration; season of general joy.

Ju-da'ic (jū-dā'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *Judaïcus*, fr. *Judaeus*
Ju-da'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } the country Judea.] Pertaining to the Jews. — **Ju-da'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ju'da-ism (jū'dā-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The religious rites of the Jews as enjoined in the laws of Moses. **2.** Conformity to Jewish ceremonies.

Ju'da-ize (-ĭz), *v. i.* To conform to the doctrines or methods of the Jews. — **Ju'da-i'zer**, *n.*

Judge (jŭj), *n.* [OE., OF., & F. *juge*, fr. L. *judex* judge; *jus* law or right + *dicare* to proclaim.] **1.** A public officer authorized to determine litigated causes, and to administer justice in courts. **2.** One who has skill to decide on the merits or value of anything; a connoisseur; expert; critic. **3.** An umpire. **4.** *pl.* The seventh book of the Old Testament; Book of Judges.

Syn. — Judge; Umpire; Arbitrator; Referee. — A *judge*, in the legal sense, is a magistrate appointed to determine questions of law. An *umpire* is selected to decide between contestants for a prize. An *arbitrator* is chosen to allot to contestants their portion of a claim. A *referee* is one to whom a case is referred for adjustment. — *v. i.* **1.** To hear and determine; to give judgment; to pass sentence. **2.** To sit in judgment or condemnation; to criticise others. **3.** To compare facts or ideas, and form an opinion about. — *v. t.* **1.** To hear and determine by authority (a case before a court, or a controversy between parties). **2.** To examine and pass sentence on; to doom. **3.** To be censorious toward. **4.** To think; to reckon.

Judg'ment, *n.* **1.** A judging or forming an opinion. **2.** The faculty of deciding wisely; good sense. **3.** Result of judging; opinion; decision. **4.** The determining what is conformable to justice; decision or sentence of a court, or of a judge; sentence of God as judge of all. **5.** A calamity regarded as sent by God, as recompense for wrong committed. **6.** The final award; last sentence.

Syn. — Discernment; decision; award; estimate; criticism; sagacity; understanding. See Taste.

Ju'di-cial (jū'dĭ-kăsh'al), *a.* Judicial.

Ju'di-ca-to-ry (-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to administration of justice; dispensing justice; judicial. — *n.* **1.** Court of justice; tribunal. **2.** Administration of justice.

Ju'di-ca-ture (-tûr; 40), *n.* [F.] **1.** Profession of those employed in administering justice; administration of justice. **2.** A court of justice; judicatory. **3.** Jurisdiction; extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.

Ju-di'cial (jū-dĭsh'al), *a.* [L. *judicialis*, fr. *judicium* judgment, fr. *judex* judge.] **1.** Pert. to courts of justice, or to a judge; ordered by a court. **2.** Fitted for judging. **3.** Belonging to the judiciary, as disting. fr. *legislative*, *administrative*, or *executive*. — **Ju-di'cial-ly**, *adv.*

Ju-di'cia-ry (-ā-rĭ *or* -ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to courts of judicature, or legal tribunals; judicial. — *n.* That branch of government in which judicial power is vested; system of courts of justice in a country; the judges collectively.

Ju-di'cious (-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [F. *judicieux*, fr. L. *judicium*.] Directed by sound judgment; wise; discreet. — **Ju-di'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ju-di'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Prudent; rational; sagacious; well-advised.

Jug (jŭg), *n.* [Prob. nickname for *Joanna*.] **1.** A vessel with a swelling belly, narrow mouth, and handle on one side. **2.** A prison. [*Slang*] — *v. t.* **1.** To stew, as in a jug in boiling water. **2.** To imprison. [*Slang*]

Jug'gle (jŭg'g'l), *v. i.* [OF. *jogler*, *jugler*. See Juggler.] To play tricks by sleight of hand; to conjure. — *v. t.* To deceive by trick or artifice. — *n.* **1.** A trick by sleight of hand. **2.** An imposture; deception.

Jug'gler (-glẽr), *n.* [OF. *jogleor*, fr. L. *joculator* a jester, fr. *joculari* to jest, joke, fr. *joculus*, dim. of *jocus* jest, joke.] **1.** One who exhibits tricks by sleight of hand; a conjurer. **2.** A deceiver; cheat.

Jug'gler-y, *n.* **1.** Art of a juggler. **2.** Trickery.

Ju'gu-lar (jū'gū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *jugulum* collar bone.] (*a*) Pert. to the throat or neck. (*b*) Pert. to the jugular. — *n.* One of the large veins returning blood from the head to the heart.

Juice (jūs), *n.* [F. *jus* broth, gravy, juice, L. *jus.*] Characteristic fluid of any vegetable or animal substance; sap; fluid yielded by meat in cooking.

Juice'less, *a.* Lacking juice; dry.

Jui'cy (jū'sy), *a.* Abounding with juice; succulent; moist. — **Jui'ci-ness,** *n.*

Ju'jube (jū'jūb), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sizyphum,* Gr. ζίζυφον.] The sweet and edible drupes (fruits) of several Mediterranean and African trees.

Ju'lep (-lĕp), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *julepe,* fr. Ar. & Per. *julāb.*] 1. A drink flavored with aromatic herbs; a sweet, demulcent mixture, used as a vehicle in medicine. 2. A beverage composed of spirituous liquor, with sugar, ice, and mint; — called also *mint julep.* [U. S.]

Jul'ian (jūl'yan), *a.* Pert. to Julius Cæsar.

Julian year, the year, adopted in the calendar adjusted by Julius Cæsar, which consisted of 365 days, each fourth year having 366 days.

‖ **Ju'li-enne'** (jū'lĭ-ĕn'; *F.* zhụ'lyĕn'), *n.* [F.] A soup containing thin shreds of carrots, onions, etc.

Ju-ly' (jŭ-lī'), *n.* [L. *Julius;* — fr. Caius *Julius* Cæsar, born in this month.] The 7th month of the year.

Jum'ble (jŭm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. fr. *jump,* i. e., to make to jump, or shake.] To mix confusedly. — *n.* 1. A confused mixture. 2. A small, sugared cake, usually ring-shaped. — **Jum'bler** (-blẽr), *n.*

Jump (jŭmp), *n.* [Cf. F. *jupe* long petticoat, skirt.] (*a*) Loose jacket for men. (*b*) *pl.* Old form of bodice.

Jump, *v. i.* [Akin to OD. *gumpen.*] 1. To spring from the ground; to bound; to leap. 2. To bounce; to jolt. 3. To coincide; to tally. — *v. t.* 1. To pass by a spring or leap; to overleap. 2. To cause to jump. — *n.* 1. A spring; bound. 2. Space traversed by a leap.

Jump seat. (*a*) A movable carriage seat. (*b*) A carriage having a seat which may be shifted so as to make room for a second or extra seat.

One-seat form.

Two-seat form.

Jump Seat.

Jump'er, *n.* 1. One that jumps. 2. A long drilling tool used by masons and quarrymen. 3. A rude kind of sleigh. 4. Larva of the cheese fly. [ment.

Jump'er, *n.* A loose upper gar-

Junc'tion (jŭngk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *junctio,* fr. *jungere, junctum,* to join.] 1. A joining, or being joined; union; coalition. 2. Point of meeting; place where two or more lines of railroad meet or cross.

Junc'ture (-tŭr; 40), *n.* [L. *junctura,* fr. *jungere.*] 1. Line or point at which two bodies are joined; a joint; articulation; seam. 2. A point of time; crisis; exigency.

June (jūn), *n.* [L. *Junius.*] 6th month of the year.

Jun'gle (jŭn'g'l), *n.* [Hind. *jangal.*] Dense growth of brushwood, grasses, vines, etc.; a thicket, as in India, Africa, Australia, and Brazil. — **Jun'gly** (-glў), *a.*

Jun'ior (jūn'yẽr), *a.* [L., contr. fr. *juvenior,* compar. of *juvenis* young.] 1. Less advanced in age than another; younger. 2. Lower in standing or in rank; later in office. 3. Belonging to a younger person, or an earlier time of life. — *n.* 1. A younger person. 2. One of a lower or later standing; in American colleges, one in the third year of his course, one in the fourth or final year being designated a *senior.* — **Jun-ior'i-ty** (-yŏr'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Ju'ni-per (jū'nĭ-pẽr), *n.* [L. *juniperus.*] An evergreen, coniferous shrub or tree.

Junk (jŭngk), *n.* [Pg. *junco* junk, rush, L. *juncus* bulrush, of which ropes were made anciently.] 1. Pieces of old cable or cordage, used for making mats, swabs, etc., and picked to pieces to form oakum. 2. Old metal, glass, paper, etc. 3. Hard salted beef supplied to ships.

Junk, *n.* [Pg. *junco;* cf. Chin. *chwan.*] A large vessel, without keel, used by the Chinese, Japanese, etc.

Jun'ket (jŭng'kĕt), *n.* [It. *giuncata* cream cheese, made in a wicker basket, fr. L. *juncus* a rush.] 1. A cheese cake; sweetmeat; delicate food. 2. A feast. — *v. i. & t.* To feast; to banquet.

Jun'ta (jŭn'tà), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *jungere, junctum,* to join.] A council; grand council of state in Spain.

Jun'to (-tō), *n.* [Sp., united.] A secret council to deliberate on affairs of government; a faction; cabal.

Ju'pi-ter (jū'pĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *Jovis pater.*] 1. The supreme deity of the ancient Romans; Jove. He corresponds to the Greek Zeus. 2. The brightest of the planets except Venus, and largest of them all.

Ju-rid'ic (-rĭd'ĭk), **Ju-rid'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *juridicus; jus, juris,* right, law + *dicare* to pronounce.] Pertaining to a judge or to jurisprudence; used in courts of law; legal. — **Ju-rid'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ju'ris-con'sult (jū'rĭs-kŏn'sŭlt), *n.* [L. *jurisconsultus; jus, juris* + *consulere, -sultum,* to consult.] One learned in the civil law; a jurist.

Ju'ris-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *jurisdictio; jus, juris* + *dictio* a saying.] 1. Legal authority of a court to determine causes, try criminals, or execute justice. 2. Authority of a sovereign power to govern or legislate. 3. Sphere of authority. — **Ju'ris-dic'tion-al,** *a.*

Ju'ris-dic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having jurisdiction.

Ju'ris-pru'dence (-prụ'dens), *n.* [L. *jurisprudentia; jus, juris* + *prudentia* knowledge of a matter, prudence.] Science of juridical law; knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state, necessary for administering justice. — **Ju'ris-pru-den'tial** (-prụ-dĕn'shal), *a.*

Ju'ris-pru'dent, *a.* Understanding law; skilled in jurisprudence. [on civil and international law.

Ju'rist (jū'rĭst), *n.* One versed in the law; a writer

Ju'ror (-rẽr), *n.* [F. *jureur* one who takes oath, L. *jurator* swearer, fr. *jurare* to swear.] Member of a jury.

Ju'ry (-rў), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] For temporary use; — applied to a temporary contrivance.

Jury mast, a temporary mast, in place of one lost.

Ju'ry, *n.* [OF. *jurée* an assize, fr. *jurer* to swear, L. *jurare.*] 1. A body of men, usually twelve, sworn to inquire into any matter of fact, and to render a verdict according to the evidence. 2. A committee for determining relative merit at a competition.

Ju'ry-man, *n.* A juror.

Just (jŭst), *a.* [L. *justus,* fr. *jus* right, law, justice.] 1. Conforming to rectitude or justice; violating no right. 2. Not transgressing requirements of truth and propriety; conformed to a proper standard; normal; due. 3. Rendering to each one his due; equitable; impartial.

Syn. — Equitable; upright; true; fair; impartial. — *adv.* 1. Precisely; exactly; neither more nor less than is stated. 2. Closely; nearly; almost. 3. Barely; merely; scarcely; only; by a very small space or time.

Just, *v. i.* To joust. — *n.* A joust.

Jus'tice (jŭs'tĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *justitia,* fr. *justus* just.] 1. The being just; conformity to righteousness and rectitude; integrity; honesty. 2. The rendering to every one his due; merited reward or punishment; that which is due to one's conduct or motives. 3. Agreeableness to right; equity. 5. One duly commissioned to hold courts, or to administer justice.

Syn. — Justice; Equity; Law; right; honesty; integrity; impartiality. — *Justice* and *equity* are the same; but what is strictly *legal* is often not *equitable* or *just.* Here a court of *equity* comes in to redress the grievances. It does so, as distinguished from courts of *law.*

Justice; Rectitude. — *Rectitude* is one of the most comprehensive words in our language, denoting absolute conformity to the rule of right in principle and practice. *Justice* refers more especially to the carrying out of law.

Jus'tice-ship, *n.* Office or dignity of a justice.

Jus-ti'ci-a-ry (-tĭsh'ĭ-ā-rў *or* -ā-rў), *n.* [LL. *justitiarius.*] Old name for judges of the higher English courts.

Jus'ti-fi'a-ble (jŭs'tĭ-fī'ā-b'l), *a.* [F. See Justify.] Capable of being justified, or shown to be just.

Syn. — Defensible; warrantable; excusable.

Jus'ti-fi-ca'tion (jŭs'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A justifying or being justified.

Jus-tif'i-ca-tive (jŭs-tĭf'ĭ-kā-tĭv), **Jus-tif'i-ca-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Having power to justify; defensory.

Jus'ti-fy (jŭs'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [F. *justifier*, L. *justificare*.] **1.** To prove to be just; to maintain as conformable to law, right, justice, etc. **2.** To pronounce free from blame; to prove to have done that which is just, right, etc. **3.** To treat as if righteous; to absolve. **4.** To make (lines of type) even or true, by proper spacing; to adjust (type). — *v. i.* **1.** To fit exactly. **2.** To take oath to the ownership of property sufficient to qualify one's self as bail or surety. — **Jus'ti-fi'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To defend: maintain; vindicate; exculpate; excuse; absolve; exonerate.

Jus'tle (jŭs'l), *v. i. & t.* [Freq. of *joust*.] To push; to clash; to jostle. — *n.* An encounter or shock.

Just'ly (jŭst'lȳ), *adv.* In a just manner; in conformity to law, justice, or propriety; fairly; accurately.

Just'ness (jŭst'nĕs), *n.* The being just or true.

Syn. — Accuracy; exactness; correctness; propriety; fitness; reasonableness; equity; uprightness; justice.

Jut (jŭt), *v. i.* [Corrup. of *jet*.] To shoot out or forward; to project. — *n.* That which juts; a projection.

Jute (jūt), *n.* [Hind. *jūt* matted hair.] An East Indian plant, or its coarse, strong fiber, used for making mats, gunny cloth, cordage, hangings, paper, etc.

Ju've-nes'cent (jū'vĕ-nĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *juvenescens*, p. pr. of *juvenescere* to grow young again, fr. *juvenis* young.] Growing young. — **Ju've-nes'cence**, *n.*

Ju've-nile (jū'vĕ-nīl), *a.* [L. *juvenilis*, fr. *juvenis*.] **1.** Young; youthful. **2.** Pert. to youth. — *n.* A youth.

Syn. — Puerile; boyish; childish. See YOUTHFUL.

Ju've-nil'i-ty (-nĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *juvenilitas*.] **1.** Youthfulness; adolescence. **2.** Immaturity.

Jux'ta-pose' (jŭks'tā-pōz'), *v. t.* [L. *juxta* near + *ponere*, *positum*, to put.] To place in close connection or contiguity. — **Jux'ta-po-si'tion** (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

K.

Ka'fir (kä'fẽr), } *n.* [Ar. *kāfir* infidel, pagan.] (*a*)
Ka'ffir (kä'fẽr), } One of a South African race. (*b*) One of a race in Central Asia. [Spelt also *Caffre*.]

Kail (kāl), *n.* **1.** Kale. **2.** A Scottish broth.

Kai'ser (kī'zẽr), *n.* [G., fr. L. *Caesar*.] Title of emperors of Germany.

Kale (kāl), *n.* [Scot. *kale*, *kail*, *cale*, colewort, Gael. *cal*.] A cabbage whose leaves do not form a head.

Ka-lei'do-scope (kā-lī'dŏ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. καλός beautiful + εἶδος form + *-scope*.] An optical instrument containing reflecting surfaces which exhibit its contents in symmetrical forms. — **Ka-lei'do-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Kal'en-dar (kăl'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* Calendar.

Ka'li (kă'lĭ), *n.* [Ar. *qali*. See ALKALI.] Glasswort.

Ka'lif (kā'lĭf), *n.* Caliph.

‖ **Kal'mi-a** (kăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Fr. Peter *Kalm*, a Swedish botanist.] A North American shrub with poisonous evergreen foliage and corymbs of showy flowers.

Kal'so-mine (-sō-mīn), *n.* & *v. t.* Calcimine.

Ka-nack'a (kȧ-năk'ȧ), **Ka-na'ka** (-nä'kȧ), } *n.* [Native name.] A native of the Sandwich Islands.

Kan'ga-roo' (kăn'gȧ-rōō'), *n.* [Native name.] A jumping marsupial of Australia, New Guinea, and adjacent islands. They have long and strong hind legs and a large tail, but short and feeble fore legs.

Giant Kangaroo (*Macropus major*).

Ka'o-lin } (kā'ō-lĭn), *n.* [Chin. *kao-ling*.] Very pure
Ka'o-line } white clay, chiefly decomposed feldspar, used to form the paste of porcelain.

Ka'ty-did' (kā'tȳ-dĭd'), *n.* A large green arboreal orthopterous American insect, allied to the grasshoppers, and named from the sound which the males make by stridulating organs at the bases of the front wings.

‖ **Ka'u-ri** (kä'u-rē), *n.* [Native name.] A coniferous tree of New Zealand, furnishing valuable timber and resin. [Written also *kaudi*, *cowdie*, and *courie*.]

Kay'ak (kī'ăk), *n.* Light canoe, of skins stretched over a frame, used by Eskimos and other Arctic tribes.

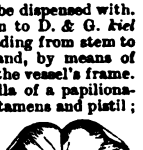
Keb'lah (kĕb'lȧ), *n.* [Ar. *qibla* anything opposite.] The point toward which Mohammedans turn in prayer.

Kee'kle (kē'k'l), *v. t.* To wind old rope around (a cable) to preserve it from being fretted.

Keck'sy (kĕk'sȳ), *n.* [W. *cecys* hollow stalks.] Hollow stalk of an umbelliferous plant. [Written also *kex*.]

Kedge (kĕj), *v. t.* [Cf. Sw. *keka* to tug.] To move (a vessel) by carrying out a kedge in a boat, dropping it overboard, and hauling the vessel up to it. — *n.* A small anchor used whenever a large one can be dispensed with.

Keel (kēl), *n.* [AS. *ceól* ship; akin to D. & G. *kiel* keel.] **1.** A longitudinal timber extending from stem to stern along the bottom of a vessel, and, by means of ribs attached on each side, supporting the vessel's frame. **2.** The two lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower, united and inclosing the stamens and pistil; a carina. — *v. t.* **1.** To traverse with a keel; to navigate. **2.** To turn up the keel; to show the bottom.

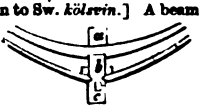


Keel (*Bot.*).

Keel'er, *n.* A small tub; esp., one for holding materials for calking ships, or for washing dishes, etc.

Keel'haul' (-hal'), *v. t.* To haul under a ship's keel, by ropes attached to the yardarms on each side; — an old punishment in the Dutch and English navies.

Keel'son (kēl'sŭn), *n.* [Akin to Sw. *kölsvin*.] A beam laid on a ship's floor timbers over the keel, and binding the flooring to the keel.



a Keelson; *b* Keel; *c* False Keel.

Keen (kēn), *a.* [AS. *cēne* bold; perh. akin to E. *ken*, *can*, to be able.] **1.** Sharp; having a fine edge or point. **2.** Acute of mind; penetrating. **3.** Bitter; cutting; severe. **4.** Piercing; sharp; — applied to cold, wind, etc. **5.** Eager; fierce.

Syn. — Prompt; eager; sharp; penetrating; shrewd.

Keep (kēp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KEPT (kĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KEEPING.] [AS. *cēpan* to keep, regard, desire, await, take.] **1.** To hold; to retain; to detain. **2.** To preserve in any state. **3.** To have in custody; to take charge of. **4.** To preserve from danger or loss; to guard. **5.** To preserve from discovery. **6.** To tend. **7.** To record accounts or events in (a book, journal, etc.). **8.** To maintain (an establishment, institution, etc.); to manage. **9.** To entertain. **10.** To have in one's service; to maintain (an assistant, servant, horse, etc.). **11.** To have habitually in stock for sale. **12.** To continue in, as a course of action; to hold to. **13.** To observe; to perform, as duty; to be faithful to. **14.** To confine one's self to; to frequent. **15.** To celebrate; to solemnize.

Syn. — To KEEP; RETAIN; PRESERVE; detain; reserve;

hold; restrain; maintain; sustain; support; withhold. — *Keep* is the generic term, and is often used where *retain* or *preserve* would too much restrict the meaning; as, to *keep* silence, etc. *Retain* denotes that we *keep* or *hold* things, as against influences which might deprive us of them. *Preserve* denotes that we keep a thing against agencies which might lead to its being destroyed. — *v. i.* **1.** To continue; to stay. **2.** To last; to endure. — *n.* **1.** Custody; charge. **2.** A being kept; resulting condition; case. **3.** Maintenance; support. **4.** That which keeps or protects; a stronghold; donjon.

Keep'er (kēp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that keeps, holds, or has possession of anything. **2.** One in charge of a prison and prisoners. **3.** One who has the care or superintendence of anything; defender; preserver.

Keep'er-ship, *n.* Office of a keeper.

Keep'ing, *n.* **1.** A holding; charge; preservation. **2.** Maintenance; feed. **3.** Harmony; consistency.

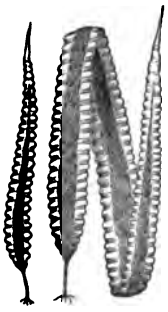
Syn. — Care; guardianship; custody; possession.

Keep'sake' (-sāk'), *n.* Anything kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

Keeve (kēv), *n.* [AS. *cȳf*, fr. L. *cupa* a tub, cask.] A vat or tub. — *v. t.* To set in a keeve for fermentation.

Keg (kĕg), *n.* [Icel. *kaggi*.] Small cask or barrel.

Kelp (kĕlp), *n.* **1.** Calcined ashes of seaweed, — formerly used in manufacturing glass, now in the manufacturing of iodine. **2.** Any large blackish seaweed. [Celtic race.]



Kelp (*Bot.*) (*Laminaria saccharina*).

Kelt (kĕlt), *n.* Celt; one of

Kelt'ic (kĕlt'ĭc), *a.* & *n.* Celtic.

Ken (kĕn). *v. t.* [AS. *cennan* to make known, proclaim; akin to D. & G. *kennen*, AS. *cunnan* to know.] **1.** To know; to take cognizance of. **2.** To recognize; to discern. [*Archaic* or *Scot.*] — *n.* Cognizance; view; reach of sight or knowledge.

Ken'nel (kĕn'nĕl), *n.* [See Channel, Canal.] The water course of a street; gutter; puddle.

Ken'nel, *n.* [OF. *kenil*, LL. *canile*, fr. L. *canis* dog.] **1.** A dog house. **2.** Pack of hounds; collection of dogs. **3.** Hole of a fox or other beast. — *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Kennelled (-nĕld) or Kennelled; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Kennelling or Kennelling.] To lie or dwell, as a dog or a fox. — *v. t.* To keep in a kennel.

Ken'nel coal' (kōl'). Cannel coal.

Ke'no (kē'nō), *n.* [F. *quine* five winning numbers, fr. L. *quini* five each, *quingue* five.] A gambling game, played with numbered balls and cards.

Ken'tle (kĕn't'l), *n.* A hundred weight; quintal.

Kept (kĕpt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Keep.

Ke-ram'ic (kē-răm'ĭk), *a.* Ceramic.

Ker'chief (kĕr'chĭf), *n.* [F. *couvrechef* head covering, fr. *couvrir* to cover + *chef* head.] A cloth covering the head or neck, or worn for ornament.

Kerf (kĕrf), *n.* [AS. *cyrf* a cutting off, fr. *ceorfan* to cut, carve.] Notch or slit made by cutting or sawing.

Ker'mes (kĕr'mēz), *n.* [Ar. & Per. *qirmiz*. See Crimson.] **1.** Dried bodies of a scale insect, containing coloring matter used in dyeing. [Written also *chermes*.] **2.** A small European evergreen oak on which the kermes insect feeds. [cine.

Kermes mineral, a compound of antimony, used in medi-

Kern (kĕrn), *n.* [Ir. *ceatharnach*.] **1.** One of the ancient militia of Ireland and Scotland. **2.** A vagabond.

Kern, *n.* A part of the face of a printing type which projects beyond the shank. — *v. t.* To form with a kern.

Ker'nel (kĕr'nĕl), *n.* [AS. *cyrnel*, fr. *corn* grain.] **1.** The essential part of a seed; edible substance in the shell of a nut; anything included in a shell, husk, or integument. **2.** A single seed or grain. **3.** A nucleus; concretion in the flesh. **4.** Essential part of anything; gist; core. — *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Kernelled (-nĕld) or Kernelled; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Kernelling or Kernelling.] To harden or ripen into kernels; to produce kernels.

Ker'o-sene' (kĕr'ō-sēn'), *n.* [Gr. κηρός wax.] Illuminating oil got by distilling and purifying petroleum.

Ker'sey (kĕr'zy), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Kersey* in Suffolk, Eng.] Coarse cloth, woven from wool of long staple.

Ker'sey-mere (-mēr), *n.* Cassimere.

Kes'trel (kĕs'trĕl), *n.* A small, slender European hawk. Also called *windhover* and *stannel*.

Ketch'up (kĕch'ŭp), *n.* A sauce; catchup.

Ket'tle (kĕt't'l), *n.* [AS. *cetel*, *cetil*.] Metallic vessel, for heating and boiling water, etc.

Ket'tle-drum' (-drŭm'), *n.* **1.** A drum of thin copper formed like a hemispherical kettle, with parchment stretched over its mouth. **2.** An afternoon party.

Kettledrum.

Key (kē), *n.* [F. *quai* a bank or wharf beside a river.] **1.** A ledge of rocks near the surface of the water; a low island. **2.** Bank or wharf; quay.

Key (kē), *n.* [AS. *cǣg*.] **1.** An instrument to shoot and draw the bolt of a lock. **2.** Instrument turned like a key in adjusting any mechanism. **3.** That part of a machine which operates it. **4.** Position or condition affording entrance, possession, etc.; that which serves to solve something unknown. **5.** The fundamental tone of a musical movement; keynote. — *v. t.* To secure firmly; to fasten with keys or wedges.

Key'age (kē'ĭj), *n.* Wharfage.

Key'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* The whole arrangement, or one range, of the keys of an organ, typewriter, etc.

Keyed (kēd), *a.* Furnished with keys; set to a musical key. [ceiving a key.

Key'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* Hole in a door or lock, for re-

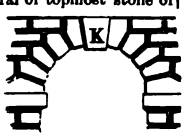
Key'note' (-nōt'), *n.* **1.** The tonic or first tone of the scale in which a piece of music is written; fundamental tone of the chord, to which all the modulations of the piece are referred; — called also *key tone*. **2.** Fundamental fact or idea. [an arch.

Key'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Central or topmost stone of

Kha'liff (kȧ'lĭf), *n.* Caliph.

Khan (kän; kh = *h* guttural), *n.* [Pers. & Tart. *khān*.] A king; chief; governor; — so called among Tartars, Turks, and Persians. [Written also *kan*, *kaun*.]

Khan, *n.* [Per. *khān*, *khānah*, house, tent, inn.] An Eastern inn or caravansary. [Written also *kawn*.]



K Keystone.

Khan'ate (-āt), *n.* Dominion of a khan.

‖ **Khe'dive'** (kȧ-dēv'), *n.* [F. *khédive*, Pers. *khediw* a prince.] Governor; viceroy; — title of the ruler of Egypt.

Kibe (kīb), *n.* [W. *cib* cup, husk; *cibwst* chilblains; *cib* + *gwst* pain, sickness.] An ulcerated chilblain.

Kick (kĭk), *v. t.* & *i.* [W. *cicio*, fr. *cic* foot.] **1.** To strike with the foot; to spurn. **2.** To recoil; — said of a firearm. — *n.* **1.** A blow or thrust with the foot. **2.** Recoil of a firearm, when discharged.

Kid (kĭd), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** A young goat. **2.** Child; person easily imposed on. [*Slang*] **3.** Leather made of the skin of kids, rats, etc. **4.** *pl.* Gloves made of kid. [*Colloq.*] — *v. t.* To bring forth a kid.

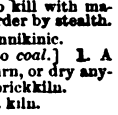
Kid'nap' (kĭd'năp'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Kidnaped (-năpt') or Kidnapped; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Kidnaping or Kidnapping.] [*Kid* child + Prov. E. *nap* to grasp.] To take (any one) by force, with intent to carry to another place. — **Kid'nap'er, Kid'nap'per**, *n.*

Kid'ney (-nȳ), *n.* [OE. *kidnei*, fr. Icel. *koiðr* belly,

womb + OE. *nere* kidney.] **1.** A glandular organ which excretes urea and other waste products from the animal body; a urinary gland. **2.** Habit; disposition; sort; kind.

Kid'ney–form' (kĭd'nĭ-fôrm'), **Kid'ney–shaped'** (-shāpt'), *a.* Formed like a kidney; reniform.

Kil'der-kin (kĭl'dĕr-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *kindeken* small barrel, orig., a little child, fr. *kind* child.] A small barrel; an old liquid measure of 22 gallons. [Written also *kinderkin*.]


Kidney-Shaped Leaf.

Kill (kĭl), *v. t.* [Perh. akin to Icel. *kolla* to hit in the head, harm, *kollr* top, head.] **1.** To deprive of life; to put to death. **2.** To destroy; to ruin. **3.** To quell; to still. **4.** To destroy the effect of; to neutralize; to counteract. — **Kill'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To KILL; MURDER; ASSASSINATE; slay; butcher; destroy. — To *kill* does not necessarily mean more than to deprive of life. To *murder* is to kill with malicious intention. To *assassinate* is to murder by stealth.

Kil'li-ki-nick' (kĭl'lĭ-kĭ-nĭk'), *n.* Kinnikinic.

Kiln (kĭl), *n.* [AS. *cyln;* prob. akin to *coal.*] **1.** A large stove or oven; furnace to harden, burn, or dry anything. **2.** Furnace for burning bricks; brickkiln.

Kiln'–dry' (kĭl'drī'), *v. t.* To dry in a kiln.

Ki'lo (kē'lō), *n.* [F.] Abbr. of KILOGRAM.

Ki'lo-gram (kĭl'ō-grăm), **Ki'lo-gramme**, *n.* [F. *kilogramme;* pref. *kilo-* + *gramme.*] A measure of weight, being 1,000 grams, equal to 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois.

Ki'lo-li'ter (kĭl'ō-lē'tĕr *or* kĭ-lŏl'ĭ-tĕr), **Ki'lo-li'tre**, *n.* [F. *kilolitre.* See KILOGRAM, and LITER.] A metric measure of capacity = 1 cubic meter, or 1,000 liters.

Ki'lo-me'ter (kĭl'ō-mē'tĕr *or* kĭ-lŏm'ĕ-tĕr), **Ki'lo-me'tre**, *n.* [F. *kilomètre.* See KILOGRAM, and METER.] A metric measure of length = 1,000 meters.

Ki'lo-stere' (kĭl'ō-stēr' *or* -stăr'), *n.* [F. *kilostère.* See KILOGRAM, and STERE.] A measure of solidity or volume, containing 1,000 cubic meters, or 35,315 cubic feet.

Kilt (kĭlt), *n.* [OGael. *ceallt* clothes.] A Scottish Highlander's short petticoat; a fillibeg. — *v. t.* To tuck up (a skirt, etc.). [Written also *kelt.*]

Kim'bo (kĭm'bō), *a.* Akimbo; arched; bent.

Kim'ry (-rĭ), *n.* Cymry.

Kin (kĭn), *n.* [AS. *cynn* kin, kind, race, people; akin to *cennan* to beget, G. & D. *kind* a child, L. *genus* kind, race, *gignere* to beget, Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born.] **1.** Relationship; connection by birth or marriage. **2.** Relatives; persons of the same race. — *a.* Kindred.

Kind (kīnd), *a.* [AS. *cynde, gecynde,* natural, innate, fr. root of E. *kin.*] **1.** Having feelings befitting our common nature; sympathetic. **2.** Showing tenderness or goodness; averse to paining. **3.** Proceeding from benevolence. **4.** Gentle; tractable; easily governed.

Syn. — Benevolent; beneficent; generous; forbearing; tender; humane; gentle; amicable. See OBLIGING.

— *n.* [AS. *cynd.*] **1.** Race; genus; species. **2.** Nature; sort; manner; description; class.

Syn. — Sort; species; class; genus; style; set.

Kin'der-gar'ten (kĭn'dĕr-gär'tĕn), *n.* [G., lit., children's garden; *kinder* (pl. of *kind* child, akin to E. *kin* + *garten* garden.] A school where young children are trained by exercise, play, observation, imitation, and construction. [garten.

Kin'der-gart'ner (-gärt'nĕr), *n.* Teacher in a kinder-

Kind'–heart'ed (kīnd'härt'ĕd), *a.* Humane.

Kin'dle (kĭn'd'l), *v. t.* [Icel. *kyndill* candle, torch; prob. fr. L. *candela* candle.] **1.** To set on fire; to ignite; to light. **2.** To inflame (the passions); to rouse; to incite. — *v. i.* **1.** To take fire. **2.** To grow warm or animated; to be roused or exasperated. — **Kin'dler**, *n.*

Syn. — To light; ignite; inflame; stir up.

Kind'ly (kīnd'lĭ), *a.* [AS. *cyndelic.* See KIND, *n.*] **1.** Humane; congenial; gracious. **2.** Favorable; beneficent. — *adv.* With good will. — **Kind'li-ness**, *n.*

Kind'ness (kīnd'nĕs), *n.* **1.** The being kind; beneficence. **2.** A kind act; act of good will.

Syn. — Good will; benignity; compassion; humanity; clemency; generosity; beneficence; favor.

Kin'dred (kĭn'drĕd), *n.* [AS. *cynn* kin, race + termin. *-rǣden,* akin to *rǣdan* to advise.] **1.** Affinity; kin. **2.** Relatives; relations. — *a.* Related; congenial.

Syn. — Kin; relatives; relationship; affinity.

Kine (kīn), *n. pl.* [AS. *cȳ,* pl. of *cū* cow.] Cows.

King (kĭng), *n.* [AS. *cyng, cyning;* akin to G. *König,* E. *kin.*] **1.** A chief ruler; sovereign; monarch; prince. **2.** Chief among competitors. **3.** A playing card having the picture of a *king.* **4.** Chief piece in the game of chess. **5.** Crowned man in the game of draughts. **6.** *pl.* Title of two historical books in the Old Testament.

The king's English, correct or current language of good speakers; pure English. — **King's evil,** scrofula.

King'dom (kĭng'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *cyningdōm.*] **1.** Rank or attributes of a king; sovereign power; dominion; monarchy. **2.** Territory subject to a king or queen; sphere in which one has control. **3.** An extensive scientific division; principal division; department.

Syn. — Realm; empire; dominion; monarchy; domain.

King'fish'er (-fĭsh'ĕr), *n.* A bird of many species, feeding on fishes, reptiles, insects, etc.

King'ly, *a.* Belonging to or becoming a king; monarchical. — *adv.* In a kingly manner. — **King'li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — KINGLY; REGAL; royal; monarchical; imperial; august; sovereign; noble; splendid. — *Kingly* is Anglo-Saxon, and refers to the character of a king; *regal* is Latin, and relates to his office. The former is used of dispositions and purposes which are *kinglike.* The latter is applied to external state, pomp, etc.

King'–post' (-pōst'), *n.* A member of a common form of truss, acting as a tie, to prevent the sagging of the tiebeam in the middle. Called also *crown-post.*

K King-post.

King'ship (-shĭp), *n.* State or dignity of a king; royalty.

Kink (kĭnk), *n.* [D., a bend or turn.] **1.** A loop in a rope or thread, caused by a spontaneous winding upon itself; a close loop or curl. **2.** An unreasonable notion; crotchet; whim. [*Colloq.*] — *v. i.* To knot or twist spontaneously upon itself.

Kink'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of kinks; liable to kink or curl. **2.** Queer; crotchety. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Kin'ni-ki-nic' (kĭn'nĭ-kĭ-nĭk'), *n.* [Indian, lit., a mixture.] Prepared leaves or bark of certain plants, prepared for smoking, either mixed with tobacco or as a substitute for it. Also, a plant so used. [Spelled also *kinnickinnick* and *killikinick.*]

Ki'no (kī'nō), *n.* Dark red dried juice of certain plants, used in tanning, in dyeing, and in medicine.

Kins'folk' (kĭnz'fōk'), *n.* Relatives; kindred; kin.

Kin'ship (kĭn'shĭp), *n.* Family relationship.

Kins'man (kĭnz'măn), *n.*, **Kins'wom'an** (-wo͝om'ăn), *n. f.* A relative.

Ki-osk' (kē-ŏsk'), *n.* [Turk. *kiushk.*] A Turkish open summer house or pavilion, supported by pillars.

Kip (kĭp), *n.* Hide of a small beef creature, or leather made from it; kipskin.

Kip'per (kĭp'pĕr), *n.* [D. *kippen* to hatch, seize.] **1.** A salmon after spawning. **2.** A salmon split open, salted, and dried or smoked. — *v. t.* To cure, by splitting, etc.

Kip'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* [*Kip* + *skin.*] Leather prepared from skin of young cattle.

Kirk (kĕrk), *n.* [Scot.; of Greek origin. See CHURCH.] A church or the church; esp., the Church of Scotland.

Kir'mess (kĕr'mĕs), *n.* [D. *kermis,* prop., church mass.] A festival and fair.

Kir'tle (kĕr't'l), *n.* [AS. *cyrtel.*] A garment for men and women, varying in form at different times.

Kis'met (kĭs'mĕt), *n.* [Per. *qismat.*] Destiny; fate.

Kiss (kĭs), *v. t.* [AS. *cyssan,* fr. *coss* a kiss.] **1.** To salute with the lips, as a mark of affection, reverence,

forgiveness, etc. **2.** To touch gently, as if fondly. — *v. i.* **1.** To salute with the lips in love, respect, etc. **2.** To meet; to touch fondly. — *n.* **1.** A salutation with the lips. **2.** A small piece of confectionery.

Kit (kĭt), *n.* A kitten.

Kit, *n.* [AS. *cytere* harp, L. *cithara.*] A small violin.

Kit, *n.* [D., a large bottle.] **1.** A large bottle. **2.** Wooden pail, smaller at top than at bottom. **3.** Box for working implements; a working outfit. **4.** A group of separate parts, things, or individuals; — used with *whole.*

Kitch'en (kĭch'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *cycene*, L. *coquina*, *culina* a kitchen, fr. *coquere* to cook.] **1.** A room for cookery. **2.** A utensil for roasting meat.

Kitchen garden, a garden for raising vegetables for the table. — **Kitchen stuff**, fat collected from pots and pans.

Kite (kīt), *n.* [AS. *cȳta.*] **1.** A raptorial bird of many species, having long wings, adapted for soaring. **2.** A light frame covered with paper or cloth, for flying in the air at the end of a string. **3.** Fictitious commercial paper used for raising money or to sustain credit; an accommodation check or bill. [*Cant.*] — *v. i.* To raise money by "kites." [*Cant.*]

European Kite (*Milvus ictinus*).

Kith (kĭth), *n.* [AS. *cȳððe*, *cȳð*, native land, fr. *cūð* known.] Acquaintance; kindred.

Kit'ten (kĭt'n), *n.* [OE. *kiton*, dim. of *cat*; cf. G. *kitze* young cat, female cat, F. *chaton*, dim. of *chat* cat.] A young cat. — *v. t. & i.* To bring forth (kittens, or young).

Klep'to-ma'ni-a (klĕp'tō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. κλέπτης thief + E. *mania.*] Propensity to steal, claimed to be irresistible. — **Klep'to-ma'ni-ac**, *n.*

Knack (năk), *n.* **1.** A petty contrivance; toy; knickknack. **2.** Skill; dexterity. **3.** A trick; device.

Knack'er, *n.* **1.** One who makes knickknacks, toys, etc. **2.** One of two or more pieces of bone or wood held loosely between the fingers, and struck together.

Knack'er, *n.* One who slaughters worn-out horses.

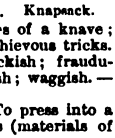
Knag (năg), *n.* [Cf. Prov. G. *knagge* knot in wood, Gael. & Ir. *cnag* peg, knob.] **1.** A knot in wood. **2.** Peg for hanging things on. **3.** Prong of an antler.

Knag'gy (năg'gy), *a.* Knotty; rough; morose.

Knap (năp), *n.* [AS. *cnæp*, *cnæpp*; cf. Gael. & Ir. *cnap* knob, buttom.] A protuberance; knob; summit.

Knap, *v. t. & i.* [D. *knappen* to bite, crack.] To rap; to snap. — *n.* A sharp blow or slap.

Knap'sack' (-săk'), *n.* [D. *knapzak*; *knappen* to eat + *zak* bag.] A portable case of canvas or leather, to hold a soldier's necessaries, or a traveler's clothing, etc. [wood.



Knapsack.

Knarl (närl), *n.* A gnarl, or knot in

Knarled (närld), *a.* Knotted; gnarled.

Knave (nāv), *n.* [AS. *cnafa* boy.] **1.** A tricky fellow; rogue; villain. **2.** A playing card marked with the figure of a servant or soldier; a jack.

Syn. — Villain; cheat; rascal; scoundrel.

Knav'er-y (nāv'ĕr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Practices of a knave; fraud; trickery. **2.** *pl.* Roguish or mischievous tricks.

Knav'ish, *a.* **1.** Like a knave; trickish; fraudulent; villainous. **2.** Mischievous; roguish; waggish. — **Knav'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Knav'ish-ness**, *n.*

Knead (nēd), *v. t.* [AS. *cnedan.*] To press into a mass; to work into a well mixed mass (materials of bread, cake, etc.). — **Knead'er**, *n.*

Knee (nē), *n.* [AS. *cneó*, *cneówe*; akin to G. & D. *knie*, L. *genu*, Gr. γόνυ.] **1.** Joint, or region of the joint, between thigh and leg. **2.** Piece of timber or metal bent like the human knee.

Knee'cap' (nē'kăp'), *n.* The kneepan; patella.

Knee'-deep' (-dēp'), *a.* **1.** Rising to the knees; knee-high. **2.** Sunk to the knees. [the knees.

Knee'-high' (-hī'), *a.* Rising or reaching upward to

Kneel (nēl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Knelt (nĕlt) or Kneeled (nēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Kneeling.] [OE. *knelen*, D. *knielen.*] To bend the knee; to fall or rest on the knees. — **Kneel'er**, *n.*

Knee'pan' (nē'păn'), *n.* A roundish bone in the tendon in front of the knee joint; patella; kneecap.

Knell (nĕl), *n.* [AS. *cnyll*, fr. *cnyllan* to sound a bell.] Stroke of a bell tolled at a funeral or death. — *v. i.* To sound as a knell; to toll at a death or funeral; to sound as a warning or evil omen.

Knelt (nĕlt), *imp. & p. p.* of Kneel.

Knew (nū), *imp.* of Know.

Knick'er-bock'ers (nĭk'ĕr-bŏk'ĕrz), *n. pl.* Name for a style of short breeches; smallclothes.

Knick'knack' (nĭk'năk'), *n.* [See Knack.] A trifle or toy; bawble; gewgaw.

Knife (nīf), *n.*; *pl.* Knives (nīvz). [AS. *cnīf.*] An instrument consisting of a thin blade, usually of steel and having a sharp edge for cutting. — *v. t.* **1.** To prune with the knife. **2.** To cut or stab with a knife. [*Low.*]

Knight (nīt), *n.* [AS. *cnīht*, *cneoht*, a boy, attendant, military follower.] **1.** (*a*) In feudal times, a man-at-arms serving on horseback and admitted to a certain military rank with special ceremonies. (*b*) One on whom the sovereign has conferred knighthood, a dignity next below that of baronet, entitling him to be addressed as *Sir*; as, Sir John. [*Eng.*] (*c*) A champion; partisan; lover. **2.** A piece in the game of chess. — *v. t.* To create (one) a knight.

Knight in full Armor, 1 (*a*).

Knight'-er'rant (-ĕr'rant), *n.* A knight who traveled in search of adventures, to exhibit prowess, etc. — **Knight'-er'rant-ry**, *n.*

Knight'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** Character, dignity, or condition of a knight; chivalry. **2.** Whole body of knights.

Knight'ly, *a.* Pert. to, or becoming, a knight. — *adv.* Chivalrously. — **Knight'li-ness**, *n.*

Knit (nĭt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Knit or Knitted; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Knitting.] [AS. *cnyttan*, fr. *cnotta* knot.] **1.** To form into a knot; to tie together. **2.** To form (a textile fabric) by interlacing thread in a series of connected loops, by means of needles. **3.** To join; to cause to grow together. **4.** To unite closely; to engage. **5.** To draw together; to contract into wrinkles. — *v. i.* **1.** To weave by making knots or loops. **2.** To grow together. — *n.* Union by knitting; texture. — **Knit'ter**, *n.*

Knit'ting, *n.* **1.** Work of a knitter; network formed by knitting. **2.** Union formed by knitting, as of bones.

Knitting needle, a stiff rod, as of steel wire, for knitting yarn or threads into a fabric.

Knives (nīvz), *n., pl.* of Knife.

Knob (nŏb), *n.* [A form of *knop.* Cf. Nob.] **1.** A hard protuberance; bunch; lump. **2.** A knoblike handle of a lock, door, or drawer. **3.** A rounded hill or mountain.

Knob'by (nŏb'bȳ), *a.* **1.** Full of knobs or hard protuberances. **2.** Hilly. — **Knob'bi-ness**, *n.*

Knock (nŏk), *v. i.* [AS. *cnocian.*] **1.** To drive or be driven against something; to clash. **2.** To strike with something hard or heavy; to rap. — *v. t.* **1.** To strike with something hard or heavy; to drive (a thing) against something. **2.** To strike for admittance; to rap. — *n.* A blow; stroke; rap. — **Knock'er**, *n.*

Knock'-kneed' (-nēd'), *a.* Having the legs bent inward so that the knees touch in walking.

Knoll (nōl), *n.* [AS. *cnoll;* akin to G. *knolle* clod, lump, knob.] A little round hill; mound; crown of a hill.

Knoll, *v. t.* [AS. *cnyllan.* Cf. KNELL.] To ring (a bell); to strike a knell upon; to toll; to proclaim, or summon, by ringing. — *v. i.* To sound, as a bell; to knell.

Knop (nŏp), *n.* [Cf. D. *knop.* Cf. KNOB.] 1. A knob; bud; bunch; button. 2. Any boldly projecting architectural ornament; — called also *knob,* and *knosp.*

Knosp (nŏsp), *n.* [Cf. G. *knospe* bud.] A knop.

Knot (nŏt), *n.* [AS. *cnotta;* perhaps akin to L. *nodus.* Cf. KNIT.] 1. (*a*) A fastening together of the ends of cords, ropes, etc., by tying or entangling. (*b*) Lump or loop formed in a cord, rope, etc., by tying it upon itself. (*c*) An ornamental tie, as of a ribbon. 2. Bond of union; tie. 3. Something not easily solved; an intricacy; perplexity; problem. 4. A cluster of persons or things; group; band; clique. 5. A joint in a plant; a mass making a hard place in the timber. 6. A knob; lump. 7. (*a*) A division of the log line, measuring the rate of a vessel's motion. (*b*) A nautical mile, or 6080.27 feet. 8. A sandpiper, or dunne, a bird akin to the snipe. — *v. t.* 1. To tie in, or with, knots; to entangle. 2. To unite closely; to knit together. — *v. i.* 1. To form knots or joints (in a cord, plant, etc.); to tangle. 2. To knit knots for fringe or trimming.

Knots.

a Single Knot; *b* Double Knot; *c* Figure of 8 Knot; *d* Overhand Knot; *e* Bow line Knot; *f* Single Bowknot; *g* Loop Knot; *i* Granny Knot; *k* Square or Reef Knot.

Knot'ted, Knot'ty, *a.* 1. Full of knots. 2. Interwoven; matted. 3. Intricate; difficult. — **Knot'ti-ness,** *n.*

Knout (noun *or* nōōt), *n.* [Russ. *knut'.*] A Russian whip for criminals. — *v. t.* To flog with the knout.

Know (nō), *v. t.* [*imp.* KNEW (nū); *p. p.* KNOWN (nōn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNOWING.] [AS. *cnāwan;* akin to Icel. *knā* to be able, L. *gnoscere, noscere,* Gr. γιγνώσκειν; fr. root of E. *can,* v. i., *ken.*] 1. To perceive or understand. 2. To be fully assured of. 3. To be acquainted with; to have experience of. 4. To recognize; to distinguish. 5. To have sexual commerce with. — *v. i.* 1. To have clear perception. 2. To be assured or confident.

Know'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being known.

Know'ing, *a.* 1. Skillful; well informed; intelligent. 2. Artful; cunning. [*Colloq.*] — **Know'ing-ly,** *adv.*

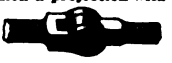
Know'l'edge (nŏl'ĕj), *n.* [OE. *knowlage, knaulecche.*] 1. A knowing; clear perception of fact, truth, or duty. 2. That which is or may be known; a cognition. 3. Acquaintance; enlightenment; erudition. 4. Familiarity gained by experience; practical skill. 5. Scope of information; cognizance; notice. 6. Sexual intercourse.

Syn. — See WISDOM.

Known (nōn), *p. p.* of KNOW.

Knuc'kle (nŭk'k'l), *n.* [AS. *cuncel.*] 1. Joint of a finger. 2. Knee joint of a quadruped's leg. 3. Joining parts of a hinge through which the rivet passes; knuckle joint. — *v. t.* To yield; to submit; — with *down, to,* or *under.*

Knuckle joint, a hinge joint, in which a projection with an eye, on one piece, enters a jaw between two corresponding projections with eyes, on another piece, and is retained by a pin passing through the eyes and forming a pivot.



Knuckle Joint

Knurl (nûrl), **Knur** (nûr), *n.* [Fr. OE. *knarre, gnarre;* akin to OD. *knor.*] 1. A contorted knot in wood; nodule; projection. 2. One who, or that which, is crossgrained.

Knurl'y (nûrl'ȳ), *a.* Full of knots; hard; tough.

Ko-a'la (kō-ä'lä), *n.* An Australian tailless marsupial; the Australian bear, native bear, or native sloth.

Ko'balt (kō'bôlt), *n.* Cobalt.

Ko'bold (kō'bōld), *n.* [G., perh. orig., house protector.] A domestic spirit in German mythology.

Ko'peck (kō'pĕk), *n.* [Russ. *kopeika.*] A small Russian coin. [Written also *kopek, copee,* and *copeck.*]

Ko'ran (kō'ran *or* kō-rän'), *n.* [Ar. *qorān.*] Scriptures of the Mohammedans; — called also *Alcoran, Al-ran,* or *Quran.*

Ko-tow' (kō-tou'), *n.* [Chinese, knock head.] Chinese mode of salutation, by prostration and knocking the forehead on the ground. — *v. i.* To perform the kotow.

Kou'miss (kōō'mĭs), *n.* [Russ. *kumys.*] An intoxicating fermented or distilled liquor made from milk. [Written also *koumyss, kumiss, kumish,* and *kumys.*]

Kow-tow' (kou-tou'), *n.* & *v. i.* Kotow.

Kraal (krăl *or* krąl), *n.* [D., village, park; Sp. *corral.*] 1. A collection of huts within a stockade; village; hut. [*South Africa*] 2. Inclosure for elephants. [*Ceylon*]

Kra'ken (krä'kĕn), *n.* [Prob. fr. OSw. *krake* trunk of a tree.] A fabulous Scandinavian sea monster.

Kre'o-sote (krē'ō-sōt), *n.* Creosote.

Kreut'zer (kroit'sĕr), *n.* [G. *kreuzer.*] A small German and Austrian copper coin. [Written also *kreuzer.*]

Ku'miah (kōō'mĭah), **Ku'miss** (-mĭs), *n.* Koumiss.

Ky'an-ize (kī'ăn-īz), *v. t.* [Fr. *Kyan,* inventor of the process.] To render (wood) proof against decay by saturating with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

Kym'ric (kĭm'rĭk), *a.* & *n.* Cymric.

Kym'ry (-rȳ), *n.* Cymry.

Kyr'i-o-log'ic (kĭr'ĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Kyr'i-o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. κυριολογικός speaking literally or properly.] Denoting objects by conventional signs; as, the original Greek alphabet of 16 letters was called *kyriologic,* because it represented the pure elementary sounds.

L.

La (lä), *n.* Syllable indicating the 6th tone of the musical scale.

La'bel (lā'bĕl), *n.* [OF., ribbon or fringe.] A slip of paper, parchment, etc., affixed to anything, and indicating the contents, ownership, destination, etc. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LABELED (-bĕld) or LABELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LABELING or LABELLING.] To affix a label to; to mark with a name, etc. — **La'bel-er,** *n.* [Written also *labeller.*]

La'bi-al (-bĭ-al), *a.* [LL. *labialis,* fr. L. *labium* lip.] 1. Pertaining to the lips. 2. (*a*) Articulated, as a consonant, mainly by the lips, as *b, p, m, w.* (*b*) Modified, as a vowel, by contraction of the lip opening. 3. Pertaining to the labium. — *n.* 1. A letter representing a sound formed chiefly with the lips, as *b, p, w.*

La'bi-ate (lā'bĭ-āt), *n.* [NL. *labiatus,* fr. L. *labium.*] Having parts resembling lips.

La'bi-o-den'tal (-ō-dĕn'tal), *a.* [*Labium* + *dental.*] Pronounced by coöperation of lips and teeth, as *f* and *v.* — *n.* A labiodental sound or letter.

La'bi-o-na'sal (-nā'zal), *a.* [*Labium* + *nasal.*] Formed by lips and nose. — *n.* A labionasal sound.

‖ **La'bi-um,** *n.* [L.] A lip.

La'bor (lā'bẽr), *n.* [L.; cf. Gr. λαμβάνειν to take.] [Written also *labour.*] 1. Physical exertion; servile toil; work. 2. Intellectual exertion; mental effort. 3. Travail; pangs and efforts of childbirth. 4. Pitching of a vessel so as to strain timbers and rigging.

Syn. — Work; drudgery; task; effort. See TOIL.

—*v. i.* **1.** To exert muscular strength, esp. in servile occupations; to toil. **2.** To exert one's powers of mind; to take pains. **3.** To be oppressed with difficulties or disease; to move slowly, as against opposition, or under a burden. **4.** To be in travail. **5.** To pitch or roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea. —*v. t.* **1.** To work at; to cultivate by toil. **2.** To urge strenuously.

Lab'o-ra-to-ry (lăb'ō-rā-tō-rȳ), *n.* [Shortened fr. *elaboratory.*] Workroom of a chemist; place devoted to experiments in any branch of natural science.

La'bored (lā'bērd), *a.* Bearing marks of labor and effort; elaborately wrought; not easy or natural.

La'bor-er (-bēr-ēr), *n.* [Written also *labourer.*] One who labors in a toilsome occupation.

La-bo'ri-ous (lă-bō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Requiring labor or sacrifices; toilsome. **2.** Diligent; industrious.—**La-bo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**La-bo'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **La'brum** (lā'brŭm), *n.* [L.] **1.** Lip or edge, as of a basin. **2.** (*a*) An organ in insects and crustaceans covering the upper part of the mouth, and serving as an upper lip. (*b*) External margin of the aperture of a shell.

Lab'y-rinth (lăb'ĭ-rĭnth), *n.* [Gr. λαβύρινθος.] **1.** A place full of intricate passageways. **2.** A bewildering difficulty. **3.** The internal ear.

Syn.—**Labyrinth**; **Maze**; confusion; intricacy; windings.—*Labyrinth*, originally an edifice or excavation, imports design and permanent construction, while *maze* is used of anything confusing, whether fixed or shifting.

Lab'y-rin'thal (-rĭn'thal), **Lab'y-rin'thi-an** (-thĭ-*an*), **Lab'y-rin'thine** (-thĭn), *a.* Intricately winding; like a labyrinth; perplexed.

Lac (lăk), ‖ **Lakh** (lăk), *n.* [Hind. *lak, lākh, lāksh.*] One hundred thousand; also, a vaguely great number. [Written also *lack.*] [*East Indies*]

Lac, *n.* [Per. *lak.*] A resinous substance produced on the banyan and other trees, by a scale-shaped insect, and used in sealing wax, dyes, varnishes, and lacquers.

Lace (lās), *n.* [OF. *laz*, fr. L. *laqueus* noose.] **1.** A string or cord usually passing through eyelet or other holes, and holding together parts of a garment, shoe, machine belt, etc. **2.** A fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, etc.; a delicate tissue of thread, worn as an ornament of dress. —*v. t.* **1.** To fasten or draw together with a lace passed through eyelet holes; to unite with laces. **2.** To adorn with braids of decorative material. —*v. i.* To be fastened with laces.

Lac'er-ate (lăs'ēr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *lacerare, -atum*, to lacerate, fr. *lacer* mangled.] To tear; to mangle.

Lac'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *laceratio.*] **1.** A lacerating. **2.** A breach or wound made by lacerating.

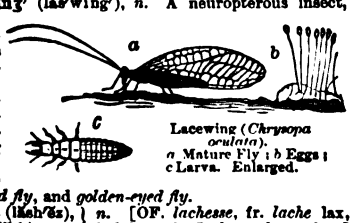
Lac'er-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Lacerating, or having power to lacerate.

La-cer'ta (lă-sēr'tă), *n.* [L., a lizard.] A genus of lizards.

La-cer'tian (-shan), *a.* [F. *lacertien.*] Like, or pertaining to, the Lacertilia. —*n.* One of the Lacertilia.

‖ **Lac'er-til'i-a** (lăs'ēr-tĭl'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *lacertus.*] An order of Reptilia, which includes the lizards. —**Lac'er-til'i-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Lace'wing' (lās'wĭng'), *n.* A neuropterous insect, having delicate, lacelike wings and brilliant eyes. Their larvæ are useful in destroying aphides. Called also *lace-winged fly*, and *golden-eyed fly.*



Lacewing (*Chrysopa oculata*). *a* Mature Fly; *b* Eggs; *c* Larva. Enlarged.

Lach'es (lăch'ĕz), **Lache** (lăch), *n.* [OF. *lachesse*, fr. *lache* lax, indolent, fr. L. *laxus* loose, lax.] Remissness; neglect to do a thing at the proper time.

Lach'ry-mal (lăk'rĭ-*mal*), *a.* (See **Lachrymose.**] **1.** Pertaining to tears; as, *lachrymal* effusions. **2.** (*a*) Secreting tears. (*b*) Pertaining to the lachrymal organs.

Lach'ry-ma-to-ry (-mā-tō-rȳ), *n.* A "tear-bottle;" a narrow-necked vessel found in sepulchers of the ancient Romans. Called also *lachrymal* or *lacrymal.*

Lach'ry-mose' (-mōs'), *a.* [L. *lacrymosus, lacrimosus*, fr. *lacrima* a tear.] Generating or shedding tears.

La'cing (lā'sĭng), *n.* **1.** A securing or tightening with laces. **2.** A lace; thong uniting ends of belting. **3.** A line passing through eyelet holes in the edge of a sail or awning to attach it to a yard, gaff, etc.

Lack (lăk), *n.* [D. *lak* slander, *laken* to blame.] Deficiency; want; failure. —*v. t.* To want; to need.

Lack'a-dai'si-cal (lăk'ă-dā'zĭ-kal), *a.* [Fr. *alack the day.*] Affectedly pensive; languidly sentimental.

Lack'er, *n.* & *v.* Lacquer.

Lack'ey (lăk'ȳ), *n.* [F. *laquais.*] Footman; servile follower. —*v. t.* & *i.* To pay servile attendance.

Lack'lus'ter (-lŭs'tēr), *n.* Want of luster. —*a.* **Lack'lus'tre** Wanting brightness.

La-con'ic (lă-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Laconicus* Laconian, **La-con'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), Gr. Λακωνικός, fr. Λάκων a Laconian, Lacedæmonian, or Spartan.] **1.** Expressing much in few words; brief and pithy; brusque. **2.** Like the Spartans; stern or severe; cruel; unflinching. —**La-con'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* —**La-con'ic-ism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*

Syn. — **Laconic**; **Concise**; short; brief; succinct; sententious; pointed; pithy.—*Concise* means without superfluous matter; it is the opposite of *diffuse. Laconic* means concise with the additional quality of pithiness.

Lac'o-nism (lăk'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Laconic style. **2.** An instance of laconic expression.

Lac'quer (lăk'ēr), *n.* [F. *lacre* a sort of sealing wax, Pg. *lacre*, fr. *laca* lac, resin.] [Written also *lacker.*] A solution of shell-lac in alcohol, for varnishing metals, papier-maché, and wood. —*v. t.* To cover with lacquer.

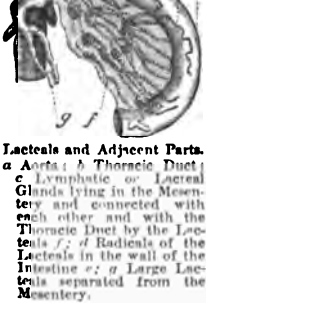
La-crosse' (lă-krŏs'), *n.* [F. *la crosse*, lit., the crosier, hooked stick.] An Indian and Canadian game of ball, played by carrying or tossing the ball with long-handled rackets ("*crosses*") through goals.

Lac'ry-mal (lăk'rĭ-mal), *n.* Lachrymatory. —*a.* Lachrymal.

Lac'tate (-tāt), *n.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk.] A salt of lactic acid.

Lac-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A giving suck; the secretion and yielding of milk by the mammary gland.

Lac'te-al (-tē-*al*), *a.* [L. *lacteus* milky, fr. *lac, lactis.*] **1.** Pert. to, or like, milk; milky. **2.** Pert. to, or containing, chyle. —*n.* Lymphatic vessels conveying chyle from the small intestine through the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct.



Lacteals and Adjacent Parts. *a* Aorta; *b* Thoracic Duct; *c* Lymphatic or Lacteal Glands lying in the Mesentery and connected with each other and with the Thoracic Duct by the Lacteals *f*; *d* Radicals of the Lacteals in the wall of the Intestine *e*; *g* Large Lacteals separated from the Mesentery.

Lac'te-an (-an), **Lac'te-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [See **Lacteal.**] **1.** Milky; consisting of, or like, milk. **2.** Lacteal.

Lac-tes'cence (-tĕs'ĕns), *n.* [F.] The producing milk, or milklike juice; resemblance to milk; a milky color. —**Lac-tes'cent**, *a.*

Lac'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *lac, lactis.*] Pert. to milk; procured from sour milk or whey.

Lac-tif'er-ous (-tĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lac, lactis* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or containing milk or a milky fluid.

Lac-tom'e-ter (lăk-tŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [L. *lac, lactis* + *-meter.*] Instrument for testing the purity or richness of milk.

Lac'tose' (lăk'tōs'), *n.* **1.** Sugar of milk; a crystalline sugar present in milk, and separable from the whey by evaporation and crystallization. **2.** Galactose.

La-cus'tral (lă-kŭs'tral), **La-cus'trine** (-trĭn), *a.* [L. *lacus* lake.] Found in, or pertaining to, lakes or ponds, or growing in them.

Lad (lăd), *n.* [OE. *ladde*, of Celtic origin.] **1.** A boy; youth; stripling. **2.** A comrade; mate.

Lad'der (-dẽr), *n.* [AS. *hlæder*; akin to D. *ladder*; fr. root of E. *lean*, v.] A frame of wood, metal, or rope, forming steps for ascent and descent.

Lade (lād), *v. t.* [*imp.* LADED; *p. p.* LADED, LADEN (lād'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LADING.] [AS. *hladan* to heap, load, draw (water).] **1.** To load; to put a burden on or in. **2.** To throw in or out, with a ladle or dipper; to dip. — *v. i.* To admit water by leakage, as a ship, etc.

Lad'ing (lād'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A loading. **2.** That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden.

La'dle (lā'd'l), *n.* [AS. *hlædel*, fr. *hladan* to load, drain.] A cuplike spoon used in lading or dipping. — *v. t.* To convey in a ladle; to dip with a ladle.

La-drone' (lă-drōn'), *n.* [Sp. *ladron*, L. *latro* servant, robber, Gr. λάτρις servant.] A robber; pirate; rascal.

La'dy (lā'dy), *n.* [AS. *hlæfdige*, *hlæfdie*.] **1.** A mistress; female head of a household. **2.** A woman having proprietary rights or authority; mistress; — fem. correl. of *lord*. **3.** A sweetheart. **4.** A well-bred woman; — fem. correl. of *gentleman*. **5.** The triturating apparatus in a lobster's stomach.

La'dy-bird' (-bẽrd'), **La'dy-bug'** (-bŭg'), *n.* A small beetle, which feeds on aphids.

Ladybird or Ladybug (*Hippodamia maculata*). Slightly enlarged.

La'dy Day' (dā'). The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25.

La'dy-like' (-līk'), *a.* **1.** Like a lady in appearance or manners; well-bred. **2.** Becoming a lady. **3.** Delicate; tender.

La'dy-love' (-lŭv'), *n.* A sweetheart.

La'dy-ship (-shĭp), *n.* Rank of a lady; — given as a title (preceded by *her* or *your*).

Lag (lăg), *a.* [Gael. & Ir., feeble, faint; prob. akin to E. *lax*, *languid*.] Last; long-delayed. — *n.* **1.** The fag-end; the rump; the lowest class. **2.** The amount of retardation of anything. **3.** A stave of a cask, drum, etc. — *v. i.* To move slowly; to fall behind; to loiter.

Syn. — To loiter; linger; saunter; delay; be tardy.

La'ger (lā'gẽr), *n.*, **La'ger beer'** (bẽr'). [G. *lager* bed, storehouse + *bier* beer.] A German beer, stored for some months before use.

Lag'gard (lăg'gẽrd), *a.* [*Lag* + *-ard*.] Slow; sluggish; backward. — *n.* One who lags; a loiterer.

La-goon' (lă-gōōn'), **La-gune'** (-gūn'), *n.* [It. or Sp. *laguna*, L. *lacuna* pond, *lacus* lake.] **1.** A shallow channel or lake. **2.** A lake in a coral island.

La'ic (lā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *laicus*. See LAY, laic.] Pertaining to a layman or the laity. — *n.* A layman. — **La'ic-al**, *a.*

Laid (lād), *imp. & p. p.* of LAY.

Lain (lān), *p. p.* of LIE, *v. i.*

Lair (lār), *n.* [AS. *leger*.] A place in which to lie or rest; bed of a wild beast.

Laird (lārd), *n.* [See LORD.] A Scottish landholder.

La'ird-ly (lā'rd-lĭ'), *n.* **1.** The people, as disting. fr. the clergy. **2.** Those not of a certain profession.

Lake (lāk), *n.* [F. *laque*.] Pigment formed by combining coloring matter with a metallic oxide or earth.

Lake, *n.* [AS. *lac*, L. *lacus*.] A large body of water, supplied from the drainage of an extended area.

‖ **Lakh** (lăk), *n.* Lac, one hundred thousand.

La'ma (lä'mȧ), *n.* [Thibet. *blama* (pronounced *lä'ma*) high priest.] In Thibet, Mongolia, etc., a priest or monk of the belief called *Lamaism*, a form of Buddhism.

Lamb (lăm), *n.* [AS.; akin to Icel. *lamb*.] **1.** The young of the sheep. **2.** One as innocent or gentle as a lamb. — *v. i.* To bring forth a lamb or lambs.

Lam'bent (lăm'bent), *a.* [L. *lambens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *lambere* to lick; akin to E. *lap*.] **1.** Playing on the surface; gliding over. **2.** Twinkling; flickering.

Lamb'kin (-kĭn), *n.* A small lamb.

Lam'bre-quin (lăm'bẽr-kĭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A pendent scarf attached to the helmet, to protect it from wet or heat. **2.** A leather flap hanging from a cuirass. **3.** A piece of ornamental drapery or short decorative hanging.

Lame (lām), *a.* [AS. *lama*.] **1.** (*a*) Moving with pain or difficulty on account of injury or obstruction of a function. (*b*) Crippled. **2.** Limping; inefficient; imperfect. — *v. t.* To make lame. — **Lame'ly**, *adv.* — **Lame'ness**, *n.*

La-mel'la (lă-mĕl'lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *lamina* plate, leaf, layer.] A thin plate or scale.

Lam'el-lar (lăm'ĕl-lẽr), **Lam'el-late** (-lāt), **Lam'el-la'ted**, *a.* Flat and thin; composed of lamellæ.

‖ **La-mel'li-bran'chi-a** (lă-n.ĕl'lĭ-brăn'kĭ-ȧ), ‖ **La-mel'li-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See LAMELLA, and BRANCHIA, BRANCHIATE.] A class of Molluscs including all those that have bivalve shells, as the clams, oysters, mussels, etc. — **La-mel'li-branch**, **Lam'el-li-bran'chi-ate**, *a. & n.*

La-ment' (lă-mĕnt'), *v. i. & t.* [L. *lamentari*, fr. *lamentum* a lament.] To weep; to bewail. — *n.* **1.** Grief expressed in cries; lamentation; weeping. **2.** An elegy, mournful ballad, etc. — **La-ment'or**, *n.*

Syn. — To deplore; mourn; bewail. See DEPLORE.

Lam'en-ta-ble (lăm'ĕn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *lamentabilis*.] **1.** Mourning; expressing grief. **2.** Pitiable; deplorable. **3.** Miserable; paltry. — **Lam'en-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Lam'en-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *lamentatio*.] **1.** Audible expression of sorrow. **2.** *pl.* A book of the Old Testament attributed to the prophet Jeremiah.

Lam'i-na (lăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [L. Cf. LAMELLA.] **1.** Thin scale; layer lying over another. **2.** Blade of a leaf.

Lam'i-na-ble (-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being split into laminæ, or compressed into thin plates or strips.

Lam'i-nar (-nẽr), **Lam'i-nal** (-nal), **Lam'i-na-ry** (-nȧ-rў), *a.* In, or consisting of, thin plates or layers.

Lam'i-nate (-nāt), **Lam'i-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), *a.* Consisting of, or covered with, laminæ, one over another.

Lam'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To separate into layers. **2.** To form (metal) into a thin plate.

Lam'mas (lăm'mas), *n.* [AS. *hlāmmesse* loaf mass; *hlāf* loaf + *mæsse* mass.] August 1st.

Lam'mer-geir (lăm'mẽr-gir), **Lam'mer-ge'er** (-gi'ẽr), *n.* [G. *lämmergeier*; *lamm* lamb + *geier* vulture.] A very large vulture of Southern Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa. [Written also *lammergeyer*.]

Lamp (lămp), *n.* [F. *lampe*, L. *lampas*, *-adis*, fr. Gr. λαμπάς, *-άδος*, torch.] **1.** A vessel with a wick, to burn oil, for producing artificial light. **2.** A device for producing light by electricity.

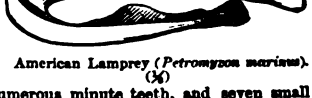
Lamp'black' (-blăk'), *n.* Soot from burning carbonaceous substances, used in making black pigments.

Lam'per eel' (lăm'pẽr ēl'). Lamprey.

Lam-poon' (-pōōn'), *n.* [F. *lampon* a drinking song.] A personal satire; malicious censure. — *v. t.* To ridicule.

Syn. — To libel; defame; satirize; lash.

Lam'prey (-prў), **Lam'prel** (-prĕl), *n.* [F. *lamproie*, LL. *lampreda*, fr. L. *lambere* to lick + *petra* stone.] An eel-like water animal, having a round, sucking mouth, without jaws, but set with numerous minute teeth, and seven small branchial openings on each side. [Written also *lamper eel*, *lamprel*, and *lampron*.]



American Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*). (⅓)

La'na-ry (lā'nȧ-rў), *n.* [L. *lanaria*, fr. *lana* wool.] A place for storing wool.

La'nate (lā'nāt), **La'na-ted,** *a.* [L. *lanatus, fr. lana.*] Woolly; covered with fine, long hair.

Lance (lăns), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *lancea*; cf. Gr. λόγχη.] **1.** A long spear carried by horsemen; harpoon used by whalers and fishermen. **2.** A soldier armed with a lance; a lancer. — *v. t.* **1.** To pierce with a lance. **2.** To open with a lancet. **3.** To throw like a lance.

Lance.

Lan'ce-o-late (lăn'sē-ō-lāt), **Lan'ce-o-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), **Lan'ce-o-lar,** *a.* [L. *lanceolatus.*] Rather narrow, tapering to a point; as, a *lanceolate* leaf.

Lanceolate Leaf.

Lan'cer, *n.* **1.** One who lances; one who carries a lance; a cavalry man armed with a lance. **2.** *pl.* A set of quadrilles of a certain arrangement. [Written also *lanciers.*]

Lan'cet (-sĕt), *n.* [F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance.*] Surgical instrument, used in venesection, opening abscesses, etc. [launch.

Lanch (lănch), *v. t.* To throw, as a lance; to

Lan'ci-nate (lăn'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *lancinare, -atum*, to tear.] To tear; to pierce or stab.

Land (lănd), *n.* [AS.; akin to D., G., Sw., & Dan. *land.*] **1.** Solid part of the earth's surface; — opp. to *water.* **2.** A portion of the earth's surface, considered by itself, or as belonging to a person or people. **3.** Ground; soil.

Land agent, one employed to sell or let land, collect rents, etc. — **Land breeze,** a breeze blowing from the land. — **Land force,** a military force serving on land, as disting. fr. a naval force. — **Land measure,** system of measuring the area of land; table of areas used in such measurement. — **Land office,** a government office in which entries upon, and sales of, public land are registered. [*U. S.*] — *v. t.* **1.** To put on shore from a ship; to disembark. **2.** To catch and bring to shore; to capture. **3.** To cause to fall, alight, or reach. — *v. i.* To go on shore; to disembark; to come to the end of a course.

Land'dam-man (lănd'dăm-măn), *n.* [G.; *land* + *ammann* for *amtmann* bailiff.] Chief magistrate in some of the Swiss cantons.

Land'au (lăn'dô), *n.* [Name of a town in Germany.] A four-wheeled covered vehicle, whose top can be thrown back so as to make an open carriage. [A small landau.]

Land'dau-let' (-lĕt'), *n.* [F. *landaulet*, dim. of *landau.*]

Land'ed (lănd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having an estate in land. **2.** Consisting in real estate or land.

Land'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* **1.** Transference of property in land by its owner's death. **2.** Sighting land when at sea.

Land'grave' (-grāv'), *n.* [G. *landgraf; land* + *graf* earl, count.] A German nobleman of the rank of an English earl or French count.

Land-gra'vi-ate (-grā'vĭ-āt), *n.* **1.** Territory of a landgrave. **2.** Office, jurisdiction, or authority of a landgrave. [of a landgrave.

Land'gra-vine (-grā-vēn), *n.* [G. *landgräfin.*] Wife

Land'hold'er (-hōld'ĕr), *n.* Owner of land.

Land'ing, *a.* Pertaining to, or used for, setting, bringing, or going, on shore. — *n.* **1.** A going or bringing on shore. **2.** A place for landing. **3.** The level part of a staircase, at the top of a flight of stairs.

Land'la'dy (-lā'dĭ), *n.* **1.** A woman who leases real estate to tenants. **2.** Mistress of an inn or lodging house.

Land'lock' (-lŏk'), *v. t.* To inclose, or nearly inclose (a harbor or vessel) with land.

Land'locked' (-lŏkt'), *a.* **1.** Inclosed by land. **2.** Confined to a fresh-water lake by dams; — said of fishes that would naturally seek the sea, after spawning.

Land'lord' (-lôrd'), *n.* **1.** Lord of a manor, land, or houses leased to tenants. **2.** Master of an inn.

Land'lub'ber (-lŭb'bĕr), *n.* [*Land* + *lubber.*] One who passes his life on land; — so called among seamen.

Land'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* LANDMEN (-mĕn). A man who lives or serves on land; — opposed to *seaman.*

Land'mark' (lănd'märk'), *n.* **1.** A mark to designate the boundary of land. **2.** Any conspicuous object on land that serves as a guide.

Land'own'er (-ou'ĕr), *n.* An owner of land.

Land'scape (-skāp), *n.* [Formerly written also *landskip.*] [D. *landschap; land* + *-schap*, equiv. to E. *-ship.*] **1.** A tract which the eye can comprehend in a single view. **2.** A picture representing a scene by land or sea.

Land'slip' (-slĭp'), **Land'slide'** (-slīd'), *n.* **1.** The slipping down of a mass of land from a mountain, hill, etc. **2.** The land which slips down.

Lands'man (lănds'măn), *n.* **1.** One who lives on land; — opp. to *seaman.* **2.** A sailor on his first voyage.

‖ **Land'sturm'** (lănt'stōōrm'), *n.* [G.] That part of the reserve force in Germany which is called out last.

‖ **Land'tag'** (-tăg'), *n.* [G. See LAND, and DAY.] The German diet or legislative body.

Land'ward (lănd'wĕrd), *adv. & a.* Toward the land.

‖ **Land'wehr'** (lănt'vār'), *n.* [G., fr. *land* + *wehr* defense.] That part of the army, in Germany and Austria, which is exempt from duty in time of peace.

Lane (lān), *n.* [AS. *lane, lone.*] A passageway not traveled as a highroad; an alley between buildings.

Lan'guage (lăn'gwĕj; 2), *n.* [OE. & F. *langage*, fr. L. *lingua* speech; akin to E. *tongue.*] **1.** Any means of conveying or communicating ideas; human speech. **2.** Expression of ideas by writing, etc. **3.** Forms of speech peculiar to a nation. **4.** Manner of expression; style. **5.** Inarticulate sounds by which the lower animals express their wants. **6.** The vocabulary and phraseology belonging to an art, etc.

Syn. — LANGUAGE; SPEECH; TONGUE; IDIOM; DIALECT; phraseology; diction; discourse; conversation; talk. — *Language* denotes any mode of conveying ideas; *speech* is the language of articulate sounds; *tongue* is the Anglo-Saxon term for spoken language. *Idiom* denotes the forms of construction peculiar to a particular language; *dialects* are varieties of expression used among people speaking substantially the same *language.*

Lan'guid (-gwĭd), *a.* [L. *languidus*, fr. *languere* to be faint. See LANGUISH.] **1.** Drooping from exhaustion; indisposed to exertion; without animation. **2.** Slow in progress; tardy. **3.** Promoting or indicating weakness or heaviness. — **Lan'guid-ly,** *adv.* — **Lan'guid-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Feeble; weak; heavy; dull; heartless.

Lan'guish (-gwĭsh), *v. i.* [F. *languir*, L. *languere.*] **1.** To become languid or weak; to be dull, feeble, or spiritless. **2.** To assume an expression of tender grief, appealing for sympathy. — **Lan'guish-ment,** *n.*

Syn. — To pine; wither; fade; droop; faint.

Lan'guor (-gwĕr), *n.* [OE. & OF. *langour*, L. *languor.* See LANGUISH.] **1.** A state of body or mind caused by exhaustion. **2.** Listless indolence; dreaminess.

Syn. — Feebleness; weariness; dullness; listlessness.

Lan'iard (lăn'yĕrd), *n.* Lanyard.

La'ni-a-ry (lā'nĭ-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *laniarius.*] Lacerating or tearing. — *n.* A laniary, or canine, tooth.

La-nif'er-ous (lā-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lanifer; lana* wool + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing or producing wool.

La-nig'er-ous (lā-nĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *laniger; lana* + *gerere* to bear.] Bearing or producing wool.

Lank (lăngk), *a.* [AS. *hlanc*; cf. E. *link* of a chain.] Slender and thin; not plump; lean. — **Lank'ly,** *adv.* — **Lank'ness,** *n.*

Lank'y (-ĭ), *a.* Somewhat lank. — **Lank'i-ness,** *n.*

Lan'tern (lăn'tĕrn), *n.* [L. *lanterna*, fr. Gr. λαμπτήρ light, torch. See LAMP.] **1.** Something inclosing a light, and protecting it from wind, rain, etc. **2.** An open structure set upon a roof, cupola, etc., to give light and air to the interior.

Dark lantern, a lantern with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the

Lantern.

light; — called also *bull's-eye*. — **Magic lantern**, an optical instrument consisting of a case inclosing a light, and having suitable lenses for throwing upon a screen, in a darkened room, magnified pictures from transparent slides placed in the focus of the outer lens.

La-nu'gi-nose' (lȧ-nū'jĭ-nōs'), **La-nu'gi-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *lanuginosus*, fr. *lana* wool.] Covered with down, or fine soft hair; downy.

‖ **La-nu'go** (-gō), *n.* [L.] Soft woolly hair covering most parts of the mammal fetus.

Lan'yard (lăn'yērd), *n.* [F. *lanière* strap, L. *lacinia* lappet, flap.] [Written also *laniard*.] **1.** Line fastening something in ships; pieces passing through dead-eyes, to extend shrouds, stays, etc. **2.** Cord for firing cannon with a friction tube.

Lap (lăp), *n.* [AS. *læppa*.] **1.** The loose part of a coat; skirt; apron. **2.** An edge; border; hem. **3.** The part of the clothing that lies on the knees when one sits; part of the person thus covered; place of fostering. **4.** That part of any substance which extends over part of another; the measure of such extension; extent of the overlapping. **5.** One circuit around a race track. — *v. t.* **1.** To rest in a lap. **2.** To fold; to lay over something. **3.** To wrap or wind around something. **4.** To hold as in one's lap; to cherish. **5.** To lay over anything so as to partly cover it. — *v. i.* To be turned or folded; to lie partly upon something.

Lap, *v. i.* & *t.* [AS. *lapian*; akin to L. *lambere*. Cf. LAMBENT.] To take up (drink or food) with the tongue. — *n.* A lapping with the tongue.

Lap'board' (lăp'bōrd'), *n.* A board used on the lap as a substitute for a table.

Lap'dog' (-dŏg'), *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap.

La-pel' (lȧ-pĕl'), *n.* [Dim. of *lap* fold.] Part of a garment turned back. [Written also *lappel*.]

Lap'ful (lăp'fŭl), *n.* As much as the lap can contain.

Lap'i-da-ry (-ĭ-dā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *lapidarius*, fr. *lapis* stone.] An artificer or dealer in precious stones. — *a.* **1.** Pert. to cutting, or engraving on, stones. **2.** Pert. to monumental inscriptions.

Lap'i-des'cence (-dĕs'ens), *n.* **1.** The being lapidescent. **2.** A hardening into a stone. **3.** A concretion.

Lap'i-des'cent, *a.* [L. *lapidescens*, p. pr. of *lapidescere* to become stone, fr. *lapis*, *-idis*, stone.] Becoming stone; petrifying. — *n.* A substance which can petrify other bodies, or convert or be converted into stone.

Lap'i-dif'ic (-dĭf'ĭk), **Lap'i-dif'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *lapis*, *-idis* + *facere* to make.] Forming or converting into stone. [fying; fossilization; petrifaction.

La-pid'i-fi-ca'tion (lȧ-pĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A lapid-

La-pid'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *lapidifier*. See LAPIDIFIC, and -FY.] To turn into stone; to petrify.

Lap'i-dist (lăp'ĭ-dĭst), *n.* A lapidary. [stone.

‖ **La'pis** (lā'pĭs), *n.*; *pl.* LAPIDES (lăp'ĭ-dēz). [L.] A

Lap'land-er (lăp'lănd-ẽr), **Lapp**, *n.* An inhabitant of Lapland; one of the Lapps of Lapland. — **Lap'land-ish**, *a.*

Lap'pet (-pĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *lap* a fold.] A small decorative fold or flap in a garment or headdress.

Lap'pish (-pĭsh), **Lap'pic** (-pĭk), *a.* Pert. to the Lapps; Laplandish. — *n.* Language spoken in Lapland.

Lapps (lăps), *n. pl.* A Mongolian people of northern Norway, Sweden, and adjacent parts of Russia.

Lapse, *n.* [L. *labi*, *lapsus*, to slide, fall.] **1.** A gliding, slipping, or imperceptible passing away. **2.** A slip; slight deviation from rectitude. **3.** Termination of a legal right through neglect to exercise it. **4.** A fall or apostasy. — *v. i.* **1.** To pass slowly and smoothly downward, backward, or away; to glide. **2.** To commit a fault by inadvertence or mistake. **3.** (*a*) To pass from one proprietor to another, or from the original destination, by negligence or failure. (*b*) To become legally void. — *v. t.* To let slip. — **Laps'a-ble**. **Laps'i-ble**, *a.*

Lap'stone' (lăp'stōn'), *n.* A stone for the lap, on which shoemakers beat leather.

Lap'streak' (lăp'strēk'), **Lap'strake'** (-strāk'), *a.* Made with boards whose edges lap one over another; clinker-built, — said of boats.

Lap'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* [AS. *hleápewince*.] A small European bird of the Plover family; — called also *peewit*, *bastard plover*, and *wype*.

Lar (lär), *n.*; *pl.* LARES (lā'rēz). [L.] A Roman tutelary deity; a deceased ancestor regarded as a protector of the family.

Lar'board' (lär'bōrd' *or* -bērd'), *n.* [*Lar-* is perh. same as *lower*, i. e., humbler in rank.] Left-hand side of a ship to one on board facing toward the bow; port; — opp. to *starboard*. — *a.* Pert. to the port side of a vessel.

Lar'ce-ny (-sē-nĭ), *n.* [F. *larcin*, L. *latrocinium*, fr. *latro* robber; cf. Gr. λάτρις hired servant.] Theft.

Larch (lärch), *n.* [Cf. OF. *larege*, G. *lärche*; all fr. L. *larix*, *-icis*, Gr. λάριξ.] A deciduous coniferous tree.

Lard (lärd), *n.* [F., bacon, pig's fat, L. *lardum*.] The fat of swine, esp. when melted and strained. — *v. t.* **1.** To stuff with bacon; to dress with lard. **2.** To fatten; to enrich. **3.** To smear with lard or fat. **4.** To garnish.

Lard'er, *n.* Place where food is kept; pantry.

‖ **La'res** (lā'rēz), *n.*; *pl.* of LAR.

Large (lärj), *a.* [F., fr. L. *largus*.] **1.** Exceeding most things of like kind in bulk, capacity, quantity, etc.; big; extensive; — opp. to *small*. **2.** Abundant; ample. **3.** Full in statement; diffuse. **4.** Having more than usual capacity; having broad sympathies and generous impulses; comprehensive. **5.** Crossing the line of a ship's course in a favorable direction; — said of the wind when it is abeam, or between the beam and the quarter. — **Large'ly**, *adv.* — **Large'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Big; bulky; ample; plentiful; copious; liberal.

Lar'gess (lär'jĕs), **Lar'gesse** (lär'jĕs), *n.* [F. *largesse*, fr. *large*.] A present; a gift; a bounty bestowed.

‖ **Lar-ghet'to** (-gĕt'tō), *a.* & *adv.* [It., dim. of *largo*.] Somewhat slow or slowly, but not so slowly as *largo*.

‖ **Lar'go** (lär'gō), *a.* & *adv.* [It., large, L. *largus*.] Slow or slowly. — *n.* A musical movement in *largo* time.

Lar'i-at (lăr'ĭ-ăt), *n.* [Sp. *la reata* the rope.] A lasso for catching cattle, horses, etc., and for picketing a horse. — *v. t.* To secure with a lariat. [*Western U. S.*]

Lark (lärk), *n.* [Perh. fr. AS. *lāc* play, sport.] A jolly time. — *v. i.* To sport; to frolic. [*Colloq.*]

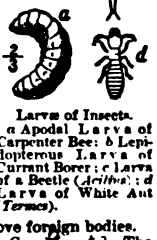
Lark, *n.* [AS. *lāwerce*.] A singing bird of many species. — *v. i.* To catch larks.

Lark'spur (-spŭr), *n.* A ranunculaceous plant, having showy flowers, native of the North Temperate zone.

Lar'rup (lăr'rŭp), *v. t.* To flog soundly. [*Colloq.*] [alarm.

Lar'um (lăr'ŭm), *n.* Alarum;

Lar'va (lär'vȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. LARVÆ (-vē), E. LARVAS (-vȧz). [L., ghost, mask.] **1.** An insect from the time it hatches from the egg until it becomes a pupa, or chrysalis; caterpillar; grub; maggot. **2.** The immature form of any animal when a metamorphosis takes place, before it assumes its mature shape. — **Lar'val**, *a.*



Larvæ of Insects.
a Apodal Larva of Carpenter Bee: *b* Lepidopterous Larva of Currant Borer: *c* Larva of a Beetle (*Anthrenus*): *d* Larva of White Ant (*Termes*).

Lar'yn-ge'al (lăr'ĭn-jē'al *or* lă-rĭn'jē-al), **Lar'yn-ge'an** (-an), *a.* Pertaining to the larynx.

‖ **Lar'yn-gi'tis** (lăr'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the larynx.

Lar'yn-got'o-my (-ĭn-gŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. λαρυγγοτομία; λάρυγξ, -υγγος, larynx + τέμνειν to cut.] A cutting into the larynx, to aid respiration when obstructed, or to remove foreign bodies.

Lar'ynx (lăr'ĭnks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάρυγξ.] The expanded upper end of the windpipe or trachea.

Las'car (lăs'kär *or* lăs-kär'), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *lashkar*

army, inferior artillery man, cooly, native sailor.] A native sailor, employed in European vessels; a menial about camps, etc.; a camp follower. [*East Indies*]

Las-civ'i-ous (lăs-sĭv'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lascivus* wanton.] **1.** Lewd; lustful. **2.** Tending to produce lewd emotions. — **Las-civ'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Las-civ'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Lash (lăsh), *n.* [Cf. G. *lasche* latchet, stripe, *laschen* to furnish with flaps, to slap.] **1.** Thong of a whip. **2.** Stroke; cut. **3.** A hair growing from the edge of the eyelid; an eyelash. — *v. t.* **1.** To whip or scourge. **2.** To strike forcibly and quickly, as with a lash. **3.** To throw out with a jerk. **4.** To censure severely. — *v. i.* To ply the whip; to utter sarcastic language. — **Lash'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Lash, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *lasschen* to fasten together, *lasch* piece, joint.] To bind with a rope, thong, or chain.

Lash'er, *n.* A piece of rope for binding one thing to another; — called also *lashing*.

Lash'ing, *n.* Act of one that lashes; castigation.

Lass (lăs), *n.* [Prob. Celtic.] A girl; sweetheart.

Las'sie (lăs'sĭ), *n.* A young girl; a lass. [*Scot.*]

Las'si-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *lassitudo*, fr. *lassus* faint, weary.] Languor; debility; weariness.

Las'so (-sō), *n.* [Sp. *lazo*, L. *laqueus*. See LACE.] A rope or thong of leather with a running noose, for catching horses, cattle, etc. — *v. t.* To catch with a lasso.

Last (lăst), *a.* [OE. *last*, *latst*, contr. of *latest*, superl. of *late*; akin to OS. *lezt*, G. *letzt*.] **1.** Being after all the others; final; hindmost; farthest. **2.** Next before the present. **3.** Supreme; highest in degree; utmost. **4.** Lowest in rank or degree. **5.** Farthest of all from a given quality or condition; most unlikely; least fit. — *adv.* **1.** At the last time or occasion. **2.** In conclusion; finally. **3.** At a time next preceding the present time. — *v. i.* [AS. *læstan* to perform, continue, fr. *lāst*, *læst*, trace, course.] To continue; to endure.

Last, *n.* [AS. *lāst* trace, footstep.] Block shaped like the foot, on which to form shoes. — *v. t.* To fit to a last.

Last, *n.* [AS. *hlæst*, fr. *hladan* to lade.] **1.** A load; heavy burden; weight or measure, varying for different articles and countries. **2.** Burden of a ship; cargo.

Last'ing, *a.* Existing a long while; enduring.

Syn. — LASTING; PERMANENT; DURABLE; undecaying; perpetual. — *Lasting* means merely continuing in existence; *permanent*, continuing in the same state or course; *durable*, lasting in spite of agencies tending to destroy. — *n.* **1.** Continuance; endurance. **2.** Durable woolen stuff, used for shoes; everlasting. **3.** A shaping on a last.

Last'ing-ly, *adv.* In a lasting manner.

Last'ly, *adv.* **1.** In conclusion. **2.** At last; finally.

Latch (lăch), *n.* [AS. *læccan* to seize.] A movable piece which holds anything in place by entering a notch or cavity; catch which holds a door when closed, though not bolted. — *v. t.* To fasten by a latch.

Latch'et (lăch'ĕt), *n.* [OE. *lachet*, fr. OF. dialect form of F. *lacet* plaited string, lace, dim. of *lacs*.] A shoestring.

Late (lāt), *a.* [*Compar.* LATER (lāt'ẽr), or LATTER (lăt'tẽr); *superl.* LATEST (lāt'ĕst), or LAST (lăst).] [OE. *lat* slow, AS. *læt*; akin to D. *laat* late.] **1.** Coming after the usual or proper time; not early; slow; tardy. **2.** Far advanced toward the close. **3.** Existing or holding some position not long ago, but not now; lately deceased; gone out of office. **4.** Not long past; recent. **5.** Continuing until an advanced hour of the night. — *adv.* **1.** After the usual or proper time; after delay; — opp. to *early*. **2.** Not long ago; lately. **3.** Far in the night, day, week, etc. — **Late'ly**, *adv.* — **Late'ness**, *n.*

La'tent (lā'tent), *a.* [L. *latens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *latere* to lie concealed.] Not visible or apparent; hidden; concealed; dormant. — **La'ten-cy** (-ten-sy), *n.*

Lat'er (lāt'ẽr), *a.* Compar. of LATE, *a.* & *adv.*

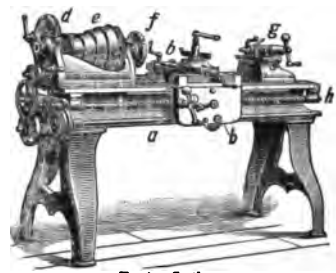
Lat'er-al (lăt'ẽr-al), *a.* [L. *lateralis*, fr. *latus*, *lateris*, side.] **1.** Pert. to the sides. **2.** Lying at, or extending toward, the side of the body; external; — opp. to *mesial*. **3.** Directed to the side. — **Lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

Lat'est (lāt'ĕst), *a.* Superl. of LATE, *a.* & *adv.*

Lath (lăth), *n.*; *pl.* LATHS (lăthz). [AS. *lætta*.] A thin, narrow strip of wood, nailed to rafters or beams of a building, to support tiles, plastering, etc.

Lath (lăth), *v. t.* To cover or line with laths.

Lathe (lāth), *n.* [OE. *lathe* a granary; akin to G. *lade* chest, Icel. *hlaða* storehouse, barn.] A machine for turning or shaping revolving articles of wood, metal, etc., by a cutting tool.



Engine Lathe.

Lath'er (lăth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *leáðor niter*, in *leáðorwyrt* soapwort.] **1.** Foam made by soap moistened with water. **2.** Foam from profuse sweating. — *v. t.* To cover with lather. — *v. i.* To form lather or froth.

a Bed or Shears; *b* Carriage, with Cutting Tool; *c* Support for revolving part; *d* Back Gear; *e* Cone; *f* Face Plate; *g* Sliding Support; *h* Feed Screw, or Lead Screw.

Lath'er, *v. t.* [Cf. LEATHER.] To flog. [*Low*]

Lath'y (lăth'ў), *a.* Like a lath; long and slender.

Lat'in (lăt'ĭn), *a.* [F., fr. L. *Latinus* belonging to *Latium* a country of Italy, in which Rome was situated.] **1.** Pert. to Latium, or to the Latins, a people of Latium; Roman. **2.** Pert. to, or composed in, the language of the Romans or Latins. — *n.* **1.** Citizen of Latium; Roman. **2.** Language of the ancient Romans.

Late Latin, Low Latin, terms designating the latest stages of the Latin language; low Latin (and, perhaps, late Latin also), including barbarous coinages from French, German, and other languages into Latin form.

Lat'in-ism, *n.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech, in another language, formed on a Latin model.

Lat'in-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *latiniste*.] A Latin scholar.

La-tin'i-ty (lă-tĭn'ĭ-tў), *n.* Latin tongue or idiom, or the use thereof; purity of Latin style.

Lat'in-ize (lăt'ĭn-īz), *v. t.* [L. *latinizare*.] **1.** To give Latin forms to (foreign words) in writing Latin. **2.** To bring under the influence of the Romans or Latins.

Lat'ish (lāt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat late. [*Colloq.*]

Lat'i-tude (lăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F.; L. *latitudo*, fr. *latus* broad, wide.] **1.** Extent from side to side; breadth; width. **2.** Room; space; freedom from restraint; laxity; independence. **3.** Extent; size; scope. **4.** Distance north or south of the equator, measured on a meridian. **5.** Angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic.

Lat'i-tu'di-nal (-tū'dĭ-nal), *a.* Pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.

Lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an (-nā'rĭ-an), *a.* **1.** Not restrained; not confined by precise limits. **2.** Indifferent to a strict application of any standard of belief; lax in doctrine. — *n.* **1.** One moderate in his notions, or who indulges freedom in thinking. **2.** One who departs in opinion from strict orthodoxy. — **Lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism**, *n.*

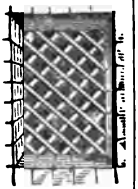
Lat'ten (lăt'tĕn), *n.* [OF. *laton*, prob. fr. *late* lath.] **1.** A kind of brass hammered into thin sheets. **2.** Sheet tin; iron plate; any metal in thin sheets.

Lat'ter (-tẽr), *a.* [OE. *later*, *lætter*, compar. of *lat* late.] **1.** Later; more recent; — opp. to *former*. **2.** Of two things, the one mentioned second. **3.** Recent; modern.

Lat'ter-ly, *adv.* Lately; recently; at a later period.

Lat'tice (lăt'tĭs), *n.* [F. *lattis* lathwork, fr. *latte* lath.] Any work made by crossing laths, or thin strips, and

forming a network. — *v. t.* **1.** To make a lattice of. **2.** To furnish with a lattice.



Lattice.

Laud (lâd), *n.* [L. *laus, laudis.*] **1.** High commendation; praise; glory. **2.** A part of divine worship, consisting chiefly of praise; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* [L. *laudare.*] To praise; to celebrate.

Laud'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Worthy of being lauded; praiseworthy. **2.** Healthy; salubrious; normal; having a disposition to promote healing. — **Laud'a-bly,** *adv.* — **Laud'a-ble-ness, Laud'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Lau'da-num (lâ'dȧ-nŭm), *n.* [Fr. L. *ladanum,* Gr. λάδανον, kind of resin.] Tincture of opium, used medicinally.

Lau-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* A lauding; praise.

Laud'a-to-ry (lâd'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Containing praise.

Laugh (lȧf), *v. i.* [AS. *hlehhan, hliehhan.*] To show mirth, satisfaction, or derision, by expressions of face and voice. — *v. t.* **1.** To influence by laughter or ridicule. **2.** To express by, or utter with, laughter. — *n.* An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species; sound heard in laughing; laughter. — **Laugh'er,** *n.*

Laugh'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite laughter. — **Laugh'a-bly,** *adv.* — **Laugh'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Mirthful; comical. See DROLL, LUDICROUS.

Laugh'ing (lȧf'ĭng), *a.* & *n.* fr. LAUGH, *v. i.*

Laughing gas, an oxide of nitrogen so called from the exhilaration it sometimes produces when inhaled. It is used as an anæsthetic agent.

Laugh'ing-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* An object of ridicule.

Laugh'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [AS. *hleahtor;* akin to G. *gelächter.*] A movement (usually involuntary) of the muscles of the face, esp. of the lips, with an expression of the eyes indicating merriment, satisfaction, or derision, and usually a sonorous expulsion of air from the lungs.

Launch (lânch), *v. t.* [OE. *lanchier* to throw as a lance, fr. *lance* lance.] [Written also *lanch.*] **1.** To throw (a lance or dart); to hurl. **2.** To set afloat (a ship). **3.** To send out; to start (one) on a career; to put in operation. — *v. i.* To move like a ship sliding from the stocks into the water; to plunge; to begin. — *n.* **1.** A launching. **2.** Movement of a vessel from the land into the water. **3.** The boat of the largest size belonging to a ship of war; an open boat of large size.

Laun'der (lân'dẽr), *v. t.* [L. *lavare* to wash.] To wash (clothes); to wash and iron. — **Laun'der-er,** *n.* — **Laun'dress,** *n. f.*

Laun'dry (-drȳ), *n.* [OF. *lavanderie.*] **1.** A laundering; a washing. **2.** Place where laundering is done.

Lau're-ate (lâ'rē-ȧt), *a.* [L. *laureatus,* fr. *laurea* laurel tree, *laurus* laurel.] Crowned, or decked, with laurel. — *n.* One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate, the English court poet. — **Lau're-ate-ship,** *n.*

Lau'rel (-rĕl), *n.* [OE. *lorel,* F. *laurier,* fr. L. *laurus.*] **1.** An evergreen shrub, having aromatic leaves; — called also *sweet bay.* **2.** A crown of laurel; honor.

La'va (lä'vȧ), *n.* [It.; orig. in Naples, a torrent of rain overflowing the streets, fr. It. & L. *lavare* to wash.] Melted rock ejected by a volcano.

Lav'a-to-ry (lăv'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Washing; cleansing by washing. — *n.* **1.** A place for washing. **2.** Basin for washing in. **3.** Wash or lotion for a diseased part.

Lave (lāv), *v. t. & i.* [F. *laver,* L. *lavare,* akin to *luere* to wash, Gr. λούειν.] To wash; to bathe.

Lav'en-der (lăv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [F. *lavande,* It. *lavanda.*] **1.** An aromatic plant of southern Europe, yielding oil used in medicine and perfumery. **2.** The pale, purplish color of lavender flowers.

Lav'er (lā'vẽr), *n.* [F. *lavoir,* L. *lavatorium* a washing place.] Vessel for washing; large basin.

Lav'ish (lăv'ĭsh), *a.* [Akin to OE. *laven* to lade out.] **1.** Expending profusely. **2.** Excessive. — *v. t.* To squander.

Syn. — Prodigal; immoderate. See PROFUSE.

Law (lâ), *n.* [AS. *lagu,* fr. root of E. *lie;* akin to L. *lex,* E. *legal.*] **1.** A rule of being or of conduct. **2.** The will of God; the rule of action as obligatory on the moral nature. **3.** The Jewish or Mosaic code, dating fr. the *gospel;* the Old Testament. **4.** (*a*) An organic rule, as a constitution or charter of a state. (*b*) Any decree, statute, etc., made by the controlling authority. **5.** A rule of physical being or change. **6.** Mathematical mode or order of sequence. **7.** Legal science; jurisprudence; applied justice. **8.** Litigation.

Law'ful (lâ'fụl), *a.* **1.** Legitimate. **2.** Rightful. — **Law'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Law'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — LAWFUL; LEGAL; constitutional; allowable; regular; rightful. — *Lawful* means conformable to the principle, spirit, or essence of the law, and is applicable to moral as well as juridical law. *Legal* means conformable to the letter or rules of the law as it is administered in the courts; conformable to juridical law.

Law'giv'er (-gĭv'ẽr), *n.* Legislator.

Law'less, *a.* **1.** Contrary to, or unauthorized by, law; illegal. **2.** Not restrained by the law of morality or of society. **3.** Not subject to laws of nature; uncontrolled. — **Law'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Law'less-ness,** *n.*

Law'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* A legislator; lawgiver.

Lawn (lân), *n.* [F. *lande* heath, moor; of Celtic origin.] **1.** An open space between woods. **2.** Ground covered with grass kept closely mown.

Lawn mower, a machine for clipping grass on lawns. — **Lawn tennis,** a game of tennis played in the open air.

Lawn, *n.* [Earlier *launel, nen,* i. e., *laun linen;* prob. fr. the town *Laon* in France.] A very fine linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric with a rather open texture.

Law'suit' (lâ'sūt'), *n.* An action at law.

Law'yer (-yẽr), *n.* One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law; an attorney, counselor, solicitor, etc.

Lax (lăks), *a.* [L. *laxus.*] **1.** Not tense, firm, or rigid; loose; slack. **2.** Not strict or stringent; not exact; vague; equivocal. **3.** Having a looseness of the bowels; diarrheal. — **Lax'ly,** *adv.* — **Lax'ness, Lax'i-ty,** *n.*

Syn. — Loose; slack; vague; licentious.

Lax-a'tion (lăks-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *laxatio,* fr. *laxare* to loosen, fr. *laxus.*] A loosening or being slackened.

Lax'a-tive (lăks'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having a tendency to relax. **2.** Relieving from constipation; — opp. to *astringent.* — *n.* Laxative medicine.

Lay (lā), *imp.* of LIE, to recline.

Lay, *a.* [F. *laï,* L. *laicus,* Gr. λαϊκός of the people, lay, fr. λαός, λεώς, people.] **1.** Pertaining to the laity, as distinct from the clergy. **2.** Unprofessional.

Lay, *n.* [OF. *lai.*] **1.** A song; ballad. **2.** A melody.

Lay, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAID (lād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAYING.] [AS. *lecgan,* causative, fr. *licgan* to lie.] **1.** To cause to lie down; to set down; to deposit. **2.** To place in position; to arrange. **3.** To prepare; to provide. **4.** To spread on a surface. **5.** To calm; to allay. **6.** To deposit (a wager); to stake; to risk. **7.** To bring forth and deposit (eggs). **8.** To apply; to put. **9.** To impose (a burden, punishment, etc.); to assess (a tax). **10.** To impute; to charge; to allege. **11.** To impose (a command or a duty). **12.** To present or offer. — *v. i.* **1.** To produce and deposit eggs. **2.** To lay a wager; to bet. — *n.* **1.** Something laid or placed in its position; a row; stratum; layer. **2.** A wager.

Lay figure. (*a*) An artist's jointed model of the human body, that may be put in any attitude. (*b*) A puppet.

Lay'er (lā'ẽr), *n.* [See LAY, *v. t.*] **1.** One that lays. **2.** That which is laid; a stratum; bed; one thickness, course, or fold laid over another. **3.** A shoot of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth.

Layers (3).

Lay'er-ing, *n.* A propagating (plants) by layers.

Lay'man (lā'măn), *n.* One of the laity, or people, disting. fr. the clergy; one not belonging to some particular profession.

La'zar (lā'zẽr), *n.* [OF. *lazare*, fr. *Lazarus* the beggar.] One infected with a pestilential disease.

Laz'a-ret' (lăz'ă-rĕt'), **Laz'a-ret'to** (-tō), *n.* [F. *lazaret*, It. *lazzeretto*, fr. *Lazarus*.] Hospital or pesthouse for persons affected with contagious diseases.

La'zy (lā'zy), *a.* [F. *las* tired, L. *lassus*.] 1. Disinclined to action or labor; idle; shirking work. 2. Inactive; slothful; sluggish. — **La'zi-ly**, *adv.* — **La'zi-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Indolent; sluggish; slothful. See IDLE.

Lea (lē), *n.* [AS. *leáh*, *leá*: perh. akin to L. *lucus* grove, E. *light*, n.] A meadow or sward land; grassy field.

Leach (lēch), *n.* [Written also *letch*.] [AS. *leáh* lye.] 1. A quantity of wood ashes, through which water passes, imbibing the alkali. 2. Vat for leaching ashes, bark, etc. — *v. t.* [Written also *leech* and *letch*.] 1. To remove the soluble constituents from by subjecting to the action of percolating liquid. 2. To dissolve out. — *v. i.* To part with soluble constituents by percolation.

Lead (lĕd), *n.* [AS. *leád*.] 1. One of the chemical elements, a heavy, pliable, inelastic metal, both malleable and ductile, and used for tubes, sheets, bullets, etc. 2. An article made of lead or an alloy of lead. 3. A small cylinder of black lead or plumbago, used in pencils. — *v. t.* To cover, fill, or affect with lead.

Lead pencil, a pencil of which the marking material is graphite (black lead).

Lead (lēd), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LED (lĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEADING.] [AS. *lǽdan*, a causative fr. *líðan* to go.] 1. To guide or conduct with the hand, etc. 2. To show the way; to instruct. 3. To direct with authority; to have charge of. 4. To precede; to be foremost among. 5. To draw by influence; to induce. 6. To guide one's self in, through, or along (a certain course); to proceed or follow in (a certain course). 7. To begin a game or trick (of cards, dominoes, etc.) with. — *n.* 1. A leading or conducting; guidance. 2. Precedence; advance. 3. The act or right of playing first in a game or round; the card, suit, or piece, so played.

Lead'ed (lĕd'ĕd), *a.* 1. Fitted with lead; set in lead. 2. Separated by leads, as the lines of a page.

Lead'en (lĕd'n), *a.* 1. Made of lead. 2. Like lead in color, etc. 3. Heavy; dull; sluggish.

Lead'er (lēd'ẽr), *n.* One that leads or conducts; a guide; one of the forward pair of horses in a team; a pipe to conduct rain water from a roof; conductor.

Syn. — Chief; chieftain; commander. See CHIEF.

Lead'er-ship, *n.* The office of a leader.

Lead'ing (lēd'ĭng), *n.* Lead; lead work.

Leaf (lēf), *n.*; *pl.* LEAVES (lēvz). [AS.] 1. A colored expansion growing from the side of a stem or rootstock of a plant. 2. Something like a leaf in being wide, thin, and flat, or in being attached to a larger body by one edge or end; as: (*a*) A part of a book or folded sheet containing two pages upon its opposite sides. (*b*) A division or part, that slides or is hinged, as of window shutters, folding doors, etc. (*c*) The movable side of a table. (*d*) A very thin plate. — *v. i.* To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves; to leave.

Leaf.
b Blade; *p* Petiole, or Leafstalk; *st* Stipules.

Leaf'age (lēf'ĕj; 2), *n.* Leaves, collectively; foliage.

Leaf'less, *a.* Having no leaves or foliage.

Leaf'let, *n.* 1. A little leaf; little printed leaf or tract. 2. One of the divisions of a compound leaf; foliole.

Leaf'stalk' (-stȧk'), *n.* Stalk or petiole of a leaf.

Leaf'y (-y), *a.* 1. Full of leaves. 2. Consisting of leaves. — **Leaf'i-ness** (-I-nĕs), *n.*

League (lēg), *n.* [Cf. OF. *legue*, *lieue*, a measure of length, It. & LL. *lega*.] A measure of distance, varying in different countries. The English and American *marine league* equals 3 geographical miles of 6080 feet each.

League, *n.* [F. *ligue*, LL. *liga*, fr. L. *ligare* to bind.] An alliance to accomplish a purpose. — *v. i. & t.* To unite in a league; to confederate. — **Lea'guer**, *n.*

Syn. — Alliance; combination; compact; coöperation.

Leak (lēk), *n.* [D. *lek*.] 1. A crack or hole which admits fluid, or lets it escape. 2. Entrance or escape of a fluid through an aperture. — *v. i.* 1. To let water or other fluid in or out. 2. To enter or escape, as a fluid, through a hole, etc.; to pass gradually into, or out of something. [or issues by leaking.

Leak'age (-ĕj; 2), *n.* A leaking; quantity that enters

Leak'y (-y), *a.* 1. Permitting fluid to leak in or out. 2. Apt to disclose secrets. [*Colloq.*] — **Leak'i-ness**, *n.*

Lean (lēn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEANED (lēnd), sometimes LEANT (lĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEANING.] [AS. *hlínian*; akin to G. *lehnen*, L. *inclinare*, Gr. κλίνειν, L. *clivus* hill, slope.] 1. To incline, or bend, from a vertical position. 2. To incline in opinion or desire. 3. To rest for support, comfort, etc. — *v. t.* To incline; to rest.

Lean, *a.* [AS. *hlǽne*.] 1. Wanting flesh or fat; thin. 2. Wanting fullness or productiveness; scant; mean. — *n.* Muscle of flesh, without fat. — **Lean'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Slender: thin; meager; lank; skinny; gaunt.

Lean'-to' (lēn'tōō'), *a.* Having only one slope or pitch; — said of a roof. — *n.* A slight building with a single-pitched roof, placed against the wall of a larger structure.

Leap (lēp), *v. i.* [AS. *hlēapan*.] 1. To spring clear of the ground, with the feet; to jump; to vault. 2. To spring suddenly; to bound; to move swiftly. — *v. t.* 1. To pass over by a jump. 2. To cause (a horse, etc.) to leap. — *n.* A leaping; space passed by leaping.

Leap'frog' (-frŏg'), *n.* A boys' play, in which one leaps over the bent shoulders of others.

Leap' year' (yēr'). Bissextile; a year containing 366 days; every fourth year which *leaps* over a day more than a common year, giving to February 29 days.

Learn (lẽrn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEARNED (lẽrnd), or LEARNT (lẽrnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEARNING.] [AS. *leornian*; fr. root of *lǽran* to teach.] To gain knowledge of; to ascertain; to acquire understanding of, or skill in. — *v. i.* To receive instruction. — **Learn'er**, *n.*

Learn'ed, *a.* Pert. to learning; possessing scholastic learning; erudite; well-informed. — **Learn'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Learn'ing, *n.* [AS. *leornung*.] 1. Acquisition of knowledge. 2. Skill in science or literature.

Syn. — Scholarship; science; letters. See LITERATURE.

Lease (lēs), *v. t.* [OF. *laissier* to leave, transmit, L. *laxare* to slacken, fr. *laxus* loose, wide.] 1. To grant to another by lease the possession of (lands, tenements, etc.); to let. 2. To hold under a lease; to take a lease of. — *n.* 1. A letting of lands, etc., to another. 2. Contract for such letting. 3. Tenure by grant or permission.

Lease'hold' (lēs'hōld'), *a.* Held by lease. — *n.* Tenure by lease; land held under a lease for years.

Leash (lēsh), *n.* [OF. *lesse*, LL. *laxa*, fr. L. *laxus* loose.] 1. A thong or cord, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser his dog. 2. A brace and a half; three. — *v. t.* To tie together, or hold, with a leash.

Least (lēst), *a.* [AS. *lǽsest*, *lǽst*, superl. of *lǽssa* less. See LESS, *a.*] [Used as superl. of *little*.] Smallest; shortest; lowest. — *adv.* In the smallest degree.

Leath'er (lĕth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *lēðer*.] Skin of an animal tanned or otherwise dressed for use; dressed hides, collectively. — *a.* Made of leather; like leather.

Leath'er-back' (-băk'), *n.* A large sea turtle having no bony shell on its back.

Leath'ern (-ẽrn), *a.* Made of leather.

Leath'er-y (-y), *a.* Resembling leather; tough.

Leave (lēv), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEAVED (lēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAVING.] To send out leaves; to leaf.

Leave (lēv), *n.* [AS. *leáf;* akin to *leóf* pleasing, dear, E. *lief.*] **1.** Liberty granted; permission; license. **2.** A leaving or departing; farewell; adieu.

Syn. — See LIBERTY.

Leave, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEFT (lĕft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAVING.] [AS. *lǣfan,* fr. *lāf* remnant, heritage.] **1.** To depart from. **2.** To let remain unremoved or undone. **3.** To desist or abstain from. **4.** To give up; to relinquish. **5.** To let be or do without interference. **6.** To put; to commit; to submit. **7.** To have remaining at death; to bequeath. — *v. i.* To cease; to desist.

Syn. — To forsake; bequeath; forbear. See QUIT.

Leav'en (lĕv'n), *n.* [OE. & F. *levain,* L. *levamen* alleviation, a raising, that which raises, fr. *levare* to raise.] Any substance producing fermentation; portion of fermenting dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity, produces a general change in the mass, and renders it light; yeast. — *v. t.* **1.** To make light by action of leaven; to cause to ferment. **2.** To infect; to vitiate.

Leav'ings, *n. pl.* Things left; relics. **2.** Refuse.

Lech'er (lĕch'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *lecheor, lecheur.*] One given to lewdness. — *v. i.* To indulge lust. — **Lech'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* — **Lech'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Lech'er-ous-ness, Lech'er-y** (-ȳ), *n.*

Lec'tion (lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lectio,* fr. *legere, lectum,* to read.] **1.** A lesson or selection of Scripture, read in divine service. **2.** A reading; variation in the text.

Lec'tion-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *n.* [LL. *lectionarium.*] A book, or list, of lections, for reading in divine service.

Lec'ture (-tŭr; 40), *n.* [F.; LL. *lectura,* fr. L. *legere, lectum,* to read.] **1.** A methodical discourse, intended for instruction. **2.** A reprimand from one having authority. — *v. t.* **1.** To deliver a lecture to. **2.** To reprove formally. — *v. i.* To deliver lectures. — **Lec'tur-er,** *n.*

Lec'turn (lĕk'tŭrn), *n.* [LL. *lectrinum,* fr. L. *legere, lectum.*] A reading desk, from which lections are chanted or read. [Written also *lectern* and *lettern.*]

Led (lĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of LEAD.

Ledge (lĕj), *n.* [Akin to AS. *licgan* to lie, be prostrate.] [Formerly written *lidge.*] **1.** A shelf on which to lay articles; projecting ridge. **2.** Shelf, ridge, or reef, of rocks. **3.** Layer; stratum. **4.** A lode; a limited mass of rock bearing valuable mineral.

Ledg'er (lĕj'ẽr), *n.* [Akin to D. *legger* a layer, a day-book (fr. *leggen* to lay), E. *ledge, lie.*] A final book of record in business transactions. [Written also *leger.*]

Lee (lē), *n.* [F. *lie.*] That which settles at the bottom; sediment; dregs; — used now only in *pl.*

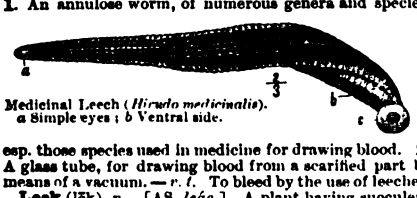
Lee, *n.* [AS. *hleó, hleów,* shelter.] **1.** A sheltered place; side sheltered from the wind; protection. **2.** Quarter, as one stands on shipboard, toward which the wind blows. — *a.* Pert. to the side opposite to that against which the wind blows; — opp. to *weather.*

Lee shore, the shore on the lee side of a vessel. — **Lee tide,** a tide running in the same direction that the wind blows.

Leech (lēch), *n. & v. t.* Leach.

Leech, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *līk,* Sw. *lik* boltrope.] Border or edge at the side of a sail. [Written also *leach.*]

Leech, *n.* [AS. *lǣce* physician; akin to *lācnian* to heal.] **1.** An annulose worm, of numerous genera and species,



Medicinal Leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*).
a Simple eyes; *b* Ventral side.

esp. those species used in medicine for drawing blood. **2.** A glass tube, for drawing blood from a scarified part by means of a vacuum. — *v. t.* To bleed by the use of leeches.

Leek (lēk), *n.* [AS. *lēac.*] A plant having succulent leaves rising from a cylindrical bulb, and a flavor stronger than that of the onion.

Leer (lēr), *n.* [AS. *hleór* cheek, face.] A distortion of the face, or indirect glance of the eye, conveying immodest suggestion. — *v. i.* To look askance suggestively.

Lees (lēz), *n. pl.* Dregs. See LEE, sediment.

Lee'ward (lē'wẽrd *or* lū'ẽrd), *a.* Pert. to, or in the direction of, the part toward which the wind blows; — opp. to *windward.* — *n.* The lee side. — *adv.* Toward the lee.

Lee'way' (lē'wā'), *n.* Lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course; drift.

Left (lĕft), *imp. & p. p.* of LEAVE.

Left, *a.* [AS. *left* (equiv. to L. *inanis*), or *lēf* weak.] Pert. to that side of the body on which muscular action is usually weaker than on the other side; — opp. to *right.* — *n.* The side opposite to the *right.*

Left'-hand' (lĕft'hănd'), *a.* Situated on the left.

Left'-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Having the left hand or arm stronger than the right; using the left hand and arm better than the right. **2.** Clumsy; unlucky; sinister; malicious. **3.** Having a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch when seen in front.

Leg (lĕg), *n.* [Icel. *leggr;* akin to Dan. *læg* calf of the leg.] **1.** A limb of an animal supporting the body; esp., that part of the limb between knee and foot. **2.** A support on which anything rests. **3.** The part of an article of clothing which covers the leg. **4.** A fielder, in cricket, whose position is on the outside, in rear of the batter.

Leg'a-cy (lĕg'ā-sȳ), *n.* [L. *legare* to appoint by will, to bequeath.] A gift of property by will; bequest.

Le'gal (lē'gal), *a.* [L. *legalis,* fr. *lex, legis,* law.] **1.** Created by, permitted by, in conformity with, or relating to, law. **2.** Governed by rules of law as disting. fr. rules of equity. — **Le'gal-ly,** *adv.* — **Le-gal'i-ty** (lē-găl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Legitimate; licit; authorized. See LAWFUL.

Le'gal-ize, *v. t.* To make legal.

Leg'ate (lĕg'ăt), *n.* [L. *legatus,* fr. *legare* to depute, fr. *lex, legis,* law.] An ambassador or envoy.

Leg'a-tee' (-ā-tē'), *n.* Receiver of a legacy.

Leg'ate-ship (lĕg'ăt-shĭp), *n.* Office of a legate.

Leg'a-tine (-ā-tīn), *a.* **1.** Pert. to a legate. **2.** Made by, proceeding from, or under the sanction of, a legate.

Le-ga'tion (lē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *legatio.*] **1.** The commissioning one person to act for another. **2.** A legate and his associates in his mission; embassy. **3.** Official residence of a diplomatic minister at a foreign court.

‖ **Leg'a-tor'** (lĕg'ā-tôr'), *n.* [L., fr. *legare.*] A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy.

Leg'end (lĕj'ẽnd), *n.* [OE. & OF. *legende,* fr. L. *legendus* to be read, fr. *legere* to read.] **1.** That which is appointed to be read. **2.** A story respecting saints. **3.** Wonderful story of the past, not verifiable by historical record; myth; fable. **4.** Inscription; motto; title.

Leg'end-a-ry (-ĕn-dā-rȳ), *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, legends; fabulous. — *n.* **1.** A narrative. **2.** A narrator.

Leg'er (lĕj'ẽr), *a.* [F. *léger,* fr. L. *levis* light in weight.] Light; trivial. [*Obs.* except in phrases.]

Leger line, a line added above or below the musical staff to extend its compass; — called also *added line.*

Leg'er-de-main' (-dẽ-mān'), *n.* [F. *léger* light, nimble + *de* of + *main* hand, L. *manus.*] Sleight of hand; artful deception or trick.

Legged (lĕgd *or* lĕg'gĕd), *a.* Having (such or so many) legs; — as, a long-*legged* man; a two-*legged* animal.

Leg'ging (lĕg'gĭng), **Leg'gin** (lĕg'gĭn), } *n.* A cover for the leg, like a long gaiter.

Leg'i-ble (lĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *legibilis,* fr. *legere* to read.] **1.** Capable of being read or deciphered; plain. **2.** Capable of being understood by apparent marks. — **Leg'i-bly,** *adv.* — **Leg'i-ble-ness, Leg'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Le'gion (lē'jŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *legio,* fr. *legere* to collect.] **1.** A body of ancient Roman foot soldiers and cavalry. **2.** A military force; army. **3.** A multitude.

Le'gion-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *a.* Pert. to a legion; consisting of an indefinitely great number. — *n.* A member of a legion.

Leg'is-late (lĕj'ĭs-lāt), *v. i.* To enact laws.

Leg'is-la'tion (lĕj'ĭs-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *legis latio.* See LEGISLATOR.] A legislating; laws enacted.

Leg'is-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Making laws; — disting. fr. *executive.* **2.** Pert. to the making of laws.

Leg'is-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.; *lex, legis*, law + *lator* a proposer, fr. *latus*, used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear.] A lawgiver; member of a legislative body.

Leg'is-la'ture (-tūr; 40), *n.* [F. *législature.*] Body of persons in a state empowered to make laws.

Le'gist (lē'jĭst), *n.* [F. *légiste*, fr. L. *lex, legis*, law.] One skilled in the laws; a writer on law.

Le-git'i-mate (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mĕt), *a.* [LL. *legitimatus*, fr. L. *legitimus* legitimate.] **1.** Accordant with law; lawful. **2.** Lawfully begotten; born in wedlock. **3.** Authorized; real; genuine. **4.** Conforming to known principles, or accepted rules. **5.** Following by logical sequence; reasonable. — *v. t.* To make legitimate or valid; to put in the position of a legitimate person before the law. — **Le-git'i-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **Le-git'i-mate-ness**, **Le-git'i-ma-cy** (-mā-sȳ), *n.* — **Le-git'i-ma'tion**, *n.*

Le-git'i-ma-tize (-mā-tīz), *v. t.* To legitimate.

Le-git'i-mist (-mĭst), **Le-git'i-ma-tist** (-mā-tĭst), *n.* One who supports legitimate authority; one who believes in hereditary monarchy, as a divine right.

Le-git'i-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* To legitimate.

Leg'ume (lĕg'ūm *or* lē-gūm'), *n.* [F.; L. *legumen*, fr. *legere* to gather.] **1.** A pod dehiscent into two pieces or valves, and having the seed attached at one suture, as that of the pea; a cod. **2.** *pl.* Fruit of leguminous plants, as peas, beans, lupines; pulse. — **Le-gu'mi-nous** (lē-gū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.*

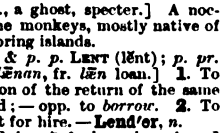
Legume after Dehiscence.

Le'sure (lē'zhŭr; 40), *n.* [OE. & OF. *leisir*, orig., permission, fr. L. *licere* to be permitted.] **1.** Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time. **2.** Opportunity; ease. — *a.* Unemployed; as, *leisure* hours.

Le'sure-ly, *a.* Having leisure; taking abundant time; not hurried. — *adv.* In a leisurely manner.

Lem'ma (lĕm'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. LEMMATA (-mȧ-tȧ), E. LEMMAS (-mȧz). [L.; Gr. λῆμμα an assumption, fr. λαμβάνειν to take.] A preliminary proposition used in the demonstration of some other proposition.

Lem'ming (-mĭng), *n.* [Nor.] A small arctic rodent of both hemispheres, resembling meadow mice, and migrating in great numbers.



Lemming (*Myodes lemmus*).

Lem'on (-ŭn), *n.* [F. *limon*, Per. *limūn.*] **1.** A fruit resembling the orange, and containing acid pulp. **2.** Tree bearing lemons.

Lem'on-ade' (-ād'), *n.* [F. *limonade.*] Drink consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

Le'mur (lē'mŭr), *n.* [L., a ghost, specter.] A nocturnal mammal allied to the monkeys, mostly native of Madagascar and the neighboring islands.

Lend (lĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LENT (lĕnt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LENDING.] [AS. *līenan*, fr. *līen* loan.] **1.** To allow the use of, on condition of the return of the same or of an equivalent in kind; — opp. to *borrow.* **2.** To afford; to grant. **3.** To let for hire. — **Lend'er**, *n.*

Length (lĕngth), *n.* [AS. *lengð*, fr. *lang, long*, long.] **1.** The longest, or longer, dimension of any object, disting. fr. *breadth* or *width.* **2.** A portion of space or of time; duration. **3.** Detail or amplification.

Length'en (-'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To extend in length.

Length'ways' (-wāz'), **Length'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* In the direction of length.

Length'y (-ȳ), *a.* Having length; too long; prolix.

Le'ni-ent (lē'nĭ-ent *or* lēn'yent), *a.* [L. *leniens, -entis*, p. pr. of *lenire* to soften, fr. *lenis* soft, mild.] **1.** Relaxing; assuasive. **2.** Mild; merciful. — *n.* A lenitive. — **Le'ni-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Le'ni-ence**, **Le'ni-en-cy**, *n.*

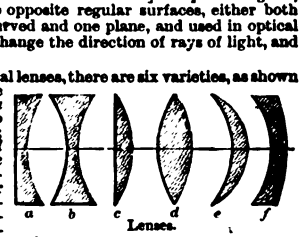
Len'i-tive (lĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *lénitif.*] Softening or mitigating; assuasive; emollient. — *n.* **1.** (*a*) A medicine or application that eases pain or protects from irritants. (*b*) A mild purgative; laxative. **2.** A palliative.

Len'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [L. *lenitas*, fr. *lenis.*] The being lenient; — opposed to *severity* and *rigor.*

Syn. — Gentleness; softness; clemency; mercy.

Lens (lĕnz), *n.* [L., a lentil, — a double convex lens being shaped like a seed of a lentil.] A piece of glass, ground with two opposite regular surfaces, either both curved, or one curved and one plane, and used in optical instruments, to change the direction of rays of light, and modify vision.

☞ Of spherical lenses, there are six varieties, as shown in section in the figures: viz., *a* plano-concave; *b* double-concave; *c* plano-convex; *d* double-convex; *e* converging concavo-convex, or converging meniscus; *f* diverging concavo-convex, or diverging meniscus.



Lenses.

Lent (lĕnt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of LEND.

Lent, *n.* [AS. *lengten.*] A fast of 40 days, from Ash Wednesday till Easter, commemorating our Savior's fast.

Lent'en (lĕnt'n), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Lent; used in, or suitable to, Lent. **2.** Spare; meager; somber.

Len-tic'u-lar (lĕn-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Like a lentil or a double-convex lens.

Len'til (-tĭl), *n.* [F. *lentille*, fr. L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens, lentis*, lentil.] A small leguminous plant, common in the fields in Europe. Also, its seed, used for food.

‖ **L'en'voi'**, *or* **L'en'voy'** (lĕn'voi'), *n.* [F. *le* the + *envoi* a sending. See ENVOY.] **1.** Detached verses at the end of a literary composition, to convey the moral, or address the poem to a particular person. **2.** A conclusion.

Le'o-nine (lē'ō-nīn), *a.* [L. *leoninus*, fr. *leo, leonis*, lion.] Pertaining to, or like, the lion.

Leop'ard (lĕp'ẽrd), *n.* [Gr. λεόπαρδος; λέων lion + πάρδος pard.] A large, spotted, carnivorous mammal of Southern Asia and Africa.

Lep'er (lĕp'ẽr), *n.* [L. *lepra*, Gr. λέπρα, leprosy, fr. λέπος scale, λέπειν to peel.] One affected with leprosy.

‖ **Lep'i-dop'te-ra** (-ĭ-dŏp'tẽ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεπίς, -ίδος, scale + πτερόν feather, wing.] An order of insects, including butterflies and moths. The larvæ are called *caterpillars.* — **Lep'i-dop'ter-ous** (-tẽr-ŭs), *a.*

Lep'o-rine (lĕp'ō-rin *or* -rīn), *a.* [L. *leporinus*, fr. *lepus, leporis*, hare.] Like, or pert. to, a hare.

Lep'ro-sy (-rō-sȳ), *n.* A slightly contagious disease, characterized by nodules or brownish spots, and frequently by destructive ulceration. The leprosy of the New Testament was a different, scaly disease. — **Lep'rous** (-rŭs), *a.* — **Lep'rous-ness**, *n.*

Ler-ne'an (lẽr-nē'ȧn), *n.* Kind of parasitic crustacean.

Les'bi-an (lĕz'bĭ-ăn), *n.* [F.; L. *laesio*, fr. *laedere, laesum*, to hurt, injure.] A hurt; injury; morbid change.

Less (lĕs), *a.* [AS. *lǣssa.*] Smaller; inferior. — *adv.* [AS. *lǣs.*] Not so much. — *n.* **1.** A smaller portion or quantity. **2.** The inferior, younger, or smaller.

Les-see' (lĕs-sē'), *n.* [F. *laissé*, p. p. of *laisser.* See LEASE.] One to whom a lease is given.

Less'en (lĕs'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To reduce; to diminish.

Syn. — To abate; decrease; lower; weaken; degrade.

Less'er, *a.* Less; smaller; inferior.

Les'son (lĕs'n), *n.* [F. *leçon* lesson, reading, fr. L. *lectio* a reading, fr. *legere* to read, collect.] **1.** Anything read or recited to a teacher by a learner; something assigned to be learned at one time. **2.** Instruction; precept. **3.** A portion of Scripture read in divine service. **4.** A rebuke; warning. — *v. t.* To teach; to instruct.

Les'sor (lĕs'sôr *or* lĕs-sôr'), *n.* One who leases.

Lest (lĕst), *conj.* [AS. *ðỹ lǣs ðe* the less that, where *ðỹ* is the instrumental case of the definite article, and *ðe* is an indeclinable relative particle, *that, who, which.*] For fear that; . . . not; in order that . . . not.

Let (lĕt), *v. t.* [AS. *lettan* to delay, to hinder, fr. *læt* slow. See LATE.] To retard; to hinder; to oppose. — *n.* A retarding; obstacle; impediment; delay.

Let, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LET (LETTED (lĕt'tĕd), *Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LETTING.] [AS. *lǣtan* (past tense *lēt*, p. p. *lǣten*); akin to G. *lassen*, L. *lassus* weary.] **1.** To permit; to allow; to suffer. **2.** To lease; to rent; to hire out. — *v. i.* To be let or leased.

Letch (lĕch), *v. & n.* Leach.

Le'thal (lē'thal), *a.* [L. *lethalis*, fr. *lethum* death.] Deadly; mortal; fatal.

Leth'ar-gy (lĕth'ar-jy), *n.* [L. *lethargia*, Gr. λήθαργία, fr. λήθαργος forgetful, fr. λήθη forgetfulness.] **1.** Morbid drowsiness; profound sleep, from which one can scarcely be awaked. **2.** A state of inaction or indifference. — **Le-thar'gic** (lē-thär'jĭk), **-gic-al** (-jĭ-kal), *a.*

Le'the (lē'thē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λήθη.] **1.** The fabled river of Hades whose waters when drunk caused forgetfulness. **2.** Oblivion. — **Le-the'an** (lē-thē'an), *a.*

Le-thif'er-ous (-thĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lethifer*, fr. *lethum* death + *ferre* to bring.] Deadly; bringing destruction.

Let'ter (lĕt'tẽr), *n.* [Fr. *let* to permit.] One who lets or permits; one who lets anything for hire.

Let'ter, *n.* [Fr. *let* to hinder.] One who hinders.

Let'ter, *n.* [OE. & F. *lettre*, fr. L. *littera, litera*, a letter; pl., an epistle, writing, literature.] **1.** A mark representing a sound; a first element of written language. **2.** A message expressed in intelligible characters; an epistle. **3.** Verbal expression; literal meaning; exact requirement. **4.** A single printing type; type, collectively; style of type. **5.** *pl.* Learning; erudition; as, a man of *letters.* — *v. t.* To mark with letters or words.

Let'tered (-tẽrd), *a.* **1.** Literate; educated. **2.** Pertaining to learning or literature; learned. **3.** Inscribed with letters. [letters made.

Let'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** A marking with letters. **2.** The

Let'ter-press' (-prĕs'), *n.* Print; — used of reading matter in distinction from illustrations.

Let'tuce (lĕt'tĭs), *n.* [L. *lactuca*, fr. *lac, lactis*, milk.] A composite plant, whose leaves are used as salad.

Le'vant (lē'vant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *lever* to raise.] Rising or having risen from rest.

Le-vant' (lē-vănt'), *n.* [It. *levante* point where the sun rises, the east, the Levant, from *levare* to raise.] **1.** The countries of the eastern part of the Mediterranean. **2.** A levanter (wind so called). — *v. i.* To run away from one's debts; to decamp. [*Colloq. Eng.*]

Le-vant'er, *n.* **1.** [Fr. *levant*, v.] One who levants, or decamps. [*Colloq. Eng.*] **2.** [Fr. *levant*, n.] A strong easterly wind peculiar to the Mediterranean.

Le-vant'ine (lē-vănt'ĭn *or* lĕv'ant-ĭn), *a.* Pertaining to the Levant. — *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the Levant. **2.** A stout twilled silk fabric, formerly made in the Levant.

Lev'ee (lĕv'ē; *often* lĕv-ē' in U. S.), *n.* [F. *lever*, fr. *lever* to raise, se *lever* to rise.] **1.** A rising. **2.** A morning reception of visitors; a matinée.

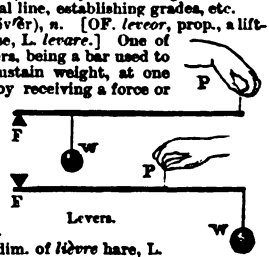
Lev'ee, *n.* [F. *levée*, fr. *lever* to raise.] Embankment to prevent inundation; steep bank of a river. — *v. t.* To keep (a river) within a channel by levees. [*U. S.*]

Lev'el (lĕv'ĕl), *n.* [OE. & OF. *livel*, fr. L. *libella* dim. of *libra* pound, balance, water poise, level.] **1.** Line or surface everywhere parallel to the surface of still water. **2.** Horizontal line or plane, parallel to the horizon. **3.** A certain position, rank, character, etc. **4.** A uniform or average height. **5.** (*a*) Instrument to find a horizontal line. (*b*) A measuring the difference of altitude of two points, by a level. **6.** Horizontal passage in a mine. — *a.* **1.** Even; flat; having the curvature of the undisturbed liquid parts of the earth's surface. **2.** Horizontal. **3.** Even with anything else; on the same line or plane. **4.** Straightforward; clear. **5.** Of even tone; without rising or falling inflection. — *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEVELED (-ĕld) or LEVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEVELING or LEVELLING.] **1.** To make level, flat, or even. **2.** To bring to a lower level; to overthrow. **3.** To bring (a gun) to a horizontal position; to aim. **4.** To bring to a common level in respect of rank, condition, etc. **5.** To adjust or adapt to a certain level. —

Lev'el-er, *n.* [Written also *leveller.*] — **Lev'el-ness,** *n.*

Lev'el-ing, *n.* [Written also *levelling.*] **1.** A making level. **2.** The using a surveyor's leveling instrument for finding a horizontal line, establishing grades, etc.

Le'ver (lē'vẽr *or* lĕv'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *leveor*, prop., a lifter, fr. F. *lever* to raise, L. *levare.*] One of the mechanical powers, being a bar used to exert pressure, or sustain weight, at one point of its length, by receiving a force or power at a second, and turning at a third on a fixed point called a *fulcrum.*



Levers.

Lev'er-age (-ĕj), *n.* Action of a lever; mechanical gain by the lever.

Lev'er-et (lĕv'ẽr-ĕt), *n.* [F. *levraut*, dim. of *lièvre* hare, L. *lepus.*] A hare in the first year of its age.

Lev'i-a-ble (-ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be levied; assessable.

Le-vi'a-than (lē-vi'ȧ-than), *n.* [Heb. *liwyāthān.*] **1.** An aquatic animal, described in the book of Job, ch. xli. **2.** The whale.

Lev'i-gate (lĕv'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *levigare, -gatum*, fr. *lēvis* smooth.] To smooth; to free from grit; to reduce to powder or paste; to mix thoroughly (liquids or semiliquids). — **Lev'i-ga'tion,** *n.*

Le'vite (lē'vit), *n.* [Gr. Λευίτης, fr. Heb. *Levi*, a son of Jacob.] **1.** One of the tribe of Levi; one subordinate to the priests (of the same tribe) and employed in duties and services of the temple. **2.** A priest.

Le-vit'ic-al (lē-vĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Pert. to the Levites. **2.** Priestly. **3.** Pert. to the law in Leviticus.

Le-vit'i-cus (-ĭ-kŭs), *n.* The third book of the Old Testament, containing the body of the ceremonial law.

Lev'i-ty (lĕv'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *levitas*, fr. *levis* light in weight.] **1.** The weighing less than something else of equal bulk; buoyancy; — opp. to *gravity.* **2.** Lack of gravity and earnestness. **3.** Lack of steadiness.

Syn. — LEVITY; VOLATILITY; FLIGHTINESS; inconstancy; thoughtlessness; unsteadiness; inconsideration. — *Levity* springs from a lightness of mind which produces a disregard of proprieties of time and place. *Volatility* is a degree of levity which causes the thoughts to fly from one object to another, without resting on any for a moment. *Flightiness* is volatility carried to an extreme which leads to gross impropriety or weakness.

Lev'y (-ỹ), *n.* [F. *levée*, fr. *lever* to raise.] **1.** A levying or collecting by authority (troops, taxes, etc.). **2.** That which is levied, as an army, force, tribute, etc. **3.** Legal seizure of property on executions. — *v. t.* To raise or collect by assessment; to seize on execution.

Lewd (lūd), *a.* [OE., lay, ignorant, vile, AS. *lǣwed* belonging to the laity.] **1.** Given to indulgence of lust; dissolute. **2.** Suiting, or proceeding from, unlawful sexual desire. — **Lewd'ly,** *adv.* — **Lewd'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Licentious; dissolute; lascivious; debauched.

Lew'is (lū'ĭs), } *n.* An iron tenon, made in sec-
Lew'is-son (-sŭn), } tions, which can be fitted into a dovetail mortise; — used in hoisting large stones, etc.

Lex'ic-al (lĕks'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pert. to a lexicon, to lexicography, or words.

Lex'i-cog'ra-pher (-ĭ-cŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. λεξικογράφος; λεξικόν dictionary + γράφειν to write.] Compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

Lex'i-cog'ra-phy (lĕks'ĭ-kŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* The making a lexicon or dictionary; method of making dictionaries. — **Lex'i-co-graph'ic** (-kō-grăf'ĭk), **Lex'i-co-graph'ic-al**, *a.* **Lex'i-col'o-gy** (-kŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. λεξικόν + *-logy*.] Science of the derivation and signification of words.

Lex'i-con (-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. λεξικόν (sc. βιβλίον), fr. λέξις speech, word, phrase, fr. λέγειν to speak.] A vocabulary containing an alphabetical arrangement of words in a language, with the definition of each; dictionary.

Ley'den jar' (lī'd'n jär'). } A glass jar used to accu-
Ley'den phi'al (fī'ȧl). } mulate electricity; — invented in *Leyden*, Holland.

Li'a-bil'i-ty (lī'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being liable. **2.** Debt; in *pl.*, sum of one's obligations; — opp. to *assets*.

Li'a-ble (-b'l), *a.* [Fr. F. *lier* to bind, L. *ligare*.] **1.** Bound in law or equity; responsible. **2.** Exposed to a certain contingency or casualty. — **Li'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — **Liable**; **Subject**; accountable; responsible; bound; obnoxious; exposed. — *Liable* refers to a future happening which may not actually occur. *Subject* refers to the circumstances of the person or thing spoken of, or to that which often befalls one.

‖ **Li'ai'son'** (lē'ĕ'zôn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ligare* to bind.] A union; illicit intimacy between a man and woman.

Li'ar (lī'ẽr), *n.* One who knowingly utters falsehood.

Li-ba'tion (lī-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *libatio*, fr. *libare* to taste, to pour out as an offering.] A pouring a liquid, usually wine, in honor of some deity; wine thus poured out.

Li'bel (lī'bĕl), *n.* [L. *libellus* little book, libel, dim. of *liber* inner bark of a tree; also (because the ancients wrote on this bark), paper, parchment, book or treatise.] **1.** A defamatory writing; lampoon. **2.** A written declaration by the plaintiff of his cause of action, and of the relief he seeks. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Libeled** (-bĕld) or **Libelled**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Libeling** or **Libelling**.] **1.** To defame; to lampoon. **2.** To proceed against by filing a libel, esp. against a ship or goods. — **Li'bel-er**, *n.* — **Li'bel-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [Written also *libellous*.]

Li'bel-ant, *n.* One who libels. [Written also *libellant*.]

‖ **Li'ber** (lī'bẽr), *n.* [L. See **Libel**.] Inner bark of plants, containing woody, fibrous cells.

Lib'er-al (lĭb'ẽr-*a*l), *a.* [L. *liberalis*, fr. *liber* free.] **1.** Free by birth; befitting a free man or gentleman; refined; noble; not servile or mean. **2.** Bestowing in a large and noble way; open-handed. **3.** Ample; profuse. **4.** Not strict or rigorous; not restricted to the literal sense; free. **5.** Not narrow in mind; catholic. **6.** Free to excess; licentious. **7.** Not bound by orthodox tenets or established forms in political or religious philosophy; independent in opinion; not conservative; inclined toward democratic, as disting. fr. monarchical or aristocratic, forms. — *n.* One who favors freedom in political or religious matters; a reformer.

Syn. — **Liberal**; **Generous**; bountiful; munificent; beneficent; ample; large; profuse; free. — *Liberal* is *freeborn*, and *generous* is *highborn*. The former is opposed to the feelings of a servile state, and implies largeness of spirit in giving, judging, acting, etc. The latter expresses that nobleness of soul, appropriate to those of high rank, which seeks the happiness of others.

Lib'er-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Liberal principles.

Lib'er-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *liberalitas*.] **1.** The being liberal; freedom from prejudice; generosity; candor; charity. **2.** A gift; gratuity.

Lib'er-al-ize (lĭb'ẽr-*a*l-Iz), *v. t.* To make liberal.

Lib'er-al-ly, *adv.* In a liberal manner.

Lib'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *liberare*, *-atum*, to free, fr. *liber*.] To release from restraint; to disengage. — **Lib'er-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] — **Lib'er-a'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To deliver; free; release. See **Deliver**.

Lib'er-tine (-tĭn), *n.* [L. *libertinus* freedman, fr. *libertus* one made free, fr. *liber*.] **1.** A manumitted Roman slave; a freedman. **2.** One free from restraint; one who acts according to his impulses and gives rein to lust. — *a.* Dissolute; profligate. — **Lib'er-tin-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

Lib'er-ty (lĭb'ẽr-tȳ), *n.* [F. *liberté*, fr. L. *libertas*, fr. *liber*.] **1.** State of a free person; exemption from subjection to another's will; freedom; — opp. to slavery or subjection. **2.** Freedom from imprisonment or restraint. **3.** A privilege conferred by a superior power; permission granted. **4.** Privilege; franchise; immunity. **5.** A license in violation of laws of propriety. **6.** Power of choice; freedom from necessity, compulsion, or constraint.

Syn. — **Liberty**; **Freedom**; leave; permission; license. — *Liberty* refers to previous restraint; *freedom*, to the unrepressed exercise of our powers.

Li-bid'i-nous (lĭ-bĭd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *libidinosus*, fr. *libido* lust, fr. *libet* it pleases.] Having lustful desires.

Syn. — Lewd; lustful; sensual; licentious; lascivious.

‖ **Li'bra** (lī'brȧ), *n.* [L., a balance.] The Balance; the 7th sign in the zodiac.

Li-bra'ri-an (lĭ-brā'rĭ-*a*n), *n.* One in charge of a library. — **Li-bra'ri-an-ship**, *n.*

Li'bra-ry (lī'brȧ-rȳ), *n.* [F. *librairie* book trade, library, fr. *libraire* bookseller, L. *librarius*, fr. *liber* book.] **1.** A collection of books kept for use, and not as merchandise. **2.** A place for holding such a collection of books.

Li'brate (-brāt), *v. i.* [L. *librare*, *-bratum*, to balance, fr. *libra*.] To vibrate as a balance does before resting in equilibrium. — *v. t.* To poise; to balance.

Li-bra'tion (lī-brā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A librating. **2.** A real or apparent libratory motion of celestial bodies.

Li'bra-to-ry (lī'brȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

Li-bret'tist (lĭ-brĕt'tĭst), *n.* One who makes a libretto.

Li-bret'to (-tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *libro* book, L. *liber*.] A book containing the words of an opera, etc.

Lice (līs), *n.*; *pl.* of **Louse**.

Li'cense (lī'sens), *n.* [Written also *licence*.] [F. *licence*, L. *licentia*, fr. *licere* to be permitted.] **1.** Liberty given to do or forbear any act. **2.** Document granting such permission. **3.** Excess of liberty; disregard of law or propriety. — *v. t.* To authorize. — **Li'cens-er**, *n.*

Syn. — Leave; liberty; permission.

Li'cen-see' (-sen-sē'), *n.* One having a license.

Li-cen'ti-ate (-sĕn'shĭ-ĕt *or* -shĭt; 26), *n.* [LL. *licentiare*, *-atum*, to allow, fr. L. *licentia*.] **1.** One licensed to exercise a profession. **2.** Degree of a European university intermediate between those of bachelor and of doctor.

Li-cen'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Characterized by license; wantonly offensive. **2.** Unrestrained by law or morality. — **Li-cen'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Li-cen'tious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Profligate; lax; loose; unchaste; lascivious.

Li'chen (lī'kĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λειχήν.] **1.** A cellular, flowerless plant, having no distinction of leaf and stem, usually of scaly, expanded, frondlike form, nourished from the air, and generating by spores. **2.** A skin disease.

Lichens.

1 *Usnea barbata*; 2 3 *Cladonia pyxidata*; 4 *Parmelia pallescens*. All nat. size.

Lick (lĭk), *v. t.* [AS. *liccian*.] **1.** To pass the tongue over. **2.** To lap; to take in with the tongue. — *n.* **1.** A stroke of the tongue in licking. **2.** A quick application of something which acts like a tongue; small quantity of any substance so applied. [*Colloq.*] **3.** A place where salt is found on the surface of the earth, to which animals resort to lick it up. [*U.S.*]

Lick, *v. t.* [Cf. OSw. *lägga* to place, to strike.] To

strike with repeated blows; to flog; to conquer. — *n.* A slap. [*Colloq.*]

Lick'er-ish (lĭk'ẽr-ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. LECHEROUS.] **1.** Eager; craving; greedy. **2.** Tempting the appetite; dainty. **3.** Lecherous; lustful.

Lick'-spit'tle (-spĭt't'l), *n.* An abject parasite.

Lic'o-rice (-ō-rĭs), *n.* [OE. *licoris*, through Old French, fr. Gr. γλυκύρριζα; γλυκύς sweet + ῥίζα root.] [Written also *liquorice.*] **1.** A plant whose root abounds with a sweet juice, used in demulcent compositions. **2.** Inspissated juice of licorice root.

Lic'tor (lĭk'tŏr), *n.* [L.] An ancient Roman officer who bore an ax and fasces or rods, as ensigns of his office.

Lid (lĭd), *n.* [AS. *hlid*, fr. *hlīdan* (in comp.) to cover, shut.] **1.** That which covers the opening of a vessel, box, etc.; movable cover. **2.** Cover of the eye; eyelid.

Lie (lī), *n.* [AS. *lyge.*] A criminal falsehood; intentional violation of truth. — *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIED (līd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LYING (lī'ĭng).] [AS. *leōgan.*] To utter falsehood with intention to deceive.

Syn. — LIE; UNTRUTH; falsehood; fiction; deception. — A man may state what is *untrue* from ignorance or misconception; hence, to impute an *untruth* to one is not necessarily the same as charging him with a *lie.* Every *lie* is an *untruth*, but not every *untruth* is a *lie.* See FALSITY.

Lie, *v. i.* [*imp.* LAY (lā); *p. p.* LAIN (lān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LYING.] [AS. *licgan;* akin to G. *liegen* to lie down, L. *lectus*, Gr. λέχος bed, λέξασθαι to lie.] **1.** To rest extended on any support; to be stretched out. **2.** To be situated. **3.** To abide; to be in a certain condition. **4.** To be or exist; — to consist; — with *in.* **5.** To lodge; to sleep. **6.** To be still or quiet, like one lying down to rest. **7.** To be legally sustainable.

☞ Through ignorance or carelessness speakers and writers often confuse the forms of the two distinct verbs *lay* and *lie.* *Lay* is a transitive verb, and has for its preterit *laid.* *Lie* is intransitive, and has for its preterit *lay.* — *n.* Position in which anything lies; the lay, as of land or country.

Lief (lēf), *adv.* [AS. *leōf;* akin to D. *lief*, G. *lieb*, and E. *love.*] Gladly; willingly; freely.

Liege (lēj), *a.* [OE. *lige.*] **1.** Sovereign; independent; having right to allegiance. **2.** Serving an independent sovereign or master; bound by a feudal tenure; faithful; loyal. — *n.* **1.** Lord paramount; sovereign. **2.** Subject of a sovereign or lord; a liegeman.

Liege'man, *n.* A vassal; subject.

Lien (lēn *or* lī'ĕn), *n.* [F., band, bond, tie, fr. L. *ligamen*, fr. *ligare* to bind.] A legal claim; charge upon property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty.

Lieu (lū), *n.* [F., fr. L. *locus* place.] Place; room; stead; — used only in phrase *in lieu of*, that is, *instead of.*

Lieu-ten'ant (lū-tĕn'ant), *n.* [F., fr. *lieu* + *tenant* holding, p. pr. of *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere.*] **1.** An officer supplying the place of an absent superior. **2.** (*a*) A commissioned officer in the army, next below a captain. (*b*) A commissioned officer in the navy, below a commander. — **Lieu-ten'an-cy, Lieu-ten'ant-ship,** *n.*

Lieve (lēv), *a.* Lief.

Life (lif), *n.*; *pl.* LIVES (livz). [AS. *lif;* akin to G. *leib* body, Icel. *lif*, life, body, and E. *live*, v.] **1.** Existence; time during which this state continues; state of an animal or plant in which its organs can perform their functions. **2.** Union of man's soul and body; duration of their union. **3.** Vital force, physical or spiritual. **4.** Animating principle, or period of duration, of anything resembling a natural organism. **5.** Manner of living; human affairs. **6.** Animation; vivacity; energy. **7.** That which imparts spirit or vigor; that upon which success depends. **8.** A person; living being. **9.** The system of animal nature; animals, collectively. **10.** History of a life; biography. **11.** Spiritual existence; happiness in the favor of God; heavenly felicity.

Life estate, an estate held during the term of some certain person's life, but not passing by inheritance. — **Life insurance,** an insuring against death; a contract by which the insurer undertakes, on payment of a premium, to pay a stipulated sum in the event of the death of the insured or of a third person in whose life the insured has an interest. — **Life interest,** an interest lasting during one's life, or the life of another, but not passing by inheritance.

Life'blood' (lif'blŭd'), *n.* **1.** Blood necessary to life. **2.** That which gives strength and energy.

Life'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A strong, buoyant boat for saving the lives of shipwrecked people.

Life'less, *a.* Destitute of life; dead, or apparently dead; dull. — **Life'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Life'less-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — LIFELESS; DULL; INANIMATE; DEAD; soulless; torpid; inert; inactive; heavy; unanimated; spiritless; frigid; pointless; vapid; flat; tasteless. — In a moral sense, *lifeless* denotes want of vital energy; *inanimate*, want of expression as to any feeling that may be possessed; *dull* implies torpor of soul which checks mental activity; *dead* supposes destitution of feeling.

Life'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a living being; resembling life; giving an accurate representation.

Life'-pre-serv'er (-prē-zĕrv'ẽr), *n.* An apparatus for saving one from drowning by buoying up the body.

Life'time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time that life continues.

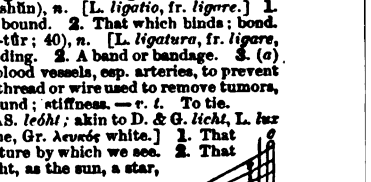
Lift (lĭft), *v. t.* [Icel. *lypta*, fr. *lopt* air; G. *lüften;* — prop., to raise into the air.] **1.** To raise; to bring up from a lower place to a higher; to upheave. **2.** To raise, or improve, in rank, condition, character, etc. **3.** [Perh. a different word, akin to Goth. *hlifan* to steal, L. *clepere.*] To steal; to carry off by theft. — *v. i.* **1.** To try to raise something. **2.** To rise. — *n.* **1.** A lifting; that which is lifted. **2.** Space or distance through which anything is lifted. **3.** Help; assistance. [*Colloq.*] **4.** That by which a person or thing lifts or is lifted; hoisting machine; elevator; dumb waiter; handle. — **Lift'er,** *n.*

Lig'a-ment (lĭg'ȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *ligamentum*, fr. *ligare* to bind.] **1.** Anything that unites one thing or part to another; bandage; bond. **2.** (*a*) A tough band of dense fibrous connective tissue or fibrocartilage serving to unite bones or form joints. (*b*) A band of connective tissue, or a membranous fold, which retains a bodily organ in place. — **Lig'a-men'tal, Lig'a-men'tous,** *a.*

Li-ga'tion (lī-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ligatio*, fr. *ligare.*] **1.** A binding, or being bound. **2.** That which binds; bond.

Lig'a-ture (lĭg'ȧ-tūr; 40), *n.* [L. *ligatura*, fr. *ligare, ligatum.*] **1.** A binding. **2.** A band or bandage. **3.** (*a*) A thread for tying blood vessels, esp. arteries, to prevent hemorrhage. (*b*) A thread or wire used to remove tumors, etc. **4.** A being bound; stiffness. — *v. t.* To tie.

Light (līt), *n.* [AS. *leōht;* akin to D. & G. *licht*, L. *lux* light, *lucere* to shine, Gr. λευκός white.] **1.** That agent or force in nature by which we see. **2.** That which furnishes light, as the sun, a star, candle, lighthouse, etc. **3.** Time during which the light of the sun is visible; day. **4.** Medium through which light is admitted; window; skylight.



Solar Ray of Light, separated by a Prism into the seven primary colors.

a Incident Ray of Light; *p* Prism; *cf* Spectrum; *v* Violet; *i* Indigo; *b* Blue; *g* Green; *y* Yellow; *o* Orange; *r* Red.

5. Life; existence. **6.** Open view; publicity. **7.** That which illumines to the mind; enlightenment; knowledge. **8.** Point of view. **9.** One conspicuous or noteworthy; a model or example. **10.** A firework which burns brilliantly. — *a.* **1.** Having light; not dark or obscure; clear. **2.** White or whitish; not intense; moderately colored. — *v. t.* **1.** To set fire to; to kindle. **2.** To illuminate; to fill with light. **3.** To conduct, or show the way, by a light. — *v. i.* **1.** To take fire. **2.** To be illuminated; to brighten; — with *up.*

Light, *n.* [AS. *lēht, leōht;* akin to G. *leicht.*] **1.** [illegible]

ing little weight; not heavy. 2. Not burdensome; easy to be lifted or carried. 3. Easy to be performed; not difficult. 4. Easy to be digested; containing little nutriment. 5. Not heavily armed. 6. Not encumbered; nimble; swift. 7. Not heavily laden; not sufficiently ballasted. 8. Slight; not important. 9. Well leavened; not heavy. 10. Not copious or dense. 11. Not strong or violent; moderate. 12. Not pressing heavily or hard upon; delicate. 13. Inconsiderate; easily influenced; trifling; frivolous. 14. Nor quite sound or normal; somewhat deranged; giddy. 15. Wanton; unchaste. 16. Not of the legal, standard, or usual weight. 17. Loose; sandy; easily pulverized. — *adv.* Lightly; cheaply.

Light (līt), *v. i.* [AS. *lihtan* to alight, orig., to relieve (a horse) of the rider's burden, fr. *lihi* not heavy.] 1. To dismount; to descend, as from a horse or carriage; to alight. 2. To descend from flight, and rest, as a bird or insect. 3. To come down suddenly; to fall; — with *on* or *upon*. 4. To happen; — with *on* or *upon*.

Light'en (līt'n), *v. i.* To descend; to light.

Light'en, *v. i.* 1. To burst forth or dart, as lightning; to flash. 2. To grow lighter; to clear, as the sky. — *v. t.* 1. To make clear; to illuminate. 2. To enlighten.

Light'en, *v. t.* 1. To make lighter, or less heavy; to relieve of part of a load. 2. To alleviate. 3. To cheer.

Light'er (līt'ẽr), *n.* One that lights (lamps, etc.).

Light'er, *n.* [D. *ligter*, fr. *ligt* light.] Large barge, for unloading or loading vessels which can not reach the wharves. — *v. t.* To convey by a lighter.

Light'-fin'gered (līt'fĭng'gẽrd), *a.* Dexterous in taking and conveying away; thievish; pilfering.

Light'-foot' (-fo͝ot'), } *a.* Having a light, springy
Light'-foot'ed, } step; nimble; active.

Light'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* 1. Disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious. 2. Thoughtless; heedless; fickle.

Light'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.

Light'house' (-hous'), *n.* A tower with a powerful light at top, to guide mariners at night; beacon.

Light'ly, *adv.* 1. With little weight or force. 2. Swiftly; nimbly. 3. Without deep impression. 4. Slightly; not severely. 5. With little effort; readily. 6. Without good reason. 7. Without dejection; cheerfully. 8. Without heed or care; gayly. 9. Not chastely; wantonly.

Light'-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Unsettled; unsteady.

Light'ness, *n.* The being light or not heavy; buoyancy; levity; nimbleness; delicacy; grace.

Syn. — Volatility; instability; agility; ease; facility.

Light'ness, *n.* 1. Illumination, or degree of illumination. 2. Absence of depth or of duskiness in color.

Light'ning (-nĭng), *n.* [For *lightening*, fr. *lighten* to flash.] A discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light.

Lightning bug, a luminous beetle; firefly. — **Lightning conductor, Lightning rod,** a metallic rod set up on a building or mast of a vessel, and connected with the earth or water below, to prevent damage from lightning.

Lights (līts), *n. pl.* [Fr. their *lightness*.] Lungs.

Light'some (līt'sŭm), *a.* 1. Having light; lighted; bright. 2. Gay; cheering.

Light'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* Pine wood abounding in pitch, used for torches, or for kindling a fire quickly.

Lig'ne-ous (lĭg'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ligneus*, fr. *lignum* wood.] Made of wood; like wood; woody. [wood.]

Lig'ni-form (-nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lignum* + *-form*.] Like

Lig'ni-fy (-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *lignum* + *-fy*.] To change into wood or a ligneous substance.

Lig'nin (-nĭn), *n.* [L. *lignum*.] A substance characterizing wood cells in plants.

Lig'nite (-nīt), *n.* [L. *lignum*.] Mineral coal retaining the texture of the wood from which it was formed; brown coal; wood coal. — **Lig-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Lig'nose' (lĭg'nōs'), *n.* 1. Lignin. 2. An explosive compound of wood fiber and nitroglycerin.

‖ **Lig'num-vi'tæ** (lĭg'nŭm-vī'tē), *n.* [L., wood of life.] A tree of tropical America, yielding the *guaiacum* of medicine, and having very hard and heavy wood, used for the wheels of ships' blocks, cogs, bearings, etc.

Like (līk), *a.* [AS. *gelīc*, fr. pref. *ge-* + *līc* body, orig. meaning, having the same body or appearance.] 1. Resembling; similar to; alike. 2. Equal, or nearly equal. 3. Having probability; likely. 4. Inclined toward; disposed to. — *n.* 1. That which is equal or similar to another; counterpart; copy. 2. A liking; preference; — usually in *pl.* — *adv.* 1. In a manner like that of; in similar manner. 2. Likely; probably. — *v. t.* [AS. *līcian*, *gelīcian*, fr. *gelīc*.] To be pleased with; to approve; to enjoy. — *v. i.* 1. To be pleased; to choose. 2. To escape narrowly. [*Colloq.*]

Like'ly, *a.* [That is, *like-like*.] 1. Worthy of belief; probable; credible. 2. Having or giving reason to expect; — followed by the infinitive. 3. Such as suits; good-looking; pleasing; agreeable. 4. Well adapted to the place; promising. — *adv.* In all probability; probably. — **Like'li-ness, Like'li-hood,** *n.*

Lik'en (līk'n), *v. t.* To think to be like; to compare.

Like'ness, *n.* [AS. *gelīcnes*.] 1. The being like; resemblance. 2. Appearance; guise. 3. Portrait.

Syn. — Similarity; parallel; similitude; portrait.

Like'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* & *conj.* In like manner; also; moreover; too. See Also.

Lik'ing (līk'ĭng), *n.* The being pleased with some thing or person; inclination; pleasure; preference.

Li'lac (lī'lak), *n.* [Sp.; fr. Per. *līlaj*, *nīlaj*, *nīl*, the indigo plant, *līlak* bluish.] 1. A fragrant flowering shrub of Europe and Asia. 2. A light purplish color.

Lil'i-a'ceous (lĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *liliaceus*.] Pert. to a natural order including the lily, tulip, and hyacinth.

Lil'ied (-ĭd), *a.* Covered with, or having many, lilies.

Lil'li-pu'tian (-lĭ-pū'shan), *n.* 1. One of a diminutive race, described in Swift's "Voyage to Lilliput." 2. A person or thing of very small size. — *a.* Diminutive.

Lilt (lĭlt), *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. *lilla*, *lirla*, to sing in a high tone.] To sing cheerfully. — *v. t.* To utter with spirit or gayety. — *n.* 1. Brisk motion; spirited rhythm; sprightliness. 2. A lively song, tune, or dance.

Lil'y (lĭl'ў), *n.* [AS. *lilie*, L. *lilium*, Gr. λείριον.] An endogenous bulbous plant or its flower.

Lil'y-liv'ered (-lĭv'ẽrd), *a.* White-livered; cowardly.

Limb (lĭm), *n.* [AS. *lim*.] 1. A part of a tree extending from the trunk and separating into branches and twigs; a large branch. 2. Arm or leg of a man; arm, leg, or wing of an animal. — *v. t.* To dismember.

Limb, *n.* [L. *limbus* border.] A border or edge. (*a*) In plants, the upper spreading part of a monopetalous corolla, or of a petal, or sepal; blade. (*b*) Edge of the disk of a heavenly body. (*c*) Graduated margin of an arc or circle, in an instrument for measuring angles.

Limb'er (lĭm'bẽr), *n.* [For *limmer*, Icel. *limar* boughs; akin to E. *limb* branch.] Detachable fore part of a gun carriage, having two wheels, and to which the horses are attached. — *v. t.* To attach (a gun) to the limber.

Limb'er, *a.* [Akin to *limp*, a.] Easily bent; yielding. — *v. t.* To make flexible or pliant. — **Limb'er-ness,** *n.*

Limb'o (lĭm'bō), } *n.* [L. *limbus* border, edge.] 1.
Limb'us (-bŭs), } Region where souls were supposed to await the judgment. 2. A prison.

Lime (līm), *n.* [Formerly *line*.] The linden tree.

Lime, *n.* [F.; of Persian origin. See Lemon.] A fruit allied to the lemon; the tree which bears it.

Lime, *n.* [AS. *līm*.] 1. Birdlime. 2. Oxide of calcium; the white or gray caustic substance (*quicklime*) obtained by calcining limestone or shells, — an essential ingredient of cement, plastering, mortar, etc., and the principal constituent of limestone, marble, chalk, bones, shells, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To smear with a viscous substance, as birdlime. 2. To entangle; to insnare. 3. To treat with oxide or hydrate of calcium; to manure with lime. 4. To cement.

Lime'kiln' (līm'kĭl'), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which limestone or shells are burned and reduced to lime.

Lime'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate. Crystalline limestone is *marble.*

Lime'wa'ter (-wȧ'tẽr), *n.* Water impregnated with lime; artificial solution of lime for medicinal use.

‖ **Li-mic'o-læ** (lĭ-mĭk'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [L. *limicola* a dweller in the mud; *limus* + *colere* to dwell.] A group of shore birds, embracing plovers, sandpipers, snipe, etc.

Lim'it (lĭm'ĭt), *n.* [L. *lines, limitis.*] **1.** That which terminates or confines; utmost extent. **2.** That which terminates a period of time; the period itself; full time or extent. **3.** A restriction; check; hindrance.

Syn. — Boundary; border; edge; restriction; confine. — *v. t.* [L. *limitare*, fr. *limes, limitis*, limit; prob. akin to *limen* threshold.] To set a limit for; to terminate. — **Lim'it-a-ble,** *a.* — **Lim'i-ta-ry** (-ĭ-tẽ-rȳ), *a. & n.*

Lim'i-ta'tion, *n.* **1.** A limiting or being limited. **2.** That which limits; qualification. **3.** Time within which something is to be done. **4.** Period limited by statute after which a claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit.

Lim'it-ed (-ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Confined within limits; narrow.

Lim'it-less, *a.* Having no limits; boundless.

Limn (lĭm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIMNED (lĭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIMNING (lĭm'nĭng *or* lĭm'ĭng).] [F. *enluminer* to illuminate, to limn, LL. *illuminare* to paint.] **1.** To draw or paint. **2.** To illumine or ornament (books or parchments). — **Lim'ner,** *n.*

Limp (lĭmp), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *lemphealt* lame.] To halt; to walk lamely. — *n.* A halt; a limping.

Limp, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *limpa* limpness, weakness.] **1.** Flaccid; flabby. **2.** Lacking stiffness; flimsy.

Lim'pet (lĭm'pĕt), *n.* [L. *lepas, -adis*, Gr. λεπάς, -άδος.] **1.** A conical gastropod shell. **2.** A marine shellfish, some species of which are used as food.

Lim'pid (-pĭd), *a.* [L. *limpidus;* akin to Gr. λάμπειν to shine.] Clear or transparent; lucid; translucent. — **Lim'pid-ness, Lim-pid'i-ty,** *n.*

Syn. — Clear; transparent; pellucid; pure; bright.

Limp'sy (lĭmp'sȳ), **Lim'sy** (lĭm'sȳ), *a.* [See LIMP, *a.*, and FLIMSY.] Limp; flexible; flimsy. [*Local, U. S.*]

Lim'y (lĭm'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Smeared with, or consisting of, lime; viscous. **2.** Containing lime; like lime.

Linch'pin' (lĭnch'pĭn'), *n.* [AS. *lynis* axletree.] Pin to hold the wheel of a vehicle upon the axletree.

Lin'den (lĭn'dĕn), *n.* [Orig. an adj. from *lind* linden tree, AS. *lind.*] (*a*) A handsome European tree, having cymes of yellow flowers. (*b*) In America, the basswood.

Line (lĭn), *n.* [OE. *lin.* See LINEN.] The longer and finer fiber of flax. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover the inner surface of. **2.** To fill; to supply. **3.** To fortify.

Line, *n.* [AS. *line* cable, prob. fr. L. *linea* linen thread, string, fr. *linum* flax, linen, cable.] **1.** A linen thread; cord; rope; hawser. **2.** Threadlike mark of pen, pencil, or graver; any long mark. **3.** Course followed; road or route. **4.** Direction. **5.** A row of letters, words, etc., written or printed. **6.** A short letter; note. **7.** A verse, or the words forming a certain number of feet, according to the measure. **8.** Course of conduct, thought, or argument; department of industry, trade, etc. **9.** That which has length, but not breadth or thickness. **10.** Exterior limit of a figure or territory; boundary; outline. **11.** A straight row; a continued series or rank. **12.** A succession of ancestors or descendants; family. **13.** A connected series of public conveyances. **14.** (*a*) A circle of latitude or of longitude, as represented on a map. (*b*) The equator; — usually called *the line*, or *equinoctial line.* **15.** A long tape, etc., marked with subdivisions for measuring. **16.** The track and roadbed of a railroad. **17.** (*a*) A row of soldiers abreast of one another; — opp. to *column.* (*b*) The regular infantry of an army, as distinguished fr. militia, guards, cavalry, artillery, etc. **18.** (*a*) A trench or rampart. (*b*) *pl.* Dispositions made to cover extended positions, and presenting a front in but one direction to an enemy. **19.** *pl.* Form of a ship as shown by the outlines of vertical, horizontal, and oblique sections. **20.** A series of various qualities of a class of articles. **21.** The wire connecting one telegraphic station with another; system of telegraph wires. **22.** *pl.* Reins for guiding a horse. [*U. S.*] **23.** A measure of length; 1-12th of an inch. — *v. t.* **1.** To mark with lines. **2.** To read line by line. **3.** To form into a line; to align.

Lin'e-age (lĭn'ē-ĕj; 2), *n.* [F. *lignage*, fr. L. *linea.*] Descent in a line from a common progenitor; race.

Lin'e-al, *a.* [L. *linealis.*] **1.** Descending in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; — opp. to *collateral.* **2.** Inheriting by direct descent. **3.** Composed of lines; delineated. **4.** In the direction of a line; pert. to, measured on, or found by, a line; linear. — **Lin'e-al-ly,** *adv.*

Lin'e-a-ment (-ȧ-ment), *n.* [L. *lineamentum*, fr. *linea.*] One of the features of a body, esp. of the face; form.

Lin'e-ar (-ē-ẽr), *a.* [L. *linearis*, fr. *linea.*] **1.** Pert. to a line; lineal. **2.** Like a line; narrow.

Lin'en (-ĕn), *n.* [Prop. an adj. fr. AS. *līn* flax, whence *linen* made of flax; akin to L. *linum* flax, linen, Gr. λίνον.] **1.** Thread or cloth made of flax or (rarely) of hemp. **2.** Underclothing. — *a.* Made of linen.

Lin'er (lin'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that lines. **2.** A vessel belonging to a regular line of packets; a line-of-battle ship.

Ling (lĭng), *n.* [Akin to D. *leng.* So named from its being *long.*] A large food fish of the cod kind.

Ling'er (lĭng'gẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *lengan*, fr. *lang* long.] To delay; to loiter; to hesitate. — **Lin'ger-er,** *n.*

Syn. — To loiter; lag; delay; tarry; stop; hesitate.

Lin'ger-ing, *a.* **1.** Delaying. **2.** Long; protracted.

Lin'go (lĭn'gō), *n.* [L. *lingua* tongue, language.] Language; speech; dialect. [*Slang*]

Lin'gua-den'tal (lĭn'gwȧ-dĕn'tal), **Lin'gui-den'tal** (-gwĭ-dĕn'tal), *a.* [L. *lingua* + E. *dental.*] Formed by joint use of tongue and teeth, as the letters *d* and *t.* — *n.* An articulation pronounced by aid of the tongue and teeth.

Lin'gual (lĭn'gwal), *a.* Pert. to the tongue; uttered by aid of the tongue; glossal. — *n.* A consonant sound formed by aid of the tongue; — applied to certain articulations (as those of *t, d, th,* and *n*) and to the letters denoting them.

Lin'guist (-gwĭst), *n.* [L. *lingua.*] One skilled in languages.

Lin-guis'tic (-gwĭs'tĭk), **Lin-guis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pert. to language; relating to linguistics.

Lin-guis'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Science of languages, or of the origin, signification, and application of words.

Lin'i-ment (lĭn'ĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *linimentum*, fr. *linire* to anoint.] A preparation thinner than an ointment, rubbed on the skin as a sedative or stimulant.

Lin'ing (lĭn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A making lines, or inserting a lining. **2.** That which covers the inner surface.

Link (lĭnk), *n.* [Prob. corrup. fr. *lint* and this for *lunt*, D. *lont* match.] A torch made of tow, pitch, etc.

Link, *n.* [AS. *hlence.*] **1.** A single ring or division of a chain. **2.** Anything which connects separate things; a part of a connected series; tie; bond. **3.** Anything doubled and closed like a link. **4.** Rod or piece in machinery for transmitting force or motion; short connecting rod with a bearing at each end. **5.** Length of one joint of Gunter's chain, being the 1-100th of it, or 7.92 inches. **6.** *pl.* Sausages; — because linked together. [*Colloq.*] — *v. t. & i.* To connect with a link; to join.

Lin-næ'an (lĭn-nē'an), **Lin-ne'an** | *a.* Pert. to *Linnæus,* the Swedish botanist.

Linnæan system, the system in which classes of plants are founded mainly upon the number of stamens, and orders upon the pistils; the artificial or sexual system.

Lin'net (lĭn'nĕt), *n.* [F. *linot*, fr. L. *linum* flax; — because it feeds on seeds of flax and hemp.] A small European and American fringilline bird.

Li-no'le-um (lĭ-nō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *linum* flax + *oleum* oil.] **1.** Linseed oil hardened by oxidizing, and having many of the uses of India rubber. **2.** A floor cloth made

by laying hardened linseed oil mixed with ground cork on a canvas backing.

Lin'seed' (lĭn'sēd'), *n.* [See LINEN.] Seeds of flax, yielding linseed oil. [Written also *lintseed.*]

Lin'sey-wool'sey (lĭn'sĭ-wo͝ol'sĭ), *n.* Cloth made of linen and wool, mixed. — *a.* Made of linen and wool.

Lin'stock (lĭn'stŏk), *n.* [D. *lontstok; lont* a match + *stok* stock, stick.] Staff to hold a lighted match for firing cannon. [Written also *lintstock.*]

Lint (lĭnt), *n.* [AS. *linet* flax, hemp, fr. *lin* flax.] 1. Flax. 2. Linen scraped into a soft, downy substance for dressing wounds and sores; fine ravelings; down; fluff.

Lin'tel (lĭn'tĕl), *n.* [OF. *lintel*, LL. *lintellus*, dim. fr. L. *limes* limit.] A horizontal piece spanning a door, window, etc., and carrying the superincumbent weight.

Lint'seed' (lĭnt'sēd'), *n.* Linseed.

Li'on (lī'ŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *leo, -onis*, akin to Gr. λέων.] 1. A large carnivorous feline mammal of Southern Asia

African Lion.

and Africa. 2. An astronomical sign and a constellation; Leo. 3. An object of interest and curiosity.

Li'on-ess, *n.* A female lion.

Li'on-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* 1. To treat as a lion or object of interest. 2. To show the lions or objects of interest to.

Lip (lĭp), *n.* [AS. *lippa*; akin to D. *lip*, L. *labium, labrum.*] 1. One of the two fleshy folds around the orifice of the mouth. 2. Edge of anything. — *v. t.* To kiss.

Li-poth'y-my (lĭ-pŏth'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. λιποθυμία; λείπειν to lack + θυμός soul, life.] A fainting; a swoon.

Liq'ua-ble (lĭk'wȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *liquabilis*, fr. *liquare* to melt.] Capable of being melted.

Li'quate (lī'kwāt), *v. t.* To separate by fusion (a more fusible from a less fusible material).

Li-qua'tion (-kwā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A making or becoming liquid; capacity of becoming liquid. 2. The separating, by heat, an easily fusible metal from one less fusible.

Liq'ue-fac'tion (lĭk'wē-făk'shŭn), *n.* 1. A liquefying; a making or becoming liquid; conversion of a solid into a liquid by heat. 2. The being liquid. 3. The reducing a gas or vapor to a liquid by cold or pressure.

Liq'ue-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [F. *liquéfier*, L. *liquere* to be liquid + *facere, -ficare* (in comp.), to make.] To convert from a solid form to that of a liquid; to melt; to dissolve. — *v. i.* To become liquid. — **Liq'ue-fi'a-ble**, *a.*

Li-ques'cent (lĭ-kwĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *liquescens*, p. pr. of *liquescere* to become liquid, incho. fr. *liquere.*] Tending to become liquid; melting. — **Li-ques'cen-cy**, *n.*

‖ **Li'queur'** (lē'kĕr'), *n.* [F. See LIQUOR.] An aromatic alcoholic cordial.

Liq'uid (lĭk'wĭd), *a.* [L. *liquidus*, fr. *liquere.*] 1. Flowing freely like water; fluid. 2. Flowing smoothly or without abrupt transitions or harsh tones. 3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness; smooth. — *n.* 1. A substance whose parts change their relative position on pressure, retaining no definite form; a fluid not aëriform. 2. A letter (*l, m, n, r*) of a flowing sound, or which flows smoothly after a mute.

Liq'ui-date (lĭk'wĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [LL. *liquidare, -atum*, fr. L. *liquidus.*] 1. To determine by agreement or by litigation the amount of (indebtedness). 2. To apply assets toward the discharge of (indebtedness). 3. To pay off (an indebtedness). 4. To make intelligible. — **Liq'ui-da'tion**, *n.* — **Liq'ui-da'tor**, *n.*

Li-quid'i-ty (lĭ-kwĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A being liquid.

Liq'uor (lĭk'ẽr), *n.* [OE. & OF. *licur*, F. *liqueur*, fr. L. *liquor*, fr. *liquere* to be liquid.] 1. Any liquid substance. 2. Alcoholic or spirituous fluid, distilled or fermented. 3. A solution of a medicinal substance in water; — disting. fr. *tincture* and *aqua.*

Liq'uor-ice (lĭk'ẽr-ĭs), *n.* Licorice.

‖ **Li'ra** (lē'rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* LIRE (-rā). [It., fr. L. *libra* pound.] An Italian coin equivalent to the French franc.

Lisp (lĭsp), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *wlisp* stammering, lisping.] 1. To give *s* and *z* the sound of *th.* 2. To speak with imperfect articulation. 3. To speak hesitatingly, as if afraid. — *n.* Habit or act of lisping. — **Lisp'er**, *n.*

List (lĭst), *n.* [F. *lice*, fr. L. *licium* thread, girdle.] A line bounding a piece of ground; in *pl.*, field inclosed for a race or combat. — *v. t.* To inclose for combat.

List, *v. t. & i.* To listen or hearken to.

List, *v. i.* [AS. *lystan*, fr. *lust* pleasure.] 1. To desire; to please. 2. To lean; to incline. — *n.* An inclination (of a ship, etc.) to one side.

List, *n.* [AS. *list* list of cloth.] 1. A strip forming the selvage of cloth; fillet. 2. A limit; border. 3. A roll or catalogue; record of names. 4. A little square architectural molding; — called also *listel.*

Syn. — LIST; ROLL; CATALOGUE; REGISTER; INVENTORY; SCHEDULE. — A *list* is properly a series of names, etc., such as might be entered in a narrow strip of paper. A *roll* was a list of persons belonging to a public body (as Parliament, etc.), which was *rolled* up and laid among its archives. A *catalogue* is a list of persons or things arranged in order. A *register* is designed for record. An *inventory* is a list of articles in a store of goods, in the estate of a deceased person, etc. A *schedule* is a formal list or inventory for legal or business purposes. — *v. t.* 1. To cover with list, or with strips of cloth; to put list on (a door, etc.). 2. To enroll; to register in a list. 3. To enlist. — *v. i.* To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist.

List'el (lĭs'tĕl), *n.* [F.] A list or fillet.

Lis'ten (lĭs'n), *v. i.* [AS. *hlystan.*] 1. To hearken; to attend. 2. To give heed; to obey. — **Lis'ten-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To attend; hearken. See ATTEND.

List'less (lĭst'lĕs), *a.* [See LUST.] Having no desire or inclination; indifferent; spiritless. — **List'less-ly**, *adv.* — **List'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Heedless; careless; languid; indolent.

Lit (lĭt), a form of the *imp. & p. p.* of LIGHT.

Lit'a-ny (lĭt'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [L. *litania*, Gr. λιτανεία, fr. λιτή prayer.] Solemn form of supplication and prayer.

Li'ter | (lē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *litre*, Gr. λίτρα a silver coin.]
Li'tre | A metric measure of capacity; a cubic decimeter = 61.022 cubic inches, or 2.113 American pints.

Lit'er-al (lĭt'ẽr-al), *a.* [F. *littéral*, L. *literalis*, fr. *litera* a letter.] 1. According to the letter or verbal expression; real; not figurative. 2. Following the letter or exact words; not free. 3. Consisting of, or expressed by, letters. 4. Giving a strict construction; matter-of-fact. — **Lit'er-al-ism**, *n.* — **Lit'er-al-ist**, *n.*

Lit'er-al-ly, *adv.* 1. According to the natural import of words; not figuratively. 2. Word by word.

Lit'er-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *literarius*, fr. *litera.*] 1. Pert. to letters, literature, or learned men. 2. Versed in literature; occupied with literature as a profession.

Lit'er-ate (-ȧt), *a.* [L. *literatus.*] Learned; lettered. — *n.* A literary man.

‖ **Lit'e-ra'ti** (-ē-rā'tĭ), *n. pl.* Literary men.

‖ **Lit'e-ra'tim** (lĭt'ē-rā'tĭm), *adv.* [LL.] Letter for letter.

Lit'er-a-ture (lĭt'ĕr-ā-tūr ; 40), *n.* [F. *littérature*, L. *literatura*, fr. *literu.*] **1.** Learning. **2.** Collective body of literary productions. **3.** Writings distinguished for beauty of style, disting. fr. scientific treatises ; belles-lettres. **4.** Occupation of doing literary work.

Syn. — Literature ; Learning ; Erudition ; science ; belles-lettres. See Science. — *Literature* embraces all compositions resulting from observation, thought, or fancy ; but those upon the positive sciences are usually excluded. It is often confined, however, to *belles-lettres*, or works of taste and sentiment, as poetry, eloquence, history, etc.

‖ **Lit'e-ra'tus** (lĭt'ē-rā'tŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* Literati (-tī). [L.] A learned man ; one acquainted with literature.

Lith'arge (lĭth'ärj), *n.* [F. ; L. *lithargyrus*, Gr. λιθάργυρος scum or foam of silver ; λίθος stone + ἄργυρος silver.] Lead monoxide, obtained by heating lead in a current of air or by calcining lead nitrate or carbonate, and used in making flint glass, in glazing earthenware, in making red lead or minium, etc. Called also *massicot*.

Lithe (lith), *a.* [AS. *līðe*, for *linðe* tender.] Pliant ; flexible. — **Lithe'ness**, *n.* — **Lithe'some** (-sŭm), *a.*

Lith'i-a (lĭth'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λίθος stone.] Oxide of lithium ; alkaline caustic similar to potash and soda.

Lith'ic, *a.* [Gr. λιθικός, fr. λίθος.] **1.** Pert. to stone. **2.** Pert. to formation of stone in the bladder, etc.

Lith'i-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λίθος.] An alkaline metallic element, the lightest solid element known.

‖ **Lith'o-frac'teur** (-ō-frăk'tẽr), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. λίθος + L. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] An explosive compound of nitroglycerin.

Lith'o-graph (-grȧf), *v. t.* [*Litho-* + *-graph.*] To trace on stone by lithography so as to transfer the design to paper by printing. — *n.* A print made by lithography. — **Li-thog'ra-pher** (lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.*

Li-thog'ra-phy (lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* The putting designs or writing, with a greasy material, on stone, and producing printed impressions therefrom. — **Lith'o-graph'ic** (lĭth'ō-grăf'ĭk), **Lith'o-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

Li-thol'o-gy (lĭ-thŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [*Litho-* + *-logy.*] **1.** Science of rocks, their constitution, and occurrence in nature. **2.** A treatise on stones found in the body.

Li-thot'o-my (lĭ-thŏt'ō-my), *n.* [Gr. λιθοτομία.] A cutting for stone in the bladder. — **Li-thot'o-mist**, *n.*

Lith'o-trip'sy (lĭth'ō-trĭp'sy), *n.* [*Litho-* + Gr. τρίβειν to grind.] The crushing a stone in the bladder with an instrument called *lithotriptor* or *lithotrite*.

Li-thot'ri-ty (lĭ-thŏt'rĭ-ty), *n.* [*Litho-* + L. *terere*, *tritum*, to grind.] The breaking a stone in the bladder into small pieces capable of being voided.

Lit'i-gant (lĭt'ĭ-gant), *a.* [L. *litigans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *litigare* to litigate.] Disposed to litigate ; engaged in a lawsuit. — *n.* One engaged in a lawsuit.

Lit'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To contest in law.

Lit'i-ga'tion, *n.* [L. *litigatio*, fr. *litigare* to litigate ; *lis*, *litis*, dispute, lawsuit + *agere* to carry on.] A litigating ; suit at law ; judicial contest. — **Lit'i-ga'tor**, *n.*

Li-ti'gious (lĭ-tĭj'ŭs), *a.* [L. *litigiosus*, fr. *litigare.*] **1.** Inclined to contend in law ; quarrelsome. **2.** Subject to contention ; disputable. **3.** Pert. to legal disputes. — **Li-ti'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **Li-ti'gious-ness**, *n.*

Lit'mus (lĭt'mŭs), *n.* [D. *lakmoes* ; *lak* lacker + *moes* pap.] A dyestuff extracted from certain lichens. Being turned red by acids and restored to its blue color by alkalies, it is a test for acidity and alkalinity.

Li'tre (lē'tẽr), *n.* [F.] Liter.

Lit'ter (lĭt'ẽr), *n.* [F. *litière*, LL. *lectaria*, fr. L. *lectus* bed.] **1.** Stretcher for carrying a disabled person. **2.** Straw, hay, etc., scattered as bedding for animals ; a covering of straw for plants. **3.** Scattered rubbish. **4.** Untidiness. **5.** The young brought forth at one time, by a sow, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To supply (cattle) with litter ; to cover (the floor of a stall) with litter. **2.** To disorder. **3.** To give birth to (pigs, puppies, etc.). — *v. i.* To produce a litter.

‖ **Lit'té'ra'teur'** (lē'tā'rā'tẽr'), *n.* [F.] A literary man.

Lit'tle (lĭt't'l), *a.* [Compar. wanting, being supplied by *less*, or, rarely, *lesser*. For superl. *least* is used.] [AS. *lȳtel*, *lītel*, *lȳt.*] **1.** Small ; diminutive ; — opp. to *big* or *large*. **2.** Short in duration ; brief. **3.** Small in quantity ; not much. **4.** Small in power or importance ; insignificant ; inconsiderable ; contemptible. **5.** Small in extent of views or sympathies ; narrow ; shallow ; mean ; ungenerous. — *n.* **1.** Small quantity, amount, space, etc. **2.** A small degree or scale ; miniature. — *adv.* Not much ; slightly ; somewhat. — **Lit'tle-ness**, *n.*

Lit'to-ral (-tō-rȧl), *a.* [L. *littoralis*, fr. *littus*, *litus*, seashore.] Pert. to a shore, esp. the seashore.

Li-tur'gic (lĭ-tûr'jĭk), **Li-tur'gic-al** (-jĭ-kal), } *a.* [Pert. to, or like, a liturgy or public worship.

Lit'ur-gy (lĭt'ûr-jy), *n.* [LL. *liturgia*, Gr. λειτουργία ; λειτος public (fr. λαός, λεώς, the people) + root of ἔργον work.] An established formula for public worship ; ritual in a church which uses prescribed forms.

Live (lĭv), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Lived (lĭvd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Living.] [AS. *libban*, *lifian.*] **1.** To be alive. **2.** To pass life or time in a certain manner. **3.** To dwell ; to reside. **4.** To exist ; to last. **5.** To enjoy life. **6.** To feed ; to be nourished or supported ; — with *on*. **7.** To acquire a livelihood ; to subsist ; — with *on* or *by*. — *v. t.* **1.** To spend, as one's life ; to continue in. **2.** To practice.

Live (liv), *a.* [Abbr. fr. *alive*.] **1.** Having life ; alive ; not dead. **2.** Burning ; having active properties. **3.** Full of earnestness ; active ; wide awake. **4.** Vivid ; bright.

Live oak, a species of oak, growing in the Southern States, of great durability, and excellent for ship timber. — **Live stock**, domestic animals kept on a farm.

Live'li-hood (lĭv'lĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* [AS. *līf* life + *lād* way.] Subsistence or living ; support of life ; maintenance.

Live'li-ness, *n.* **1.** The being lively or animated. **2.** Appearance of life or spirit. **3.** Briskness ; effervescence.

Syn. — Liveliness ; Gayety ; Animation ; Vivacity ; sprightliness ; briskness ; activity. — *Liveliness* is an habitual feeling of life and interest ; *gayety*, a temporary excitement of animal spirits ; *animation*, a warmth of emotion and vividness of expressing it ; *vivacity*, a feeling between liveliness and animation.

Live'long' (lĭv'lông'), *a.* [For *lifelong.*] Whole ; entire ; long in passing ; — used of time.

Live'ly (lĭv'lȳ), *a.* [For *lifely.*] **1.** Endowed with or manifesting life. **2.** Brisk ; active. **3.** Gay ; animated. **4.** Bright ; vivid. — *adv.* Briskly ; vigorously.

Syn. — Nimble ; smart ; sprightly ; strong ; vivid ; gay.

Liv'er (lĭv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that lives. **2.** A resident.

Liv'er, *n.* [AS. *lifer.*] Largest gland of the body, which secretes bile, produces glycogen, and in other ways changes the blood passing through it. [and mosses.

Liv'er-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* A plant between lichens

Liv'er-y (-ȳ), *n.* [F. *livrée*, formerly, a gift of clothes made to servants, fr. *livrer* to deliver, L. *liberare* to set free, in LL., to deliver up. See Liberate.] **1.** A delivering possession of lands or tenements. **2.** That which is delivered out statedly or formally, as clothing, food, etc. (*a*) A uniform clothing for servants. (*b*) A peculiar dress of any association of persons ; member of such association. (*c*) An allowance of food statedly given out ; ration. (*d*) The care of horses for compensation. (*e*) The keeping horses to be hired for riding or driving. — *v. t.* To clothe in livery.

Livery stable, a stable where horses are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided.

Liv'er-y-man, *n.* **1.** One who wears a livery, as a servant. **2.** A freeman of the city, in London. **3.** One who keeps a livery stable.

Liv'id (lĭv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *lividus*, fr. *livere* to be of a bluish color.] Black and blue ; of a lead color ; discolored. — **Liv'id-ness**, **Li-vid'i-ty** (lĭ-vĭd'ĭ-ty), *n.*

Liv'ing, *a.* **1.** Being alive ; having life. **2.** Active ;

lively. **3.** Issuing continually from the earth; flowing; — opp. to *stagnant*. **4.** Producing life, action, or vigor. **5.** Ignited; glowing with heat; burning. — *n.* **1.** Life; existence. **2.** Manner of life. **3.** Means of subsistence; estate. **4.** In England, a clergyman's benefice.

Li'vre (lē'vĕr; *F.* lē'vr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *libra* a pound of 12 ounces. Cf. LIRA.] A French money of account; a silver coin equal to 20 sous, now superseded by the franc.

Lix-iv'i-al (lĭks-ĭv'ĭ-al), **Lix-iv'i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lixivius*, fr. *lix* ashes, lye.] **1.** Impregnated with alkaline salts extracted from wood ashes; impregnated with salts. **2.** Resembling lye.

Lix-iv'i-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To wash and separate soluble material from the insoluble; to leach (ashes), in order to extract the alkaline substances. — **Lix-iv'i-a'tion**, *n.*

Lix-iv'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* A solution of alkaline salts from wood ashes; any solution obtained by lixiviation.

Liz'ard (lĭz'ĕrd), *n.* [F. *lézard*, L. *lucerta*.] A reptile of many species, having an elongated body, and usually four legs, and a long tail.

Green Lizard (*Lacerta viridis*). (½)

Lla'ma (lä'mä), *n.* [Peruv.] A South American ruminant, allied to the camels, but smaller; — formerly used as a beast of burden in the Andes.

Lo (lō), *interj.* Look; see; observe.

Loach (lōch), *n.* [F. *loche*.] A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish of Europe and Asia.

Load (lōd), *n.* [OE. *lode* load, way; prop. same word as *lode*, but confused with *lade*.] **1.** A burden; that which is laid on anything for conveyance; a weight. **2.** Quantity which can be carried in a cart, barrow, vessel, etc.; lading. **3.** That which burdens the mind or spirits. **4.** Charge of a firearm. **5.** Work done by a steam engine or other prime mover.

Syn. — Burden; lading; weight; cargo. See BURDEN. — *v. t.* To lay a load or burden on (a horse, cart, etc.); to charge (a gun) with a load; to furnish (a ship) with a lading or cargo; to add weight to; to heap upon.

Lead'star', **Lode'star'** (-stär'), *n.* [*Load*, *lode* + *star*. See LODE.] A guiding star polestar; cynosure.

Load'stone', **Lode'stone** (-stōn'), *n.* [*Load*, *lode* + *stone*.] A piece of magnetic iron ore having polarity like a magnetic needle.

Loaf (lōf), *n.*; *pl.* LOAVES (lōvz). [AS. *hlāf*.] Any thick lump, mass, or cake; a regularly molded mass.

Loaf, *v. i.* [G. *laufen* to run.] To spend time in idleness; to lounge or loiter about. — **Loaf'er**, *n.*

Loam (lōm), *n.* [AS. *lām*; akin to E. *lime*.] **1.** A kind of soil; an earthy mixture of clay and sand, with organic matter giving it fertility. **2.** A mixture of sand, clay, etc., used in making molds for castings. — *v. t.* To cover, smear, or fill with loam. — **Loam'y**, *a.*

Loan (lōn), *n.* [AS. *lān*, *lēn*, fr. *león* to lend; akin to L. *linquere* to leave, Gr. λείπειν.] **1.** A lending; permission to use. **2.** That which one lends or borrows; a sum of money lent at interest. — *v. t.* To lend.

Loath (lōth), *a.* [AS. *lāð* odious.] Filled with disgust or aversion; reluctant.

Loathe (lōth), *v. t.* [AS. *lāðian* to hate.] **1.** To feel aversion for. **2.** To dislike greatly. — **Loath'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To hate; abhor; detest; abominate. See HATE.

Loath'ful (-fụl), *a.* **1.** Abhorring. **2.** Disgusting.

Loath'ing, *n.* Extreme disgust; nausea; detestation.

Loath'ly, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly.

Loath'some (-sŭm), *a.* Exciting disgust; disgusting.

Loaves (lōvz), *n.*; *pl.* of LOAF.

Lob (lŏb), *n.* [W. *llob* unwieldy lump, blockhead.] **1.** A dull, heavy person. **2.** Something thick and heavy. — *v. t.* To let fall heavily or lazily.

Lo'bate (lō'bāt), **Lo'ba-ted** (-bā-tĕd), *a.* Consisting of, or having, lobes; lobed.

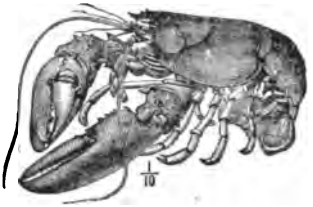
Lob'by (lŏb'bў), *n.* [LL. *lobium* a covered portico, fr. OHG. *louba*, G. *laube*, arbor.] **1.** A passage; hall of communication. **2.** Part of a hall of legislation not appropriated to the official use of the assembly; persons, collectively, who frequent such a place to transact business with the legislators, or to influence them by personal agency. [*U. S.*] — *v. i.* & *t.* To solicit (members of a legislative body) to favor particular measures. — **Lob'by-ist**, *n.* [*U. S.*]

Lobate Leaf.

Lobe (lōb), *n.* [F.; Gr. λοβός.] A projection or division, esp. one of a rounded form. — **Lobed** (lōbd), *a.*

Lo-be'li-a (lō-bē'lĭ-ä *or* lō-bēl'yä; 26), *n.* [NL., fr. *Lobel*, botanist to King James I.] A plant of many species, some used in medicine as an emetic, expectorant, etc.

Lob'ster (lŏb'stĕr), *n.* [AS. *loppestre*.] A large, edible, marine crustacean, having a pair of large unequal claws.



American Lobster (*Homarus Americanus*).

Lob'ule (-ūl), *n.* [F., dim. of *lobe*.] A small lobe; subdivision of a lobe.

Lo'cal (lō'kal), *a.* [L. *localis*, fr. *locus* place.] Pert. to a particular place; restricted to one region.

Lo'cal-ism, *n.* **1.** A being local. **2.** Conduct peculiar to a certain district; a local idiom or phrase.

Lo-cal'i-ty (lō-kăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* **1.** The belonging to a definite place, or being contained within definite limits. **2.** Position; spot. **3.** Limitation to a county, district, or place. **4.** The phrenological perceptive faculty enabling one to remember relative positions of places.

Lo'cal-ize (lō'kal-īz), *v. t.* To make local; to fix in, or assign to, a definite place. — **Lo'cal-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Lo'cal-ly, *adv.* With respect to place; in place.

Lo'cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *locare*, *-catum*, to place, fr. *locus*.] **1.** To place; to set in a particular position. **2.** To define the limits of. — *v. i.* To settle. [*Colloq.*]

Lo-ca'tion, *n.* **1.** A locating. **2.** Situation; place; locality. **3.** The marking out of the boundaries, or identifying the place of, a piece of land.

Loc'a-tive (lŏk'ä-tĭv), *a.* Indicating place; as, a *locative* adjective. — *n.* The locative case of a noun.

Loch (lŏk), *n.* [Gael. & OIr.] A lake; bay or arm of the sea. [*Scot.*]

Lock, *n.* [AS. *locc*.] A tuft of hair; flock of wool, [hay, etc.; tress or ringlet.]

Lock, *n.* [AS. *loc*, fr. *lūcan* to lock, fasten.] **1.** Anything that fastens; a fastening for a door, lid, trunk, drawer, etc., fastened and opened by a key. **2.** A fastening together; a being fixed or immovable. **3.** A barrier confining the water of a canal. **4.** An inclosure in a canal with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another. **5.** That part of a firearm which explodes the charge. **6.** A grapple in wrestling. — *v. t.* **1.** To fasten with a lock; to prevent free movement of. **2.** To shut in or out. **3.** To link together. **4.** To furnish (a canal) with locks; to raise or lower (a boat) in a lock. — *v. i.* To become fast by a lock or by interlacing.

Lock stitch, a stitch formed by the locking of two threads together, as in work done by some sewing machines.

Lock'age (lŏk'ĭj; 2), *n.* **1.** Materials or works for locks in a canal. **2.** Toll paid for passing locks of a canal. **3.** Elevation and descent made by locks of a canal.

Locked'-jaw' (lŏkt'jâ'), *n.* Lockjaw.

Lock'er, *n.* **1.** One that locks. **2.** A drawer, cupboard, or chest, that may be closed with a lock.

Lock'et, *n.* [F. *loquet*, dim. of OF. *loc* latch, lock.] **1.** A small lock; catch or spring to fasten a necklace, etc. **2.** A little case for holding a miniature or lock of hair.

Lock'jaw' (-jâ'), *n.* A contraction of the muscles of the jaw, suspending its motion; tetanus.

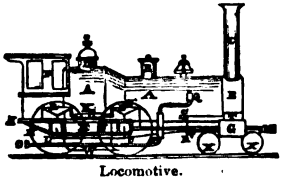
Lock'out' (-out'), *n.* An employer's closing of a factory, to bring workmen to terms.

Lock'smith', *n.* One who makes or mends locks.

Lock'up' (-ŭp'), *n.* A place where persons under arrest are temporarily locked up; a watchhouse.

Lo'co-mo'tion (lō'kō-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *locus* place + *motio* motion.] **1.** A moving from place to place. **2.** Power to move from place to place.

Lo'co-mo'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [F. *locomotif.*] **1.** Moving from place to place; able to change place. **2.** Used in producing motion. — *n.* A locomotive engine; a self-propelling wheel carriage, for conveying goods or passengers, or drawing wagons, railroad cars, etc.



Locomotive.

AA Boiler; *B* Smoke Box; *C* Chimney; *E* Sand Box; *F* Cab; *G* Cylinder; *OP* Feed Pipe; *T* Steam Chest; *VV* Parallel Rod; *VG* Piston Rod; *W* Ash Pan.

Lo'cust (lō'kŭst), *n.* [L. *locusta.*] **1.** A long-winged, migratory, orthopterous insect, allied to the grasshoppers. **2.** [Etymol. uncertain.] The locust tree.

Locust tree, a large North American tree, producing racemes of flowers; — called *acacia* in England.

Lo-cu'tion (lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *locutio*, fr. *loqui* to speak.] Speech, or discourse; phrase; form of expression.

Lode (lōd), *n.* [AS. *lād* way, journey, fr. *līdan* to go.] **1.** A water course. **2.** A metallic or other vein.

Lode'star' (lōd'stär'), *n.* Loadstar.

Lode'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Loadstone.

Lodge (lŏj), *n.* [OE. & F. *loge*, LL. *laubia* porch, G. *laube* arbor, fr. *laub* foliage.] A shelter in which one may rest; a small dwelling house; den; meeting room of an association. — *v. i.* **1.** To rest in a lodge or place of shelter. **2.** To come to a rest; to stop and remain. — *v. t.* **1.** To shelter; to furnish a sleeping place for. **2.** To drive to shelter; to track to covert. **3.** To deposit for preservation. **4.** To infix; to implant.

Lodge'ment, *n.* Lodgment.

Lodg'er, *n.* One that lodges; one living in a hired room.

Lodg'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that lodges. **2.** A place of rest, or temporary habitation; sleeping apartment. **3.** Abiding place; cover.

Lodg'ment (lŏj'ment), *n.* [Written also *lodgement.*] **1.** A lodging, or being lodged. **2.** Collection of something deposited or resting in a place. **3.** The holding a position, as by a besieging party; intrenchment thrown up in a captured position.

Loft (lôft), *n.* [Icel. *lopt* air, heaven, loft, upper room; akin to AS. *lyft* air.] That which is lifted up; an elevation. (*a*) Space under a roof. (*b*) Gallery in a church, hall, etc. (*c*) A floor above another; a story.

Loft'y (-ĭ), *a.* [Fr. *loft.*] **1.** Lifted high up; towering. **2.** Elevated in rank, dignity, bearing, etc.; stately; haughty. — **Loft'i-ly,** *adv.* — **Loft'i-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — High; exalted; dignified; majestic; sublime; proud. See TALL.

Log (lŏg), *n.* [Icel. *lāg* felled tree.] **1.** Bulky piece of wood not shaped by hewing or sawing. **2.** Apparatus for measuring a ship's motion through the water. **3.** Record of a ship's speed or of her daily progress; log book. **4.** Record of the work done by an engine, of coal consumed, etc. — *v. t.* To enter in a ship's log book. — *v. i.* To cut or transport logs for timber. [*U. S.*]

Log, Line, and Glass.

Log book, *or* **Logbook,** a book in which is entered the daily progress of a ship, as indicated by the log, with notes on the weather and incidents of the voyage. — **Log cabin, Log house,** a house made of logs. — **Log glass,** a sandglass used to time the running out of the log line. — **Log line,** a cord about 150 fathoms long, fastened to the log-chip. — **To heave the log,** to cast the log-chip into the water; to ascertain a vessel's speed by the log.

Log'a-rithm (lŏg'ä-rĭth'm), *n.* [Gr. λόγος word, proportion + ἀριθμός number.] An auxiliary number used to abridge arithmetical calculations, by using addition and subtraction in place of multiplication and division. — **Log'a-rith'mic** (-rĭth'mĭk), **Log'a-rith'mic-al,** *a.*

Log'-chip' (lŏg'chĭp'), *n.* A thin, flat piece of board attached to the log line; — called also *log-ship.*

Log'ger-head' (lŏg'gĕr-hĕd'), *n.* [*Log-* + *head.*] **1.** A blockhead; dunce; numskull. **2.** A long-handled mass of iron, used to heat tar. **3.** A timber, in a whaleboat, round which the line is turned when running out too fast. **4.** A very large marine turtle. **5.** An American shrike.

Log'ic (lŏj'ĭk), *n.* [F. *logique*, L. *logica*, Gr. λογική (sc. τέχνη), fr. λόγος speech, reason, λέγειν to speak.] **1.** Science or art of exact reasoning, or of formal thought, or of the laws of pure thinking; correct reasoning. **2.** A treatise on logic. — **Log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* — **Log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Lo-gi'cian (lō-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in logic.

Log'o-type (lŏg'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. λόγος + *-type.*] One type, containing two or more letters; as, æ, Æ, fi, etc.

Log'roll' (-rōl'), *v. i.* & *t.* To engage in logrolling; to accomplish by logrolling. [*Political cant, U. S.*]

Log'roll'ing, *n.* **1.** A rolling felled logs to the stream which floats them to market. In this labor neighboring camps of loggers combine to assist each other in turn. [*U. S.*] **2.** The combination of politicians for mutual furtherance of their political schemes. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Log'-ship' (-shĭp'), *n.* Log-chip.

Log'wood' (-wŏd'), *n.* [Fr. being imported in *logs.*] Heartwood of a South American tree, containing a crystalline substance called *hæmatoxylin*, and used largely in dyeing, and in medicine as an astringent; Campeachy wood; bloodwood.

Loin (loin), *n.* [OF. *longe*, fr. (assumed) LL. *lumbea*, L. *lumbus* loin.] The part of an animal just above the hip; — in man also called the *reins.* See *Illust.* of BODY.

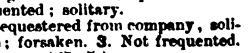
Loi'ter (loi'tĕr). *v. i.* [D. *leuteren.*] To be slow in moving; to be dilatory; to lag behind. — **Loi'ter-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

Syn. — To linger; delay; lag; saunter; tarry.

Loll (lŏl), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *lolla* to act lazily, *loll* laziness, E. *lull.*] **1.** To act lazily; to lie at ease. **2.** To hang from the mouth, as the tongue of a dog heated with exertion. — *v. t.* To let (the tongue) hang out.

Lol'li-pop (-lĭ-pŏp), *n.* [Perh. fr. *loll* + *pope* mixed liquor.] A sugar confection which dissolves in the mouth.

Lo'ment (lō'ment), *n.* [L. *lomentum* bean meal, fr. *lavare, lotum*, to wash.] An elongated pod, having two valves, divided transversely into small cells, each containing a single seed.



Loment.

Lone (lōn), *a.* [Abbr. fr. *alone.*] **1.** Being by one's self; lonely. **2.** Single; unmarried, or in widowhood. **3.** Apart from other things of the kind; apart from human resort. **4.** Unfrequented; solitary.

Lone'ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Sequestered from company, solitary; retired. **2.** Alone; forsaken. **3.** Not frequented. **4.** Lonesome. — **Lone'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Syn. — Solitary; retired; unfrequented; secluded.

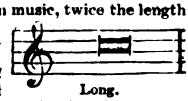
Lone'some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Secluded from society; unfrequented; solitary. **2.** Depressed by solitude. — **Lone'some-ly,** *adv.* — **Lone'some-ness,** *n.*

Long (lŏng), *a.* [*Compar.* LONGER (lŏng′gẽr); *superl.* LONGEST (-gĕst).] [AS. *long, lang;* akin to D. & G. *lang*, L. *longus.*] **1.** Drawn out in a line, or in the direction of length; extended; — opp. to *short*, and disting. fr. *broad* or *wide*. **2.** Extended in time. **3.** Slow in passing; tiring by duration; lingering. **4.** Distant in time; far away. **5.** Of a (specified) length. **6.** Prolonged in utterance; — said of vowels and syllables.

Long dozen, one more than a dozen; thirteen. — **Long measure**, a measure of length; lineal measure. — **Long primer**, a size of type between small pica and bourgeois.

☞ This is *long primer* type.

— *n.* **1.** A note formerly used in music, twice the length of a breve. **2.** A long sound, syllable, or vowel. **3.** The longest dimension; greatest extent; — in the phrase, *the long and short of it*, that is, the sum and substance of it. — *adv.* **1.** To a great extent in space or time; during a long time. **2.** At a point far distant. **3.** Through the whole extent. — *v. i.* [AS. *langian* to lengthen, to long, to crave, fr. *lang.*] To feel a strong craving; to wish eagerly.


Long.

Long′boat′ (-bōt′), *n.* A ship's largest boat.

Long′-drawn′ (-drôn′), *a.* Extended to great length.

Longe (lŭnj), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *allonge.*] A thrust; lunge.

Lon-ge′vous (lŏn-jē′vŭs), *a.* [L. *longaevus; longus* long + *aevum* age.] Living a long time; of great age. — **Lon-gev′i-ty** (-jĕv′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

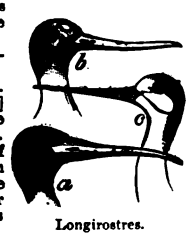
Long′-head′ed (lŏng′hĕd′ĕd), *a.* Having unusual foresight or sagacity. — **Long′-head′ed-ness**, *n.*

Long′ing, *n.* Eager desire; craving; earnest wish.

‖ **Lon′gi-pen′nes** (lŏn′jĭ-pĕn′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *longus* + *penna* wing.] A group of long-winged sea birds, including gulls, petrels, etc. — **Lon′gi-pen′nate**, *a.*

Lon′gi-ros′ter (-rŏs′tẽr), *n.* [L. *longus* + *rostrum* beak.] One of the Longirostres. — **Lon′gi-ros′tral**, *a.*

‖ **Lon′gi-ros′tres** (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *longus* + *rostrum* beak.) A group of birds having long slender bills, as the sandpipers, curlews, and ibises.



Longirostres.

Long′ish (lŏng′ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat long.

Lon-gi-tude (lŏn′jĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *longitudo*, fr. *longus.*] **1.** Length; distance along the longest line; — distinguished fr. *breadth* or *thickness*. **2.** Arc of the equator intersected between the meridian of a given place and the meridian of some other place from which longitude is reckoned.

Lon′gi-tu′di-nal (-tū′dĭ-nal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to longitude or length. **2.** Extending in length; running lengthwise, as disting. fr. *transverse.* — **Lon′gi-tu′di-nal-ly**, *adv.* [lasting long.

Long′-lived′ (lŏng′līvd′), *a.* Having a long life;

Long′shore′ (-shōr′), *a.* [Abbr. fr. *alongshore.*] Belonging to the seashore or a seaport.

Long′shore′man, *n.* One employed about the wharves of a seaport, esp. in loading and unloading vessels.

Long′-sight′ed (-sīt′ĕd), *a.* **1.** Able to see objects at a great distance; having great foresight; sagacious. **2.** Able to see objects distinctly at a distance, but not close at hand; hypermetropic. — **Long′-sight′ed-ness**, *n.*

Long′-stop′ (-stŏp′), *n.* One set to stop balls in cricket which pass the wicket keeper.

Long′-suf′fer-ing (-sŭf′fẽr-ĭng), *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked. — *n.* Long patience of offense.

Long′-tongued′ (-tŭngd′), *a.* **1.** Having a long tongue. **2.** Talkative; babbling; loquacious.

Long′ways′ (lŏng′wāz′), *adv.* Lengthwise.

Long′-wind′ed (-wĭnd′ĕd), *a.* Long-breathed; tediously long in speaking; consuming much time.

Long′wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* Lengthwise.

Loo (lōō), *n.* [For older *lanterloo*, F. *lanturelu.*] (*a*) An old game of cards; — called also *lanterloo.* (*b*) A modification of the game of "all fours" in which the players replenish their hands after each round by drawing each a card from the pack. — *v. t.* To beat in the game of loo by winning every trick. [Written also *lu.*]

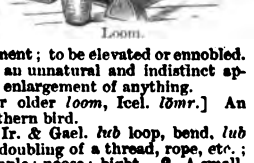
Loof (lōōf *or* lŭf), *n.* [See LUFF.] [Also written *luff.*] The part of a ship's side where the planking begins to curve toward bow and stern.

Look (lōōk), *v. i.* [AS. *lōcian.*] **1.** To direct the eyes toward an object; to observe. **2.** To direct the attention (to something); to examine. **3.** To seem; to have a particular appearance. **4.** To face; to front. **5.** In the imperative: see; behold; take care. **6.** To expect; to anticipate. — *v. t.* **1.** To observe. **2.** To influence or subdue by looks or presence. **3.** To express by a look. — *n.* **1.** A looking; a glance; view. **2.** Expression of the face; manner. **3.** Appearance; aspect. — **Look′er**, *n.*

Look′ing-glass′ (-glăs′), *n.* A mirror.

Look′out′ (-out′), *n.* **1.** A looking for any event. **2.** Place from which observation is made. **3.** One engaged in watching. **4.** Responsibility. [*Colloq.*]

Loom (lōōm), *n.* [AS. *gelōma* utensil, implement.] **1.** A machine for forming cloth out of thread, or for interweaving yarn or threads into a fabric. **2.** That part of an oar between blade and handle. See OAR.


Loom.

Loom, *v. i.* [Icel. *ljōma* to shine; akin to AS. *leōma*, E. *light.*] **1.** To appear above the surface; to appear enlarged, or distorted and indistinct, esp. from atmospheric influences. **2.** To rise and to be eminent; to be elevated or ennobled. — *n.* A looming; esp., an unnatural and indistinct appearance of elevation or enlargement of anything.

Loon (lōōn), *n.* [For older *loom*, Icel. *lōmr.*] An aquatic, web-footed northern bird.

Loop (lōōp), *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *lub* loop, bend, *lub* to bend.] **1.** A fold or doubling of a thread, rope, etc.; an eye, as of metal; a staple; noose; bight. **2.** A small, narrow opening; loophole. **3.** A curve in the form of a loop. — *v. t.* To make a loop of or in; to fasten with loops.

Loop′er, *n.* **1.** An instrument, as a bodkin, for forming a loop in yarn, cord, etc. **2.** Larva of a geometrid moth.

Loop′hole′ (-hōl′), *n.* **1.** A small opening in the wall of a fortification, ship, etc., for firing at an enemy. **2.** A hole giving a passage, or means of escape or evasion.

Loose (lōōs), *a.* [Icel. *lauss;* akin to AS. *leās* false, G. *los* loose, and E. *lose.*] **1.** Unbound; untied; not fastened or confined. **2.** Free from constraint or obligation. **3.** Not tight or close. **4.** Not dense, compact, or crowded. **5.** Not precise or exact; vague. **6.** Not strict in matters of morality. **7.** Unconnected; rambling. **8.** Lax; not costive. **9.** Dissolute; unchaste; obscene. — *v. t.* **1.** To unbind; to free. **2.** To disengage; to remit. **3.** To relax; to make less strict. — **Loose′ly**, *adv.* — **Loose′ness**, *n.*

Loos′en (lōōs′n), *v. t.* **1.** To make loose; to free from tightness or fixedness; to make less dense or compact. **2.** To set at liberty. **3.** To remove costiveness from. — *v. i.* To become loose, or less tight, firm, etc.

Loot (lōōt), *n.* [Hind. *lūt.*] **1.** A plundering. **2.** Booty taken in a sacked city. — *v. t. & i.* To plunder.

Lop (lŏp), *v. t.* [Prov. G. *luppen, lubben*, to cut, geld.] **1.** To cut off (the top or extreme part); to remove (su-

perfinous parts). **2.** To cut partly off and bend down (bushes in a hedge, etc.). — *n.* That which is lopped. — *v. i.* To hang downward. — *a.* Hanging down; pendent.

Lope (lōp), *v. i.* [See LEAP.] To move with a lope. — *n.* A horse's easy gait, consisting of long running strides or leaps. [*U. S.*] [hang down.

Lop'eared' (lŏp'ērd'), *a.* Having ears which lop or

Lop'sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* [*Lop* + *side*.] **1.** Leaning to one side. **2.** Unbalanced; poorly proportioned.

Lo-qua'cious (lō-kwā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *loquax*, *-acis*, fr. *loqui* to speak.] **1.** Given to continual talking; garrulous. **2.** Apt to blab. — **Lo-qua'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Lo-qua'cious-ness, Lo-quac'i-ty** (-kwăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Garrulous; talkative. See GARRULOUS.

Lord (lôrd), *n.* [AS. *hlāford*, for *hlāfweard*, bread keeper; *hlāf* loaf + *weardian* to take care of, to ward.] **1.** One having power and authority; a master; ruler; prince; proprietor. **2.** An English titled nobleman. **3.** A husband. **4.** The Supreme Being; Jehovah. **5.** The Savior; Jesus Christ. — *v. i.* To domineer.

Lord'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A little or insignificant lord.

Lord'ly, *a.* **1.** Suitable for a lord; noble. **2.** Proud; insolent. — *adv.* In a lordly manner. — **Lord'li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Haughty; arrogant. See IMPERIOUS.

Lord'ship (-shĭp), *n.* **1.** State or condition of a lord; (*with his or your*) a title applied to a lord (except an archbishop or duke, who is called *Grace*) or a judge (in Great Britain), etc. **2.** Seigniory; domain. **3.** Dominion.

Lore (lōr), *n.* [AS. *lār*, fr. *lǣran* to teach.] **1.** That which is or may be learned; knowledge gained from tradition, books, or experience. **2.** Wisdom; counsel.

Lor'gnette' (lôr'nyĕt'), *n.* [F.] An opera glass.

Lo-ri'ca (lō-rī'kȧ), *n.* [L., corselet.] **1.** An ancient cuirass. **2.** Lute for protecting chemists' vessels from the fire. **3.** Shell of an infusorian or rotifer.

‖ **Lor'i-ca'ta** (lôr'ĭ-kā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See LORICATE.] (*a*) A suborder of edentates, covered with bony plates, including the armadillos. (*b*) The crocodilia.

Lor'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *loricare*, *-catum*, to clothe in mail, fr. *lorica*.] To cover with some protecting substance. — *a.* Covered with a shell or exterior plates. — *n.* An animal covered with bony scales.

Lor'i-ca'tion, *n.* A loricating; protecting substance; covering of scales or plates. [solitary; bereft.

Lorn (lôrn), *a.* [Strong p. p. of LOSE.] Forsaken;

Lose (lōōz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOST (lôst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOSING (lōōz'ĭng).] [AS. *losian*.] **1.** To part with unintentionally or unwillingly. **2.** To cease to have. **3.** To waste; to squander. **4.** To miss; to go astray from. **5.** To ruin; to destroy. **6.** To cease to see or know the whereabouts of. **7.** To fail to obtain, enjoy, or win; to miss. **8.** To prevent from obtaining. — *v. i.* To suffer loss, disadvantage, or defeat; to be worse off. — **Los'er**, *n.*

Loss (lôs), *n.* [AS. *los*, fr. *leósan* to lose.] **1.** A losing; failure; destruction; privation. **2.** That which is lost; waste; — opp. to *gain* or *increase*. **3.** The being lost or destroyed; wreck of a ship. **4.** Failure to gain, win, or use well. **5.** Killed, wounded, and captured persons, or captured property.

Syn. — Privation; detriment; injury; damage.

Lost (lôst), *a.* **1.** Parted with unwillingly or unintentionally; not to be found; missing. **2.** Not gained or won. **3.** Wasted; squandered. **4.** Unable to find the way; perplexed. **5.** Ruined; past help or hope. **6.** Not perceptible to the senses; no longer visible. **7.** Occupied with something, so as to be insensible of external things.

Lot (lŏt), *n.* [AS. *hlot*.] **1.** That which happens without human design; chance; fortune; fate. **2.** Anything (as a die, ball, or slip of paper) for determining a question by chance. **3.** The fate which falls to one. **4.** Portion; number of things taken collectively. **5.** A plot of land. **6.** A large quantity; a great deal. [*Colloq.*]

Lote (lōt), *n.* [L. *lotus*, Gr. λωτός.] A large tree of southern Europe. Called also *nettle tree*.

Loth (lōth), *a.*, etc. Loath, etc.

Lo'tion (lō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lotio*, fr. *lavare*, *lotum*, to wash. See LAVE.] **1.** A washing. **2.** A preparation for bathing an injured or diseased part.

Lo'to (lō'tō), *n.* Lotto.

Lo'tus (lō'tŭs), *n.* Lotus.

Lot'ter-y (lŏt'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* [*Lot* + *-ery*, as in brewery, bindery.] A distributing prizes by lot or chance.

Lot'to (-tō), *n.* [F. *loto* or It. *lotto*, prop., a lot.] A game of chance, played with numbered cards.

Lo'tus (lō'tŭs), *n.* [L. *lotus*, Gr. λωτός. Cf. LOTE.] (*a*) A water lily of several kinds, one species of which was fabled to make strangers forget their native country. (*b*) The lote, or nettle tree. (*c*) A genus of leguminous plants resembling clover. [Written also *lotos*.]

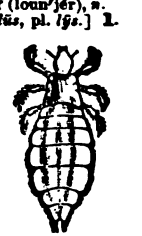
Loud (loud), *a.* [AS. *hlūd*; akin to G. *laut*, L. *-clutus*, in *inclutus*, *inclitus*, renowned, Gr. κλυτός loud, famous.] **1.** Having a strong sound; noisy. **2.** Clamorous; boisterous. **3.** Ostentatious; gaudy. [*Slang*] — *adv.* With loudness; loudly. — **Loud'ly**, *adv.* — **Loud'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Noisy; boisterous; vociferous; vehement.

Lough (lŏk), *n.* A loch or lake.

Lounge (lounj), *v. i.* [OF. *longis*, *longin*.] To spend time lazily; to stand, sit, or recline, indolently. — *n.* **1.** An idle gait or stroll; place of lounging. **2.** A sofa, upon which one may recline. — **Loun'ger** (loun'jẽr), *n.*

Louse (lous), *n.*; *pl.* LICE (lis). [AS. *lūs*, pl. *lȳs*.] **1.** A small, wingless, suctorial, parasitic insect. **2.** An aphid, or plant louse. **3.** A small crustacean parasite on fishes.



Head Louse (*Pediculus capitis*). Much enlarged.

Lous'y (lous'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Infested with lice. **2.** Mean; contemptible. [*Vulgar*] — **Lous'i-ness**, *n.*

Lout (lout), *n.* A clownish, awkward fellow. — **Lout'ish**, *a.*

Lou'ver (lōō'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *lover*, *lovier*; *l'ouvert* the opening, *ouvrir* to open.] A small lantern or cupola, to afford light and air.

Lov'a-ble (lŭv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Having qualities that excite love; worthy of love.

Lov'age (-ăj), *n.* [F. *livèche*.] An umbelliferous plant used in medicine as an aromatic stimulant.

Love (lŭv), *n.* [AS. *lufe*, *lufu*; akin to L. *lubet*, *libet*, it pleases.] **1.** Strong attachment; devotion to another; tenderness. **2.** Passionate affection for one of the opposite sex. **3.** Courtship. **4.** Affection; kind feeling; friendship; fondness; good will; — opp. to *hate*. **5.** Due gratitude and reverence to God. **6.** The object of affection. **7.** Nothing; no points scored on one side.

Love apple, the tomato. — **Love bird**, a parrakeet showing great affection for its mate. — **Love feast**, a religious festival, held quarterly by some religious denominations. — **Love knot**, a knot or bow, as of ribbon; — a token of love. — **Love letter**, a letter of courtship.

Syn. — Affection; tenderness; fondness; delight. — *v. t.* [AS. *lufian*.] **1.** To regard with affection. **2.** To regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex for the other. **3.** To have strong liking for, or interest in. — *v. i.* To be in love.

Love'less, *a.* **1.** Void of love. **2.** Unattractive.

Love'lorn' (-lôrn'), *a.* Forsaken by one's love.

Love'ly, *a.* [AS. *luflic*.] **1.** Having such an appearance as excites love; beautiful. **2.** Lovable; amiable. **3.** Very pleasing. — **Love'li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Beautiful; delightful; lovable; amiable.

Lov'er (lŭv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who loves; one in love. **2.** A dear friend. **3.** One who has a strong liking for anything, as books, science, or music.

Love'-sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* Languishing with love or amorous desire. — **Love'-sick'ness**, *n.*

Lov'ing-kind'ness (lŭv'ĭng-kind'nĕs), *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor.

Low (lō), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOWED (lōd); *p. pr. &*

vb. n. Lowing.] [AS. *hlōwan.*] To call like bovine animals; to moo. — *n.* Calling sound of cows, etc.

Low (lō), *a.* [OE. *low, louh, lah,* Icel. *lāgr.* See 2d Lie.] **1.** Occupying an inferior position or place; not high or elevated; depressed. **2.** Near the horizon. **3.** Beneath the usual rate or ordinary value; moderate; cheap. **4.** Not loud. **5.** Depressed in the scale of musical sounds; grave. **6.** Made, as a vowel, with a low position of part of the tongue in relation to the palate; as, ă (ăm), ą (ąll). **7.** Near the equator. **8.** Numerically small; as, a *low* number. **9.** Depressed; dejected. **10.** Humble in rank. **11.** Mean; base. **12.** Submissive; humble. **13.** Deficient in vital energy; feeble; weak. **14.** Moderate; not intense; not inflammatory. **15.** Not rich, high seasoned, or nourishing; plain. — *n.* The lowest trump in a game of cards. — *adv.* **1.** In a low position or manner; not on high; near the ground. **2.** Under the usual price; cheaply. **3.** In a low or mean condition; humbly. **4.** In time approaching our own. **5.** With a low voice or sound; gently. **6.** With a low musical pitch or tone. **7.** In subjection, poverty, or disgrace.

Low'bred' (lō'brĕd'), *a.* Rude; vulgar.

Low'-church' (-chûrch'), *a.* Putting a low estimate on ecclesiastical forms; — applied to Episcopalians, and opp. to *high-church.*

Low'er (lō'ẽr), *a. Compar.* of Low, *a.* — *v. t.* **1.** To let descend by its own weight; to let down. **2.** To depress or make less elevated. **3.** To reduce the degree, intensity, strength, etc., of. **4.** To humble. **5.** To reduce in value, amount, etc. — *v. i.* To fall; to sink; to decrease.

Low'er (lou'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *loeren,* G. *lauern* to lurk.] **1.** To be dark and gloomy, as clouds. **2.** To frown; to look sullen. — *n.* A frowning; sullenness.

Low'er-case' (lō'ẽr-kās'), *a.* Pertaining to, or kept in, the lower case; — used by printers to denote the small letters, in distinction from capitals and small capitals.

Low'er-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Lowest.

Low'er-y (lou'ẽr-ȳ), *a.* Cloudy; gloomy; lowering.

Low'ing (lō'ĭng), *n.* The calling sound of cattle.

Low'land (-land), *n.* Land lower than the neighboring country; level country; — opp. to *highland.*

Low'li-ness, *n.* **1.** The being lowly; humility. **2.** Low condition, esp. as to manner of life.

Low'-lived' (-līvd'), *a.* Like one bred in a low and vulgar condition of life; mean; contemptible.

Low'ly, *a.* **1.** Not high; not elevated in place; low. **2.** Low in rank or social importance. **3.** Not lofty or sublime. **4.** Having a low esteem of one's own worth; humble. — *adv.* **1.** Meekly; modestly. **2.** Meanly.

Low'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Cut low in the neck; décolleté; — said of a woman's dress.

Low'ness, *n.* State or quality of being low.

Low'-pres'sure (-prĕsh'ụr), *a.* Having, employing, or exerting, a low degree of pressure.

Low'-spir'it-ed (-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Deficient in animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not sprightly.

Lox'o-drom'ic (lŏks'ō-drŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λοξός slanting + δρόμος course.] Pert. to sailing on rhumb lines.

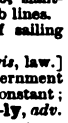
Lox'o-drom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Art or method of sailing on the loxodromic or rhumb line.

Loy'al (loi'al), *a.* [F.; L. *legalis,* fr. *lex, legis,* law.] **1.** Faithful to law; upholding the lawful government or sovereign; unswerving in allegiance. **2.** Constant; faithful to a leader, cause, or principle. — **Loy'al-ly,** *adv.* — **Loy'al-ness,** *n.* — **Loy'al-ist,** *n.*

Loy'al-ty, *n.* [F. *loyauté.*] The being loyal; fidelity to a superior, or to duty, love, etc.

Syn. — Allegiance; fealty. See Allegiance.

Lo'zenge (lŏz'ĕnj), *n.* [F. *losange.*] **1.** A figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb. **2.** A small cake of sugar and starch, flavored, and often medicated.



Lozenge.

Lub'ber (lŭb'bẽr), *n.* A heavy, clumsy, awkward fellow; a sturdy drone; a clown.

Lub'ber-ly (lŭb'bẽr-lȳ), *a.* Like a lubber; clumsy. — *adv.* Awkwardly; clownishly.

Lu'bri-cant (lū'brĭ-kant), *a.* [L. *lubricans,* p. pr. of *lubricare* to lubricate.] Lubricating. — *n.* That which lubricates; a substance, as oil, grease, plumbago, etc., used to reduce friction of the working parts of machinery.

Lu'bri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *lubricare, -catum.*] **1.** To make smooth or slippery. **2.** To apply a lubricant to. — **Lu'bri-ca'tion,** *n.* — **Lu'bri-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.*

Lu-bric'i-ty (lū-brĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *lubricitas.*] **1.** Smoothness; freedom from friction. **2.** Slipperiness; instability. **3.** Lasciviousness; lewdness; incontinency.

Lu'bri-cous (-brĭ-kŭs), *a.* [L. *lubricus.*] Slippery.

Lu'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *lucens,* p. pr. of *lucere* to shine, fr. *lux, lucis,* light.] Shining; resplendent.

Lu'cern (-sẽrn), *n.* [F. *luserne.*] A leguminous plant, cultivated for fodder; — called also *alfalfa.*

Lucern (*Medicago sativa*), reduced.

Lu'cid (lū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *lucidus,* fr. *lux, lucis,* light.] **1.** Shining; bright; resplendent. **2.** Clear; transparent. **3.** Presenting a clear view; easily understood. **4.** Bright intellectually; not darkened by delirium or madness. — **Lu'cid-ly,** *adv.* — **Lu'cid-ness, Lu-cid'i-ty** (-sĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Bright; clear; sane. See Luminous.

Lu'ci-fer (lū'sĭ-fẽr), *n.* [L., bringing light, n., morning star, fr. *lux, lucis* + *ferre* to bring.] **1.** Venus, when morning star. **2.** Satan. **3.** A friction match.

Lu'ci-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lux, lucis* + *-form.*] Having the nature of light; resembling light.

Luck (lŭk), *n.* [Akin to D. *luk,* G. *glück.*] That which happens to a person; chance; one's habitual fortune.

Luck'less, *a.* Having no luck; unpropitious; unlucky.

Luck'y, *a.* **1.** Favored by luck; fortunate. **2.** Producing good by chance, or unexpectedly; favorable. — **Luck'i-ly,** *adv.* — **Luck'i-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Successful; fortunate; prosperous; auspicious.

Lu'cra-tive (lū'krā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *lucrativus,* fr. *lucrari* to gain, fr. *lucrum* gain.] Yielding lucre; profitable.

Lu'cre (-kẽr), *n.* [F.; L. *lucrum.*] Profit; riches.

Lu'cu-brate (-kū-brāt), *v. i.* [L. *lucubrare, -bratum,* to work by lamplight, fr. *lux* light.] To study by a lamp; to study by night. — *v. t.* To elaborate by night study or by laborious endeavor.

Lu'cu-bra'tion, *n.* **1.** A lucubrating; nocturnal study; meditation. **2.** That which is composed by night, or produced in retirement; literary composition.

Lu'cu-lent (-lent), *a.* [L. *luculentus,* fr. *lux, lucis.*] **1.** Lucid; transparent. **2.** Clear; evident; luminous.

Lu'di-crous (-dĭ-krŭs), *a.* [L. *ludicrus,* or *ludicer,* fr. *ludus* play, sport, fr. *ludere* to play.] Laughable. — **Lu'di-crous-ly,** *adv.* — **Lu'di-crous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Ludicrous; Laughable; Ridiculous; sportive; burlesque; comic; droll. — We speak of a thing as *ludicrous* when it tends to produce laughter; as *laughable* when the impression is stronger; as *ridiculous* when contempt is mingled with the merriment created.

Luff (lŭf), *n.* [OE. *lof,* prob., a sort of paddle; cf. D. *loef* luff, *loeven* to luff.] (*a*) The side of a ship toward the wind. (*b*) The sailing a ship close to the wind. (*c*) The roundest part of a ship's bow. (*d*) The forward or weather leech of a sail, esp. of the jib and other fore-and-aft sails. — *v. t.* To turn the head of a vessel toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind.

Lug (lŭg), *n.* [Sw. *lugg* forelock.] **1.** The ear, or its lobe. [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*] **2.** That which projects like an ear, esp. that by which anything is supported, carried, or grasped. **3.** A projecting piece in machinery

to which anything is attached, or against which anything bears, or through which a bolt passes, etc. **4.** The leather loop by which a wagon shaft is held up. — *v. t.* [Sw. *lugga* to pull by the hair, fr. *lugg*.] To pull forcibly; to haul; to drag along.

Lug (3). *A A* Lugs.

Lug'gage (lŭg'gĕj; 2), *n.* That which is lugged; anything cumbrous; a traveler's trunks, baggage, etc.

Lug'ger (-gẽr), *n.* A small vessel having two or three masts, and a running bowsprit, and carrying lugsails.

Lug'sail' (-sāl'), *n.* Square sail bent on a yard hanging obliquely to the mast and raised or lowered with the sail.

Lu-gu'bri-ous (lū-gū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lugubris*, fr. *lugere* to mourn.] Mournful; doleful.

Luke'warm' (lūk'wąrm'), *a.* [*Luke-*, prob. fr. OE. *lew* tepid.] Moderately warm; tepid; not zealous; indifferent. — **Luke'warm'ly**, *adv.* — **Luke'warm'ness**, *n.*

Lull (lŭl), *v. t.* [Akin to OD. *lullen*.] To cause to rest by soothing influences; to calm; to quiet. — *v. i.* To subside. — *n.* Temporary cessation of storm or confusion.

Lull'a-by (lŭl'ȧ-bī), *n.* A song to quiet babes.

Lum-ba'go (lŭm-bā'gō), *n.* [L., fr. *lumbus* loin.] Rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back. — **Lum-bag'i-nous** (-băj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

Lum'bar (lŭm'bẽr), } *a.* [L. *lumbus*.] Pertaining to,
Lum'bal (lŭm'bal), } or near, the loins.

Lum'ber, *n.* [Prob. fr. *Lombard*, the Lombards being the money lenders of the Middle Ages. A *lumber* room was orig. a *Lombard* room, or room where a pawnbroker stored his pledges.] **1.** Old or refuse household stuff; things bulky and useless, or of small value. **2.** Timber in the form of beams, joists, boards, planks, staves, etc. [*U. S.*] — *v. t.* **1.** To heap together in disorder. **2.** To encumber. — *v. i.* **1.** To move heavily, as if burdened. **2.** To cut logs in the forest, or prepare timber for market. [*U. S.*] — **Lum'ber-er**, *n.*

Lumber room, a room for storing unused articles. [*U. S.*] — **Lumber wagon**, a rough wagon, without springs.

Lum'ber-ing, *n.* The business of cutting or getting timber or logs from the forest for lumber. [*U. S.*]

Lum'ber-man, *n.* One engaged in lumbering. [*U. S.*]

Lu'mi-na-ry (lū'mĭ-nȧ-rў), *n.* [F. *luminaire*, L. *luminare*, fr. *lumen*, *luminis*, light, fr. *lucere* to shine.] Any body that gives light, esp. one of the heavenly bodies.

Lu'mi-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lumen* + *-ferous*.] Producing, yielding, or transmitting light.

Lu'mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Shining; emitting or reflecting light. **2.** Illuminated; full of light. **3.** Enlightened; intelligent; clear; intelligible. — **Lu'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Lu'mi-nous-ness**, **Lu'mi-nos'i-ty** (-nŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Syn. — Lucid; clear; shining; perspicuous.

Lump (lŭmp), *n.* [Cf. OD. *lompe* piece, mass.] Small mass of matter. — *v. t.* **1.** To throw into a mass. **2.** To take in the gross; to speak of collectively.

Lump'ish, *a.* Like a lump; inert; gross; dull; spiritless. — **Lump'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Lump'ish-ness**, *n.*

Lump'y, *a.* Full of lumps, or small compact masses.

Lu'na-cy (lū'nȧ-sў), *n.* [See LUNATIC.] Insanity or madness; — formerly supposed to be influenced by changes of the moon; mental derangement or alienation.

Syn. — Derangement; craziness; mania. See INSANITY.

Lu'nar (-nẽr), *a.* [L. *lunaris*, fr. *luna* the moon.] **1.** Pertaining to the moon. **2.** Resembling the moon; orbed. **3.** Measured by the revolutions of the moon.

Lunate Leaf.

Lu'nate (-nāt), } *a.* [L. *lunatus*,
Lu'na-ted (-nā-tĕd), } fr. *luna*.] Crescent-shaped.

Lu'na-tic (-nȧ-tĭk), *a.* [F. *lunatique*, L. *lunaticus*, fr. *luna*.] **1.** Affected by lunacy; insane; mad. **2.** Pertaining to, or suitable for, an insane person. — *n.* One affected by lunacy; madman.

Lu-na'tion (lū-nā'shŭn), *n.* Period of a synodic revolution of the moon; time from one new moon to the next.

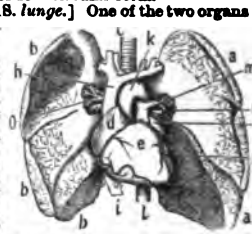
Lunch (lŭnch), *n.* Luncheon. — *v. i.* To take luncheon.

Lunch'eon (-ŭn), *n.* A portion of food taken at any time except at a regular meal.

Lune (lūn), *n.* [L. *luna*.] A figure in the form of a crescent, bounded by two intersecting arcs of circles.

Lu-nette' (lū-nĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *lune* moon, L. *luna*.] **1.** A fieldwork consisting of two faces, forming a salient angle. **2.** A convexo-concave lens for spectacles. **3.** A surface or part of semicircular form.

Lung (lŭng), *n.* [AS. *lunge*.] One of the two organs of respiration in an air-breathing animal.



Lungs and Heart of Man seen from in front.

The lungs are shown turned away from the middle line, with the pericardium and fat removed to show the heart and great blood vessels. *a a* Upper and Lower Lobes of Left Lung; *b b b* Upper, Middle, and Lower Lobes of Right Lung; *c* Windpipe or Trachea, dividing below into Bronchi going to Right and Left Lung; *d* Right Auricle; *e* Right Ventricle; *f* Left Auricle; *g* Left Ventricle; *h* Superior and Interior Vena Cava; *k* Arch of Aorta; *l* Descending Aorta; *m* Pulmonary Artery; *n* Left Pulmonary Artery, Vein, and Bronchus; *o* Right Pulmonary Artery, Vein, and Bronchus.

Lunge (lŭnj), *n.* [Also spelt *longe*.] A sudden thrust, as with a sword. — *v. i.* To thrust.

Lu'ni-form (lū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like the moon.

Lu'ni-so'lar (-sō'lẽr), *a.* [L. *luna* + E. *solar*.] Resulting from united action of sun and moon.

Lu'nu-lar (-nŭ-lẽr), *a.* Shaped like a crescent.

Lu'pine (-pīn), *n.* [L. *lupinus*.] A leguminous plant having edible seeds. — *a.* Wolfish; ravenous.

‖ **Lu'pus** (-pŭs), *n.* [L., wolf.] A cutaneous disease, sometimes eruptive, sometimes ulcerous.

Lurch (lûrch), *n.* [Cf. W. *llerch*, *llerc*, a friak.] A sudden roll of a ship to one side. — *v. i.* To roll or sway suddenly to one side.

Lurch, *v. i.* To lurk; to dodge; to shift.

Lurch'er, *n.* **1.** One that lurches or lies in wait; one who watches to pilfer, betray, or entrap; a poacher. **2.** A dog of a mongrel breed which hunts game silently, by scent, and is used by poachers.

Lure (lūr), *n.* [F. *leurre*.] **1.** A contrivance used by falconers in recalling hawks. **2.** An enticement; decoy. — *v. t. & i.* To entice; to attract.

Lu'rid (lū'rĭd), *a.* [L. *luridus*.] Pale yellow; ghastly pale; wan.

Lurk (lûrk), *v. i.* **1.** To lie in wait. **2.** To keep out of sight.

Lus'cious (lŭsh'ŭs), *a.* [Prob. for *lustious*, fr. *lusty*, or perh. corrup. of *luxurious*.] **1.** Sweet; delicious; excessively rich. **2.** Cloying; fulsome. — **Lus'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Lus'cious-ness**, *n.*

Lush (lŭsh), *a.* [Prob. abbr. of *luscious*.] Full of juice or succulence.

Lust (lŭst), *n.* [AS.; akin to OS., D., G., & Sw. *lust*, pleasure, longing.] **1.** Longing desire; eagerness to enjoy. **2.** Licentious craving; sexual appetite. — *v. i.* To have an eager, inordinate, or sinful desire, as for gratification of sexual appetite or of covetousness.

Lus'ter } (lŭs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *lustrum*.] A period of five
Lus'tre } years; lustrum.

Lus'ter, } *n.* [F. *lustre*, It. *lustro*, fr. L. *lustrare* to
Lus'tre, } purify.] **1.** Brilliancy; splendor; glitter. **2.** Renown; glory. **3.** A candlestick, chandelier, etc.

Lust'ful (lŭst'fŭl), *a.* **1.** Excited by lust. **2.** Exciting lust; sensual. — **Lust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Lust'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Sensual; fleshly; carnal; inordinate; licentious; lewd; unchaste; impure; libidinous; lecherous.

Lus'ti-ly (lŭs'tĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a lusty manner.

Lus'ti-ness, *n.* Vigor; strength.

Lus'tral (-tral), *a.* [L. *lustralis*, fr. *lustrum*.] **1.** Pert. to purification. **2.** Pertaining to a lustrum.

Lus'trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [L. *lustrare, -tratum*, to lustrate, fr. *lustrum*.] To purify. — **Lus-tra'tion,** *n.*

Lus'tre (-tẽr), *n.* Luster.

Lus'tring (-trĭng), *n.* [F. *lustrine*, It. *lustrino*, fr. *lustrare* to polish, L. *lustrare*.] A glossy silk fabric.

Lus'trous (-trŭs), *a.* Having luster; shining; luminous.

Lus'trum (-trŭm), *n.* **1.** A lustration or purification, esp. the purification of the Roman people, made by the censors once in five years. **2.** Hence: A period of five years.

Lust'y (lŭst'ȳ), *a.* Exhibiting lust or vigor; stout; [robust; able of body.

Lu-ta'tion (lū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lutare, lutatum*, to bedaub, fr. *lutum* mud, clay.] A luting vessels.

Lute (lūt), *n.* [L. *lutum*.] A cement of clay, etc., for sealing joints in chemical apparatus, or coating the bodies of retorts, etc., when exposed to heat; — called also *luting*. — *v. t.* To close or seal with lute.

Lute.

Lute, *n.* [F. *luth;* fr. Ar. *al'ūd;* *al* the + *'ūd* wood, timber, lute or harp.] A stringed instrument of the guitar kind.

Lu'ther-an (lū'thẽr-an), *a.* Pert. to Martin *Luther;* adhering to the doctrines of Luther. — *n.* Member of the Lutheran Church. — **Lu'ther-an-ism,** *n.*

Lu'thern (-thẽrn), *n.* [F. *lucarne* a dormer, garret window, L. *lucerna* lamp, fr. *lucere* to be clear, fr. *lux* light.] A dormer.

Lut'ing (lūt'ĭng), *n.* Lute, a cement.

Lux'ate (lŭks'āt), *v. t.* [L. *luxare, -atum*, to dislocate.] To put out of joint; to dislocate. — **Lux-a'tion,** *n.*

Lux-u'ri-ant (lŭgz-ū'rĭ-ant *or* lŭks-), *a.* [L. *luxurians*, p. pr. of *luxuriare*. See LUXURIATE.] Exuberant in growth; rank; excessive; very abundant. — **Lux-u'ri-ance, Lux-u'ri-an-cy,** *n.* — **Lux-u'ri-ant-ly,** *adv.*

Lux-u'ri-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *luxuriare, -atum*.] **1.** To grow to superfluous abundance. **2.** To live luxuriously. — **Lux-u'ri-a'tion,** *n.*

Lux-u'ri-ous, *a.* Pert., or ministering, to luxury. — **Lux-u'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Lux-u'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Lux'u-ry (lŭk'shu-rȳ), *n.* [L. *luxuria*.] **1.** Free indulgence in costly food, dress, furniture, etc. **2.** Anything costly and hard to get; an expensive rarity.

Syn. — Voluptuousness; epicurism; effeminacy; sensuality; lasciviousness; dainty; delicacy; gratification.

Ly-ce'um (lī-sē'ŭm), *n.* [L.; Gr. *λύκειον*, named after the temple of *Ἀπόλλων Λύκειος* Apollo the wolf slayer, fr. *λύκος* wolf.] **1.** A place near Athens, where Aristotle taught philosophy. **2.** A place for instruction by lectures. **3.** European high school, preparatory to the university. **4.** An association for literary improvement.

Lyd'i-an (lĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* Pert. to Lydia, in Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants; soft; effeminate; — said esp. of one of the ancient Greek modes or keys, having music of a soft, pathetic, or voluptuous character.

Lye (lī), *n.* [Written also *lie* and *ley*.] [AS. *leáh*.] Caustic alkaline solution of potassium salts, obtained by leaching wood ashes. It is used in making soap, etc.

Lymph (lĭmf), *n.* [L. *lympha*.] **1.** A spring of water; pure, transparent liquid like water. **2.** An alkaline colorless fluid in animal bodies.

Lym-phat'ic (lĭm-făt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, containing, or conveying lymph. — *n.* One of the absorbent vessels, which carry lymph and discharge it into the veins.

Lynch (lĭnch), *v. t.* To punish without forms of law, as when a mob hangs a suspected person.

Lynch law, an inflicting punishment for offenses, without process of law, — said to be named from a Virginian named Lynch, who took the law into his own hands.

Lynx (lĭŋks), *n.* [L. *lynx, lyncis*, Gr. *λύγξ*.] A nocturnal feline animal, having usually a pencil of hair on the tip of the ears.

Canada Lynx (*Felis Canadensis*).

Lynx'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having acute sight.

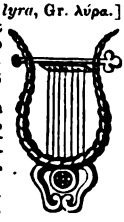
Ly'on'naise' (lē'ôn'nāz'), *a.* [F., fem. of *lyonnais* of Lyons.] Applied to boiled potatoes cut into small pieces and heated in oil or butter, and usually flavored with onion and parsley.

Ly'rate (lī'rāt), **Ly'ra-ted** (-rā-tĕd), *a.* [NL. *lyratus*. See LYRE.] **1.** Lyre-shaped, or spatulate and oblong, with small lobes toward the base. **2.** Shaped like a lyre, as the tail of the blackcock, or of the lyre bird.

Lyrate Leaf.

Lyre (līr), *n.* [F.; L. *lyra*, Gr. *λύρα*.] **1.** A stringed instrument of music; a kind of harp used by the ancients. **2.** A northern constellation; the Harp; Lyra.

Lyre bird, an Australian bird of the genus *Menura*, the male of which has sixteen very long tail feathers which, when spread, take the form of a lyre.



Lyre (*Mus.*).

Lyr'ic (lĭr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *lyricus*, Gr. *λυρικός*.] **1.** Pertaining to a lyre or harp. **2.** Fitted to be sung to the lyre; appropriate for song; — said of poetry expressing the individual emotions of the poet. — *n.* **1.** A lyric poem. **2.** A verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry; — used chiefly in *pl.* — **Lyr'ic-al,** *a.* — **Lyr'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Lyr'ism (lĭr'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *λυρισμός*.] A playing on a lyre or harp.

Lyr'ist, *n.* [L. *lyristes*.] A player on the harp or lyre; composer of lyrical poetry.

M.

M (ĕm), *n.* A quadrat; type whose face is a square, — unit of measurement for a given type. [Written also *em*.]

Ma (mä), *n.* A child's word for *mother*.

Ma'am (măm *or* mäm), *n.* Madam; my lady.

Mac-ad'am-ize (măk-ăd'am-īz), *v. t.* [Fr. *Macadam*, who introduced the process into Great Britain.] To cover (a road) with small, broken stones.

Mac'a-ro'ni (măk'ă-rō'nĭ), *n.* [Prov. It.] **1.** Edible paste, made chiefly of wheat flour. **2.** A fop.

Mac'a-ron'ic (-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* [F. *macaronique*.] **1.** Pert.

to macaroni; mixed; jumbled. **2.** Pert. to the burlesque composition called macaronic. —*n.* **1.** A heap of things confusedly mixed; a jumble. **2.** Burlesque composition, in which words are formed by adding Latin terminations to other roots.

Blue and Yellow Macaw (*Sittace, or Ara, ararauna*).

Mac'a-roon' (măk'ȧ-rōōn'), *n.* [F. *macaron*, fr. MACARONI.] A small cake, composed chiefly of the white of eggs, almonds, and sugar.

Ma-caw' (mȧ-kȧ'), *n.* Native name in the Antilles.] A large American parrot having a very long tail, strong hooked bill, harsh voice, and brilliant colors.

Mac'ca-boy (măk'kȧ-boi), } *n.* [Fr. a dis-
Mac'co-boy (-kō-boi), } trict in Martinique, where it is made.] A kind of snuff.

Mace (mās), *n.* [L. *macis, macir.*] A kind of spice, whose aril partly covers nutmegs.

Mace, *n.* [OF.] **1.** A club of metal; spiked club. **2.** Staff carried as an ensign of authority. **3.** Officer who carries a mace. **4.** A rod for playing billiards, pushed with one hand.

Mac'er-ate (măs'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *macerare, -ratum.*] **1.** To subdue the appetites of, by scanty diet. **2.** To soften, or separate the parts of, by steeping in a liquid. — **Mac'er-a'tion,** *n.*

Mace, 2.

Mach'i-a-vel'ian (măk'ĭ-ȧ-vĕl'yan; 26), *a.* [Fr. *Machiavel*, an Italian writer.] Pert. to Machiavel, or to his supposed principles; politically cunning; crafty. — **Mach'i-a-vel-ism** (măk'ĭ-ȧ-vĕl-ĭz'm), **Mach'i-a-vel'ian-ism** (-vĕl'yan-ĭz'm), *n.*

Mach'i-co-la'tion (măk'ĭ-kō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Ety. uncertain.] Opening in a parapet, etc., for missiles. See CASTLE.

Mach'i-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *machinari, -natus.* See MACHINE.] To plan; to contrive artfully; to plot. — **Mach'i-na'tor** (măk'ĭ-nā'tŏr), *n.*

Mach'i-na'tion, *n.* **1.** A machinating. **2.** A device; treacherous scheme; artful plot.

Ma-chine' (mȧ-shēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *machina* machine, engine, device, Gr. *μηχανή*, fr. *μῆχος* means, expedient.] **1.** An engine; a combination of bodies so connected that their force and motion may be transmitted and modified; a construction for production of mechanical work. **2.** One who acts at the will of another. **3.** A combination of persons acting together for a common purpose, esp. for selfish or partisan ends. [*Political Cant.*] **4.** Supernatural agency in a poem. —*v. t.* To effect by aid of machinery.

Ma-chin'er-y, *n.* **1.** Machines collectively. **2.** Working parts of a machine, engine, or instrument. **3.** Contrivances for producing the conclusion of a fictitious narrative. **4.** Means to effect a desired result.

Ma-chin'ist, *n.* **1.** A constructer of machines and engines. **2.** One skilled in the use of machine tools.

Mack'er-el (măk'ĕr-ĕl), *n.* [OF. *maquerel*, fr. L. *macula* a spot.] A very active oceanic food fish.

Mackerel sky, a sky flecked with small white clouds.

Mack'in-tosh (-ĭn-tŏsh), *n.* [Inventor's name.] A waterproof outer garment.

Mac'ro-cosm (-rō-kŏz'm), *n.* [*Macro-* + Gr. *κόσμος* the world.] The great world; that part of the universe exterior to man; — contrasted with *microcosm*, or man.

Ma-crom'e-ter (mȧ-krŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*Macro-* + *-meter.*] Instrument to measure inaccessible objects by reflectors.

Ma'cron (mā'krŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μακρός* long.] A mark [–] placed over vowels to indicate a long sound.

‖ **Mac'u-la** (măk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., spot, blot.] A spot, as on the skin, surface of the sun, etc.

Mac'u-late (măk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *maculare, -latum.*] To spot; to blur. — (-lāt), *a.* Blotched; impure.

Mac'ule (-ūl), *n.* [F.] A blur. — *v. t.* To blur.

Mad (măd), *a.* [AS. *gemǽd.*] **1.** Disordered in intellect; crazy; insane. **2.** Excited beyond self-control. **3.** Proceeding from, or indicating, madness; prompted by infatuation, fury, or extreme rashness. **4.** Extravagant; immoderate. **5.** Furious with rage, terror, or disease; having hydrophobia; rabid. **6.** Angry; out of patience; vexed. [*Colloq.*] — *v. t.* To madden.

Mad'am (măd'ȧm), *n.* A gentlewoman; — a courteous form of address to an elderly or a married lady.

‖ **Ma'dame'** (mȧ'dȧm'), *n.*; *pl.* **MESDAMES** (mā'dȧm'). [F., fr. *ma* my (L. *mea*) + *dame* dame.] My lady; — a French title for married women.

Mad'cap' (măd'kăp'), *a.* **1.** Inclined to rash amusements. **2.** Wild; reckless. — *n.* One of wild behavior.

Mad'den (măd'd'n), *v. t.* To make mad; to craze; to enrage. — *v. i.* To become mad; to act as if mad.

Mad'der (-dĕr), *n.* [AS. *mædere.*] A plant whose root is used in dyeing red, in forming pigments, etc.

Made (mād), *imp.* & *p. p.* of MAKE. — *a.* Artificially produced; pieced together; formed by filling in.

Ma-dei'ra (mȧ-dē'rȧ; *Pg.* mȧ-dā'ē-rȧ), *n.* A rich wine made on the island of Madeira.

‖ **Ma'de-moi'selle'** (mȧ'd'mwȧ'zĕl'), *n.*; *pl.* **MESDEMOISELLES** (mā'-). [F., fr. *ma* my, f. of *mon* + *demoiselle* young lady. See DAMSEL.] A French title of courtesy given to an unmarried lady, equiv. to the English *Miss.*

Mad'house' (măd'hous'), *n.* An insane asylum.

Mad'ly, *adv.* In a mad manner; wildly.

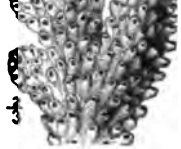
Mad'man (-măn), *n.* A lunatic; crazy person.

Mad'ness, *n.* **1.** The being mad; insanity; lunacy. **2.** Frenzy; ungovernable rage; extreme folly.

Syn. — Derangement; lunacy; mania; frenzy; rage; aberration; alienation; monomania. See INSANITY.

Ma-don'na (mȧ-dŏn'nȧ), *n.* [It., my lady.] A picture of the Virgin Mary (usually with the babe).

‖ **Mad're-po're** (măd'rē-pō'rā), *n.* [NL. See MADREPORE.] A genus of reef corals abundant in tropical seas.



Madrepora (*M. prolifera*) of Florida. End of a Branch.

Mad're-pore (-pōr), *n.* [F., perh. fr. *madré* spotted + *pore.*] Any coral of the genus Madrepora; stony coral.

Mad'ri-gal (-rĭ-gal), *n.* [It. *madrigale.*] **1.** A little amorous poem. **2.** An unaccompanied song, in four or more parts.

Mael'strom (māl'strŭm), *n.* [Norw., a whirlpool.] **1.** A whirlpool on the coast of Norway. **2.** An irresistible attraction.

‖ **Ma-es'tro** (mä-ĕs'trō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *magister.*] A master in any art, esp. in music; a composer.

Mag'a-zine' (măg'ȧ-zēn'), *n.* [F. *magasin*, fr. Ar. *almakhzan* storehouse.] **1.** Receptacle for storing anything. **2.** Place for keeping powder in a fortification or ship. **3.** A chamber in a gun holding cartridges to be fed automatically to the piece. **4.** A pamphlet published periodically containing miscellaneous compositions.

Mag'da-len (-dȧ-lĕn), *n.* [Fr. Mary *Magdalene.* See *Luke* viii. 36.] A reformed prostitute.

Ma-gen'ta (mȧ-jĕn'tȧ), *n.* An aniline dye having a green bronze surface color, which dissolves to a shade of red; also, the color; — named fr. the battlefield of *Magenta*, in Italy. Called also *fuchsine, roseine*, etc.

Mag'got (măg'gŭt), *n.* [W. *macai*, pl. *magiod*, worm or grub.] **1.** The footless larva of a fly. **2.** A whim; odd fancy. — **Mag'got-y,** *a.*

‖ **Ma'gi** (mā'jī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Magus*, Gr. *Μάγος.*] A caste of priests and magicians, among the ancient Persians; Oriental sages. — **Ma'gi-an** (-jĭ-*an*), *a.* & *n.*

Mag'ic (măj'Ĭk), *n.* [OF. *magique*, L. *magice*, Gr. μαγική (sc. τέχνη), fr. μαγικός, fr. μάγος.] Pretended supernatural arts, including enchantment, conjuration, witchcraft, sorcery, necromancy, incantation, etc. — *a.* 1. Pert. to the hidden wisdom of the Magi; relating to the occult powers of nature. 2. Performed by enchantment or sorcery; having extraordinary properties. — **Mag'ic-al**, *a.* — **Mag'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ma-gi'cian (mȧ-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in magic; an enchanter; necromancer; sorcerer or sorceress.

Mag'is-te'ri-al (măj'Is-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *magisterius*. See MASTER.] Pert. to a master or magistrate, or one in authority; official; authoritative; dictatorial; dogmatic. — **Mag'is-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Mag'is-te'ri-al-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — MAGISTERIAL; DOGMATICAL; ARROGANT; authoritative; stately; august; pompous; dignified; lofty; commanding; imperious; lordly; proud; haughty; domineering; despotic. — One who is *magisterial* assumes the air of a schoolmaster toward his pupils; one who is *dogmatical* lays down his positions in a tone of authority or dictation; one who is *arrogant* insults others by an offensive assumption of superiority.

Mag'is-tra-cy (-trȧ-sĭ), *n.* 1. Office or dignity of a magistrate. 2. Collective body of magistrates.

Mag'is-trate (-trāt), *n.* [L. *magistratus*, fr. *magister* master.] A public civil officer; an officer invested with the executive government, or some branch of it.

‖ **Mag'na Char'ta** (măg'nȧ kär'tȧ). [L., great charter.] 1. The Great Charter, obtained by the English barons from King John, A. D. 1215. 2. A fundamental constitution which guaranties rights and privileges.

Mag-nan'i-mous (-năn'Ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *magnanimus*; *magnus* great + *animus* mind.] 1. Great of mind: elevated in sentiment; above what is ungenerous; courageous. 2. Honorable; not selfish. — **Mag-nan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mag'na-nim'i-ty** (-nȧ-nĭm'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Mag'nate (-nāt), *n.* [F. *magnat*, L. (pl.) *magnates*, fr. *magnus*.] A noble; person of distinction.

Mag-ne'si-a (măg-nē'shĭ-ȧ *or* -shĭ-ȧ), *a.* [L.; Gr. ἡ Μαγνησία λίθος a magnet. Cf. MAGNET.] A light earthy white substance, used in medicine as a mild antacid laxative. — **Mag-ne'sian** (-shăn *or* -shən), **Mag-ne'sic** (-sĭk *or* -zĭk), *a.*

Mag-ne'si-um (-shĭ-ŭm *or* -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. & F.] The indecomposable metallic base of (the oxide) magnesia, which burns with a blinding light (*magnesium light*), used in signaling, in pyrotechny, and in photography.

Mag'net (-nĕt), *n.* [OE. & OF. *magnete*, L. *magnes*, *-netis*, Gr. Μαγνῆτις λίθος a magnet, prop., Magnesian stone, fr. Gr. Μαγνησία a country in Thessaly.] 1. The loadstone; a species of iron ore which attracts iron and, when freely suspended, points to the poles. 2. A bar of steel or iron having the properties of the loadstone.

Mag-net'ic (-nĕt'Ĭk), **Mag-net'ic-al** (-Ĭ-kal), } *a.* 1. Pert. to, or having, properties of the magnet 2. Pert. to the earth's magnetism. 3. Susceptible to magnetism. 4. Able to excite the feelings and affections; attractive. — **Mag-net'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Mag-net'ics, *n.* Science of magnetism.

Mag'net-ism (măg'nĕt-Ĭz'm), *n.* 1. The being magnetic; manifestation of magnetic force. 2. Science of magnetic phenomena. 3. Power of attraction; power to excite the feelings and gain the affections.

Mag'net-ist, *n.* One versed in magnetism.

Mag'net-ize (-Ĭz), *v. t.* 1. To communicate magnetic properties to. 2. To attract like a magnet; to move; to influence. — **Mag'net-i'zer**, *n.*

Mag'net-o-e'lec-tric'i-ty (măg'nĕt-ō-ē'lĕk-trĭs'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1. Electricity evolved by action of magnets. 2. Science of the development of electricity by magnets.

Mag'net-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Magneto-* + *-meter*.] Instrument for measuring magnetic forces, or determining terrestrial magnetic elements.

Mag'ni-fi'a-ble (măg'nĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be magnified, or extolled.

Mag-nif'ic (măg-nĭf'Ĭk), *a.* [L. *magnificus*; *magnus* great + *facere* to make.] Grand; splendid; magnificent.

Mag-nif'i-cent (-Ĭ-sent), *a.* 1. Doing grand things; displaying great power. 2. Grand in appearance; splendid. — **Mag-nif'i-cent-ly**, *adv.* — **Mag-nif'i-cence**, *n.*

Syn. — Glorious; majestic; sublime. See GRAND.

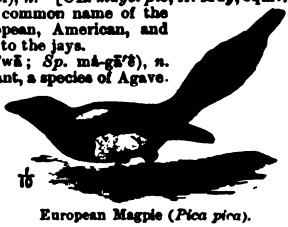
Mag'ni-fy (măg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [See MAGNIFIC.] 1. To make great, or greater; to enlarge. 2. To increase the importance of. 3. To exaggerate. — *v. i.* To increase the apparent dimensions of objects. — **Mag'ni-fi'er**, *n.*

Mag-nil'o-quent (-nĭl'ō-kwent), *a.* [L. *magnus* + *loquens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Speaking pompously; bombastic. — **Mag-nil'o-quence**, *n.*

Mag'ni-tude (-nĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *magnitudo*, fr. *magnus*.] 1. Extent of dimensions; size; — applied to things having length, breadth, and thickness. 2. Greatness; grandeur. 3. Importance.

Mag-no'li-a (-nō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Pierre *Magnol*, a French botanist.] An American and Asiatic tree, with aromatic bark and large sweet-scented flowers.

Mag'pie (măg'pĭ), *n.* [OE. *magot pie*, fr. *Mag*, equiv. to *Margaret*, and common name of the magpie.] A European, American, and Asiatic bird allied to the jays.



European Magpie (*Pica pica*).

Mag'uey (măg'wā; *Sp.* mȧ-gā'ē), *n.* [Sp.] Century plant, a species of Agave.

Ma'gyar (mäg'yär; *Hung.* mŏd'yŏr'), *n.* [Hung.] 1. One of the dominant people of Hungary, allied to the Turks and Finns; an Hungarian. 2. The language of the Magyars.

‖ **Ma-ha-ra'jah** (mȧ-hä-rä'jȧ), *n.* [Skr. *mahārāja*; *mahat* great + *rāja* king.] A sovereign prince in India; — a title given also to other persons of high rank.

Mah'di (mä'dē), *n.* [Ar., guide, leader.] Among Mohammedans, the last *imam* or leader of the faithful.

Mahl'-stick' (mȧl'stĭk'), *n.* Maul-stick.

Ma-hog'a-ny (mȧ-hŏg'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [South Amer. name.] 1. A large tree of tropical America. 2. The reddish brown wood of this tree, very hard, beautifully veined, and used in manufacturing furniture.

Ma-hom'ed-an (-hŏm'ĕd-ăn), **Ma-hom'et-an** (-ĕt-ăn), } *n.* Mohammedan.

‖ **Ma-hout'** (mȧ-hōōt'), *n.* [Hind. *mahāwat*; fr. Skr. *mahat* great + *mātrā* measure.] Keeper of an elephant.

Maid (mād), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *maiden*.] 1. An unmarried woman; girl; virgin; maiden. 2. A female servant.

Maid'en (mā'd'n), *n.* [AS. *mægden*, dim. of *mægð*, fr. *mago* son, servant.] An unmarried woman; virgin; maid. — *a.* 1. Pertaining to maidens; suitable to a virgin. 2. Never having been married; not having had sexual intercourse. 3. Fresh; hitherto unused.

Maid'en-hair' (-hâr'), *n.* A fern having very slender graceful stalks, common in the United States.

Maid'en-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [AS. *mægdenhād*.] 1. The being a maid; virginity. 2. Newness; freshness.

Maid'en-ly, *a.* Like a maid; gentle; modest; reserved. — *adv.* In a maidenlike manner.

Maid'serv'ant (-sẽrv'ant), *n.* A female servant.

Mai'hem (mā'hĕm), *n.* Maim; mayhem.

Mail (māl), *n.* [F. *maille* a ring of mail, mesh, network, fr. L. *macula* spot, a mesh of a net.] 1. A flexible fabric made of metal rings interlinked, and formerly used for defensive armor. 2. A defensive covering. 3. A hard protective covering of an animal, as the scales of reptiles, shell of a lobster, etc. — *v. t.* To arm with mail.

Mail, *n.* [OE. & OF. *male* bag, trunk, mail.] 1. A bag or bags of letters, papers, etc., conveyed under public authority from one post office to another; conveyance

and delivery of mail matter. **2.** That which comes through the post office. — *v. t.* To deliver into the custody of the post office for transmission by mail; to post.

Mail'a-ble (māl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be sent by mail.

Maim (mām), *v. t.* [OF. *mahaignier*, LL. *mahemiare*; akin to E. *mangle* to lacerate. Cf. MAYHEM.] **1.** To deprive of the use of a limb. **2.** To mutilate; to disable; to impair. — *n.* [Written in law language *maihem*, and *mayhem*.] [OF. *mehaing*.] **1.** Privation of the use of a member of the body. **2.** Mutilation; deprivation of something essential. See MAYHEM.

Syn. — To mutilate; mangle; cripple.

Main (mān), *n.* [F. *main* hand, L. *manus*.] **1.** A hand or match at dice. **2.** A match at cockfighting.

Main, *n.* [AS. *mægen* might, power; akin to E. *may*, v.] (*a*) The high sea; ocean. (*b*) The continent, as distinguished fr. an island; mainland. (*c*) A principal duct or pipe. — *a.* Principal; chief; first in size, rank, importance, etc.

Main brace. (*a*) The brace resisting the chief strain. (*b*) The brace attached to a ship's main yard. — **Main deck,** the deck next below the spar deck; the principal deck.

Syn. — Principal; chief; leading; cardinal; capital.

Main'land' (-lănd'), *n.* The continent; principal land; — opp. to *island*, or *peninsula*.

Main'ly, *adv.* Principally; chiefly.

Main'mast' (-măst'), *n.* The principal mast in a ship.

Main'sail' (mān'sāl'; *among seamen* mān's'l), *n.* The principal sail in a ship or other vessel.

Main'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* Principal spring in a piece of mechanism, esp. the moving spring of a watch or clock; most powerful motive; efficient cause of action.

Main'stay' (-stā'), *n.* **1.** Stay from the foot of the foremast to the maintop. **2.** Main support.

Main-tain' (mān-tān'), *v. t.* [F. *maintenir* to hold by the hand; *main* hand (L. *manus*) + F. *tenir* to hold (L. *tenere*).] **1.** To hold or keep in any particular condition; to support. **2.** To keep possession of; to hold and defend. **3.** To supply with what is needed. **4.** To affirm; to support by argument. — **Main-tain'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To assert; vindicate; allege. See ASSERT.

Main'te-nance (mān'tē-năns), *n.* [OF.] **1.** A maintaining; support; defense; vindication. **2.** Means of sustenance; supply of necessaries. **3.** Officious intermeddling in a legal cause depending between others.

Main'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* Platform at the head of the mainmast of a square-rigged vessel.

Maize (*Zea Mays*).

Maize (māz), *n.* [Sp. *maiz*, fr. *mahís*, in the language of Hayti.] A large American grass, widely cultivated as a forage and food plant; Indian corn. Also, its seed, growing on cobs.

Ma-jes'tic (mȧ-jĕs'tĭk), *a.* Exhibiting majesty; of august dignity, stateliness, or imposing grandeur. — **Ma-jes'tic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Ma-jes'tic-al-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — August; splendid; grand; sublime; lofty; elevated.

Maj'es-ty (măj'ĕs-tȳ), *n.* [F. *majesté*, L. *majestas*, fr. an old compar. of *magnus* great.] **1.** Dignity and authority of sovereign power; state inspiring awe or reverence; stateliness. **2.** With the possessive pronoun, the title of an emperor, king or queen: — in this sense taking a plural; as, their *majesties* attended the concert. **3.** Dignity; elevation of manner or style.

Ma-jol'i-ca (mȧ-jŏl'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [It.] A kind of pottery, with opaque glazing and showy decoration.

Ma'jor (mā'jẽr), *a.* [L., compar. of *magnus*.] **1.** Greater in number, quantity, or extent. **2.** More important. **3.** Greater by a musical semitone. — *n.* [F.] **1.** A military officer above a captain and below a lieutenant colonel; lowest field officer. **2.** One of full age. **3.** That premise, in logic, containing the major term.

Major general, an army officer in rank next above brigadier general and below lieutenant general.

Ma'jor-do'mo (mā'jẽr-dō'mō), *n.* [Sp. *mayordomo*, fr. LL. *majordomus*; L. *major* + *domus* house.] One authorized to act as master of the house; a steward.

Ma-jor'i-ty (mȧ-jŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being major or greater; superiority. (*a*) Military rank of a major. (*b*) The being of legal age. **2.** The greater number; more than half. **3.** Amount by which one aggregate exceeds others.

Make (māk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MADE (mād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAKING.] [AS. *macian*; akin to G. *machen* to join, fit, prepare, make.] **1.** To cause to exist; to form; to create. **2.** To cause to be or become; to constitute. **3.** To cause to appear to be; to suppose or represent. **4.** To require; to compel. **5.** To be changed, worked, or fashioned into; to furnish material for. **6.** To compose, as parts, ingredients, or materials; to form; to amount to. **7.** To reach. — *v. i.* **1.** To proceed; to tend; to go. **2.** To contribute; to have effect. **3.** To increase; to accrue. — *n.* Structure; texture; form. — **Mak'er,** *n.*

Make'-be-lieve' (-bē-lēv'), *n.* A feigning to believe; mere pretense; fiction. — *a.* Feigned; insincere.

Make'shift' (-shĭft'), *n.* A temporary expedient.

Make'-up' (-ŭp'), *n.* The way in which parts of anything are put together, or in which an actor is dressed.

Make'weight' (-wāt'), *n.* Something thrown into a scale to make weight, or added to supply a deficiency.

Mal'a-chite (măl'ȧ-kit), *n.* [Gr. μαλάχη a mallow, whose green leaf it resembles.] Native hydrous carbonate of copper, admitting of a high polish.

Mal'a-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. μαλακός soft + *-logy*.] Science of the structure and habits of mollusks.

Mal'ad-min'is-tra'tion (măl'ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [*Mal-* + *administration*.] Bad administration; bad management of any business, esp. of public affairs.

Mal'a-droit' (-ȧ-droit'), *a.* [F.] Reverse of adroit; clumsy; awkward; unskillful.

Mal'a-dy (-ȧ-dȳ), *n.* [F. *maladie*, fr. *malade* ill, sick, fr. L. *male habitus*, ill-kept, not in good condition.] A disease proceeding from defective or morbid organic functions; a lingering or deep-seated disorder.

Syn. — Sickness; ailment; illness. See DISEASE.

‖ **Mal'aise'** (măl'āz')„*n.* [F., fr. *mal* ill + *aise* ease.] An indefinite uneasiness, or being sick or ill at ease.

Mal'a-pert (măl'ȧ-ĭ pẽrt), *a.* [OF., unskillful, ill-bred; *mal* + *apert* open, adroit, intelligent, L. *apertus*, p. p. of *aperire* to open.] Bold; forward; saucy; pert.

Mal-ap'ro-pos' (-ăp'rō-pō'), *a.* & *adv.* [F. *mal à propos*; *mal* + *à propos* to the purpose.] Unseasonable or unseasonably; unsuitable or unsuitably.

Ma'lar (mā'lẽr), *a.* [L. *mala* cheek.] Pertaining to the region of the cheek bone. — *n.* The cheek bone.

Ma-la'ri-a (mȧ-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [It., contr. fr. *mala aria* bad air.] **1.** Air infected with some noxious substance; miasma. **2.** A morbid condition produced by exhalations from decaying vegetable matter, causing fever and ague, etc. — **Ma-la'ri-al, Ma-la'ri-ous,** *a.*

Mal'con-tent' (măl'kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* [F., fr. *mal* + *content*.] Dissatisfied. — *n.* One discontented; a discontented subject of a government. — **Mal'con-tent'ed,** *a.*

Male (māl), *a.* [OF. *masle*, *mascle*, fr. L. *masculus*, dim. of *mas* a male; perh. akin to E. *man*.] Pert. to the sex that begets young; not female. — *n.* **1.** Animal of the male sex. **2.** Plant bearing only staminate flowers.

Mal'e-dic'tion (măl'ĕ-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *maledictio*; *male* ill + *dicere* to say.] A proclaiming of evil against some one; a cursing; — opp. to *benediction*.

Syn. — MALEDICTION; CURSE; IMPRECATION; EXECRATION; cursing; denunciation; anathema. — *Malediction* denotes bitter reproach, or wishes of evil. *Curse* implies

threat of evil, declared in the most solemn manner. *Imprecation* is the praying down of evil upon a person. *Execration* is a putting under the ban of excommunication, a curse which excludes from the kingdom of God.

Mal'e-fac'tor (măl'ē-făk'tẽr), *n.* [L. ; *male* + *facere* to do.] An evil doer ; one subject to public punishment.

Syn. — Evil doer ; criminal ; culprit ; felon ; convict.

Ma-lev'o-lent (mȧ-lĕv'ō-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *malevolens*, *-entis* ; *male* + *volens*, p. pr. of *velle* to wish.] Wishing evil ; rejoicing in another's misfortune. — **Ma-lev'o-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Ma-lev'o-lence**, *n.*

Syn. — Ill-disposed ; malicious ; malignant ; rancorous.

Mal-fea'sance (măl-fē'zȧns), *n.* [F. *malfaisance* ; *mal* + *faisant* doing, p. pr. of *faire* to do.] The doing of an act which one ought not to do ; an illegal deed.

Mal'for-ma'tion (-fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Ill formation ; irregular or anomalous formation ; abnormal structure.

Mal'ice (măl'ĭs), *n.* [F. ; fr. L. *malitia*, fr. *malus* bad.] **1.** Enmity of heart ; malignant design. **2.** Wicked intention of the mind ; wanton disregard of the rights of others.

Syn. — Malice ; Malevolence ; Malignity ; Malignancy ; spite ; ill will ; grudge ; pique ; bitterness ; animosity ; maliciousness ; rancor ; virulence. — *Malice* is a stronger word than *malevolence*, which may imply only a desire that evil may befall another, while *malice* would bring it about. *Malignity* is intense *malice*.

Ma-li'cious (mȧ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Indulging or exercising malice. **2.** Proceeding from hatred or ill will. **3.** With wicked motives ; done intentionally without excuse. — **Ma-li'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ma-li'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Ill-disposed ; evil-minded ; mischievous ; envious ; malevolent ; invidious ; spiteful ; bitter ; malignant.

Ma-lign' (-līn'), *a.* [L. *malignus* ; *malus* + root of *genus* birth, kind.] **1.** Evil disposed toward others ; malevolent ; spiteful ; — opp. to *benign*. **2.** Unfavorable ; pernicious. — *v. t.* To speak great evil of ; to asperse.

Ma-lig'nan-cy (-lĭg'nȧn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** The being malignant ; bitter enmity ; malice. **2.** Unfavorableness ; evil nature. **3.** Virulence ; tendency to a fatal issue.

Syn. — Malice ; malevolence ; malignity. See Malice.

Ma-lig'nant, *a.* **1.** Disposed to malign, harm, or distress ; bent on evil. **2.** Pernicious. **3.** Tending to produce death ; virulent. — *n.* A man of evil intentions. — **Ma-lig'nant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ma-lig'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Syn. — See Malice.

Ma-lign'er (-līn'ẽr), *n.* One who maligns.

Ma-lin'ger (-lĭŋ'gẽr), *v. i.* To act the part of a malingerer ; to feign illness or inability.

Ma-lin'ger-er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *malingre* sickly ; *mal* ill + OF. *heingre* infirm, fr. L. *aeger*.] A soldier who feigns sickness ; one who shirks duty by pretending inability.

Mal'i-son (măl'ĭ-z'n), *n.* [OF. *maleiçon*, L. *maledictio*.] Malediction ; curse ; execration.

Mall (măl), *n.* [F. *mail*, L. *malleus*.] **1.** A mallet ; maul. **2.** An old game played with malls or mallets and balls. **3.** (măl) The place where mall was played ; a level shaded walk. — *v. t.* To beat with a mall ; to maul.

Mallard (*Anas boschas*). Male.

Mal'lard (măl'ẽrd), *n.* [F. *malart*, fr. *mâle* male + *-art* = -ard.] **1.** A drake. **2.** A large wild duck of America and Europe.

Mal'le-a-ble (-lē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *malléable*, fr. LL. *malleare* to hammer. See Malleate.] Capable of being extended or shaped by beating with a hammer, or by pressure of rollers ; — applied to metals. — **Mal'le-a-ble-ness**, **Mal'le-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Mal'le-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *malleatus* hammered, fr. *malleus* hammer.] To hammer ; to beat into a plate or leaf.

‖ **Mal'le-us** (măl'ē-ŭs), *n.* [L., hammer.] The bone of the ear. See Ear.

Mal'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *maillet*, dim. of *mail*. See Mall.] A small maul ; a light beetle used in playing croquet.

Mal'low (-lō), **Mal'lows** (-lōz), } *n.* [AS. *mealwe*.] A plant having mucilaginous qualities.

Malm'sey (mäm'zĭ), *n.* [F. *malvoisie*.] A sweet wine from Crete, the Canary Islands, etc.

Mal-prac'tice (măl-prăk'tĭs), *n.* Evil practice ; immoral conduct ; bad medical or surgical treatment.

Malt (mȧlt), *n.* [AS. *mealt* ; akin to E. *melt*.] Grain, steeped in water and dried in a kiln, forcing germination, and evolving a saccharine principle ; — used in brewing and distilling. — *a.* Pert. to, containing, or made with, malt. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become malt.

Mal-tese' (mȧl-tēz' *or* -tēs'), *a.* Pert. to *Malta*. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native, or the people, of Malta.

Maltese cat, a mouse-colored variety of the domestic cat.

Mal-treat' (măl-trēt'), *v. t.* To treat ill ; to abuse. — **Mal-treat'ment**, *n.*

Mal-va'ceous (-vā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *malvaceus*, fr. *malva* mallows.] Pertaining to a natural order of plants of which the mallow is the type, and including the cotton plant, hollyhock, abutilon, baobab, etc.

Mal'ver-sa'tion (-vẽr-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *malverser* to be corrupt in office, fr. L. *male* ill + *versari* to occupy one's self, *vertere* to turn.] Evil conduct ; fraudulent practices ; corruption or extortion in office.

Mam-ma', **Ma-ma'** (mȧ-mä' *or* mȧ'mȧ), *n.* [Redupl. fr. *ma*, influenced by L. *mamma* breast.] Mother ; — a word of tenderness and familiarity.

Mam'ma (măm'mȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* Mammæ (-mē). [L., breast.] A mammary gland ; breast ; udder ; bag.

Mam'mal (-mȧl), *n.* [L. *mammalis*, fr. *mamma*.] One of the Mammalia.

‖ **Mam-ma'li-a** (-mā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mammalis*.] The highest class of Vertebrata, whose young are nourished by milk secreted by the mammary glands of the mother. — **Mam-ma'li-an**, *a.* [breasts.

Mam'ma-ry (măm'mȧ-ry), *a.* Pert. to the mammæ or

Mam'mi-fer (-mĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL.] A mammal.

Mam-mif'er-ous (-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Mamma* + *-ferous*.] Having breasts ; pertaining to the Mammalia.

‖ **Mam-mil'la** (-mĭl'lȧ), *n.* [L.] A nipple.

Mam'mil-la-ry (-mĭl-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, the mammilla, nipple, or breast.

Mam'mon (-mŭn), *n.* [L. *mammona*, Gr. μαμμωνᾶς riches.] Riches ; wealth ; the god of riches.

Mam'moth (-mŏth), *n.* [Russ. *mámont*.] An extinct hairy, maned elephant, of enormous size. — *a.* Gigantic.

Man (măn), *n.* ; *pl.* Men (mĕn). [AS. *man* ; akin to OHG. *man*, G. *mann*.] **1.** A human being ; — opp. to *beast*. **2.** An adult male person, as disting. fr. a woman or child. **3.** The human race ; mankind. **4.** Male portion of the human race. **5.** One having the distinctive qualities of manhood. **6.** An adult male servant ; vassal ; subject. **7.** A married man ; husband ; — correlative to *wife*. **8.** One, or any one, indefinitely. **9.** Piece used in playing certain games.

Man of war. (*a*) Warrior ; soldier. (*b*) Ship of war.

— *v. t.* **1.** To supply with men, or with a sufficient force of men for management, service, defense, etc. ; to guard. **2.** To furnish with strength for action ; to fortify.

Man'a-cle (măn'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [F. *manicle* sort of glove, manacle, L. *manicula* a little hand, dim. of *manus* hand.] A handcuff ; shackle for the hand or wrist ; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* To handcuff ; to shackle.

Man'age (-ăj), *v. t.* [F. *manège*, It. *maneggio*, fr. *maneggiare* to manage, fr. L. *manus*.] **1.** To have under control ; to conduct. **2.** To guide by careful treatment. **3.** To treat carefully ; to husband. **4.** To bring about ; to contrive. — *v. i.* To direct affairs.

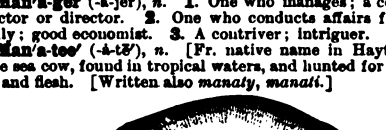
Syn. — To direct ; govern ; control ; order ; transact.

Man'age-a-ble (măn'ăj-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be managed or used; governable; subservient.
Syn. — Governable; tractable; controllable; docile.

Man'age-ment, *n.* **1.** A managing; manner of directing or using, for a purpose; control. **2.** Business dealing; negotiation. **3.** Judicious use of means to accomplish an end; skillful treatment. **4.** Collective body of those who direct any enterprise; board of managers.
Syn. — Conduct; administration; government; direction; guidance; care; charge; contrivance; intrigue.

Man'a-ger (-ȧ-jẽr), *n.* **1.** One who manages; a conductor or director. **2.** One who conducts affairs frugally; good economist. **3.** A contriver; intriguer.

Man'a-tee' (-ȧ-tē'), *n.* [Fr. native name in Hayti.] The sea cow, found in tropical waters, and hunted for its oil and flesh. [Written also *manaty*, *manati*.]



American Manatee (*T. Americanus*).

‖ **Man-da'mus** (-dā'mŭs), *n.* [L., we command, fr. *mandare* to command.] A writ issued by a superior court and directing some inferior tribunal, or corporation or person in authority, to perform some specified duty.

Man'da-rin' (-dȧ-rĕn'), *n.* [Pg. *mandarim*, fr. Malay *mantrî* minister of state.] **1.** A Chinese public officer, nobleman, or civil or military official. **2.** A small orange.

Man'da-ta-ry (-tȧ-rў), *n.* [L. *mandatarius*. See MANDATE.] One to whom a command or charge is given.

Man'date (-dāt), *n.* [L. *mandatum*, fr. *mandare* to order, orig., to put into one's hand; *manus* hand + *dare* to give.] An authoritative command; commission.

Man'da-to-ry (-dȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* [L. *mandatorius*.] Containing a command; directory. — *n.* A mandatary.

Man'dĭ-ble (-dĭ-b'l), *n.* [L. *mandibula*, *mandibulum*, fr. *mandere* to chew.] **1.** Bone of the lower jaw; either jaw in the beak of birds. **2.** Anterior pair of mouth organs of insects, crustaceans, etc. — **Man-dĭb'u-lar** (-dĭb'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* & *n.*

Man'drake (-drāk), *n.* [AS. *mandragora*, L. *mandragoras*.] **1.** A low plant of the Nightshade family, strongly narcotic. **2.** May apple. [*U. S.*]

Man'drel (-drĕl), *n.* [F. *mandrin*, fr. L. *mamphur* a bow drill.] (*a*) A bar of metal holding work in a lathe; an arbor. (*b*) The live spindle of a turning lathe; revolving arbor of a circular saw. [Written also *manderil*.]

Man'drill (-drĭl), *n.* [Sp. *mandril*; prob. native name in Africa. Cf. DRILL, an ape.] A large West African baboon, having, on the sides of the nose, large, naked, grooved swellings, striped with blue and red.

Mandrill.

Mane (mān), *n.* [AS. *manu*.] The long hair growing about the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse, lion, etc.

Ma-nege' (mȧ-năzh'), *n.* [F. *manège*. See MANAGE.] **1.** Art of horsemanship, or of training horses. **2.** A riding school.

‖ **Ma'nes** (mā'nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] The spirits of the dead, esp. of dead ancestors.

Ma-neu'ver } (mȧ-nōō'vẽr), *n.* [F. *manœuvre*; L.
Ma-neu'vre } *manus* hand + *opera*, fr. *opus* work.] **1.** Management; dexterous movement; a military or naval evolution. **2.** Management with artful design; stratagem. — *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANŒUVRED (-vẽrd), or MANŒUVRE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANŒUVRING (-vẽr-ĭng), or MANŒUVRING (-vrĭng).] **1.** To change position for advantage in attack or defense. **2.** To scheme. — **Ma-neu'ver-er**, **Ma-neu'vrer**, *n.*

Man'ful (măn'fụl), *a.* Showing manliness; brave; resolute; noble. — **Man'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Man'ful-ness**, *n.*

Man'ga-nese' (măn'gȧ-nēz'), *n.* [F. *manganèse*; prob. corrup. fr. L. *magnes*, from its resemblance to the magnet.] A chemical element, fusible with difficulty, but easily oxidized.

Mange (mānj), *n.* [See MANGY.] The scab or itch in cattle, dogs, etc.

Man'gel-wur'zel (măn'g'l-wûr'z'l), *n.* [G., corrup. fr. *mangoldwurzel*; *mangold* beet + *wurzel* root.] A large field beet, used as food for cattle. [Written also *mangold-wurzel*.]

Mangel-wurzel.

Man'ger (mān'jẽr), *n.* [F. *mangeoire*, fr. *manger* to eat, fr. L. *manducare*, fr. *mandere* to chew.] A box in which fodder is placed for horses or cattle to eat.

Man'gi-ness, *n.* A being mangy.

Man'gle (măn'g'l), *v. t.* [AS. *mancian*, in *bemancian* to mutilate, fr. L. *mancus* maimed.] **1.** To cut or bruise with repeated strokes; to cut bunglingly; to mutilate. **2.** To injure, in making, doing, or performing. — **Man'gler** (-glẽr), *n.*

Mange Insect of Cattle. Much enlarged.

Man'gle, *n.* [D. *mangel*.] Machine to smooth linen or cotton cloth by roller pressure. — *v. t.* To smooth (damp cloth, etc.) with a mangle. — **Man'gler**, *n.*

Man'go (măn'gō), *n.* [Pg. *manga*, fr. Tamil *mānkāy*.] **1.** The fruit of the mango tree, often pickled for market. **2.** A green muskmelon stuffed and pickled.
Mango tree, an East Indian tree related to the cashew and the sumac, and producing the mango of commerce.

Man'grove (-grōv), *n.* [Malay *manggi-manggi*.] A tree inhabiting muddy shores of tropical regions, and emitting aërial roots, which eventually become new stems. The fruit has a sweet and eatable white pulp. The bark is astringent, and is used for tanning leather.

Man'gy (mān'jў), *a.* [F. *mangé*, p. p. of *manger* to eat.] Infected with the mange; scabby.

Man'hole' (măn'hōl'), *n.* A hole admitting a man into a sewer, steam boiler, parts of machinery, etc., for cleaning or repairing.

Man'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** The being man as a human being, or as distinguished from a child or a woman. **2.** Manly quality; courage; resolution.

Ma'ni-a (mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.; Gr. *μανία*, fr. *μαίνεσθαι* to rage.] **1.** Violent derangement of mind; madness; insanity. **2.** Excessive desire; insane passion.
Syn. — Madness; lunacy; frenzy. See INSANITY.

Ma'ni-ac, *a.* Raving with madness; affected with mania; mad. — *n.* A raving lunatic; madman. — **Ma-nĭ'a-cal** (mȧ-nĭ'ȧ-*kal*), *a.* — **Ma-nĭ'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Man'i-cure (măn'ĭ-kūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *manus* hand + *curare* to cure.] One who takes care of people's hands.

Man'i-fest (-fĕst), *a.* [L. *manifestus*, lit., struck by the hand, hence, palpable; *manus* + *fendere* (in comp.) to strike.] Evident to the senses, esp. to the sight; apparent; distinctly perceived; obvious to the understanding; not obscure or hidden.
Syn. — MANIFEST; CLEAR; PLAIN; OBVIOUS; EVIDENT; apparent; visible; conspicuous. — What is *clear* can be seen in all its bearings; what is *plain* can be seen readily; what is *obvious* lies directly in our way, and arrests our attention; what is *evident* is seen so clearly as to remove doubt; what is *manifest* is very distinctly evident.
— *n.* A list or invoice of a ship's cargo, containing a description of each package of goods, to be exhibited at the customhouse. — *v. t.* **1.** To show plainly; to put beyond doubt. **2.** To exhibit the invoices of. — **Man'i-fest-ly**, *adv.* — **Man'i-fes-ta'tion**, *n.*
Syn. — To reveal; declare; make known; display.

Man'i-fes'to (măn'ĭ-fĕs'tō), *n.* [It.] A public declaration (of a prince, etc.) showing his intentions or motives.

Man'i-fold (-fōld), *a.* [AS. *manigfeald.* See MANY, and FOLD.] 1. Various in kind or quality; many in number; multiplied; complicated. 2. Exhibited at divers times or in various ways. — *n.* 1. A copy of a writing made by a process which produces several copies simultaneously made. 2. A cylindrical pipe fitting, having a number of lateral outlets, for connecting one pipe with several others. 3. The third stomach of a ruminant animal. [*Local, U. S.*] — *v. t.* To take copies of (a letter, etc.) by manifold writing. — **Man'i-fold'ly**, *adv.*

Manifold (2).

Man'i-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *manneken*, dim. of *man* man.] 1. A little man; dwarf; pygmy. 2. A model of the human body, made in detachable pieces, to exhibit the different parts and organs, their relative position, etc.

Ma'ni-oc (mā'nĭ-ŏk), *n.* [Pg. *mandioca*, fr. Bras.] The tropical plants yielding cassava and tapioca; also, cassava. [Written also *mandioc*, *manihoc*, *manihot*.]

Man'i-ple (măn'ĭ-p'l), *n.* [L. *manipulus* handful, a certain number of soldiers; *manus* hand + *plenus* full.] 1. A division of the Roman army numbering 60 men; a small body of soldiers. 2. A napkin; a scarf worn upon the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest.

Ma-nip'u-lar (mȧ-nĭp'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *manipularis.*] 1. Pertaining to a maniple, or company. 2. Manipulatory.

Ma-nip'u-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [LL. *manipulare*, *-atum*, to lead by the hand, fr. L. *manipulus.*] 1. To treat or operate with the hands; to handle. 2. To control; to manage artfully or fraudulently. — **Ma-nip'u-la'tion**, *n.* — **Ma-nip'u-la'tor**, *n.* — **Ma-nip'u-la-to-ry**, *a.*

Man'kind' (măn'kind'), *n.* [AS. *mancynn.* See KIN, KIND, *n.*] 1. The human race; man collectively. 2. Men, as distinguished from women.

Man'like' (măn'lĭk'), *a.* Like man, or like a man, in form or nature; manly.

Man'ly, *a.* Having qualities becoming to man; brave; noble. — *adv.* In a manly manner. — **Man'li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Bold; daring; brave; dignified; stately.

Man'na (măn'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μάννα*; cf. Ar. *mann*, prop., gift (of heaven).] 1. The food supplied to the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia. 2. A sweetish exudation from several trees and shrubs, — used in medicine as a gentle laxative.

Man'ner (-nẽr), *n.* [F. *manière*, fr. OF. *manier* skillful, handy, fr. L. *manuarius* belonging to the hand, fr. *manus.*] 1. Mode of action; style; form; fashion. 2. Characteristic mode of acting; habit; style of writing or thought of an author; characteristic peculiarity of an artist; *pl.* deportment; well-bred carriage and address. 3. Certain degree or measure. 4. Sort; kind; style.

Syn. — Mode; air; look; mien; aspect. See METHOD.

Man'ner-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to a peculiar style; characteristic mode of action carried to excess.

Man'ner-ist, *n.* One addicted to mannerism.

Man'ner-ly, *a.* Showing good manners; civil. — *adv.* With good manners. — **Man'ner-li-ness**, *n.*

Man'nish (-nĭsh), *a.* [*Man* + *-ish.*] 1. Resembling a human being in form or nature. 2. Manlike; masculine.

Ma-neu'vre (mȧ-nōō'vẽr), *n. & v.* Maneuver.

Man'-of-war' (măn'ŏv-wär'), *n.* A ship of war.

Man'or (măn'ẽr), *n.* [F. *manoir.*] The land belonging to a lord; tract of land let to tenants. — **Ma-no'ri-al** (mȧ-nō'rĭ-al), *a.*

Manor house, house belonging to a manor.

Mansard Roof.

Man'sard roof' (măn'sȧrd rōōf'). [Fr. inventor's name.] A hipped curb roof; a roof having on all sides two slopes, the lower one steeper than the upper.

Manse (mȧns), *n.* [LL. *mansa* a farm, fr. L. *manere*, *mansum*, to stay, dwell.] 1. A dwelling house. 2. The parsonage.

Man'sion (măn'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *mansio* a staying, dwelling, fr. *manere*, *mansum*, to stay, dwell.] House of the lord of a manor; manor house; house of considerable size or pretension.

Man'slaugh'ter (-slą'tẽr), *n.* 1. The slaying of a human being; destruction of men. 2. Unlawful killing of a man, without specific malice.

Man'tel (măn't'l), *n.* [Same word as *mantle* a garment.] The finish around a fireplace; shelf above the fireplace, and its supports. [Written also *mantle.*]

Man'tel-piece' (-pēs'), **Man'tel-shelf'** (-shĕlf'), **Man'tel-tree'** (-trē'), *n.* Mantel.

Man-til'la (-tĭl'lȧ), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A lady's light cape of silk, velvet, lace, etc. 2. A veil, covering the head and shoulders; — worn in Spain, Mexico, etc.

‖ **Man'tis** (măn'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μάντις* a prophet.] A voracious orthopterous insect, remarkable for its slender grotesque form, and for holding its stout anterior legs like hands folded in prayer.

Mantis (*Mantis religiosa*). Nat. size.

Man'tle (măn'-t'l), *n.* [OF. *mantel*, F. *manteau*, fr. L. *mantellum* cloth, cloak.] 1. A loose outer garment; cloak; concealing envelope. 2. (*a*) The external folds of the soft, exterior membrane of the body of a molluak, usually forming a cavity inclosing the gills. (*b*) Any free, outer membrane. — *v. t.* To cover or envelop, as with a mantle; to hide. — *v. i.* 1. To unfold and spread out. 2. To spread over the surface as a covering; to overspread. 3. To gather or take on a covering, as froth, scum, etc.

Man'tu-a-mak'er (măn'tŭ-ȧ-māk'ẽr *or* -tū-), *n.* One who makes dresses, cloaks, etc., for women; dressmaker.

Man'u-al (-ū-*a*l), *a.* [F. *manuel*, L. *manualis*, fr. *manus* hand.] Pertaining to the hand; made by the hand. — *n.* 1. A book small enough to be carried in the hand; service book of the Roman Catholic Church. 2. A keyboard of an organ for the fingers, as disting. fr. pedals; a clavier, or set of keys. 3. A prescribed military exercise in handling a weapon. — **Man'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

Man'u-fac'to-ry (-făk'tŭ-rĭ), *n.* A place where anything is manufactured; factory.

Man'u-fac'ture (-tŭr; 40), *n.* [L. *manus* + *factura* a making, fr. *facere* to make.] 1. The making wares by hand, machinery, etc. 2. Anything made from raw materials. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To make products. 2. To work (materials) into forms fit for use. — **Man'u-fac'tur-er**, *n.*

Man'u-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *manumissio.*] A manumitting, or liberating a slave from bondage.

Man'u-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [L. *manumittere*, *-missum*; *manus* + *mittere* to send.] To release from slavery.

Ma-nure' (mȧ-nūr'), *v. t.* [OF. *manurer* to work with the hand.] To enrich (land) with a fertilizing substance. — *n.* Matter making land productive.

‖ **Ma'nus** (mā'nŭs), *n.* [L.] The distal segment of the fore limb, including the carpus and fore foot or hand.

Man'u-script (măn'ū-skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *manus scriptus.*] Written by the hand; not printed. — *n.* 1. A composition written with the hand, as disting. fr. a printed copy. 2. Writing, as opposed to print.

Manx (măngks), *a.* Pert. to the Isle of Man. — *n.* Language of the Isle of Man, a dialect of the Celtic.

Ma'ny (mĕn'ĭ), *a.* or *pron.* [*More* and *most*, used for the compar. and superl., are from a different root.] [AS. *manig.*] Numerous; not few. — *n.* 1. The populace; majority of a community. 2. A considerable number.

Ma'ny-plies (-plīz), *n.* Third stomach of a ruminant; — named from its folds. See RUMINANTIA.

Ma'o-ri (mä'ō-rē), *n.* One of the aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand; original language of New Zealand.

Map (măp), *n.* [F. *mappe*, fr. L. *mappa* napkin, sig-

nal cloth.] A delineation of the surface of the earth, or of some portion of it; a chart. — *v. t.* To represent by a map; to indicate systematically; to sketch; to plan.

Ma'ple (mā'p'l), *n.* [AS. *mapolder, mapol.*] A tree of about fifty species, natives of many regions.

Maple molasses, Maple sirup, maple sap boiled to the consistency of molasses. — **Maple sugar,** sugar obtained from the sap of the sugar maple by evaporation.

Mar (mär), *v. t.* [AS. *merran* (in comp.) to obstruct.] 1. To make defective; to deface. 2. To spoil; to ruin. — *n.* A mark or blemish; disfigurement.

Mar'a-bou' (măr'ȧ-bōō'), *n.* [F.] 1. A large stork, which furnishes plumes worn as ornaments. [Written also *marabu.*] 2. One having five eighths negro blood; the offspring of a mulatto and a griffe. [*Louisiana*]

Ma-ras'mus (mȧ-răz'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μαρασμός.] A wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; a kind of consumption; atrophy; phthisis.

Ma-raud' (mȧ-rȧd'), *v. i.* [F. *marauder*, fr. *maraud* vagabond.] To make an excursion for booty; to plunder. — **Ma-raud'er,** *n.*

Mar'ble (mär'b'l), *n.* [F. *marbre*, L. *marmor*, fr. Gr. μάρμαρος.] 1. A massive, compact limestone, capable of being polished and used for architectural and ornamental purposes. 2. A thing made of marble; work of art, or record, in marble. 3. A little ball of marble, or other hard substance, used as a child's plaything; in *pl.*, a game played with marbles. — *a.* 1. Made of, or like, marble. 2. Cold; hard; unfeeling. — *v. t.* To stain or vein like marble; to variegate in color.

March (märch), *n.* [L. *Martius mensis* Mars' month.] The third month of the year, containing 31 days.

March, *n.* [F. *marche;* akin to L. *margo* edge, margin.] A territorial border or frontier; confine.

March, *v. i.* [F. *marcher* to tread, prob. fr. L. *marcus* hammer.] 1. To move with regular steps, as a soldier; to walk in a grave or stately manner. 2. To proceed by walking in a body or in military order. — *v. t.* To cause (troops, etc.) to move with a soldier's regular steps, or in military array, or in a body; to cause to go by peremptory command. — *n.* 1. A marching; military progress; advance of troops. 2. Measured and regular movement. 3. Distance passed over in marching. 4. A piece of music fitted to guide the movement of troops.

Mar'chion-ess (mär'shŭn-ĕs), *n.* [LL. *marchionissa*, fr. *marchio* a marquis.] Wife or widow of a marquis.

‖ **Mar'di' gras'** (mär'dē' grȧ'), *n.* [F., literally, fat Tuesday.] The last day of Carnival; Shrove Tuesday.

Mare (mâr), *n.* [AS. *mere*, fem. of *mearh* horse.] Female of the horse kind.

Mare's'-nest' (mârz'nĕst'), *n.* A supposed discovery, really a hoax; something ludicrously impossible.

Mar'ga-rin (mär'gȧ-rĭn), *n.* [F. *margarine.*] A fatty substance, extracted from animal fats and vegetable oils.

Mar'gay (-gā), *n.* An American wild cat, ranging from Mexico to Brazil. [verge. [*Poetic*]

Marge (märj), *n.* [F.] Border; margin; edge;

Mar'gin (mär'jĭn), *n.* [L. *margo, -ginis.*] 1. A border; edge; brink; verge. 2. Part of a page at the edge left uncovered in writing or printing. 3. Difference between the cost and selling price of an article. 4. Something allowed for what can not be foreseen certainly. 5. Collateral security deposited with a broker to secure him from loss on contracts made by him on behalf of his principal. — *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a margin. 2. To enter in the margin of a page. — **Mar'gin-al,** *a.*

Syn. — Border; brink; verge; brim; rim.

‖ **Mar'gi-na'li-a** (-jĭ-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Marginal notes.

Mar'gra-vate (-grȧ-vāt), **Mar-gra'vi-ate** (-grȧ'vĭ-āt), } *n.* Territory or jurisdiction of a margrave.

Mar'grave (-grāv), *n.* [G. *markgraf; mark* border, march + *graf* earl, count.] 1. Orig., a keeper of the borders or marches in Germany. 2. English form of the German title of nobility, *markgraf;* a marquis.

Mar'gra-vine (mär'grȧ-vēn), *n.* [G. *markgräfin.*] The wife of a margrave.

Mar'gue-rite (mär'ge-rēt), *n.* [F., a pearl, daisy.] The daisy; ox-eye daisy; China aster.

Mar'i-gold (măr'ĭ-gōld), *n.* [*Mary* + *gold.*] A plant of several species, with golden yellow blossoms.

Ma-rine' (mȧ-rēn'), *a.* [L. *marinus*, fr. *mare* the sea.] 1. Pertaining to the sea, ocean, navigation, or naval affairs; naval; nautical. 2. Formed by action of currents or waves. — *n.* [F. *marin* sea soldier, *marine* naval economy, fr. L. *marinus.*] 1. A soldier trained to do duty in the navy. 2. Naval affairs; collective shipping of a country. 3. Picture of some marine subject.

Mar'i-ner (măr'ĭ-nẽr), *n.* [F. *marinier*, LL. *marinarius.*] One who assists in navigating ships; a sailor.

Ma'ri-ol'a-try (mā'rĭ-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. Μαρία Mary + λατρεία worship.] Worship of the Virgin Mary.

Mar'i-o-nette' (măr'ĭ-ō-nĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *Marie* Mary.] 1. Puppet moved by strings. 2. Buffel duck.

Mar'i-tal (-tal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *maritalis*, fr. *maritus* husband.] Pertaining to a husband.

Mar'i-time (-tĭm), *a.* [L. *maritimus*, fr. *mare* the sea.] 1. Bordering on, or near, the ocean; connected with the sea; having commerce or a navy. 2. Pert. to the ocean and naval affairs, or to shipping and commerce by sea.

Mar'jo-ram (mär'jō-rȧm), *n.* [F. *marjolaine*, LL. *majorana*, fr. L. *amaracus.*] A mintlike plant of many species, the sweet marjoram being used in cookery.

Mark (märk), *n.* 1. An old weight and coin. 2. German monetary unit = 23.8 cents; silver coin of this value.

Mark, *n.* [AS. *meare.*] 1. A visible sign or impression made upon anything; a line, point, stamp, figure, etc., to convey some information. 2. A fixed object serving to guide a ship, traveler, surveyor, etc. 3. A trace, dot, line, discoloration, etc.; a scratch, scar, stain, etc. 4. An evidence of presence or influence; symptom; permanent impression of one's character. 5. A thing aimed at. 6. Attention, regard, or respect. 7. Limit or standard. 8. Badge. 9. Preëminence; high position. 10. A number or character used in registering.

Syn. — Impress; stamp; trace; track; characteristic; token; proof; badge; symptom.

— *v. t.* [AS. *mearcian*, fr. *meare.*] 1. To put a mark upon. 2. To designate; to indicate. 3. To leave a trace, scar, stain, or other mark, upon. 4. To keep account of; to register. 5. To notice or observe; to remark; to regard. — *v. i.* To take particular notice; to note. — **Mark'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To note; remark; heed; show; indicate; characterize; stamp; imprint; impress; brand.

Mar'ket (mär'kĕt), *n.* [Akin to D. *markt;* fr. L. *mercatus* trade, market, fr. *merx, mercis,* ware, merchandise.] 1. A meeting of people for traffic by private purchase and sale, and not by auction. 2. Public place where a market is held. 3. Opportunity to sell anything; demand. — *v. t.* & *i.* To buy or sell; to bargain.

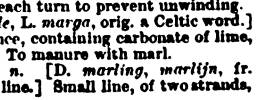
Mar'ket-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* 1. Fit to be offered for sale. 2. Current in market. 3. Wanted by purchasers; salable.

Marks'man (märks'mȧn), *n.* One skillful to hit a mark; one who shoots well. — **Marks'man-ship,** *n.*

Marl (märl), *v. t.* To cover (rope) with marline, making a peculiar hitch at each turn to prevent unwinding.

Marl, *n.* [OF. *marle*, L. *marga*, orig. a Celtic word.] A mixed earthy substance, containing carbonate of lime, clay, and sand. — *v. t.* To manure with marl.

Mar'line (mär'lĭn), *n.* [D. *marling, marlijn*, fr. *marren* to tie, and *lijn* line.] Small line, of two strands, wound around ropes, to protect them from fretting. — *v. t.* To wind marline around (a rope, etc.).



Marline spike, Marling spike, an iron tool tapering to a point, to separate strands of a rope in splicing and in marling. *A* Sailmakers' Marline Spike, with handle; *B* Sailor's Marline Spike.

has an eye in the thick end to which a lanyard is attached. [Written also *marlin spike.*]

Mar'ma-lade (mär'mȧ-lād), *n.* [F. *marmelade*, Pg. *marmelada*, fr. *marmélo* quince.] Preserve made by boiling pulp of quince, pear, apple, etc., with sugar.

Mar-mo're-al (-mō'rē-al), | *a.* [L. *marmoreus*, fr.
Mar-mo're-an (-rē-an), | *marmor* marble.] Pert. to, like, or made of, marble.

Mar'mo-set' (-mō-zĕt'), *n.* [F. *marmouset* a grotesque figure, ugly little boy.] A small South American monkey, having long soft fur, and a hairy, nonprehensile tail.

Marmoset
(*Midas chrysomelas*).

Mar'mot (-mŏt), *n.* [It. *marmotta.*] **1.** A rodent about the size of a rabbit, inhabiting the Alps and Pyrenees; the American woodchuck. **2.** Ground squirrel or gopher; prairie dog.

Ma-roon' (mȧ-rōōn'), *n.* [Written also *marroon.*] [F. *marron*, fr. Sp. *cimarron* wild.] In the West Indies, a fugitive slave living in the mountains. — *v. t.* To put (a person) ashore on a desolate island or coast and leave (him) to his fate.

Ma-roon', *a.* [F. *marron* chestnut-colored, fr. *marron* a chestnut.] Having the color called maroon. — *n.* A brownish or dull red, esp. of a scarlet cast.

Mar'plot' (mär'plŏt'), *n.* One whose officious interference mars or frustrates a design or plot.

Marque (märk), *n.* [F.] License to pass limits of a jurisdiction, or boundary of a country, to make reprisals. Letters of marque, Letters of marque and reprisal, a license to a private person to fit out a privateer to cruise at sea and make prize of the enemy's ships and merchandise.

Mar-quee' (mär-kē'), *n.* [F. *marquise.*] A large field tent. [Written also *markee.*]

Mar'quess (-kwĕs), *n.* [Sp. *marques.*] A marquis.

Mar'quet-ry (-kĕt-rȳ), *n.* [F. *marqueterie*, fr. *marqueter* to checker, inlay, fr. *marque* mark.] Inlaid work; work inlaid with pieces of wood, shells, ivory, etc.

Mar'quis (-kwĭs), *n.* [F.] A nobleman in England, France, and Germany, next in rank below a duke.

Mar'quis-ate (-kwĭs-āt *or* -kwĭs-ĕt), *n.* The seigniory of a marquis; territory governed by a marquis.

‖ **Mar quise'** (mär'kēz'), *n.* [F.] Marchioness.

Mar'riage (măr'rĭj), *n.* [F. *mariage.*] A marrying or being married; legal union of a man and a woman.

Syn. — Marriage; Matrimony; Wedlock; wedding; nuptials. — *Marriage* is the *act* which unites the two parties, and *matrimony* the *state* into which they enter. *Wedlock* is the Anglo-Saxon term for *matrimony.*

Mar'riage-a-ble, *a.* Fit for, or capable of, marriage. — **Mar'riage-a-ble-ness**, **Mar'riage-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Mar-roon' (măr-rōōn'), *n.* & *v.* Maroon.

Mar'row (-rō), *n.* [AS. *mearh.*] **1.** Tissue filling the cavities of bones; medulla. **2.** Essence; best part.

Mar'row-bone' (-bōn'), *n.* A bone containing marrow; *pl.* knee bones or knees.

Mar'row-fat (-făt), *n.* A rich but late variety of pea.

Mar'row-less, *a.* Destitute of marrow.

Mar'row-y, *a.* Full of marrow; pithy.

Mar'ry (măr'rȳ), *v. t.* [F. *marier*, L. *maritare*, fr. *maritus* husband, fr. *mas*, *maris*, a male.] **1.** To unite in wedlock; to constitute (a man and woman) husband and wife. **2.** To give away as wife. **3.** To take for husband or wife. — *v. i.* To take a husband or wife.

Mars (märz), *n.* [L. *Mars*, gen. *Martis.*] **1.** God of war and husbandry, in Roman mythology. **2.** A planet of the solar system, next beyond the earth.

‖ **Mar'sel'laise'** (mär'sĕ'yāz'), *a. m.* | [F.] Pertaining
‖ **Mar'sel'laise'** (-yāz'), *a. f.* | to Marseilles, in France. — *n.* An inhabitant of Marseilles.

Mar-seilles' (mär-sālz'), *n.* A fabric of double cloth, quilted in the loom; — first made in *Marseilles.*

Marsh (märsh), *n.* [AS. *mersc*, fr. *mere* lake.] A tract of soft, watery land; fen; swamp; morass.

Mar'shal (mär'shal), *n.* [OE. & OF. *mareschal*, OHG. *marah-scalc* (G. *marschall*); *marah* horse + *scalc* servant.] **1.** Orig., a groom. [*Obs.*] **2.** An officer of high rank, charged with arrangement of ceremonies, conduct of operations, etc. **3.** In Europe, a military officer of high rank. **4.** A ministerial officer for each judicial district of the United States, to execute the process of United States courts, and perform duties similar to those of a sheriff. The name is also applied to certain police officers of a city. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Marshaled (-shald) or Marshalled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Marshaling or Marshalling.] **1.** To arrange in a suitable manner. **2.** To direct or lead. — **Mar'shal-er**, *n.* [Written also *marshaller.*] — **Mar'shal-ship**, *n.*

Marsh'y (märsh'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Like a marsh; wet; boggy. **2.** Pert. to, or produced in, marshes. — **Marsh'i-ness**, *n.*

Mar-su'pi-al (mär-sū'pĭ-al), *a.* Having a pouch for carrying the immature young; pert. to the Marsupialia. — *n.* One of the Marsupialia.

‖ **Mar-su'pi-a'li-a** (-ā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *marsupium* pouch.] A subclass of Mammalia, including nearly all the mammals of Australia and the adjacent islands, and the opossums of America. They are implacental, and have their young born while immature. The female carries the young for some time after birth in an external pouch, or marsupium. — **Mar-su'pi-a'li-an**, **Mar-su'pi-an**, *n.* — **Mar-su'pi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

‖ **Mar-su'pi-um** (-pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] (*a*) Pouch, formed by a fold of the skin of the abdomen, in which marsupials carry their young; similar pouch in certain Crustacea. (*b*) The pecten in the eye of birds and reptiles.

Mart (märt), *n.* [Contr. fr. *market.*] A market.

Mar'ten (mär'tĕn), *n.* A bird, the martin.

Mar'ten, *n.* [F. *martre*, *marte*, L. *martes.*] **1.** A fur-bearing carnivorous animal, akin to the sable. **2.** Fur of the marten, used for hats, muffs, etc.

Mar'tial (-shal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *martialis* pert. to *Mars.*] **1.** Suited for war; military. **2.** Practiced in war; warlike. **3.** Belonging to war, or to an army and navy; — opp. to *civil.* **4.** Pert. to the god, or the planet, Mars. Martial law, the law administered by the military power of a government, when it has superseded the civil authority in time of war, or when the civil authorities are unable to enforce the laws. It differs from *military law*, which is the code of rules for the regulation of the army and navy alone, either in peace or in war.

Syn. — Martial; Warlike. — *Martial* refers to war in *action*, its array, attendants, etc. *Warlike* describes the temper which leads to war, and the adjuncts of war.

Mar'tin (-tĭn), *n.* [F., fr. proper name *Martin.*] A swallow, having the tail less deeply forked than that of the common swallow. [Written also *marten.*]

Mar'ti-net' (-tĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [Name of an officer in the French army under Louis XIV.] A strict disciplinarian; one who exacts rigid adherence to details of discipline, forms, and fixed methods. — **Mar'ti-net'ism**, *n.*

Mar'tin-gale (-tĭn-gāl), | *n.* [F. *martingale.*] **1.** A
Mar'tin-gal (-gal), | strap connecting a horse's girth with the bit, to hold down his head and prevent rearing. **2.** A lower stay from the jib boom or flying jib boom to the dolphin striker; the dolphin striker.

Mar'tin-mas, *n.* Feast of St. Martin, Nov. 11th.

Mar'tyr (-tẽr), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *martyr*, Gr. *μάρτυρ*, prop., a witness.] **1.** One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the gospel; one put to death for his religion. **2.** One who sacrifices life, station, etc., for the sake of principle, or to sustain a cause. — *v. t.* **1.** To kill for adhering to one's faith. **2.** To persecute.

Mar'tyr-dom (-dŭm), *n.* **1.** The condition or death of a martyr. **2.** Affliction; torture.

Mar'tyr-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* A record of martyrs.

Mar'vel (mär'vĕl), *n.* [F. *merveille*, fr. L. *mirabilia* wonderful things, fr. *mirari* to marvel at.] That which causes wonder; a prodigy; miracle. — *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARVELED (-vĕld) or MARVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARVELING or MARVELLING.] To be astonished; to wonder.

Mar'vel-ous (-lŭs), *a.* [Written also *marvellous.*] 1. Exciting surprise; astonishing; wonderful. 2. Partaking of the character of miracle, or supernatural power; incredible. — **Mar'vel-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mar'vel-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — MARVELOUS; WONDERFUL; astonishing; surprising; strange; improbable; incredible. — We speak of a thing as *wonderful* when it awakens our surprise and admiration; as *marvelous* when it is so much out of the ordinary course of things as to seem incredible.

Mas'cot } (măs'kŏt), *n.* [Pr. *mascot* a little magician,
Mas'cotte } *mascotto* witchcraft, sorcery.] One supposed to bring good luck to his household.

Mas'cu-line (-kū-lĭn), *a.* [L. *masculinus*, fr. *masculus* male, manly, dim. of *mas* a male.] 1. Of the male sex; not female. 2. Having the qualities of a man; virile; strong; robust. 3. Having grammatical inflections of, or construed with, words pertaining to male beings, as disting. fr. *feminine* and *neuter*. — **Mas'cu-line-ly**, *adv.* — **Mas'cu-line-ness**, **Mas'cu-lin'i-ty** (-lĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Mash (măsh), *n.* [Akin to G. *meisch*, *maisch*, *meische*, mash, wash.] 1. A mass of mixed ingredients reduced to a pulpy state by beating or pressure; ground or bruised malt, or meal of rye, wheat, corn, etc., steeped in hot water for making the wort. 2. A mixture of meal or bran and water fed to animals. — *v. t.* To convert into a mash; to reduce to a pulpy state by beating or pressure; to bruise; to convert (malt, or malt and meal) into the mash which makes wort. — **Mash'er**, *n.* — **Mash'y**, *a.*

Mask (măsk), *n.* [F. *masque*, LL. *masca*, *mascha*, fr. Ar. *maskharat* buffoon.] 1. A cover for the face, for disguise or protection. 2. That which disguises; subterfuge. 3. A frolic where all wear masks; a masquerade; revel; delusive show. 4. A dramatic performance in which the actors wore masks and represented allegorical characters. — *v. t.* 1. To cover (the face). 2. To disguise; to hide. — *v. i.* 1. To take part in a masquerade. 2. To wear a mask; to be disguised. — **Mask'er**, *n.*

Ma'son (mā'sn), *n.* [F. *maçon*, LL. *macio.*] 1. One who builds with stone or brick. 2. A member of the fraternity of Freemasons. [craft, etc.

Ma-son'ic (mā-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to Freemasons, their

Ma'son-ry (mā'sn-rȳ), *n.* 1. Art or occupation of a mason. 2. Work of a mason. 3. Anything constructed of stone, brick, tiles, etc. 4. The craft of Freemasons.

Masque (măsk), *n.* A mask; masquerade.

Mas'quer-ade' (măs'kĕr-ād'), *n.* [F. *mascarade*, Sp. *mascarada.* See MASK.] 1. An assembly of persons wearing masks, for dancing, etc. 2. A living under false pretenses; disguise. — *v. i. & t.* To disguise.

Mass (măs), *n.* [AS. *mæsse*, LL. *missa*, fr. L. *mittere*, *missum*, to send, dismiss, because the mass was formerly held after catechumens were *dismissed*, and the sacrifice proper began.] 1. The Roman Catholic sacrifice in the sacrament of the Eucharist, or the consecration and oblation of the host. 2. The portions of the Mass set to music, considered as a musical composition.

Mass, *n.* [F. *masse*, L. *massa*; akin to Gr. μᾶζα barley cake.] 1. A quantity of matter formed into a lump. 2. A medicinal substance for making pills. 3. A large quantity; sum. 4. Bulk; size. 5. Principal part. 6. Quantity of matter in a body, irrespective of its bulk or volume. — *v. t.* To collect into a mass; to assemble.

Mass meeting, a general assembly of people, usually relating to politics. — **The masses**, the great body of the people, as contrasted with the higher classes; the populace.

Mas'sa-cre (măs'ā-kĕr), *n.* [F.] A killing of human beings by indiscriminate slaughter. — *v. t.* To kill where resistance can not be made; to kill without necessity, and contrary to the usages of nations; to slaughter.

Syn. — MASSACRE; BUTCHERY; CARNAGE. — *Massacre* denotes slaughter of *many* who can not resist. *Butchery* refers to cold-blooded cruelty in the killing of men as if they were brute beasts. *Carnage* points to slaughter as producing the heaped-up bodies of the slain.

Mas'sage (mă-säzh'), *n.* [F.] A rubbing or kneading of the body, as a hygienic measure.

Mas'se-ter (măs-sē'tĕr; *L.* măs-sē'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μασητήρ chewer, fr. μασᾶσθαι to chew.] Large muscle raising the under jaw, — used in mastication.

Mas'seur' (mă-sûr'), *n. m.* } [F.] One who per-
Mas'seuse' (mă-sûz'), *n. f.* } forms massage.

Mas'sive (măs'ĭv), **Mass'y**, *a.* [F. *massif.*] Forming a large mass; compacted; heavy. — **Mas'sive-ness**, **Mas'i-ness**, *n.*

Mast (măst), *n.* [AS. *mæst*, fem.; akin to G. *mast*, E. *meat.*] Fruit of the oak, beech, etc.; nuts; acorns.

Mast, *n.* [AS. *mæst*, masc.; akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. *mast.*] 1. Spar set upright in a vessel, to sustain the sails, yards, rigging, etc. 2. The vertical post of a derrick or crane. — *v. t.* To furnish with masts.

Mast'er, *n.* A vessel having (so many) masts.

Mas'ter, *n.* [OF. *maistre*, fr. L. *magister.*] 1. A man having another subject to his will. 2. One skilled in the use of anything. 3. A title of courtesy, commonly pronounced *mister*, except when given to boys; — usually abbr. *Mr.* 4. A young gentleman; lad; small boy. 5. Commander of a merchant vessel; — usually called *captain;* a naval commissioned officer ranking next above ensign and below lieutenant.

Master key, a key adapted to open several different locks; a clew helping to solve many difficulties. — **Master stroke**, a capital performance; masterly achievement. — **Master workman**, one specially skilled in any art or trade, or who is an overseer or employer. — *v. t.* 1. To become the master of; to subject to one's will. 2. To gain command of; to become an adept in.

Mas'ter-ful (-fụl), *a.* 1. Inclined to play the master; imperious; arbitrary. 2. Having the skill or power of a master; indicating mastery. — **Mas'ter-ful-ly**, *adv.*

Mas'ter-ly, *a.* 1. Suitable to a master; indicating thorough skill and power; showing a master's hand. 2. Imperious. — *adv.* With the skill of a master.

Mas'ter-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* Anything done with extraordinary skill; capital performance; chef-d'œuvre.

Mas'ter-ship, *n.* 1. State or office of a master. 2. Mastery; superior skill; superiority.

Mas'ter-y, *n.* 1. Position or authority of a master. 2. Superiority in war or competition; victory; triumph; preëminence. 3. A mastering or having mastered.

Mast'head' (măst'hĕd'), *n.* The top or head of a mast; the part of a mast above the hounds. [ishment.

Mast-head', *v. t.* To send to the masthead as a pun-

Mas'tic (măs'tĭk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mastiche*, Gr. μαστίχη, fr. μασᾶσθαι to chew.] [Written also *mastich.*] 1. Low shrubby tree of the Mediterranean coasts, producing a valuable resin. 2. Resin from the mastic tree, used as an astringent and aromatic, also in varnishes. 3. Cement for plastering walls, etc.

Mas'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *masticare*, *-catum*, to chew.] To grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion; to chew. — **Mas'ti-ca'tion**, *n.*

Mas'ti-ca-to-ry (-kā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Chewing; fitted for chewing food. — *n.* Something chewed to increase saliva.

Mas'tiff (măs'tĭf), *n.* [Prov. E. *masty* large.] A breed of large dogs of great strength and courage.

Mas'to-don (măs'tō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. μαστός breast + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth, from the conical projections upon its molar teeth.] An extinct genus of mammals allied to the elephant, but larger.

Mas'toid (-toid), *a.* [Gr. μαστοειδής; μαστός + εἶδος form.] Resembling the nipple or breast. [malia.

Mas-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-gȳ), *n.* Natural history of Mam-

Mat (măt), *n.* [AS. *matt*, fr. L. *matta* a mat made of ruahes.] 1. A fabric of sedge, ruahes, straw, hemp, etc., for wiping shoes at the door, covering floors, etc.

2. Anything growing thickly, or closely interwoven. 3. Ornamental border surrounding a framed picture. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To cover with mats. 2. To twist or felt together; to entangle.

Mat'a-dore | (măt'ȧ-dōr), *n.* [Sp. *matador*, fr. *matar*, | L. *mactare* to kill.] The man appointed to kill the bull in bullfights.

Match (măch), *n.* [F. *mèche*, fr. L. *myxa* a lamp nozzle.] Anything used to catch or communicate fire.

Match, *n.* [AS. *gemæcca*; fr. root of E. *make*.] 1. A person or thing equal or similar to another; an equal; mate. 2. A bringing together of two parties suited to one another, as for union, trial of skill or force, contest, etc.; emulous struggle; marriage. 3. One to be gained in marriage. 4. Equality in competition. 5. Suitable combination; that which harmonizes with something else. — *v. t.* 1. To be a mate or match for; to equal. 2. To furnish with an equal competitor. 3. To contend successfully against. 4. To procure the equal of. 5. To adapt, fit, or suit (one thing *to* another). 6. To marry. 7. To fit together. — *v. i.* 1. To be united in marriage; to mate. 2. To be of equal, or similar, size, figure, color, or quality; to suit; to correspond.

Match'less, *a.* Having no equal; unequaled.

Match'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* An old form of gunlock containing a match for firing the priming; musket so fired.

Match'mak'er (-mȧk'ẽr), *n.* 1. One who makes matches for burning. 2. One who tries to bring about marriages. — **Match'mak'ing**, *n.* & *a.*

Mate (māt), *n.* [F. *mat*, abbr. fr. échec et *mat*. See CHECKMATE.] Checkmate, the winning move in chess. — *v. t.* To checkmate.

Mate, *n.* [OD. *maet*.] 1. One who customarily associates with another; companion. 2. A husband or wife; one of a pair of animals associated for propagation and care of their young. 3. A match; an equal. 4. An officer in a merchant vessel ranking next below the captain; subordinate naval officer or assistant. — *v. t.* 1. To to marry. 2. To oppose as equal; to compete with. — *v. i.* To be or become a mate or mates.

Ma-te'ri-al (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* [L. *materialis*, fr. *materia* stuff, matter.] 1. Consisting of matter; not spiritual. 2. Pert. to the physical nature of man, as distinguished fr. the mental or moral nature; relating to bodily wants, interests, etc. 3. Of solid or weighty character; important. 4. Pert. to the matter, as opp. to the form, of a thing. — *n.* Substance of which anything is made.

Syn. — Corporeal; bodily; momentous; essential.

Ma-te'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* 1. Doctrine of materialists; materialistic views and tenets. 2. Tendency to give undue importance to material interests.

Ma-te'ri-al-ist, *n.* 1. One who denies the existence of spiritual substances or agents, and maintains that spiritual phenomena result from peculiar organization of matter. 2. One who holds to the existence of matter, as distinguished fr. the idealist, who denies it. — **Ma-te'ri-al-is'tic, Ma-te'ri-al-is'tic-al**, *a.*

Ma-te'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* 1. A being material; material existence; corporeity. 2. Importance.

Ma-te'ri-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* 1. To invest with material characteristics; to make perceptible to the senses; to present to the mind through the medium of material objects. 2. To regard as matter; to explain by laws or principles appropriate to matter. 3. To occupy with material interests. 4. To make (spirits) visible in material form. — *v. i.* To take substantial shape.

Ma-te'ri-al-ly, *adv.* 1. In the state of matter. 2. In its essence; substantially. 3. In an important manner or degree; essentially.

Ma-te'ri-al-ness, *n.* The being material.

‖ **Ma-te'ri-a med'i-ca** (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ȧ mĕd'ĭ-kȧ). [L.] 1. Material used in composition of remedies; — a general term for all substances used as curative agents in medicine. 2. Medical science of such substances.

‖ **Ma'té'ri'el'** (mȧ'tā'rē'ĕl'), *n.* [F.] That in a complex system which constitutes the *materials*, or instruments employed, — distinguished fr. the *personnel*, or men.

Ma-ter'nal (-tẽr'nal), *a.* [F. *maternel*, L. *maternus*, fr. *mater* mother.] Pertaining to a mother; becoming to a mother; motherly. — **Ma-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See MOTHERLY.

Ma-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tȳ), *n.* [F. *maternité*, LL. *maternitas*.] The being a mother; relation of a mother.

Math'e-mat'ic (măth'ē-măt'ĭk), **Math'e-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *mathematicus*, Gr. *μαθηματικός* disposed to learn, belonging to the sciences, esp. to mathematics, fr. *μάθημα* learning, pl. *μαθήματα* things learned, science, fr. *μαθεῖν, μανθάνειν*, to learn; akin to E. *mind*.] Pert., or according, to mathematics; theoretically precise; accurate. — **Math'e-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [mathematics.

Math'e-ma-ti'cian (-mȧ-tĭsh'ȧn), *n.* One versed in

Math'e-mat'ics (-măt'ĭks), *n.* Science of quantities or magnitudes, and of deducing quantities sought from other quantities known or supposed.

Mat'in (măt'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *matutinum* morning.] 1. Morning. [*Obs.*] 2. *pl.* [F. *matines*.] Morning worship, prayers, or songs. 3. Time of morning service; the first canonical hour in the Roman Catholic Church. — *a.* Pert. to the morning, or to matins; matutinal.

Mat'i-née' (măt'ĭ-nā'; *F.* mȧ'tē'nā'), *n.* [F., fr. *matin*.] A reception or entertainment, held in the daytime.

Ma-trass' (mȧ-trăs' *or* măt'rȧs), *n.* [F. *matras*; of Celtic origin.] A chemist's round-bottomed glass flask.

Mat'ress (măt'rĕs), *n.* Mattress.

Mat'ri-cide (măt'rĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *matricidium*; *mater* mother + *caedere* to kill.] 1. Murder of a mother by her son or daughter. 2. [L. *matricida*.] One who murders one's own mother. — **Mat'ri-ci'dal**, *a.*

Ma-tric'u-late (mȧ-trĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *matricula* public roll or register, dim. of *matrix* a public register.] To enroll; to admit to membership in a society, esp. in a college, by enrolling the name. — *v. i.* To secure admission to membership. — *a.* Matriculated. — *n.* One matriculated. — **Ma-tric'u-la'tion**, *n.*

Mat'ri-mo'ni-al (măt'rĭ-mō'nĭ-al), *a.* Pert. to matrimony; derived from marriage; hymeneal; nuptial. — **Mat'ri-mo'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Connubial; conjugal; sponsal; nuptial.

Mat'ri-mo-ny (-mŏ-nȳ), *n.* [L. *matrimonium*, fr. *mater* mother.] The union of man and woman as husband and wife; nuptial state; marriage; wedlock.

Ma'trix (mā'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* MATRICES (măt'rĭ-sēz). [L., fr. *mater* mother.] 1. The womb. 2. That which forms; a die; mold; substance in which metallic ores or crystallized minerals are found; gangue; *pl.* the five simple colors, black, white, blue, red, and yellow, used in dyeing

Ma'tron (-trŭn), *n.* [F. *matrone*, L. *matrona*, fr. *mater*.] 1. A wife or widow; woman of staid manners. 2. A housekeeper; woman managing the domestic economy of a public institution; head nurse in a hospital.

Mat'ron-age (măt'rŭn-ĕj *or* mā'trŭn-ĕj), *n.* 1. State of a matron. 2. Collective body of matrons.

Mat'ron-al, *a.* Pert. to a matron; suitable to an elderly lady or married woman; grave; motherly.

Mat'ron-ize (-īz), *v. t.* 1. To make a matron of; to make matronlike. 2. To superintend; to chaperone.

Ma'tron-like', *a.* Like a matron; sedate; matronly.

Ma'tron-ly, *a.* 1. Elderly. 2 Grave; sedate.

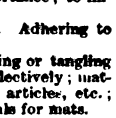
Mat'ter (măt'tẽr), *n.* [F. *matière*, fr. L. *materia*.] 1. Material; substantial part of anything; that into which a notion may be analyzed; the essence; pith; embodiment. 2. That of which all existent bodies are composed; body; substance. 3. Thing aimed at or treated; subject of action, discussion, consideration, feeling, complaint, legal action, etc. 4. Concern; affair; business. 5. Affair of consequence; significance; moment. 6. Inducing cause or occasion; difficulty; trouble. 7. Amount; quantity; portion; space. 8. Substance excreted from

living animal bodies; pus. **9.** That which is permanent, and is affected by psychological or physical relations; — opp. to *form*. **10.** Manuscript to be set in type; type set up for printing. — *v. i.* To be of importance; to import; to signify.

Mat'ter-of-fact' (măt'tẽr-ŏv-făkt'), *a.* Adhering to facts; not fanciful; commonplace; dry.

Mat'ting (-tĭng), *n.* **1.** An interweaving or tangling together so as to make a mat. **2.** Mats collectively; matlike fabric, for covering floors, packing articles, etc.; carpeting made of straw, etc. **3.** Materials for mats.

Mat'tock (-tŭk), *n.* [AS. *mattuc.*] An implement for digging and grubbing, having two blades, one like an adz, the other like a pickax.



Mattock.

Mat'tress (-trĕs), *n.* [OF. *materas*, LL. *matratium*; fr. Ar. *matrah* place where anything is thrown.] **1.** A bed stuffed with hair, moss, etc. [Written also *matrass*.] **2.** A mass of interwoven brush, poles, etc., to protect a bank from being washed away.

Mat'u-rant (-ū-rănt), *n.* [L. *maturans*, p. pr. See MATURATE.] A medicine to promote suppuration.

Mat'u-rate (-rāt), *v. i.* [L. *maturare*, *-ratum*, to mature.] **1.** To bring to ripeness or maturity. **2.** To promote suppuration of (an abscess). — *v. i.* To ripen; to suppurate. — **Mat'u-ra'tion**, *n.* — **Mat'u-ra-tive**, *a.* & *n.*

Ma-ture' (mȧ-tūr'), *a.* [L. *maturus.*] **1.** Brought to complete growth and development; ripe. **2.** Completely worked out; ready for action; perfected. **3.** Come to completed suppuration.

Syn. — MATURE; RIPE; perfect; completed; prepared; digested; ready. — *Mature* and *ripe* describe *fullness* of growth. *Mature* brings to view the progressiveness of the process; *ripe* indicates the result.

— *v. t.* To bring to maturity; to ripen; to complete. — *v. i.* **1.** To advance toward maturity; to become ripe. **2.** To become due, as a note. — **Ma-ture'ly**, *adv.* — **Ma-ture'ness**, **Ma-tu'ri-ty** (-tūr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ma'tu-ti'nal (-tī'nal), *a.* [L. *matutinalis*, *matutinus.* See MATIN.] Pertaining to the morning; early.

Maud (mȧd), *n.* A Scotch shepherd's gray plaid.

Maud'lin (mȧd'lĭn), *a.* [Contr. of *Magdalen.*] **1.** Tearful; excessively sentimental; weak and silly. **2.** Somewhat drunk; fuddled.

Maug'er (mȧ'gẽr), *prep.* [OF. *maugré*, *malgré.*] In spite of; notwithstanding.

Maul (mȧl), *n.* A heavy wooden hammer or beetle. [Written also *mall.*] — *v. t.* **1.** To beat and bruise with a heavy cudgel. **2.** To do much harm to.

Maul'-stick' (mȧl'stĭk'), *n.* [G. *malerstock*; *maler* painter + *stock* stick.] A stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while working. [Written also *mahl-stick.*]

Maund (mȧnd *or* mȧnd), **Maund'er** (-ẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. F. *mendier* to beg, E. *mendicant.*] To mumble; to talk incoherently. — **Maund'er-er**, *n.*

Maun'dy Thurs'day (mȧn'dȳ thûrz'dā; 2). [OE. *maunde* a command, L. *mandatum*, fr. *mandare* to command; — fr. the "new commandment," *John* xiii. 5, 34.] The Thursday in Passion week.

Mau'so-le'um (mȧ'sō-lē'ŭm), *n.* [L.; Gr. *μαυσωλεῖον*, fr. *Μαύσωλος* Mausolus, king of Caria, to whom Artemisia, his widow, erected a stately monument.] A magnificent tomb; stately sepulcher. — **Mau'so-le'an**, *a.*

Mauve (mōv), *n.* [F.; L. *malva* mallow, whose petals are of this color.] A delicate purple, violet, or lilac color.

Ma'vis (mā'vĭs), *n.* [F. *mauvis.*] The European throstle or song thrush.

Maw (mȧ), *n.* [AS. *maga.*] A stomach; craw.

Mawk'ish, *a.* [Orig., maggoty, fr. OE. *mauk* maggot.] **1.** Apt to cause loathing; nauseous. **2.** Easily disgusted; squeamish; sentimentally fastidious.

Maw'worm' (mȧ'wûrm'), *n.* [*Maw* belly + *worm.*] (*a*) An intestinal worm found in the stomach. (*b*) One of the larvæ of botflies of horses; a bot.

‖ **Max-il'la** (măks-ĭl'ȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *mala* jaw, jawbone.] (*a*) The bone of either the upper or the under jaw. (*b*) The principal bone of the upper jaw, the bone of the lower jaw being the *mandible*. (*c*) One of the lower or outer jaws of Arthropods. — **Max'il-lar** (măks'ĭl-lẽr), **Max'il-la-ry** (-lā-rȳ), *a.* & *n.*

Max'im (-ĭm), *n.* [L. *maxima* (sc. *sententia*), greatest axiom, fem. fr. *maximus*, superl. of *magnus* great.] **1.** Established proposition; axiom of practical wisdom. **2.** A musical note formerly used, equal to two longs.

Syn. — Aphorism; adage; proverb. See AXIOM.

Max'i-mum (-ĭ-mŭm), *n.* [L., neut. fr. *maximus.*] Greatest quantity or value attainable; highest point or degree; — opp. to *minimum*. — *a.* Greatest; highest.

May (mā), *v.* [*imp.* MIGHT (mĭt).] [AS. pres. *mæg* I am able, pret. *meahte*, *mihte*; akin to G. *mögen.*] To be possible or able; to have license.

May, *n.* [F. *Mai*, L. *Maius*; fr. *Maia* (Gr. *Maïa*), daughter of Atlas and the mother of Hermes by Zeus.] **1.** The 5th month of the year. **2.** Springtime of life. **3.** Flowers of the hawthorn; — so called from their time of blossoming. **4.** The merrymaking of May Day.

May apple, the fruit of an American plant; the plant itself (*mandrake*), whose root and leaves, used in medicine, are powerfully drastic. — **May beetle**, **May bug**, a large lamellicorn beetle, appearing in the winged state in May. — **May Day**, the first day of May; — celebrated by the crowning of a May queen. — **May queen**, a girl crowned queen in the sports of May Day.

May'be (mā'bē), *adv.* [For *it may be.*] Perhaps.

May'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* In England, the hawthorn; in New England, the trailing arbutus.

May'hem (-hĕm), *n.* [Same as *maim.*] The maiming of a person by destroying essential members.

Ma'yon'naise' (mā'yŏ'nāz'), *n.* [F.] A sauce compounded of raw yolks of eggs beaten up with olive oil, and seasoned with vinegar, pepper, salt, etc.; — used in dressing salads, fish, etc. Also, a dish so dressed.

May'or (mā'ẽr), *n.* [OE. & F. *maire*, fr. L. *major* greater, higher, nobler, compar. of *magnus* great. See MAJOR.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough; chief officer of a municipal corporation.

May'or-al-ty (-ăl-tȳ), *n.* Office, or term of office, of a mayor.

Maze (māz), *n.* [OE. *mase*; *masen* to confuse, puzzle.] **1.** Confusion of thought; bewilderment. **2.** A confusing and baffling network, as of paths or passages; intricacy; labyrinth. — *v. t.* To perplex greatly; to bewilder.

Syn. — See LABYRINTH.

Ma'zy (mā'zȳ), *a.* Perplexed; intricate; confusing.

Me (mē), *pers. pron.* [AS.; akin to G. *mich*, L. *me*, Gr. *μέ*, *ἐμέ.*] Myself; — objective and dative case of the pronoun *I*.

Mead (mēd), *n.* [AS. *meodo*; akin to Gr. *μέθυ* wine.] **1.** A fermented drink made of water and honey with malt, yeast, etc.; metheglin; hydromel. **2.** A drink containing sirup of sarsaparilla or other flavoring extract.

Mead, *n.* [AS. *mæd.*] A meadow.

Mead'ow (mĕd'ō), *n.* [AS. *meadu.*] **1.** Level land producing grass. **2.** Low land covered with coarse grass or rank herbage near water. — *a.* Pert. to a meadow; produced, growing, or living in, a meadow. — **Mead'ow-y**, *a.*

Mea'ger (mē'gẽr), *a.* [F. *maigre*, L. *macer.*] **1.** Destitute of flesh; thin; lean. **2.** Destitute of richness, strength, etc. — **Mea'ger-ly**, **Mea'gre-ly**, *adv.* — **Mea'ger-ness**, **Mea'gre-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Thin; lean; lank; poor; scanty; barren.

Meal (mēl), *n.* [AS. *mǣl* part, portion, D. *maal* time, meal, G. *mal* time, *mahl* meal.] Food taken at a particular time to satisfy hunger.

Meal, *n.* [AS. *melu*, *melo*; akin to D. *meel*, G. *mehl*, meal; also to D. *malen* to grind, L. *molere*, Gr. *μύλη* mill, and E. *mill.*] **1.** Grain ground and unbolted; flour made from beans, pease, etc.; coarse flour. **2.** Any substance coarsely pulverised like meal, but not granulated. — *v. t.* **1.** To sprinkle with meal. **2.** To pulverize.

Meal'time' (mēl'tim'), *n.* Usual time of eating a meal.

Meal'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Like meal; soft, dry, and friable. **2.** Overspread with something like meal. — **Meal'i-ness**, *n.*

Meal'y-mouthed' (mēl'ȳ-mouthd'), *a.* Using soft words; timidly delicate of speech.

Mean (mēn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Meant (mĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Meaning.] [AS. *mǣnan* to intend, wish.] **1.** To have in the mind, as a purpose, intention, etc.; to design. **2.** To signify; to denote.

Mean, *a.* [AS. *mǣne* wicked.] **1.** Destitute of distinction; common; humble. **2.** Wanting dignity of mind; low-minded. **3.** Of little value or account. **4.** Of poor quality. **5.** Penurious; stingy; close-fisted.

Syn. — Ignoble; abject; vulgar; vile; servile; shameful; despicable; paltry; sordid. See Base.

Mean, *a.* [F. *moyen*, fr. L. *medianus* in the middle, fr. *medius*; akin to E. *mid.*] **1.** Occupying a middle position; midway between extremes. **2.** Average; having an intermediate value. — *n.* **1.** That which is mean, or intermediate; middle point or place, rate or degree; mediocrity. **2.** A mathematical quantity having an intermediate value between several others, of which it expresses the resultant value. **3.** That which helps to attain an end; instrument; — usually in pl. *means.* **4.** *pl.* Resources; property, revenue, etc.

Me-an'der (mē-ăn'dĕr), *n.* [L. *Maeander* a river in Phrygia, proverbial for its many windings.] **1.** A winding or involved course. **2.** A tortuous or intricate movement. — *v. t. & i.* To wind, turn, or twist.

Mean'ing (mēn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which is meant or intended; aim; object. **2.** That which is signified; sense. — **Mean'ing-less**, *a.* — **Mean'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Mean'ly, *adv.* In a mean manner; basely; poorly.

Mean'ness, *n.* **1.** The being mean; want of excellence; poorness; baseness; stinginess. **2.** A mean act.

Meant (mĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of Mean.

Mean'time' (mēn'tim'), } *n.* The intervening time. —
Mean'while' (-hwīl'), } *adv.* During the interval.

Mea'sle (mē'z'l), *n.* A tapeworm larva.

Mea'sles (mē'z'lz), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but used as *sing.* in senses 1 & 2. [D. *mazelen* little spots.] **1.** A contagious febrile disorder, with eruption of red spots; rubeola. **2.** A disease of cattle and swine in which the flesh is filled with embryos of the tapeworm. **3.** *pl.* Larvæ of a tapeworm in the cysticercus stage, when contained in meat. Called also *bladder worms.*

Mea'sly (mē'zlȳ), *a.* **1.** Infected with measles. **2.** Containing larval tapeworms; — said of pork and beef.

Meas'ur-a-ble (mĕzh'ûr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being measured or computed. **2.** Moderate; temperate. — **Meas'ur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Meas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.*

Meas'ure (mĕzh'ûr; 40), *n.* [F. *mesure*, L. *mensura*, fr. *metiri*, *mensus*, to measure; akin to Gr. *μέτρον*, E. *meter.*] **1.** A standard of dimension; fixed unit of quantity or extent; rule by which anything is adjusted or judged. **2.** Instrument for measuring size or quantity. **3.** Dimensions or capacity of anything; size or extent. **4.** Contents of a vessel by which quantity is measured; stated amount. **5.** Moderation; due restraint. **6.** Determined extent, not to be exceeded; limit; due proportion. **7.** The quantity determined by measuring. **8.** Regulated division of movement, in music, dancing, poetry, etc.; meter; rhythm. **9.** A number contained in a given number a number of times without a remainder. **10.** A step of a progressive course or policy; a means to an end. **11.** Measurement. **12.** *pl.* Geological beds or strata. — *v. t.* [F. *mesurer*, L. *mensurare.*] **1.** To ascertain by a measuring instrument; to compute the extent, quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by a rule or standard; to value; to appraise. **2.** To serve as the measure of. **3.** To adjust by a rule or standard. **4.** To allot. — *v. i.* **1.** To make measurements. **2.** To result, on measuring. **3.** To be of a certain size, quantity, or capacity according to a standard measure. — **Meas'ur-er**, *n.*

Meas'ure-less, *a.* Without measure; unlimited.

Syn. — Boundless; vast; immense; immeasurable.

Meas'ure-ment, *n.* **1.** A measuring; mensuration. **2.** Extent, size, capacity, etc., ascertained by measuring.

Meat (mēt), *n.* [AS. *mete.*] **1.** Food, in general; the edible part of anything. **2.** Flesh of animals used as food.

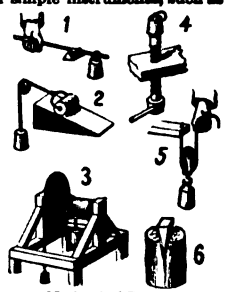
‖ **Me-a'tus** (mē-ā'tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., passage, fr. *meare* to go.] A natural passage or canal in the body.

Meat'y (mēt'ȳ), *a.* Abounding in meat.

Me-chan'ic (mē-kăn'ĭk), *n.* [F. *mécanique* mechanics, L. *mechanicus*, Gr. *μηχανικός*, mechanical, fr. *μηχανή* a machine.] A mechanician; artisan; artificer; one employed in shaping materials into any structure, machine, etc., requiring the use of tools. — *a.* **1.** Pert. to mechanics; mechanical. **2.** Pertaining to artisans.

Me-chan'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or in accordance with, mechanics, or the laws of motion; pert. to the quantitative relations of force and matter, as disting. fr. *mental, vital, chemical*, etc. **2.** Pert. to machinery or tools; made by a machine or with tools. **3.** Done as if by a machine; proceeding automatically, or by habit, without special intention or reflection. **4.** Obtained by trial, measurements, etc.; approximate; empirical. — **Me-chan'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Me-chan'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Mechanical powers, certain simple instruments, such as the lever and its modifications (wheel and axle and pulley), the inclined plane with its modifications (screw and wedge), which convert a small force acting through a great space into a great force acting through a small space, or *vice versa.*



Mechanical Powers.
1 Lever; 2 Inclined Plane; 3 Wheel and Axle; 4 Screw; 5 Pulley; 6 Wedge.

Mech'a-ni'cian (mĕk'ȧ-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in the theory or construction of machines; a machinist.

Me-chan'ics (mē-kăn'ĭks), *n.* That science, or branch of applied mathematics, which treats of the action of forces on bodies.

Mech'an-ism (mĕk'ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Arrangement of the parts of a machine; parts of a machine, collectively. **2.** Mechanical action.

Mech'an-ist, *n.* One skilled in mechanics.

Med'al (mĕd'ăl), *n.* [F. *médaille*, It. *medaglia*, fr. L. *metellum* metal.] A disk of metal struck with a device. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Medaled (-ăld *or* -l'd), or Medalled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Medaling or Medalling.] To honor with a medal.

Med'al-ist, *n.* [Written also *medallist.*] **1.** One skilled in medals; collector of medals. **2.** Designer of medals. **3.** One given a medal as the reward of merit.

Me-dal'lion (mē-dăl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *médaillon.* See Medal.] **1.** A large medal or memorial coin. **2.** A tablet bearing figures represented in relief.

Med'dle (mĕd'd'l), *v. i.* [OF. *medler, mesler*, F. *mêler*, LL. *misculare*, dim. fr. L. *miscere* to mix.] To engage one's self unnecessarily or impertinently; to disturb another's property without permission. — **Med'dler**, *n.*

Syn. — To interpose; interfere; intermeddle.

Med'dle-some (-sŭm), *a.* Given to meddling; officiously intrusive. — **Med'dle-some-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Me'di-a** (mē'dĭ-ȧ), *n., pl.* of Medium.

Me'di-æ'val (-ē'val), *a.* [L. *medius* middle + *aevum* age.] Relating to the Middle Ages. [Written also *mediæval.*]

Me'di-al (-al), *a.* [a mean or average; mean.]

Me'di-al (-al), *a.* [L. *medialis*, fr. *medius.*] Pert. to the middle; running through the middle.

Me'di-an (-an), *a.* [L. *medianus*, fr. *medius.*] **1.** Being in the middle; running through the middle. **2.** Situated in the middle. — *n.* A median line or point.

Me'di-ate (mē'dĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *mediare, -atum*, v. t., to halve, v. i., to be in the middle.] **1.** Being between the two extremes; interposed. **2.** Acting by means; not direct or immediate. — *v. t.* To interpose between parties, to effect an agreement. — *v. i.* To effect by mediation; to bring about as a mediator, instrument, or means. — **Me'di-a'tor**, *n.* — **Me'di-a-to'ri-al** (-ā-tō'rĭ-al), **Me'di-a-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* — **Me'di-a'tor-ship**, *n.*

Me'di-ate-ly (-āt-lȳ), *adv.* In a mediate manner; not directly or primarily; by means; — opp. to *immediately*.

Me'di-a'tion, *n.* **1.** A mediating; interposition; intervention. **2.** Reconciliation of parties at variance; entreaty for another; intercession.

Med'i-ca-ble (mĕd'ĭ-kā-b'l), *a.* [L. *medicabilis*. See MEDICAL.] Capable of being medicated or healed.

Med'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [LL. *medicalis*, L. *medicus* belonging to healing, fr. *mederi* to heal.] **1.** Pert. to the art of healing disease, or science of medicine. **2.** Containing medicine; used in medicine. — **Med'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Med'i-ca-ment (-kā-ment), *n.* [L. *medicamentum*, fr. *medicare* to heal.] Medicine; healing application.

Med'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *medicare, -catum*.] **1.** To drug. **2.** To treat with medicine. — **Med'i-ca'tion**, *n.* — **Med'i-ca-tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

Me-dic'i-nal (mē-dĭs'ĭ-nal), *a.* **1.** Having curative properties; used to alleviate bodily disorders. **2.** Pert. to medicine; medical. — **Me-dic'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

Med'i-cine (mĕd'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *medicina* (sc. *ars*), fr. *medicinus* medical, fr. *medicus* physician.] **1.** Science of the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease. **2.** A remedial agent; remedy; physic.

Me'di-e'val, etc. Mediæval, etc.

Me'di-o'cre (mē'dĭ-ō'kĕr), *a.* [F.; L. *mediocris*, fr. *medius* middle.] Of a middle quality; of but moderate excellence; ordinary. — **Me'di-oc'ri-ty** (-ŏk'rĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Med'i-tate (mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *meditari, -tatus*.] To keep the mind in a state of contemplation; to muse; to reflect. — *v. t.* **1.** To contemplate. **2.** To purpose; to plan by revolving in the mind. — **Med'i-ta'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To MEDITATE; CONTEMPLATE; INTEND; consider; ponder; weigh; revolve; study. — We *meditate* a design when we are looking for means of accomplishing it: we *contemplate* it when the means are at hand, and our decision nearly made. To *intend* is stronger, implying that we have decided to act when opportunity may offer.

Med'i-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Disposed to meditation.

Med'i-ter-ra'ne-an (-tĕr-rā'nē-an), *a.* [L. *mediterraneus; medius* middle + *terra* land.] **1.** Inclosed with land. **2.** Pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea.

Me'di-um (mē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. **MEDIA** (-ā), E. **MEDIUMS** (-ŭmz). [L., fr. *medius*.] **1.** That which lies in the middle, or between other things: (*a*) Middle place or degree; mean. (*b*) The mean or middle term of a syllogism; that by which the extremes are brought into connection. **2.** A substance through which an effect is transmitted from one thing to another. **3.** Paper of certain sizes. — *a.* Having a middle position or degree; mean; intermediate; medial.

Med'lar (mĕd'lẽr), *n.* [Gr. *μέσπιλον*.] A tree bearing an apple-like fruit eatable only when decay has begun.

Med'ley (-lȳ), *n.* [OF. *meslée, medlée, mellée*.] **1.** A mixture; confused mass of ingredients; jumble; hodgepodge. **2.** A musical composition of passages detached from several different compositions; a potpourri. **3.** A cloth of mixed colors. — *a.* Mingled; confused.

Me-dul'la (mē-dŭl'lā), *n.* [L.] **1.** Marrow of bones; deep or inner portion of a bodily organ or part. **2.** Soft cellular tissue, at the center of the stem of a plant; pith. — **Me-dul'lar** (-lẽr), **Med'ul-la-ry** (mĕd'ŭl-lā-rȳ), *a.*

‖ **Me-du'sa** (-dū'sā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μέδουσα*.] **1.** One of the Gorgons of classic mythology. **2.** [*pl.* **MEDUSÆ** (-sē).] A jellyfish.

Meed (mēd), *n.* [AS. *mēd, meord*.] **1.** Reward; recompense. **2.** Desert; worth.

Meek (mēk), *a.* [Akin to Icel. *mjūkr*.] Mild of temper; patient under injuries: not vain, haughty, or resentful; forbearing. — **Meek'ly**, *adv.* — **Meek'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Mild; unassuming; humble. See GENTLE.

Meer'schaum (mēr'shăm), *n.* [G., lit., sea foam; *meer* sea + *schaum* foam.] **1.** A fine white claylike mineral, soft, and light enough to float in water. Also called *sepiolite*. **2.** A tobacco pipe made of this mineral.

Meet (mēt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MET (mĕt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEETING.] [AS. *mētan*, fr. *mōt, gemōt*, a meeting.] **1.** To join; to oppose, front to front. **2.** To assemble; to unite. — *n.* An assembling together; assembling of huntsmen for the hunt; persons who so assemble, and the place of meeting.

Meet, *a.* [AS. *mǣte*.] Suitable; fit; proper; appropriate; convenient. — **Meet'ly**, *adv.* — **Meet'ness**, *n.*

Meet'ing, *n.* **1.** A coming together; an assembling. **2.** A junction, crossing, or union. **3.** A congregation; convention. **4.** An assembly for worship.

Syn. — Conference; assembly; junction; union.

Meet'ing-house' (-hous'), *n.* A house used as a place of worship; — in England, a house so used by Dissenters.

Meg'a-lo-saur' (mĕg'ā-lō-sạr'), ‖ **Meg'a-lo-sau'rus** (-sạ'rŭs), *n.* [NL. *megalosaurus*, fr. Gr. *μέγας, μεγάλη*, great + *σαῦρος* lizard.] A gigantic carnivorous dinosaur, now extinct.

Meg'a-me'ter } (mĕg'ā-mē'tẽr *or* mē-găm'ē-tẽr), *n.*
Meg'a-me'tre } [*Mega-* + *meter, metre*.] In the metric system, 1,000,000 meters, or 1,000 kilometers.

Meg'am'père' (-ăm'pār'), *n.* A million ampères.

Meg'a-there (mĕg'ā-thēr), ‖ **Meg'a-the'ri-um** (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. *megatherium*, fr. Gr. *μέγας* + *θηρίον* beast.] An extinct gigantic quaternary mammal, allied to the ant-eaters and sloths.

Megatherium Cuvieri.

Meg'a-volt' (-vōlt'), *n.* A measure of electro-motive force, amounting to one million volts.

Mi'grim (mī'grĭm), *n.* [F. *migraine*, LL. *hemigrania*, L. *hemicrania*, Gr. *ἡμικρανία*; *ἡμι-* half + *κρανίον* skull.] **1.** A nervous headache, usually confined to one side of the head. **2.** A whim; freak; in *pl.*, low spirits.

‖ **Mel'an-cho'li-a** (mĕl'ăn-kō'lĭ-ā), *n.* [L. See MELANCHOLY.] Mental unsoundness characterized by depression of spirits, ill-grounded fears, and delusions.

Mel'an-chol'ic (-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* Given to melancholy.

Mel'an-chol-y (-kŏl-ȳ), *n.* [L. *melancholia*, fr. Gr. *μελαγχολία*; *μέλας*, -*ανος*, black + *χολή* gall, bile.] **1.** Depression of spirits; deep dejection. **2.** Continued depression of spirits, amounting to mental unsoundness; melancholia. — *a.* **1.** Dejected; gloomy; dismal. **2.** Producing great evil and grief; calamitous.

Syn. — Gloomy; sad; dismal; calamitous; afflictive.

‖ **Mé'lange'** (mā'länzh'), *n.* [F.] A mixture; medley.

‖ **Mê'lée'** (mā'lā'), *n.* [F., fr. *mêler* to mix. See MEDDLE.] A fight in which the combatants are mingled in one confused mass; hand to hand conflict.

Mel'io-rate (mēl'yē-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *meliorare, -atum*, to meliorate, fr. *melior* better.] To make better; to ameliorate. — *v. i.* To grow better. — **Mel'io-ra'tion**, *n.*

Mel-lif'er-ous (mĕl-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mellifer; mel, mellis*, honey + *ferre* to bear.] Producing honey.

Mel-lif'lu-ous (-lū-ŭs) [L. *mellifluus; mel, mellis* +

fluere to flow], **Mel-lif'lu-ent**, *a.* Flowing as with honey; flowing sweetly or smoothly. — **Mel-lif'lu-ence**, *n.*

Mel'low (mĕl'ō), *a.* [AS. *mearu* soft.] **1.** Soft or tender from ripeness. **2.** Not coarse, rough, or harsh; subdued; delicate. **3.** Well matured; softened by years. **4.** Warmed by liquor; slightly intoxicated. — *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, mellow. — **Mel'low-ness**, *n.*

Me-lo'de-on (mē-lō'dē-ŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μελῳδός musical.] **1.** A small reed organ. **2.** A music hall.

Me-lod'ic (-lŏd'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to melody; melodious.

Me-lo'di-ous (-lō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Containing, or producing, melody; musical; agreeable to the ear. — **Me-lo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Me-lo'di-ous-ness**, *n.* [melodies.

Mel'o-dist (mĕl'ō-dĭst), *n.* A composer or singer of

Mel'o-dize (-dīz), *v. t.* To make melodious; to form into, or set to, melody. — *v. i.* To compose melodies.

Mel'o-dra'ma (mĕl'ō-drä'mȧ), *n.* [*F. mélodrame*, fr. Gr. μέλος song + δρᾶμα drama.] A drama abounding in romantic sentiment and agonizing situations, with a partial musical accompaniment. — **Mel'o-dra-mat'ic** (-drȧ-măt'ĭk), *a.*

Mel'o-dy (-dĭ), *n.* [L. *melodia*, Gr. μελῳδία a singing, fr. μελῳδός melodious; μέλος tune + ᾠδή song.] **1.** A sweet or agreeable succession of sounds. **2.** A rhythmical succession of single musical tones, forming a musical whole. **3.** Air or tune of a musical piece.

Syn. — See HARMONY.

A Muskmelon. *B* Watermelon.

Mel'on (-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *melo.*] The juicy fruit of certain cucurbitaceous plants.

Melt (mĕlt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MELTED (*obs. p. p.* MOLTEN (mōl'tn)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MELTING.] [AS. *meltan.*] **1.** To change from a solid to a liquid state, as by heat; to liquefy. **2.** To soften; to relax; to weaken; to dissolve.

Syn. — To liquefy; fuse; thaw; mollify; soften.

Mel'ton (mĕl'tŭn), *n.* A stout woolen cloth with unfinished face and without raised nap.

Mem'ber (mĕm'bẽr), *n.* [OE. & F. *membre*, fr. L. *membrum.*] **1.** A part of an animal capable of performing a distinct office; organ; limb. **2.** An independent constituent of a body; part of a discourse, period, or sentence; clause; either of the two parts of an algebraic equation, connected by the sign of equality; any essential part of a building; one of the persons composing a society, community, association, etc.

Mem'ber-ship, *n.* **1.** The being a member. **2.** Collective body of members, as of a society.

Mem'bra-na'ceous (mĕm'brȧ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *membranaceus.*] **1.** Membranous. **2.** Thin and rather soft or pliable, as leaves of the rose, peach tree, aspen, etc.

Mem'brane (-brān), *n.* [F., fr. L. *membrana* skin covering the separate members of the body, fr. L. *membrum.* See MEMBER.] A thin layer of tissue, covering or lining some part or organ. — **Mem-bra'ne-ous** (-brā'nē-ŭs), **Mem'bra-nous** (-brȧ-nŭs), *a.*

Me-men'to (mē-mĕn'tō), *n.; pl.* MEMENTOS (-tōz). [L., remember, imper. of *meminisse* to remember.] A hint, or memorial, to awaken memory; a souvenir.

Mem'oir (mĕm'wŏr *or* mĕm'-), or *pl.* **Mem'oirs** (-wŏrz), *n.* [F. *mémoire*, m., memorandum, f., memory, L. *memoria.*] **1.** A history composed from personal experience and memory. **2.** A biography. **3.** An account of something noteworthy; record of investigations; journals and proceedings of a society.

‖ **Mem'o-ra-bil'i-a** (mĕm'ō-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *memorabilis* memorable.] Things worthy of record.

Mem'o-ra-ble (-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *memorabilis*, fr. *memorare* to remind, fr. *memor* mindful.] Worthy to be remembered; important. — **Mem'o-ra-bly**, *adv.*

Mem'o-ran'dum (-rȧn'dŭm), *n.; pl.* E. MEMORANDUMS (-dŭms), L. MEMORANDA (-dȧ). [L., something to be remembered.] A record of something to be remembered; note of some transaction.

Me-mo'ri-al (mē-mō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* [F.; L. *memorialis*, fr. *memoria.*] **1.** Serving to preserve remembrance; commemorative. **2.** Contained in memory. **3.** Mnemonic; assisting memory. — *n.* **1.** Anything preserving the memory of a person or event; a monument. **2.** A written representation of facts, addressed to the government, to a society, etc. **3.** An informal state paper, much used in diplomatic negotiation. [morial.

Me-mo'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who writes or signs a me-

Me-mo'ri-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To address or petition by a memorial; to present a memorial to.

‖ **Me-mor'i-ter** (-mōr'ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* [L.] By, or from, memory. [to learn by heart.

Mem'o-rize (mĕm'ō-rīz), *v. t.* To commit to memory;

Mem'o-ry (-rȳ), *n.* [OE. & OF. *memorie*, F. *mémoire*, L. *memoria*, fr. *memor* mindful.] **1.** Faculty by which the mind retains knowledge of previous thoughts or events. **2.** The reach and positiveness with which a person can remember; trustworthiness of one's power to recall the past. **3.** Remembrance. **4.** Time within which past events can be remembered. **5.** Something remembered; tradition; posthumous fame.

Syn. — MEMORY; REMEMBRANCE; RECOLLECTION; REMINISCENCE. — *Memory* is the generic term, denoting the power by which we reproduce past impressions. *Remembrance* is an exercise of that power when things occur *spontaneously* to our thoughts. In *recollection* we endeavor to *collect again*, or call back, what has been formerly in the mind. *Reminiscence* is intermediate between *remembrance* and *recollection*, being a conscious process of recalling past occurrences, but without that full reference to particular things which characterizes *recollection.*

Men (mĕn), *n., pl.* of MAN.

Men'ace (mĕn'ȧs; 2), *n.* [F., fr. L. *minaciae* threats, fr. *minax, -acis*, projecting, threatening, *minae* pinnacles, threats.] Show of an intention to inflict evil; threat; indication of a coming evil. — *v. t. & i.* To threaten.

‖ **Mé'nage'** (mā'nȧzh'), *n.* Manege.

Men-ag'er-ie (mĕn-ăzh'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* [F., fr. *ménager* to keep house.] **1.** Place where animals are kept and trained. **2.** Show of wild animals.

Mend (mĕnd), *v. t.* [Abbr. fr. *amend.*] **1.** To repair (anything torn, broken, defaced, decayed, etc.). **2.** To alter for the better; to set right; to quicken. **3.** To help; to advance; to add to. — *v. i.* To grow better; to become improved. — **Mend'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To improve; help; better; emend; amend.

Men-da'cious (mĕn-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *mendax, -acis*, lying.] **1.** Given to deception; lying. **2.** False; counterfeit. — **Men-da'cious-ness**, **Men-dac'i-ty** (-dăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Lying; deceit; untruth; falsehood.

Men'di-cant (-dĭ-kant), *a.* [L. *mendicans, -antis*, p. pr. of *mendicare* to beg, fr. *mendicus* beggar.] Practicing beggary; living on alms. — *n.* A beggar. — **Men'di-can-cy** (-kan-sȳ), **Men-dic'i-ty** (-dĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Men-ha'den (-hā'd'n), *n.* An American marine fish of the Herring family, valuable for its oil and as a component of fertilizers; — called also *mossbunker, bony fish, chebog, pogy, hardhead, whitefish*, etc.

Men'ial (mēn'yal *or* mē'nĭ-al; 26), *a.* [OF. *maisnïee.* See MANSION.] **1.** Belonging to a retinue of servants; performing servile office. **2.** Pertaining to servants; low; mean. — *n.* **1.** A domestic servant; one employed in low offices. **2.** A person of servile disposition.

Me-nin'ges (mē-nĭn'jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μῆνιγξ, -ιγγος, membrane.] The three membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord; the pia mater, dura mater, and arachnoid membrane.

Men'in-gi'tis (mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

Me-nis'cus (mē-nĭs'kŭs), *n.; pl.* L. MENISCI (-sī), E. MENISCUSES (-kŭs-ĕz). [NL., fr. Gr. μηνίσκος, dim. of

μήνη moon.] **1.** A crescent. **2.** A lens convex on one side and concave on the other.

Men'sal (mĕn'sal), *a.* [L. *mensalis*, fr. *mensa* table.] Belonging to the table.

Men'sal, *a.* [L. *mensis* month.] Occurring once in a month; monthly.

‖ **Men'ses** (-sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *mensis*, pl. *menses* months, monthly courses of women.] The catamenial or menstrual discharge.

Men'stru-al (-struˌal), *a.* [L. *menstrualis.*] **1.** Recurring once a month; gone through in a month. **2.** Pert. to the menses. **3.** Pert. to a menstruum.

Men'stru-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *menstruare, -atum.*] To discharge the menses; to have the catamenial flow. — **Men'stru-a'tion,** *n.*

Men'stru-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L. *menstruus.*] Any substance which dissolves a solid body; a solvent.

Men'su-ra-ble (-shụ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *mensurabilis*, fr. *mensurare* to measure, fr. *mensura* measure.] Capable of being measured; measurable. — **Men'su-ra-ble-ness, Men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* [measure.

Men'su-ral (-ral), *a.* [L. *mensuralis.*] Pertaining to

Men'su-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A measuring. **2.** That branch of applied geometry which determines the length of lines, areas of surfaces, or volumes of solids, from certain data of lines and angles.

Men'tal, *a.* [L. *mentum* chin.] Pert. to the chin. — *n.* Scale covering the chin of a fish or reptile.

Men'tal, *a.* [F., fr. L. *mentalis*, fr. *mens, mentis*, mind; akin to E. *mind.*] Pert. to the mind; intellectual.

Men'tal-ly, *adv.* In the mind; intellectually.

‖ **Men'tha** (-thȧ), *n.* [L. See MINT, the plant.] A fragrant herb, including peppermint, spearmint, etc.

Men'thol (-thōl), *n.* [*Mentha* + *-ol.*] A white crystalline aromatic substance resembling camphor, extracted from oil of peppermint.

Men'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *mentio*, fr. root of *meminisse* to remember.] A speaking of anything. — *v. t.* To speak briefly of. — **Men'tion-a-ble,** *a.*

Men'tor (mĕn'tŏr), *n.* [Name of the counselor of Telemachus, Gr. *Μέντωρ.*] A wise monitor.

‖ **Me-nu'** (me-nụ'), *n.* [F.] Bill of fare.

‖ **Me-phi'tis** (mē-fī'tĭs), *n.* [L.] Foul exhalation. — **Me-phit'ic** (mē-fĭt'ĭk), **Me-phit'ic-al,** *a.*

Meph'i-tism (mĕf'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* Mephitis; foul smell.

Mer'can-tile (mĕr'kăn-tĭl), *a.* [F.; It. *mercantile*, fr. L. *mercans, -cantis*, p. pr. of *mercari.* See MERCHANT.] Pert. to merchants or to trade; commercial.

Syn.—MERCANTILE; COMMERCIAL.—*Commercial* relates to the shipping, freighting, forwarding, and other business connected with the *commerce* of a country, that is, the exchange of commodities; while *mercantile* applies to the sale of merchandise and goods when brought to market.

Mer'ce-na-ry (-sē-nā-rў), *a.* [F. *mercenaire*, fr. L. *mercenarius*, fr. *merces* wages.] **1.** Acting for reward; hired; venal. **2.** Greedy of gain; sordid. — *n.* A hireling; a soldier hired into foreign service. — **Mer'ce-na-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **Mer'ce-na-ri-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See VENAL.

Mer'cer (-sĕr), *n.* [F. *mercier*, fr. L. *merx, mercis.* See MERCHANT.] A dealer in textile fabrics.

Mer'cer-y (-ў), *n.* Trade or goods of a mercer.

Mer'chan-dise (-chȧn-dīz), *n.* [F. *marchandise.*] **1.** Objects of commerce; wares; goods. **2.** Trade; traffic. — *v. i.* & *t.* To trade; to buy and sell.

Mer'chant (-chȧnt), *n.* [OE. & OF. *marchant*, fr. L. *mercari* to traffic, fr. *merx, mercis*, wares.] **1.** One who traffics on a large scale. **2.** One who keeps a store or shop to sell goods; shopkeeper. [*U. S. & Scot.*] — *a.* Pert. to, or employed in, trade or merchandise.

Mer'chant-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit for market; salable.

Mer'chant-man, *n.* Trading vessel; ship for transporting goods, as disting. fr. a man-of-war.

Mer'ci-ful (-sĭ-fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of mercy; disposed to pity and spare. **2.** Unwilling to give pain; compassionate. — **Mer'ci-ful-ly** (mĕr'sĭ-fụl-lў), *adv.*

Syn. — Compassionate; humane; mild; benignant.

Mer'ci-less, *a.* Destitute of mercy; unsparing. — **Mer'ci-less-ly,** *adv.* — **Mer'ci-less-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Cruel; unmerciful; pitiless; savage.

Mer-cu'ri-al (-kū'rĭ-*al*), *a.* **1.** Like Mercury; swift; sprightly; fickle; changeable. **2.** Pert. to Mercury as the god of trade; crafty. **3.** Pert. to mercury. **4.** Caused by use of mercury. — **Mer-cu'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

Mer'cu-ry (mĕr'kŭ-rў), *n.* [L. *Mercurius*; akin to *merx* wares.] **1.** A Latin god of commerce and gain; — identified with the Greek Hermes, messenger of the gods and god of eloquence. **2.** A metallic element, a heavy, opaque, glistening liquid (commonly called *quicksilver*), used in barometers, thermometers, etc. **3.** Planet nearest the sun. **4.** Messenger; newspaper.

Mer'cy (mĕr'sў), *n.* [F. *merci*, L. *merces, mercedis*, reward.] **1.** Forbearance to inflict harm; compassion. **2.** Favor; beneficence. **3.** Pity; willingness to help.

Syn. — See GRACE.

Mere (mēr), *n.* [AS.] A pool or lake.

Mere, *n.* [AS. *gemǽre.*] A boundary.

Mere, *a.* [L. *merus.*] **1.** Unmixed; entire; absolute. **2.** Only this, and nothing else; simple; bare.

Mere'ly, *adv.* **1.** Absolutely. **2.** Not otherwise than.

Syn. — Solely; simply; purely; barely; only.

Mer'e-tri'cious (mĕr'ĕ-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *meretricius*, fr. *meretrix, -icis*, one who earns money (by prostitution), fr. *merere* to gain. See MERIT.] **1.** Pert. to prostitutes; lustful. **2.** Like a harlot; gaudily ornamental; tawdry. — **Mer'e-tri'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Mer'e-tri'cious-ness,** *n.*

Merge (mĕrj), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *mergere, mersum.*] To immerse; to sink; to absorb.

Mer'ger (mĕr'jĕr), *n.* **1.** One that merges. **2.** Absorption of one estate, contract, offense, etc., in a greater.

Me-rid'i-an (mē-rĭd'ĭ-*an*), *a.* [L. *meridianus* pertaining to noon, fr. *meridies* noon; *medius* middle + *dies* day.] **1.** Pert. to midday; belonging to the highest point attained by the sun in his diurnal course. **2.** Pert. to the highest point or culmination. — *n.* **1.** Midday; noon. **2.** Highest point of success, prosperity, etc.; culmination. **3.** A great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of a given place. It is crossed by the sun at midday. **4.** An imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place.

Me-rid'i-o-nal (-ō-nal), *a.* **1.** Pert. to the meridian. **2.** Having a southern aspect; southerly.

‖ **Me'ringue'** (*F.* mē'rĭNg'; *E.* mē-rĭng'), *n.* [F.] A pastry made of powdered sugar and whites of eggs.

Me-ri'no (mē-rē'nō), *a.* [Sp., moving from pasture to pasture.] **1.** Pert. to a variety of sheep with very fine wool, originally bred in Spain. **2.** Made of the wool of the merino sheep. — *n.* **1.** A breed of sheep originally from Spain. **2.** A fine fabric of merino wool.

Mer'it (mĕr'ĭt), *n.* [F. *mérite*, L. *meritum*, fr. *merere, mereri*, to deserve.] **1.** The deserving well or ill: desert. **2.** A deserving well; worth; excellence. **3.** Reward deserved; token of excellence or approbation. — *v. t.* [F. *mériter*, L. *meritare*, v. intens. fr. *merere.*] **1.** To earn by performance; to deserve. **2.** To incur.

Mer'i-to'ri-ous (-ĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Possessing merit; deserving reward. — **Mer'i-to'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Mer'i-to'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Merl } (mĕrl), *n.* [F. *merle*, L. *merula.*] The Euro-
Merle } pean blackbird.

Mer'lin (mĕr'lĭn), *n.* [F. *émerillon*; prob. fr. L. *merula.*] A small European falcon.

Mer'lon (-lŏn), *n.* [F., perh. fr. L. *moerus*, for *murus* wall.] One of the solid parts of a battlemented parapet.

Mer'maid (mĕr'mād), *n.* [AS. *mere* lake, sea. E. *maid.*] A fabled sea nymph, having a woman's body, but a fish's tail, instead of legs.

Mer'man (mĕr'măn), *n.* Male corresp. to *mermaid.*

Mer'o-blast (mĕr'ō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος* part + *-blast.*] An ovum, as that of a mammal, consisting of both a germinal portion and an albuminous or nutritive one; — opp. to *holoblast.*

Mer'ry (mĕr'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *merge, myrige*, pleasant.] **1.** Laughingly gay; overflowing with spirits; sportive. **2.** Causing laughter, mirth, gladness, or delight. — **Mer'ri-ly,** *adv.* — **Mer'ri-ness, Mer'ri-ment,** *n.*

Syn. — Cheerful; lively; joyous; sportive; hilarious.

Mer'ry-an'drew (-ăn'drŏo), *n.* A buffoon; zany.

Mer'ry-mak'ing (-măk'ĭng), *a.* Making mirth. — *n.* Conviviality; merriment; jollity.

Mer'ry-thought' (-thôt'), *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast; — called also *wishbone.*

‖ **Mé'sal'li'ance'** (mā'zăl'lē'ăns'), *n.* [F.] A marriage with one of inferior social position; misalliance.

‖ **Mes'dames'** (*F.* mā'dàm'), *n., pl.* of MADAME.

‖ **Mes'en-ceph'a-lon** (mĕs'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See MESO- and ENCEPHALON.] Middle segment of the brain; — abbr. *mesen.* — **Mes'en-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*

Mes'en-ter-y (-tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μεσεντέριον*; *μέσος* middle + *ἔντερον* intestine.] Membrane connecting the intestines with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity. — **Mes'en-ter'ic** (-tĕr'ĭk), *a.*

Mesh (mĕsh), *n.* [AS. *masc.*] **1.** Space inclosed by threads of a net between knot and knot, or threads inclosing such a space. **2.** Engagement of the teeth of wheels, or of a wheel and rack. — *v. t.* To catch in a mesh. — *v. i.* To engage with each other, as the teeth of wheels.

Mes'ial (mē'zhal), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος.*] Middle; median; internal; — opposed to *lateral.* — **Mē'sial-ly,** *adv.*

Mesial plane, the meson.

Mes'mer-ism (mĕz'mĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Fr. *Mesmer*, who exhibited it at Vienna, about 1775.] An inducing an abnormal state of the nervous system, in which the actor claims to control the actions, and communicate directly with the mind, of the recipient. — **Mes'mer-ist,** *n.* — **Mes-mer'ic** (-mĕr'ĭk), **Mes-mer'ic-al,** *a.*

Mes'mer-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep. — **Mes'mer-ĭ-zer,** *n.*

Mesne (mĕn), *a.* [Cf. MEAN, intermediate.] Middle; intervening; as, a *mesne* lord, or one holding land of a superior, but granting part of it to another.

Mes'o-carp (mĕs'ō-kärp), *n.* [*Meso-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] Middle layer of a pericarp having three layers.

‖ **Mes'on** (mĕs'ŏn), *n.* [NL.] Mesial plane dividing the body of an animal into similar right and left halves.

Mes'o-tho'rax (-ō-thō'răks), *n.* [*Meso-* + *thorax.*] Middle segment of the thorax in insects.

Mes'o-zo'ic (-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*Meso-* + Gr. *ζωή* life.] Belonging to the secondary or reptilian age.

Mess (mĕs), *n.* [OF. *mes*, LL. *missum*, p. p. of *mittere* to place (*e. g.*, on the table), L. *mittere* to send.] **1.** Food set on a table at one time; provision for one meal. **2.** A number of persons who eat together. **3.** A disagreeable mixture or confusion of things; result of blundering. [*Colloq.*] — *v. i.* To take meals with a mess; to eat (with others). — *v. t.* To supply with a mess.

Mes'sage (mĕs'săj; 2), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *missaticum*, fr. L. *mittere, missum*, to send.] **1.** A notice sent from one person to another. **2.** An official communication, not made in person, but delivered by a messenger.

Mes'sen-ger (-sĕn-jĕr), *n.* [OE. & F. *messenger.*] **1.** One who bears a message, notice, or invitation; servant who bears messages. **2.** One that foreshows or foretells.

Syn. — Carrier; harbinger; precursor; herald.

Mes-si'ah (-sī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *māshīakh* anointed, fr. *māshakh* to anoint.] The expected king and deliverer of the Hebrews; the Savior; Christ. — **Mes-si'ah-ship,** *n.*

Mes'si-an'ic (-sĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Relating to the Messiah.

Mes-si'as (-sī'ăs), *n.* [LL.] The Messiah.

Mes'sieurs (mĕsh'yĕrz; *F.* mā'syĕ'), *n. pl.* [F.; pl. of *monsieur.*] Sirs; gentlemen; — abbr. to *Messrs.*

Mess'mate' (mĕs'māt'), *n.* An associate in a mess.

Mes'suage (-swĕj; 2), *n.* [OF. *mesuage*, fr. L. *manere, mansum*, to stay, E. *mansion.*] A dwelling house, with adjacent buildings and lands.

Mes-tee' (-tē'), *n.* [See MESTIZO.] Offspring of a white person and quadroon. [Written also *mustee.*]

Mes-ti'zo (-tē'zō), **Mes-ti'no** (-tē'nō), *n.* [Sp. *mestizo*; akin to OF. *mestis*, F. *métis*; L. *mixtus*, p. p. of *miscere* to mix.] The offspring of an Indian or negro and one of European stock. [*Spanish America.*]

Met (mĕt), *imp. & p. p.* of MEET.

Met'a-car'pus (mĕt'ȧ-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μετακάρπιον*; *μετά* beyond, between + *καρπός* wrist.] That part of the skeleton of the hand or forefoot between carpus and phalanges. — **Met'a-car'pal,** *a. & n.*

Me-tag'na-thous (mē-tăg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [Pref. *meta-* + Gr. *γνάθος* jaw.] Cross-billed; — said of certain birds.

Met'al (mĕt'ȧl *or* mĕt''l), *n.* [F. *métal*, L. *metallum.*] **1.** An elementary substance having peculiar luster, insoluble in water, and usually solid at ordinary temperatures. **2.** Material; character; temper. **3.** Courage; spirit; mettle. — **Me-tal'lic** (mē-tăl'ĭk), *a.*

Met'al-lif'er-ous, *a.* Producing metals.

Me-tal'li-form (mē-tăl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *metallum* + *-form.*] Having the form or structure of metal.

Met'al-list (mĕt'ȧl-ĭst), *n.* One skilled in metals.

Met'al-loid (-loid), *n.* [L. *metallum* + *-oid.*] One of several elementary substances which in the free state are unlike metals, and whose compounds possess or produce acid, rather than basic, properties; a nonmetal; as, boron, carbon, phosphorus, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur, chlorine, bromine, etc. — *a.* **1.** Having the appearance of a metal. **2.** Having properties of a nonmetal; acid; negative.

Met'al-lur'gy (-lûr'jĭ), *n.* [F. *métallurgie*; Gr. *μέταλλον* a mine + root of *ἔργον* work.] Art of working metals. — **Met'al-lur'gic, Met'al-lur'gic-al,** *a.* — **Met'al-lur'gist,** *n.*

Met'a-mer'ic (-ȧ-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *meta-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] Having the same chemical elements united in the same proportion by weight, and with the same molecular weight, but of different structure and properties.

Met'a-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* [See METAMORPHOSIS.] **1.** Subject to change. **2.** Changing in structure. — **Met'a-mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*

Met'a-mor'phose (-fōz), **Met'a-mor'phize** (-fīz), *v. t.* To change into a different form; to transform.

Met'a-mor'pho-sis (-fō-sĭs), **Met'a-mor'phose** (-fōz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μεταμόρφωσις*, fr. *μεταμορφοῦσθαι* to be transformed; *μετά* + *μορφή* form.] **1.** Change of form or structure; transformation. **2.** A change in the form or function of a living organism, by natural growth or development; that form of sexual reproduction in which an embryo undergoes a series of marked changes of external form, as the chrysalis stage, pupa stage, etc., in insects.

Met'a-phor (-fĕr), *n.* [Gr. *μεταφορά*, fr. *μεταφέρειν* to transfer; *μετά* + *φέρειν* to bring.] Transference of the relation between one set of objects to another set, for explanation; a compressed simile. — **Met'a-phor'ic** (-fôr'ĭk), **Met'a-phor'ic-al,** *a.* — **Met'a-phor'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Met'a-phrase (-frāz), *n.* [Gr. *μετάφρασις*, fr. *μεταφράζειν* to paraphrase; *μετά* + *φράζειν* to speak.] **1.** Translation from one language into another, word for word; — opp. to *paraphrase.* **2.** An answering phrase; repartee. — **Met'a-phras'tic** (-frăs'tĭk), *a.*

Met'a-phy-si'cian (mĕt'ȧ-fĭ-zĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.

Met'a-phys'ics (-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *μετὰ τὰ φυσικά* after physics, fr. *μετά* + *φυσικός* relating to external nature, physical, fr. *φύσις* nature; — applied by followers of Aristotle to that part of his writings which came *after* the part treating of *physics.*] **1.** Science of real as distinguished fr. phenomenal being; ontology; science of first principles. **2.** Mental philosophy; psychology. — **Met'a-phys'i-cal, Met'a-phys'ic,** *a.* — **Met'a-phys'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Met'a-plasm (mĕt'ȧ-plăzm), *n.* [Gr. *μεταπλασμός*; *μετά* + *πλάσσειν* to mold.] A change in the letters or syllables of a word.

Met'a-tar'sus (-tär'sŭs), *n.* [NL.] That part of the skeleton of the hind or lower limb between tarsus and phalanges. — **Met'a-tar'sal**, *a.* & *n.*

Me-tath'e-sis (mē-tăth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μετάθεσις*, fr. *μεταιθέναι* to place differently, to transpose; *μετά* + *τιθέναι* to place, set.] **1.** Transposition, as of the letters or syllables of a word. **2.** The exchange, substitution, or replacement of chemical atoms and radicals. — **Met'a-thet'ic** (mĕt'ȧ-thĕt'ĭk), **Met'a-thet'ic-al**, *a.*

Met'a-tho'rax (mĕt'ȧ-thō'răks), *n.* [Pref. *meta-* + *thorax*.] Posterior segment of thorax in insects.

Mete (mēt), *v. t.* [AS. *metan*; akin to L. *modus*, E. *measure*.] To measure. — *n.* Measure; limit.

Me-temp'sy-cho'sis (mē-tĕmp'sĭ-kō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *μετεμψύχωσις*; *μετά* + *ἐν* in + *ψυχή* soul.] Passage of the soul at death into another living body, brute or human; transmigration of souls.

Me'te-or (mē'tē-ŏr), *n.* [Gr. *μετέωρον*; *μετά* + *ἀώρα* suspension in the air, fr. *ἀείρειν* to lift.] **1.** Any phenomenon in the atmosphere, as clouds, rain, etc. **2.** A transient luminous body seen in, or above, the atmosphere.

Me'te-or'ic (-ŏr'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to meteors; atmospheric. **2.** Pert. to the weather. **3.** Flashing; brilliant.

Me'te-or-ite (-ŏr-it), *n.* A mass of stone or iron fallen to the earth from space; an aërolite.

Section of a piece of a Meteorite, or Meteoric Iron.

Me'te-or'o-lite (-ŏr'ē-lĭt), *n.* [*Meteor* + *-lite*.] A meteoric stone; aëro lite; meteorite.

Me'te-or-ol'o-gist (-ŏr-ŏl'ē-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in meteorology.

Me'te-or-ol'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *μετεωρολογία*; *μετέωρος* + *λόγος* discourse.] Science of the atmosphere and its phenomena, esp. its heat, winds, storms, etc. — **Me'te-or'o-log'ic** (-ŏr'ē-lŏj'ĭk), **Me'te-or'o-log'ic-al**, *a.*

Me'ter (mē'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that metes or measures. **2.** Instrument for measuring (water, gas, etc.), and usually for recording the quantity measured.

Me'ter, } *n.* [F. *mètre*, L. *metrum*, fr. Gr. *μέτρον*.
Me'tre, } See Mete to measure.] **1.** Rhythmical arrangement of syllables or words into verses, stanzas, strophes, etc.; poetical measure; rhythm; verse. **2.** A measure of length, equal to 39.37 English inches, the standard of linear measure in the metric system of weights and measures. [measuring.

Me'ter-age (-ĕj), *n.* A measuring, or the cost of

Meth'ane (mĕth'ān), *n.* [*Myristic* + *ether*.] A light, colorless, gaseous, inflammable hydrocarbon; marsh gas.

Me-theg'lin (mē-thĕg'lĭn), *n.* [W. *meddyglyn*; *medd* mead + *llyn* liquor, juice.] A fermented beverage made of honey and water; mead.

Me-thinks' (mē-thĭnks'), *v. impers.* [*imp.* Methought (-thąt').] [AS. *þyncan* to seem, *mē þynceð*, *mē þūhte*, OE. *me thinketh*, *me thoughte*.] It seems to me.

Meth'od (mĕth'ŭd), *n.* [Gr. *μέθοδος*; *μετά* + *ὁδός* way.] **1.** Orderly procedure or process; regular manner; way; mode. **2.** Orderly arrangement, development, or classification; arrangement peculiar to an individual.

Syn. — Method; Mode; Manner; order; system; rule; regularity; way; course; process; means. — *Method* implies arrangement; *mode*, mere action or existence. *Method* is a way of reaching a given end by a *series* of acts tending to secure it; *mode* relates to a single action, or to a series of acts, viewed as a whole. *Manner* is the *handling* of a thing, and embraces both *method* and *mode*.

Me-thod'ic (mē-thŏd'ĭk), } *a.* Arranged with regard
Me-thod'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } to method; systematic.

Meth'o-dist (mĕth'ō-dĭst), *n.* One of a sect of Christians, founded in 1729 by John and Charles Wesley; — so called from their methodical strictness in religious duties. — **Meth'o-dist**, **Meth'o-dis'tic**, **Meth'o-dis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* — **Meth'o-dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.*

Meth'od-ize (-ŭd-īz), *v. t.* To reduce to method; to arrange conveniently. — **Meth'od-i'zer**, *n.*

Meth'ol (-ŏl), *n.* [Gr. *μέθυ* wine + *-ol*.] Methyl alcohol or wood spirit.

Me-thought' (mē-thąt'), *imp.* of Methinks.

Meth'yl (mĕth'ĭl), *n.* A hydrocarbon radical not existing alone but regarded as an essential residue of methane. — **Me-thyl'ic** (mē-thĭl'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **Mé'tis'** (mā'tēs'), ‖ **Mé'tif'** (-tēf'), *n. m.* } [F.;
‖ **Mé'tisse'** (mā'tēs'), ‖ **Mé'tive'** (-tēv'), *n. f.* } akin to Sp. *mestizo*. See Mestizo.] **1.** The offspring of a white person and an American Indian. **2.** The offspring of a white and a quadroon; an octoroon. [*Local, U. S.*]

Me-ton'y-my (mē-tŏn'ĭ-mỹ), *n.* [L. *metonymia*, Gr. *μετωνυμία*; *μετά* + *ὄνυμα*, for *ὄνομα* name.] A trope in which one word is put for another that suggests it. — **Met'o-nym'ic** (mĕt'ō-nĭm'ĭk), **Met'o-nym'ic-al**, *a.*

Met'o-pe (mĕt'ō-pē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μετόπη*; *μετά* + *ὀπή* opening, hole.] **1.** The space between two triglyphs of the Doric frieze. **2.** The face of a crab.

Me'tre (mē'tẽr), *n.* Meter.

Met'ric (mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μετρικός*. See Metre.] **1.** Relating to, involving, or proceeding by, measurement. **2.** Pert. to the meter as a standard of measurement, or to the decimal system of which a meter is the unit.

Met'ric-al (-rĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Pert. to meter; arranged in meter; consisting of verses. **2.** Pert. to measurement, esp. to the metric system. — **Met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

Me-trop'o-lis (mē-trŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [L.; Gr. *μητρόπολις*, prop., mother city (in relation to colonies); *μήτηρ* mother + *πόλις* city.] **1.** Chief city of a country. **2.** Seat, or see, of the metropolitan, or highest church dignitary.

Met'ro-pol'i-tan (mĕt'rō-pŏl'ĭ-tan), *a.* **1.** Pert. to a metropolis. **2.** Pert. to a metropolitan, or to his office or dignity. — *n.* Presiding bishop of a country or province.

Met'tle (mĕt't'l), *n.* [E. *metal*.] Quality of temperament; spirit, as regards honor, courage, fortitude, etc.

Met'tled (-t'ld), **Met'tle-some** (-sŭm), *a.* Full of spirit; fiery.

Mew (mū), *n.* [AS. *mǣw*.] A sea gull.

Mew, *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *muer*, fr. L. *mutare* to change.] To shed or cast (feathers); to molt; to inclose; to confine. — *n.* **1.** A cage for hawks while mewing; coop for fattening fowls; place of confinement or shelter. **2.** A range of stables for horses; — chiefly in *pl.*

Mew, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To cry as a cat. — *n.* The cry of a cat. [Written also *meaw*, *meow*.]

Mewl (mūl), *v. i.* [F. *miauler* to mew as a cat.] To cry, as a young child; to squall. [Written also *meawl*.]

Mews (mūz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [Prop. pl. of *mew* cage.] An alley where there are stables; a narrow passage.

Mex'i-can (mĕks'ĭ-kan), *a.* Pert. to Mexico or its people. — *n.* An inhabitant of Mexico.

‖ **Mez'zo** (mĕd'zō), *a.* [It., middle, half, fr. L. *medius*.] Mean; not extreme.

Mez'zo-re-lie'vo (mĕz'zō-rē-lē'vō), ‖ **Mez'zo-ri-lie'vo** (mĕd'zō-rē-lyē'vō), *n.* [It.] (*a*) A middle degree of relief in figures, between high and low relief. (*b*) Sculpture in this kind of relief.

Mez'zo-tint (mĕz'zō-tĭnt), *n.* **1.** A mode of engraving on copper or steel by drawing upon a roughened surface, and removing the roughness in places, so as to produce the requisite light and shade. **2.** An engraving so produced. — *v. t.* To engrave in mezzotint.

Mez'zo-tin'to (-tĭn'tō), *It.* mĕd'zō-tēn'tō), *n.* & *v. t.* [It. *mezzo* + *tinto* tinted, p. p. of *tingere* to dye, color, tinge, L. *tingere*.] Mezzotint.

Mi (mē), *n.* [It.] A syllable indicating the third tone of the musical scale of C.

Mi-as'ma (mĭ-ăz'mȧ), **Mi'asm** (mī'ăz'm), *n.; pl.* **Mi-asmata** (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *μίασμα* defilement, fr. *μιαίνειν* to pollute.] Infectious germs floating in the air; air made noxious by such germs; malaria. — **Mi-as'mal, Mi'as-mat'ic, Mi'as-mat'ic-al,** *a.*

Mi-aul' (mē-oul'), *v. i.* [F. *miauler*, E. *mew*. Cf. Mewl.] To mew; to caterwaul. — *n.* The crying of a cat.

Mi'ca (mī'kȧ), *n.* [L., crumb, grain, particle.] A group of minerals characterized by highly perfect cleavage, so that they readily separate into very thin leaves, more or less elastic. The transparent forms are popularly called *isinglass*. — **Mi-ca'ceous** (-kā'shŭs), *a.*

Mice (mis), *n., pl.* of Mouse.

Mich'ael-mas (mĭk'ĕl-mas), *n.* [*Michael* + *mass* religious service.] The feast of the archangel Michael, a church festival, celebrated September 29; autumn.

Mic'kle (mĭk'k'l), *a.* [AS. *micel, mycel.*] Much; great. [Written also *muckle.*] [*Old Eng. & Scot.*]

Mi'crobe (mī'krōb *or* mĭk'rōb), ‖ **Mi-cro'bi-on** (mī-krō'bĭ-ŏn *or* mĭ-), *n.* [NL. *microbion*, fr. Gr. *μικρός* little + *βίος* life.] A microscopic organism; — applied to bacteria and pathogenic forms. — **Mi-cro'bi-an, Mi-crob'ic** (-krŏb'ĭk), *a.*

Mi'cro-cosm (mī'krō-kŏz'm), *n.* [L. *microcosmus*, fr. Gr. *μικρός* + *κόσμος* world.] A little world; miniature universe; man; — opposed to *macrocosm*.

Mi-crom'e-ter (mī-krŏm'ĕ-tĕr *or* mĭ-), *n.* [*Micro-* + *-meter*.] An instrument, used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring minute distances or angles.

Mi'cro-phone (mī'krō-fōn), *n.* [*Micro-* + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] An electric instrument for making audible very feeble sounds.

Mi'cro-scope (mī'krō-skōp *or* mĭk'rō-), *n.* [*Micro-* + *-scope*.] An optical instrument for making an enlarged image of an object too minute to be viewed by the naked eye.

Microscope. *a* Eyepiece; *b* Objective; *c* Rack and Pinion for coarse adjustment of focus; *d* Screw for fine adjustment; *m* Mirror; *s* Stage.

Mi'cro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), **Mi'cro-scop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* 1. Pert. to the microscope or to microscopy; made with a microscope. 2. Able to see extremely minute objects. 3. Very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope.

Mi-cros'co-pist (mī-krŏs'kō-pĭst *or* mĭ'krŏs-kō'pĭst), *n.* One skilled in microscopy.

Mi-cros'co-py (-pĭ), *n.* Use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope.

Mi'cro-spore (mī'krō-spōr), *n.* [*Micro-* + *spore*.] An exceedingly minute spore found in certain flowerless plants, which bear two kinds of spores, one much smaller than the other. — **Mi'cro-spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), *a.*

Mid (mĭd), *a.* [*Compar. wanting; superl.* Midmost.] [AS. *midd*; akin to L. *medius*, Gr. *μέσος*.] 1. Denoting the middle part. 2. Occupying a middle position. 3. Made with a somewhat elevated position of part of the tongue, in relation to the palate; midway between the *high* and the *low*; — said of vowel sounds. — *prep.* Amid.

Mid'day' (mĭd'dā'), *n.* [AS. *middæg*.] The middle part of the day; noon. — *a.* Pert. to noon; meridional.

Mid'dle (-d'l), *a.* [AS. *middel*.] 1. Equally distant from the extremes; mean; medial. 2. Intermediate; intervening. — *n.* The point or part equally distant from the extremities of a line, a surface, or a solid; an intervening point; the midst; central portion; the waist.

Syn. — See Midst.

Mid'dle-aged' (-ājd'), *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man; between 30 and 50 years old.

Mid'dle-ground' (-ground'), *n.* That part of a picture between the foreground and background.

Mid'dle-man (mĭd'd'l-măn), *n.* Agent between two parties; broker.

Mid'dle-most' (-mōst'), *a.* [nearest the middle; midmost.

Mid'dling (-dlĭng), *a.* Of middle rank, state, size, or quality; medium; ordinary. — **Mid'dling-ly,** *adv.*

Midge (mĭj), *n.* [AS. *mycge*.] 1. A small, delicate, long-legged fly, which does not bite. 2. A very small American fly, having an irritating bite.

Midg'et, *n.* [Dim. of *midge*.] 1. A minute blood-sucking fly. 2. A very diminutive person.

Mid'land (mĭd'land), *a.* 1. Being in the interior country; distant from the coast. 2. Surrounded by land; mediterranean. — *n.* The central region of a country.

Mid'most' (-mōst'), *a.* Middle; middlemost.

Mid'night' (-nīt'), *n.* [AS. *midniht*.] Middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night. — *a.* Being in, or like, the middle of the night; very dark.

Mid'rib' (-rĭb'), *n.* A continuation of the petiole, extending from base to apex of the lamina of a leaf.

Leaf, showing Midrib.

Mid'riff (-rĭf), *n.* [AS. *midhrif; midd* mid + *hrif* bowels.] The diaphragm.

Mid'ship'man (-shĭp'man), *n.* An officer of the lowest grade in a ship of war.

Mid'ships', *adv.* [For *amidships*.] In the middle of a ship.

Midst (mĭdst), *n.* [For older *middest*, or *middes*, fr. *mid*.] 1. The interior part or place; middle. 2. The being surrounded or beset; press. — *prep.* In the midst of; amidst.

Syn. — Midst; Middle. — *Midst* denotes a part or place among other parts or objects; while *middle* is used of the center of length, or surface, or of a solid, etc.

Mid'sum'mer (mĭd'sŭm'mĕr), *n.* [AS. *midsumor*.] The middle of summer.

Mid'way' (-wā'), *n.* The middle of the way or distance; a middle way or course. — *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance. — *adv.* Half way.

Mid'wife' (-wīf'), *n.* [AS. *mid* with + *wif* woman, wife.] A woman who assists other women in childbirth. — **Mid'wife'ry** (-wīf'rĭ *or* -wĭf-rĭ), *n.*

Mid'win'ter (-wĭn'tĕr), *n.* [AS.] The middle of winter.

Mien (mēn), *n.* [F. *mine*.] Aspect; air; demeanor.

Miff (mĭf), *n.* [Cf. Prov. G. *muff* sullenness.] Petty falling out; tiff. — *v. t.* To offend slightly. [*Colloq.*]

Might (mīt), *imp.* of May.

Might, *n.* [AS. *meaht, miht*, fr. root of *magan* to be able, E. *may*.] Force of body or mind; capacity.

Might'y (mīt'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *meahtig, mihtig*.] 1. Possessing might or authority. 2. Accomplished by might; extraordinary; wonderful. 3. Of extraordinary size, consequence, etc. — *adv.* In a great degree; very. [*Colloq.*] — **Might'i-ly,** *adv.* — **Might'i-ness,** *n.*

Mi'gnon-ette' (mĭn'yŭn-ĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *mignon* darling.] A plant having fragrant greenish flowers.

Mi'grate (mī'grāt), *v. i.* [L. *migrare, -gratum*, to migrate, transfer.] 1. To remove from one country to another; to remove. 2. To pass periodically from one region or climate to another. — **Mi-gra'tion,** *n.* — **Mi'gra-to-ry** (-grā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

Mi-ka'do (mĭ-kä'dō), *n.* [Jap.] The popular designation of the hereditary sovereign of Japan.

Mil'age (mīl'ĕj; 2), *n.* Mileage.

Milch (mĭlch), *a.* [Akin to G. *melk* and to E. *milk*.] Giving milk; — applied only to beasts.

Mild (mīld), *a.* [AS. *milde*.] Gentle; moderate in degree or quality. — **Mild'ly,** *adv.* — **Mild'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Soft; kind; tender; assuasive. See Gentle.

Mil'dew (mĭl'dū), *n.* [AS. *meledeáw*.] A growth of minute fungi, on diseased or decaying substance. — *v. t. & i.* To taint with mildew.

Mile (mīl), *n.* [AS. *mil*, fr. L. *millia, milia*, pl. of *mille* a thousand, i. e., *millia passuum* a thousand paces.] A measure of distance, equivalent in England and the United States to 320 poles or rods, or 5,280 feet.

Mile'age (mīl'ĭj ; 2), *n.* **1.** Allowance for traveling expenses at a certain rate per mile. **2.** Aggregate distance in miles. [Written also *milage.*]

Mile'post' (-pōst'), *n.* One of a series of posts indicating spaces of a mile each.

Mile'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Stone used as a milepost.

Mil'ia-ry (mĭl'yə-rĭ), *a.* [L. *miliarius*, fr. *milium* millet.] **1.** Like millet seeds. **2.** Accompanied with an eruption like millet seeds. — *n.* A small tubercle.

Mil'i-tant (-ĭ-tənt), *a.* [L. *militans, -tantis*, p. pr. of *militare* to be a soldier.] Engaged in warfare.

Mil'i-ta-ry (-tĕ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *militaris*, fr. *miles, militis*, soldier.] **1.** Pert. to soldiers, arms, or war. **2.** Performed by soldiers. — *n.* Soldiery; troops; the army.

Mil'i-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *militare, -tatum*, to be a soldier, fr. *miles, militis.*] To make war; to oppose.

Mi-li'tia (mĭ-lĭsh'ə), *n.* [L., military service, soldiery, fr. *miles, militis.*] The whole military force of a nation; a body of citizens enrolled for military discipline.

Mi-li'tia-man, *n.* One enrolled in the militia.

Milk (mĭlk), *n.* [AS. *meoluc, meole, milc*, G. *milch.*] **1.** White fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for nourishment of their young. **2.** Juice or sap, found in certain plants; latex. **3.** An emulsion made by bruising seeds. **4.** Ripe, undischarged spat of an oyster. — *v. t. & i.* To draw, or yield, milk.

Milk sugar, lactose; sugar of milk. — **Milk tooth**, one of the temporary first set of teeth in young mammals.

Milk'er, *n.* **1.** One who milks; a mechanical apparatus for milking cows. **2.** An animal that gives milk.

Milk'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being milky.

Milk'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A woman who milks cows or is employed in the dairy.

Milk'man, *n.* One who sells or delivers milk.

Milk'sop' (-sŏp'), *n.* A piece of bread sopped in milk; an effeminate person.

Milk'y, *a.* **1.** Like, containing, or yielding, milk. **2.** Like milk; whitish and turbid. **3.** Tame; spiritless.

Milky Way, the galaxy, a luminous zone in the heavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable stars not distinguishable with telescopes.

Mill (mĭl), *n.* [L. *mille* a thousand. Cf. MILE.] A money of account of the United States; 1-10th of a cent.

Mill, *n.* [AS. *myln, mylen*; akin to L. *molere* to grind, E. *meal.*] **1.** Machine for grinding grain, for expelling juice, sap, etc., from vegetable tissues, or for producing a manufactured product, or changing the form of raw material. **2.** A building with machinery for manufacturing. **3.** A pugilistic encounter. [*Cant*]

Mill pond, a pond supplying water for a mill. — **Mill race**, the canal in which water is conveyed to a mill wheel, or the current of water driving the wheel. — **Mill tail**, the water which flows from a mill wheel after turning it, or the channel in which the water flows. — **Mill wheel**, the water wheel driving the machinery of a mill.

— *v. t.* **1.** To reduce to small pieces in a mill; to grind. **2.** To shape by passing through a machine. **3.** To stamp in a coining press; to coin. **4.** To full (cloth). **5.** To beat with the fists. [*Cant*]

Mill'dam' (-dăm'), *n.* Dam to obstruct a water course, and raise the water sufficiently to turn a mill wheel.

Mil'le-na'ri-an (mĭl'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ən), *a.* [See MILLENARY.] Consisting of a thousand years; pert. to the millennium, or the Millenarians. — *n.* One who believes that Christ will personally reign on earth a thousand years.

Mil'le-na-ry, *a.* [L. *millenarius*, fr. *milleni* a thousand each, fr. *mille* a thousand.] Consisting of a thousand; millennial. — *n.* Space of a thousand years; millennium; Millenarian.

Mil-len'ni-al (-lĕn'ĭ-əl), *a.* Pert. to the millennium, [or to a thousand years.]

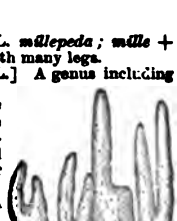
Mil-len'ni-al-ist, *n.* A millenarian.

Mil-len'ni-um (-nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *mille* + *annus* a year.] A thousand years; esp., the thousand years mentioned in Revelation, during which holiness is to be triumphant throughout the world.

Mil'le-ped (mĭl'ĭ-pĕd), *n.* [L. *millepeda*; *mille* + *pes, pedis*, foot.] A myriapod with many legs.

‖ **Mil-le-po'ra** (-pō'rə), *n.* [NL.] A genus including the millepores.

Mil'le-pore (-pōr), *n.* [L. *mille* + *porus* pore.] Any coral of the genus Millepora having the surface nearly smooth, and perforated with very minute unequal pores or cells.



Millepore (*Millepora alcicornis*) of Florida.

Mil'le-po-rite (-pō-rīt), *n.* A fossil millepore.

Mill'er (mĭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who keeps a flour mill or gristmill. **2.** A milling machine. **3.** A moth or lepidopterous insect, whose wings appear as if covered with white dust or powder, like a miller's clothes.

Mill-les'i-mal (-lĕs'ĭ-məl), *a.* [L. *millesimus*, fr. *mille.*] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.

Mil'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *mil*, L. *milium*; akin to Gr. μελίνη, AS. *mil.*] A cereal and forage grass bearing abundant small roundish grains.

Millet.

‖ **Mil'liard'** (*F.* mē'lyär'; *E.* mĭl'yärd), *n.* [F., fr. *mille, mil*, thousand, L. *milla.*] A thousand millions; a billion.

‖ **Mil'lier'** (mē'lyā'), *n.* [F., fr. *mille.*] A metric ton = 1,000,000 grams.

Mil'li-gram ‖ **-gramme** } (mĭl'ĭ-grăm), *n.* [F. *milligramme; milli-* + *gramme.*] A metric measure of weight, being the thousandth part of a gram.

Mil'li-li'ter ‖ **-litre** } (mĭl'ĭ-lē'tẽr *or* mĭl-lĭl'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *millilitre; milli-* + *litre.*] A metric measure of capacity; the 1-1,000th of a liter = .061 of an English cubic inch = .0338 of an American fluid ounce.

Mil'li-me'ter ‖ **-metre** } (mĭl'ĭ-mē'tẽr *or* mĭl-lĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *millimètre; milli-* + *mètre.*] A metric lineal measure, the 1-1,000th of a meter, — equal to .03937 of an inch.

Mil'li-ner (mĭl'ĭ-nẽr), *n.* [Fr. *Milanier* one from *Milan*, in Italy, who imported women's finery.] Dealer in women's hats, bonnets, headdresses, etc.

Mil'li-ner-y (-nẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Articles made or sold by milliners. **2.** Business of a milliner.

Mill'ing, *n.* A grinding or passing through a mill; process of fulling cloth, of making a raised or indented edge upon coin, or of dressing surfaces with rotary cutters.

Mil'lion (-yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *millio*, fr. L. *mille* a thousand.] **1.** The number of ten hundred thousand, — written 1,000,000. **2.** An indefinitely large number. **3.** The mass of common people.

Mil'lion-aire' (-âr'), *n.* One whose wealth is counted by millions (of dollars, pounds, etc.); one very rich.

‖ **Mil'lion'naire'** (mē'lyô'nâr'), *n.* [F.] Millionaire.

Mil'lionth (mĭl'yŭnth), *a.* Being the last one of a million of units counted from the first of a series; being one of a million. — *n.* Quotient of a unit divided by one million; one of a million equal parts.

Mil'li-ped (-lĭ-pĕd), *n.* Milleped.

Mil'li-stere (-stēr *or* -stâr), *n.* [F., fr. *milli-* + *stère* a stere.] A liter, or cubic decimeter.

Mill'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* One of two circular stones used for grinding grain or other substance.

Mill'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** The shafting, gearing, etc., of mills. **2.** The operating of mill machinery.

Mill'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* Builder of mills.

Milt (mĭlt), *n.* [AS. *milte.*] The spleen.

Milt, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *melk*, E. *milk.*] (*a*) The spermatic fluid of fishes. (*b*) The testes, or spermaries, of fishes filled with spermatozoa. — *v. t.* To impregnate (roe of a fish) with milt.

Mime (mīm), *n.* [Gr. *μῖμος*, akin to *μιμεῖσθαι* to mimic.] **1.** A drama representing real persons ridiculously. **2.** An actor in such representations.

Mi-met'ic (mī-mĕt'ĭk), **Mi-met'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *μιμητικός*, fr. *μιμεῖσθαι*.] Mimic.

Mim'ic (mĭm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *mimicus*, Gr. *μιμικός*, fr. *μῖμος*.] **1.** Imitative; mimetic. **2.** Consisting of, or formed by, imitation; imitated. — *n.* One who mimics; a copyist; buffoon. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIMICKED (-ĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MIMICKING.] **1.** To ape; to ridicule by imitation. **2.** To assume a resemblance to. — **Mim'ic-ker**, *n.* — **Mim'ic-ry**, *n.*

Syn. — To ape; imitate; counterfeit; mock.

Mi-mo'sa (mĭ-mō'sȧ), *n.* [NL.] A leguminous plant, of many species, including the sensitive plants.

Min'a-ret (mĭn'ȧ-rĕt), *n.* [Sp. *minarete*, Ar. *manārat* lamp, lighthouse, turret, fr. *nār* to shine.] A slender, lofty tower attached to a mosque.

Minaret of the Mosque of St. Sophia.

Min'a-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *minatorius*, fr. *minari* to threaten.] Threatening; menacing.

Mince (mĭns), *v. t.* [AS. *minsian* to grow less, dwindle, fr. *mīn* small.] **1.** To cut into very small pieces; to chop fine; to hash. **2.** To weaken the force of; to tell by degrees, instead of directly and frankly; to clip (words or expressions). — *v. i.* **1.** To walk in a prim, affected manner. **2.** To act or talk with affected nicety.

Mince pie, a pie made of mincemeat baked in paste.

Mince'-meat' (-mēt'), *n.* Minced meat; a mixture of boiled meat, suet, apples, etc., chopped fine, with spices and raisins.

Min'cing-ly, *adv.* Not fully; with affected nicety.

Mind (mīnd), *n.* [AS. *mynd*, *gemynd*; akin to Dan. *minde*, L. *mens*, *mentis*, mind, Gr. *μένος*.] **1.** The intellectual or rational faculty in man; understanding; intellect; spiritual nature; soul. **2.** State of the faculties at any given time; intent; will. **3.** Memory; recollection. — *v. t.* [AS. *myndian*, *gemyndian*, to remember.] **1.** To fix the mind on; to heed; to note. **2.** To attend to. **3.** To obey. **4.** To have in mind; to purpose. — *v. i.* To heed; to obey.

Syn. — To notice; mark; regard; obey. See ATTEND.

Mind'ed, *a.* Disposed; inclined; having a mind.

Mind'ful, *a.* Bearing in mind; attentive; observant. — **Mind'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Mind'ful-ness**, *n.*

Mine (mīn), *pron.* & *a.* [AS. *mīn*; akin to D. *mijn*, G. *mein*, and E. *me*.] Belonging to me; my.

Mine, *v. i.* [F. *miner*, L. *minare* to drive animals, in LL. also, to lead, conduct, dig a mine.] **1.** To dig a mine or pit in the earth; to get ore, metals, coal, etc., out of the earth; to dig a passage under anything. **2.** To burrow. — *v. t.* **1.** To sap; to undermine; to ruin by secret means. **2.** To dig into, for ore or metal. **3.** To get (metals) out of the earth by digging. — *n.* **1.** A subterranean cavity or passage. **2.** Place where ore, metals, etc., are got by digging or washing the soil. **3.** A rich source of wealth or other good. — **Min'er** (mīn'ẽr), *n.*

Min'er-al (mĭn'ẽr-al), *n.* [F. *minéral*, LL. *minerale*, fr. *minera* mine.] **1.** An inorganic natural substance having a definite chemical composition. **2.** Anything neither animal nor vegetable. — *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or consisting of, minerals. **2.** Impregnated with minerals.

Min'er-al-ize (mĭn'ẽr-al-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To transform into a mineral. **2** To impregnate with a mineral. — *v. i.* To go on an excursion for collecting minerals; to mineralogize. — **Min'er-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

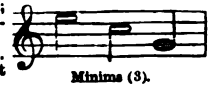
Min'er-al-i'zer (-ĭ'zẽr), *n.* An element combined with a metal, thus forming an ore.

Min'er-al'o-gy (-ăl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [*Mineral* + *-logy*.] **1.** Science of minerals. **2.** Treatise on this science. — **Min'er-al'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **Min'er-al-og'ic-al** (-ŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

Min'gle (mĭng'gl), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *mengan*.] **1.** To mix; to intermix; to combine or join; to confound. **2.** To associate in society or by relationship; to unite.

Min'i-a-ture (mĭn'ĭ-ȧ-tūr *or* -ĭ-tūr), *n.* [It. *miniatura*, fr. L. *miniare*. See MINIUM.] **1.** Orig., a painting in colors; a very small painting, esp. a portrait. **2.** Reduced scale. — *a.* Much reduced from the reality.

Min'im (-ĭm), *n.* [L. *minimus* smallest, superl. of *minor*.] **1.** Anything very minute. **2.** The smallest liquid measure, about one drop. **3.** A musical time note, formerly the shortest in use; a half note, equal to two quarter notes or crotchets.



Minims (3).

Min'i-mize (-ĭ-mīz), *v. t.* To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible.

Min'i-mum (-mŭm), *n.* [L.] The least quantity possible, in a given case; a trifle; — opp. to *maximum*.

Min'ing (mīn'ĭng), *n.* The making, or working, mines.

Min'ion (mĭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *mignon*.] **1.** A servile dependent of another; a fawning favorite. **2.** A small kind of type, in size between brevier and nonpareil.

☞ This line is printed in *minion* type.

Min'ish (-ĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *menuiser*, fr. L. *minutus* small. See DIMINISH, MINCE.] To diminish; to lessen.

Min'is-ter (-ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** A servant; agent; instrument. **2.** One to whom the head of a government intrusts management of affairs of state. **3.** A representative of a government, transacting diplomatic business abroad. **4.** One who serves at the altar; pastor of a church. — *v. t.* [OF. *ministrer*, fr. L. *ministrare*.] To furnish or apply; to administer. — *v. i.* **1.** To act as servant, attendant, or agent; to perform service, sacred or secular. **2.** To supply things needful, esp. consolation or remedies.

Syn. — Delegate; ambassador; clergyman; priest.

Min'is-te'ri-al (-tē'rĭ-al), *a.* [L. *ministerialis*.] **1.** Pert. to ministry or service; attendant. **2.** Pert. to the office of a minister or to the ministry. **3.** Tending to promote; contributive. — **Min'is-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Official; priestly; sacerdotal; ecclesiastical.

Min'is-trant (-trant), *a.* [L. *ministrans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *ministrare*.] Serving as a minister; acting under command; subordinate. — *n.* One who ministers.

Min'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Service; ministry.

Min'is-try (-trȳ), *n.* **1.** A ministering; ministration; service. **2.** Agency; instrumentality. **3.** Office or functions of a minister or agent. **4.** The body of ministers of state, or of the clergy. **5.** Administration; rule.

Mink (mĭnk), *n.* A carnivorous mammal allied to the weasel, and having valuable fur.

American Mink (*Putorius vison*).

Min'now (mĭn'nō), *n.* [AS. *myne*.] [Written also *minow*.] A small fish of both fresh and salt water. Called also *killifish*, *minny*, and *mummichog*.

Mi'nor (mī'nẽr), *a.* [L., a comparative with no positive; akin to AS. *mīn* small, L. *minuere* to lessen.] **1.** Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, etc.; less; of little account. **2.** Less by a semitone

in musical interval or difference of pitch. — *n.* **1.** One who has not attained legal age. **2.** The minor term in logic, that is, the subject of the conclusion; the minor premise, or that containing the minor term.

Mi-nor'i-ty (mĭ-nŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being a minor, or under age. **2.** The smaller number; — opp. to *majority*.

Min'o-taur (mĭn'ō-tȧr), *n.* [Gr. *Μινώταυρος*.] A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

Min'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [AS. *mynster*, fr. L. *monasterium*. See MONASTERY.] A church of a monastery.

Min'strel (-strĕl), *n.* [OE. *menestral*, OF. *menestrel*, fr. LL. *ministerialis* servant.] Bard; singer and harper.

Min'strel-sy (-sȳ), *n.* **1.** Arts and occupation of minstrels. **2.** Body of musicians, or of minstrels' songs.

Mint (mĭnt), *n.* [AS. *minte*, L. *mentha*.] An aromatic labiate plant, yielding odoriferous essential oils.

Mint, *n.* [AS. *mynet* money, coin, fr. L. *moneta* the mint, coined money.] **1.** A place where money is coined by public authority. **2.** A source of unlimited supply. — *v. t.* **1.** To coin; to make and stamp into money. **2.** To invent; to fabricate. — **Mint'er**, *n.*

Mint'age (-ĕj), *n.* **1.** Coin. **2.** Duty paid for coining.

Min'u-end (mĭn'ū-ĕnd), *n.* [L. *minuendus* to be diminished, fr. *minuere* to lessen.] The number from which another number is to be subtracted.

Min'u-et (-ĕt), *n.* [F., fr. *menu*, L. *minutus* small, — from the short steps of the dance.] **1.** A slow graceful dance. **2.** A tune regulating the movements in this dance.

Mi'nus (mī'nŭs), *a.* [L.] Less; to be subtracted.

Minus sign, the sign [−] denoting *minus*, or *less*, prefixed to negative quantities, or quantities to be subtracted.

Min'ute (mĭn'ĭt), *n.* [LL. *minuta* a small portion, fr. L. *minutus* small.] **1.** The 1-60th of an hour; 60 seconds. (Abbrev. *m.*; as, 4 h. 30 *m.*) **2.** The 1-60th of a degree; 60 seconds. (Marked thus (′); as, 10° 20′.) **3.** A nautical or geographic mile. **4.** A point of time; moment. **5.** A memorandum; record; note. — *a.* Pert. to a minute or minutes; occurring at successive minutes. — *v. t.* To make a brief summary of. — **Min'ute-ly**, *adv.*

Minute book, book in which minutes are entered. — **Minute glass**, glass measuring minutes by the running of sand. — **Minute gun**, discharge of a cannon every minute as a sign of distress. — **Minute hand**, the long hand of a watch or clock, which marks the minutes.

Mi-nute' (mĭ-nūt'), *a.* [L. *minutus*, p. p. of *minuere* to lessen.] **1.** Very small; tiny; slight. **2.** Critical; precise. — **Mi-nute'ly**, *adv.* — **Mi-nute'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — MINUTE; CIRCUMSTANTIAL; PARTICULAR; little; diminutive; fine; critical; exact; detailed. A *circumstantial* account embraces all the leading events; a *particular* account includes each event and movement, though of but little importance; a *minute* account omits nothing as to person, time, place, adjuncts, etc.

‖ **Mi-nu'ti-a** (-nū'shĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* MINUTIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. *minutus*.] A minute particular; minor detail.

Minx (mĭŋks), *n.* [Prob. same as D. & G. *mensch* man, AS. *mennisc*, fr. *man*.] A pert or a wanton girl.

Mir'a-cle (mĭr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *miraculum*, fr. *mirari* to wonder.] **1.** A wonderful thing. **2.** An event contrary to the established course of things, or transcending the ordinary laws governing the universe.

Mi-rac'u-lous (mĭ-răk'ū-lŭs), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a miracle; performed by direct agency of almighty power, and not by natural causes. **2.** Supernatural; wonderful. **3.** Wonder-working. — **Mi-rac'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*

Mirage.

Mi'rage' (mĭ'rȧzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *mirer* to look at carefully, LL. *mirare* to look at. See MIRROR.] An optical illusion, at sea or in deserts, due to total reflection of light at the surface common to two strata of air differently heated. The reflected image is seen, commonly in an inverted position, while the real object may or may not be in sight.

Mire (mir), *n.* [Akin to Sw. *myra* marsh.] Deep mud; wet, spongy earth. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To stick fast in mire; to plunge in mud. **2.** To soil with foul matter.

Mir'i-ness (mir'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* A being miry.

Mirk (mẽrk), **Mirk'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Dark; gloomy.

Mir'ror (mĭr'rẽr), *n.* [F. *miroir*, fr. LL. *mirare* to look at, L. *mirari* to wonder.] **1.** A looking-glass; a polished substance that forms images by reflection of rays of light. **2.** That in which a true image may be seen; pattern; exemplar. — *v. t.* To reflect, as in a mirror.

Mirth (mẽrth), *n.* [AS. *myrð*, *mirhð*. See MERRY.] Merriment; gayety accompanied with laughter.

Syn. — Merriment; fun; frolic; jollity. See GLADNESS.

Mirth'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Full of mirth; merry; jovial. — **Mirth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Mirth'ful-ness**, *n.*

Mirth'less, *a.* Without mirth. — **Mirth'less-ness**, *n.*

Mir'y (mir'ȳ), *a.* Full of mire; muddy.

Mir'za (mẽr'zȧ; *Per.* mẽr'zĕ), *n.* [Per.] The common title of honor in Persia.

Mis-ac'cep-ta'tion (mĭs-ăk'sĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* Wrong acceptation; understanding in a wrong sense.

Mis'ad-ven'ture (-ăd-vĕn'tûr; 40), *n.* Mischance; ill luck; unlucky accident.

Syn. — Mischance; mishap; disaster; calamity.

Mis'al-li'ance (-ăl-lī'ŏns), *n.* [F. *mésalliance*.] A marriage with a person of inferior rank or social station.

Mis'an-thrope (-ăn-thrōp), *n.* [Gr. *μισάνθρωπος*; *μισεῖν* to hate + *ἄνθρωπος* a man.] A hater of mankind. — **Mis'an-throp'ic** (-thrŏp'ĭk), **Mis'an-throp'ic-al**, *a.* **Mis-an'thro-pist** (-pĭst), *n.* A misanthrope. **Mis-an'thro-py** (-pȳ), *n.* [Gr. *μισανθρωπία*.] Hatred of mankind; — opp. to *philanthropy*.

Mis'ap-ply' (-ăp-plī'), *v. t.* To apply wrongly; to use for a wrong purpose. — **Mis-ap'pli-ca'tion**, *n.*

Mis-ap'pre-hend' (mĭs-ăp'prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To misunderstand. — **Mis-ap'pre-hen'sion** (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.*

Mis'ap-pro'pri-ate (mĭs'ăp-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.* To appropriate wrongly; to use for a wrong purpose. — **Mis'ap-pro'pri-a'tion**, *n.*

Mis'be-come' (-bē-kŭm'), *v. t.* Not to become; to suit ill.

Mis'be-got'ten (-gŏt'tn), *a.* Unlawfully begotten.

Mis'be-have' (-hāv'), *v. t. & i.* To behave badly. — **Mis'be-hav'ior** (-hāv'yẽr), *n.*

Mis'be-lief' (-lēf'), *n.* Erroneous or false belief.

Mis'be-liev'er (-lēv'ẽr), *n.* One who believes wrongly.

Mis-cal'cu-late (-kăl'kū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To judge wrongly. — **Mis-cal'cu-la'tion**, *n.*

Mis-call' (-kal'), *v. t.* To call by a wrong name.

Mis-car'riage (-kăr'rĭj), *n.* **1.** Unfortunate issue of an undertaking; failure. **2.** Ill conduct. **3.** The bringing forth before the time; premature birth.

Mis-car'ry (-rȳ), *v. i.* **1.** To carry, or go, wrong; to suffer defeat. **2.** To bring forth young prematurely.

‖ **Mis'cel-la'ne-a** (-sĕl-lā'nē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. See MISCELLANY.] A collection of miscellaneous matters.

Mis'cel-la'ne-ous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *miscellaneus*, fr. *miscellus* mixed, fr. *miscere* to mix.] Mixed; consisting of several things; of diverse sorts; heterogeneous.

Mis'cel-la-ny (-lă-nȳ), *n.* [L. *miscellanea*, neut. pl. of *miscellaneus*.] A mass or mixture of various things; a medley; a collection of compositions on various subjects.

Mis-chance' (-chăns'), *n.* [OF. *meschéance*.] Ill luck; ill fortune; mishap. — *v. i.* To happen by mischance.

Syn. — Misfortune; infelicity; disaster. See CALAMITY.

Mis-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* To charge erroneously, as in an account. — *n.* A mistake in charging.

Mis'chief (mĭs'chĭf), *n.* [OF. *meschief*; pref. *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + *chief* end, head, F. *chef* chief.] **1.** Harm; disarrangement of order; trouble or vexation. **2.** Cause of vexation; trouble.

Syn. — MISCHIEF; DAMAGE; HARM; hurt; injury;

detriment; evil; ill. — *Damage* is an injury which diminishes the value of a thing; *harm*, one which causes trouble; *mischief*, one which disturbs the order of things.

Mis'chief–mak'ing (mĭs'chĭf-māk'ĭng), *a.* Causing harm. — *n.* The inciting quarrels, etc.

Mis'chie-vous (-chē-vŭs), *a.* Causing mischief; harmful; — often applied where the evil is done in sport. — **Mis'chie-vous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mis'chie-vous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Harmful; hurtful; injurious; detrimental.

Mis-choose' (-chōōz'), *v. t. & i.* To choose wrongly.

Mis-cite' (-sīt'), *v. t.* To cite erroneously. — **Mis'ci-ta'tion**, *n.*

Mis'con-ceive' (-kŏn-sēv'), *v. t. & i.* To misjudge; to conceive wrongly. — **Mis'con-cep'tion** (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.*

Syn. — To misapprehend; misunderstand; mistake.

Mis-con'duct (mĭs-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* Wrong conduct.

Syn. — Misbehavior; mismanagement; delinquency.

Mis'con-duct' (mĭs'kŏn-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To conduct amiss; to mismanage. — *v. i.* To behave amiss.

Mis'con-jec'ture (-jĕk'tŭr; 40), *n.* A wrong guess. — *v. t. & i.* To conjecture wrongly.

Mis'con-stru'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous construction; wrong interpretation.

Mis-con'strue (-kŭn'strŭ), *v. t.* To construe wrongly.

Mis-count' (-kount'), *v. t. & i.* To count erroneously. — *n.* An erroneous counting.

Mis'cre-ant (-krē-ant), *n.* [OF. *mescreant;* pref. *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + p. pr. fr. L. *credere* to believe.] One not restrained by Christian principles; an unscrupulous villain; vile wretch. — *a.* Destitute of conscience.

Mis-cue' (-kū'), *n.* A false stroke with a billiard cue, the cue slipping from the ball struck without impelling it as desired. [erroneously.

Mis-date' (-dāt'), *n.* A wrong date. — *v. t.* To date

Mis-deal' (-dēl'), *v. t. & i.* To deal (cards) wrongly; to make a wrong distribution. — *n.* Wrong distribution of cards to the players. [wicked action.

Mis-deed' (-dēd'), *n.* [AS. *misdǣd.*] An evil deed;

Syn. — Misconduct; fault; offense; trespass; crime.

Mis'de-mean' (-dē-mēn'), *v. t.* To behave ill; — with a reflexive pronoun. — **Mis'de-mean'ant** (-*ant*), *n.*

Mis'de-mean'or (-ēr), *n.* 1. Ill behavior; evil conduct. 2. A crime less than a felony.

Syn. — Misdeed; misconduct; misbehavior; fault.

Mis'di-rect' (-dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* To give a wrong direction to. — **Mis'di-rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.*

Mis-do' (mĭs-dōō'), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *misdōn.*] To err; to do wrongly. — **Mis-do'er**, *n.* — **Mis-do'ing**, *n.*

Mis'em-ploy' (-ĕm-ploĭ'), *v. t.* To employ (time, advantages, talents, etc.) amiss. — **Mis'em-ploy'ment**, *n.*

Mis-en'try (-ĕn'trĭ), *n.* An erroneous entry or charge.

Mi'ser (mī'zēr), *n.* [L., wretched, miserable.] A covetous, grasping person; one having wealth, who lives miserably to save and increase his hoard.

Mis'er-a-ble (mĭz'ēr-ă-b'l), *a.* [F.; L. *miserabilis*, fr. *miserari* to lament, pity, fr. *miser.*] 1. Very unhappy; wretched. 2. Causing unhappiness or misery. 3. Worthless; mean; despicable. — **Mis'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Abject; forlorn; pitiable; wretched.

Mi'ser-ly (mī'zēr-lĭ), *a.* Like a miser; very covetous.

Syn. — Niggardly; sordid; mean. See AVARICIOUS.

Mis'er-y (mĭz'ēr-ĭ), *n.* [L. *miseria*, fr. *miser.*] 1. Great unhappiness; extreme pain; woe. 2. Misfortune.

Syn. — Wretchedness; torture; agony; calamity.

Mis-fea'sance (mĭs-fē'zans), *n.* [OF. pref. *mes-* wrong (L. *minus* less) + *faisance* doing, fr. *faire* to do, L. *facere.*] A legal trespass; a wrong done.

Mis-fit' (-fĭt'), *n.* 1. A fitting badly. 2. Something that fits badly, as a garment.

Mis-for'tune (-fôr'tūn), *n.* Bad fortune; bad luck.

Syn. — Mishap; ill; harm; disaster. See CALAMITY.

Mis-give' (-gĭv'), *v. t.* To give doubt and apprehension to. — *v. i.* To be fearful or irresolute.

Mis-giv'ing, *n.* Evil premonition; doubt; distrust.

Mis-got'ten (-gŏt't'n), *a.* Unjustly gotten.

Mis-gov'ern (mĭs-gŭv'ĕrn), *v. t.* To govern ill; to misrule. — **Mis-gov'ern-ment**, *n.*

Mis-guide' (-gīd'), *v. t.* To guide wrongly; to lead astray. — **Mis-guid'ance** (-*ans*), *n.*

Mis-hap' (-hăp'), *n.* Ill luck; misfortune; mischance.

Mis'im-prove' (-ĭm-prōōv'), *v. t.* To use for a bad purpose; to abuse. — **Mis'im-prove'ment**, *n.*

Mis'in-form' (-ĭn-fôrm'), *v. t.* To give untrue information to; to inform wrongly. — **Mis'in-form'er**, *n.* — **Mis-in'for-ma'tion** (-ĭn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.*

Mis'in-struct' (-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To instruct amiss.

Mis'in-ter'pret (-tēr'prĕt), *v. t.* To understand or to explain in a wrong sense. — **Mis'in-ter'pre-ta'tion**, *n.*

Mis-judge' (-jŭj'), *v. t. & i.* To judge erroneously or unjustly; to misconstrue. — **Mis-judg'ment** (-jŭj'ment), *n.* [Written also *misjudgement.*]

Mis-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* 1. To lay in a wrong place; to ascribe to a wrong source. 2. To lose.

Mi'sle (mĭz''l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISLED (-l'd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISLING (-lĭng).] [Prop. *mistle*, fr. *mist.*] To rain in very fine drops, like a thick mist; to mizzle. — *n.* A fine rain; thick mist; mizzle.

Mis-lead' (mĭs-lēd'), *v. t.* [AS. *mislǣdan.*] To lead into a wrong way; to lead astray; to guide into error.

Syn. — To delude; deceive. See DECEIVE.

Mis'le-toe (mĭz''l-tō), *n.* Mistletoe.

Mis'ly (mĭz'lĭ), *a.* Raining in very small drops.

Mis-man'age (mĭs-măn'ĭj), *v. t. & i.* To manage ill. — **Mis-man'age-ment**, *n.* — **Mis-man'a-ger** (-ă-jĕr), *n.*

Mis-match' (-măch'), *v. t.* To match unsuitably.

Mis-name' (-nām'), *v. t.* To call by the wrong name.

Mis-no'mer (-nō'mĕr), *n.* [OF. pref. *mes-* amiss, wrong (L. *minus* less) + F. *nommer* to name, L. *nominare*, fr. *nomen* name.] The misnaming of a person in a legal complaint or indictment; wrong name or title.

Mi-sog'a-mist (mĭ-sŏg'ă-mĭst), *n.* [Gr. *μισεῖν* to hate + *γάμος* marriage.] A hater of marriage.

Mi-sog'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* Hatred of marriage.

Mi-sog'y-nist (-sŏj'ĭ-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. *μισογύνης*; *μισεῖν* + *γυνή* woman.] A woman hater.

Mi-sog'y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* Hatred of women.

Mis-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.*, **Mis-pend'** (-pĕnd'), *v. t.*, etc. See MISSPELL, MISSPEND, etc.

Mis-pick'el (-pĭk'el), *n.* [G.] Arsenical iron pyrites.

Mis-place' (-plās'), *v. t.* To put in a wrong place.

Mis-print' (-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To print wrong. — *n.* A mistake in printing; deviation from the copy.

Mis-pri'sion (-prĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *misprisio*, prop., a mistaking, but confused with OF. *mespris* contempt.] A legal neglect, negligence, or contempt: (*a*) Misprision of treason, omission to notify the authorities of an act of treason. (*b*) Misprision of felony, concealment of a felony.

Mis'pre-nounce' (-prē-nouns'), *v. t. & i.* To pronounce incorrectly. — **Mis'pro-nun'ci-a'tion**, *n.*

Mis-quote' (-kwōt'), *v. t. & i.* To quote incorrectly. — **Mis'quo-ta'tion**, *n.*

Mis're-port' (-rē-pōrt'), *v. t. & i.* To report erroneously. — *n.* A false or incorrect account given.

Mis-rep're-sent' (-rĕp'rē-zĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To represent incorrectly. — **Mis-rep're-sen-ta'tion**, *n.*

Mis-rule' (mĭs-rūl'), *v. t. & i.* To rule badly; to misgovern. — *n.* 1. A misruling. 2. Disorder; tumult.

Miss (mĭs), *n.* [Contr. fr. *mistress.*] 1. A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a girl or woman not married. 2. A young unmarried woman or a girl.

Miss, *v. t.* [AS. *missan.*] 1. To fail of hitting, getting, finding, seeing, hearing, etc. 2. To omit; to go without. 3. To discover the absence of; to want. — *v. i.* 1. To fail to hit; to deviate from the true direction. 2. To fail to obtain, learn, or find. — *n.* 1. A missing; failure to hit, reach, find, etc. 2. Mistake; error; fault.

Mis'sal (mĭs'sal), *n.* [LL. *missale*, liber *missalis*, fr. *missa* mass.] The book containing the service of the Mass. — *a.* Pert. to the Mass or a Mass book.

Mis'sel-toe (mĭz'zĕl-tō), *n.* Mistletoe.

Mis-send' (mĭs-sĕnd'), *v. t.* To send amiss.

Mis-shape' (-shāp'), *v. t.* To give an unnatural form to; to deform. — **Mis-shap'en**, *a.*

Mis'sile (-sĭl), *a.* [L. *missilis*, fr. *mittere*, *missum*, to send, throw.] Capable of being thrown or projected. — *n.* [L. *missile.*] Weapon thrown, as a lance, bullet, etc.

Mis'sion (mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *missio*, fr. *mittere*, *missum.*] 1. A sending, or being sent; commission. 2. Errand; business on which one is sent. 3. Persons sent to perform any service; embassy. 4. An association of missionaries; station or residence of missionaries.

Syn. — Message; errand; commission; deputation.

Mis'sion-a-ry (-ĕ-rȳ), *n.* One sent on a mission; esp., one sent to propagate religion. — *a.* Pert. to missions.

Mis'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [See MISSION.] 1. Specially sent. 2. Missile. — *n.* That which is sent; written message.

Mis-spell' (-spĕl'), *v. t.* To spell incorrectly.

Mis-spell'ing, *n.* A wrong spelling.

Mis-spend' (-spĕnd'), *v. t.* To spend amiss or for wrong purposes; to squander; to waste. [**state'ment**, *n.*

Mis-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.* To state wrongly. — **Mis-state'**, *n.* A wrong step; error of conduct.

Mist (mĭst), *n.* [AS.; akin to D. *mist.*] 1. Visible watery vapor; fog. 2. Coarse vapor, approaching rain. 3. Anything which dims vision. — *v. t.* To cloud; to dim. — *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops.

Mis-take' (mĭs-tāk'), *v. t.* 1. To take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand. 2. To misjudge. — *v. i.* To err in knowledge, perception, opinion, or judgment. — *n.* An apprehending wrongly; misconception; misunderstanding.

Syn. — Blunder; error; bull. See BLUNDER.

Mis-tak'en (-tāk''n), *p. a.* 1. Being in error; judging wrongly. 2. Erroneous; wrong. — **Mis-tak'en-ly**, *adv.*

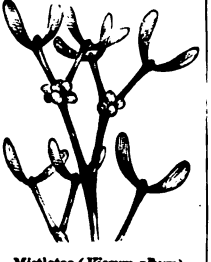
Mis'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [See MASTER.] A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a man or youth; — written *Mr.*

Mis-time' (mĭs-tīm'), *v. t.* To time wrongly.

Mist'i-ness (mĭst'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being misty.

Mis'tle (mĭs''l), *v. i.* [See MIZZLE.] To mizzle.

Mis'tle-toe (-tō), *n.* [AS. *mistelān*; *mistel* mistletoe + *tān* twig.] A parasitic evergreen plant, bearing a glutinous fruit. When found upon the oak, where it is rare, it was an object of superstitious regard among the Druids. [Written also *mistletoe*, *missel'toe*, and *mistleto.*]



Mistletoe (*Viscum album*).

Mis-took' (mĭs-tōōk'), *imp.* & *obs. p. p.* of MISTAKE.

Mis'tral (-tral), *n.* [F., fr. Provençal.] A violent and cold northwest wind experienced in the Mediterranean provinces of France, etc.

Mis'trans-late' (-trăns-lāt'), *v. t.* To translate erroneously. — **Mis'trans-la'tion**, *n.*

Mis'tress (-trĕs), *n.* [OF. *maistresse*, LL. *magistrissa*, for L. *magistra*, fem. of *magister*. See MASTER.] 1. A woman having power, authority, or ownership: female head of a family, school, etc. 2. A woman well skilled in anything. 3. A sweetheart. 4. A concubine. 5. A title of courtesy formerly prefixed a woman's name, now superseded by the contractions, *Mrs.* & *Miss.*

Mis-trust' (-trŭst'), *n.* Want of confidence or trust; suspicion; distrust. — *v. t.* 1. To regard with jealousy or suspicion. 2. To forebode as likely to occur; to surmise. — **Mis-trust'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* — **Mis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Mis-tune' (-tūn'), *v. t.* To tune wrongly.

Mist'y (mĭst'ȳ), *a.* [AS. *mistig.*] 1. Accompanied with, or obscured by, mist. 2. Dim; obscure; clouded.

Mis-un'der-stand' (mĭs-ŭn'dẽr-stănd'), *v. t.* To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense.

Mis-un'der-stand'ing, *n.* 1. Mistake of the meaning; error. 2. Disagreement; quarrel.

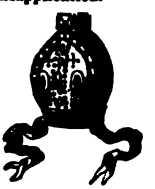
Mis-us'age (-ūz'ĕj; 2), *n.* Bad treatment; abuse.

Mis-use' (-ūz'), *v. t.* 1. To treat or use improperly; to misapply. 2. To treat ill.

Syn. — To maltreat; abuse; misemploy; misapply.

Mis-use' (-ūs'), *n.* Wrong use; misapplication.

Mite (mīt), *n.* [AS. *mīte* mite (in sense 1).] 1. A minute arachnid, of many species; as, the cheese *mite*, harvest *mite*, etc. 2. [D. *mijt*; prob. same word.] A small coin or weight. 3. Anything very small.



The Pope's Miter.

Mi'ter } (mī'tẽr), *n.* [F. *mître*, fr.
Mi'tre } L. *mitra* headband, turban, Gr. *μίτρα.*] 1. A covering for the head, worn by church dignitaries. 2. Surface forming the beveled edge of a piece where a miter joint is made; joint formed by two beveled ends or edges matched and united upon a line bisecting the angle of junction. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MITERED (-tẽrd) or MITRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MITERING (-tẽr-ĭng) or MITRING (-trĭng).] 1. To place a miter upon. 2. To bevel the ends or edges of, to match together at an angle. — *v. i.* To meet and match together.

Miter Joints.

Mit'i-gate (mĭt'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *mitigare*, *-gatum*, to soften, mitigate; *mitis* mild + root of *agere* to do.] To make less severe, harsh, painful, etc.; to soften; to lessen. — **Mit'i-ga-ble**, *a.* — **Mit'i-gant**, **Mit'i-ga-tive**, *a.* — **Mit'i-ga'tor**, *n.*

Syn. — To alleviate; assuage; allay. See ALLEVIATE.

Mit'i-ga'tion, *n.* A mitigating, or being mitigated.

Syn. — Alleviation; abatement; relief.

‖ **Mi'tra'illeur'** (mē'trà'yẽr'), *n.* [F.] One who serves a mitrailleuse.

‖ **Mi'tra'illeuse'** (-yĕz'), *n.* [F., fr. *mitrailler* to fire grapeshot, fr. *mitraille* old iron, grapeshot.] A breech-loading machine gun consisting of a number of barrels fired simultaneously, or successively, and rapidly.

Mi'tre (mī'tẽr), *n.* & *v.* Miter.

Mitt (mĭt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *mitten.*] A mitten; also, a covering for the wrist and hand and not for the fingers.

Mit'ten (mĭt'tĕn), *n.* [F. *mitaine.*] 1. A covering for the hand, not having a separate sheath for each finger. 2. A cover for the wrist and forearm.

‖ **Mit'ti-mus** (-tĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., we send, fr. *mittere* to send.] (*a*) A justice's warrant for committing to prison. (*b*) A writ for removing records from one court to another.

Mit'y (mī'ȳ), *a.* Having, or abounding with, mites.

Mix (mĭks), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIXED (mĭkst) (less properly MIXT); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MIXING.] [AS. *miscan.*] 1. To unite into one mass or compound; to mingle; to blend. 2. To join; to associate. 3. To compound of different parts. — **Mix'er**, *n.*

Mix'ti-lin'e-al (mĭks'tĭ-lĭn'ē-ăl), } *a.*
Mix'ti-lin'e-ar (-ẽr), } [L. *mixtus* mixed (p. p. of *miscere*) + E. *lineal*, *linear.*] Containing, or consisting of, lines of different kinds, as straight, curved, etc.

Mix'ture (mĭks'tūr; 40), *n.* 1. A mixing, or being mixed. 2. A compound; a medley.

Syn. — Union; admixture; intermixture; medley.

Mix'zen (mĭz'z'n), *a.* [It. *mezzana*, fr. *mezzano* middle, fr. *mezzo* half.] Hindmost; nearest the stern. — *n.* Hindmost fore and aft sail of a three-masted vessel.

Mix'zen-mast (-măst), *n.* The hindmost mast of a three-masted vessel, or of a yawl-rigged vessel.

Miz'zle (mĭz'z'l), *v. i.* [See MISLE and MISTLE.] 1. To rain in very fine drops. 2. To take one's self off; to go. [*Slang*] — *n.* Mist; fine rain.

Mne-mon'ic (nē-mŏn'ĭk), | *a.* [Gr. *μνημονικός*, fr.
Mne-mon'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), | *μνήμων* mindful, *μνήμη* memory, *μνᾶσθαι* to remember.] Assisting memory.

Mne-mon'ics, *n.* Art of memory; system of rules intended to assist the memory; artificial memory.

Mo'a (mō'ä), *n.* [Native name.] Very large, extinct, wingless bird of New Zealand.

Moan (mōn), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *mānan*.] To make a low prolonged sound of grief or pain; to bewail. — *n.* A low prolonged sound of pain or grief; a murmuring sound.

Moat (mōt), *n.* [OF. *mote*.] A trench around a rampart: a ditch. — *v. t.* To surround with a moat.

Mob (mŏb), *n.* [L. *mobile vulgus* movable common people.] 1. The lower classes of a community; the populace, or lowest part of it. 2. A throng; rabble; unlawful or riotous crowd. — *v. t.* To crowd about, as a mob, and attack or annoy.

Mo'bile (mō'bĭl), *a.* [L. *mobilis*, for *movibilis*, fr. *movere* to move.] 1. Capable of being moved. 2. Fluid; moving with great freedom; — opp. to *viscous* or *oily*. 3. Easily moved; fickle. 4. Changing in expression. 5. Capable of spontaneous movement. — **Mo-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Mob'i-lize (mŏb'ĭ-līz), *v. t.* [F. *mobiliser*.] To get (troops) ready for war. — **Mob'i-li-za'tion**, *n.*

Moc'ca-sin (mŏk'kä-sĭn), *n.* [Indian word.] 1. An American Indian's shoe made of soft leather. 2. A poisonous snake of the Southern United States.

Mo'cha (mō'kä), *n.* 1. A seaport town of Arabia, on the Red Sea. 2. A variety of coffee from Mocha.

Mock (mŏk), *v. t.* [F. *moquer*.] 1. To imitate; to mimic. 2. To treat contemptuously. 3. To delude; to tantalize. — *v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest. — *n.* An act of derision; sneer; jeer. — *a.* Imitating reality, but not real; false; assumed; sham. — **Mock'er**, *n.* — **Mock'er-y**, *n.*

Syn. — To taunt; tantalise; disappoint. See DERIDE.

Mock'ing, *a.* Imitating; mimicking; derisive.

Mocking bird, a North American singing bird remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds.

Mo'dal (mō'dal), *a.* [F.] Pert. to a mode or mood; consisting in mode or form only; having the form without reality. — **Mo'dal-ly**, *adv.* — **Mo-dal'i-ty** (-dăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Mode (mōd), *n.* [L. *modus*.] Manner of doing or being; method; way; style. 2. Prevailing popular custom; fashion. 3. In grammar, a mood.

Syn. — Method; manner. See METHOD.

Mod'el (mŏd'ĕl), *n.* [F. *modèle*, fr. L. *modellus*, dim. of *modus*.] 1. A miniature representation of a thing; facsimile. 2. A pattern of something to be made. 3. An example for imitation. — *a.* Suitable to be taken as a model or pattern. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MODELED (-ĕld) or MODELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MODELING or MODELLING.] To plan or form after a pattern; to form a model or pattern for. — *v. i.* To design or imitate forms. — **Mod'el-er**, *n.* [Written also *modeller*.]

Mod'er-ate (-ĕr-ăt), *a.* [L. *moderare*, *-ratum*, to moderate, control, fr. *modus* measure.] Kept within due bounds; not excessive, extreme, violent, or rigorous. — *v. t.* 1. To restrain from excess; to allay; to qualify. 2. To preside over or regulate. — *v. i.* 1. To become less violent, severe, or intense. 2. To preside as a moderator. — **Mod'er-ate-ness**, *n.* — **Mod'er-a'tion**, *n.*

Mod'er-a'tor (-ĕ/tŏr), *n.* [L.] 1. One that moderates, restrains, or pacifies. 2. The officer presiding over an assembly to preserve order, propose questions, regulate the proceedings, and declare the votes. 3. A mechanical arrangement for regulating motion in a machine.

Mod'ern (-ĕrn), *a.* [F. *moderne*, L. *modernus*.] Pert. to the present time, or time not long past; late. — *n.* One of modern times; — opp. to *ancient*.

Mod'ern-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Modern practice; a thing of recent date; a modern usage or expression.

Mod'ern-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To render modern; to conform to modern usage or taste. — **Mod'ern-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Mod'est (mŏd'ĕst), *a.* [L. *modestus*, fr. *modus*.] 1. Restrained within due limits of propriety; not forward, bold, or obtrusive. 2. Observing the proprieties of the sex; not unwomanly in act or bearing; decent; — said of a woman. 3. Evincing modesty in the actor, author, or speaker; not excessive; moderate. — **Mod'est-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Reserved; unobtrusive; diffident; bashful; coy; shy; decent; becoming; chaste; virtuous.

Mod'es-ty (-ĕs-tȳ), *n.* [L. *modestia*.] 1. Quality or state of being modest; absence of presumption. 2. Natural delicacy or shame regarding personal charms and the sexual relation; purity of thought and manners.

Syn. — Bashfulness; humility; diffidence; shyness. See BASHFULNESS, and HUMILITY.

Mod'i-cum (-ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *modicus* moderate, fr. *modus*.] A little; small quantity.

Mod'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *modificare*; *modus* + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. To change form or qualities of; to alter somewhat. 2. To limit; to qualify. — **Mod'i-fi'er**, *n.* — **Mod'i-fi'a-ble**, *a.* — **Mod'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Mod'ish (mōd'ĭsh), *a.* According to the mode, or fashion. — **Mod'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Mod'ish-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Mo'diste'** (mō'dēst'), *n.* [F. See MODE.] A female maker of ladies' fashionable dress.

Mod'u-late (mŏd'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *modulari*, *-latus*, fr. *modulus* small measure, meter, melody, dim. of *modus*.] 1. To form (sound) to a certain key, or to a certain proportion. 2. To vary or inflect in a natural or musical manner. — *v. i.* To pass from one musical key into another. — **Mod'u-la'tor**, *n.* — **Mod'u-la'tion**, *n.*

Mod'ule (-ūl), *n.* A model or measure.

Mo-gul' (mō-gŭl'), *n.* [Fr. the Mongolian.] 1. One of the Mongolian race. 2. A heavy locomotive for freight traffic, having three pairs of connected driving wheels.

Great, *or* Grand, Mogul, the former emperor of Delhi; a very important personage.

Mo'hair' (mō'hâr'), *n.* [F. *moire*.] Long silky hair of the Angora goat; a fabric made from it.

Mo-ham'med-an (-hăm'mĕd-an), *a.* Pert. to Mohammed, or the religion and institutions founded by him. — *n.* A follower of Mohammed. [Written also *Mahometan*, *Mahomedan*, *Muhammadan*, etc.]

Mo-ham'med-an-ism, **Mo-ham'med-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Religion, or doctrines and precepts, of Mohammed, contained in the Koran; Islamism.

Moi'dore (moi'dōr), *n.* [Pg. *moeda d'ouro*, lit., coin of gold.] A gold coin of Portugal, worth nearly $7.

Moi'e-ty (-ĕ-tȳ), *n.* [F. *moitié*, L. *medietas*, fr. *medius* middle, half.] One of two equal parts; a half.

Moil (moil), *v. t.* [OF. *moillier*, fr. L. *mollis* soft.] To daub; to defile. — *v. i.* To soil one's self with severe labor; to toil; to drudge. — *n.* A spot; defilement.

Moist (moist), *a.* [OF. *moiste*, fr. L. *mucoidus*, musty.] Moderately wet; damp. — **Moist'ness**, *n.*

Mois'ten (mois'n), *v. t.* 1. To make damp. 2. To soften by making moist; to make tender.

Mois'ture (-tūr; 40), *n.* 1. Moderate wetness. 2. That which moistens; liquid in small quantity.

Mo'lar (mō'lĕr), *a.* [L. *moles* mass.] Pert. to a mass of matter; — said of properties or motions of masses.

Mo'lar, *a.* [L. *molaris*, fr. *mola* mill.] Having power to grind; grinding; pert. to molar teeth. — *n.* One of the teeth back of the incisors and canines. — **Mo'la-ry**, *a.*

Mo-las'ses (mō-lăs'ĕz), *n.* [F. *mélasse*, fr. L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey.] Sirup which drains from sugar, or is made from vegetable juice or sap, as of the sorghum or maple.

Mold | (mōld), *n.* [AS. *molde*; akin to E. *meal*
Mould | flour.] 1. Crumbling, soft, friable earth; earth containing remains of organic matter, and suited to the growth of plants; soil. 2. Earthy material.

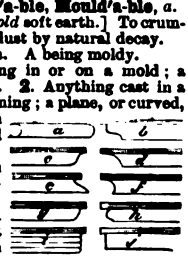
Mold, | *n.* [Fr. p. p. of OE. *moulen* to become
Mould, | moldy, to rot.] A growth of minute fungi on damp or decaying organic matter. — *v. t. & i.* To render, or become, moldy; to fill with mold.

Mold } (mōld), *n.* [OF. *mole*, fr. L. *modulus*. See
Mould } MODEL.] Matrix, or cavity, in which anything is shaped. **2.** Anything which regulates the size, form, etc. **3.** Cast; form; character. — *v. t.* **1.** To form into a particular shape; to fashion. **2.** To ornament by molding the material of. **3.** To knead (dough, bread, etc.) **4.** To form a mold of (a casting) in sand, etc. — **Mold'er, Mould'er,** *n.* — **Mold'a-ble, Mould'a-ble,** *a.*

Mold'er, } *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *mold* soft earth.] To crum-
Mould'er, } ble; to turn to dust by natural decay.

Mold'i-ness, Mould'i-ness, *n.* A being moldy.

Mold'ing, Mould'ing, } *n.* **1.** A shaping in or on a mold; a making molds. **2.** Anything cast in a mold. **3.** An architectural trimming; a plane, or curved, narrow surface, for decoration by means of the lights and shades upon its surface.



Moldings.

a Astragal; *b* Ogee; *c* Cymatium; *d* Cavetto; *e* Scotia, or Casement; *f* Apophyges; *g* Ovolo, or Quarter Round; *h* Torus; *i* Reeding; *j* Band.

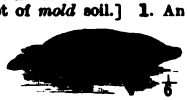
Mold'y (-ȳ), *a.* Overgrown with, or containing, mold, or fungous growth.

Mole (mōl), *n.* [AS. *māl.*] A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body; a dark-colored spot from which issue one or more hairs.

Mole, *n.* [L. *mola.*] A mass of fleshy or solid matter generated in the uterus.

Mole, *n.* [F. *môle*, L. *moles.*] Mound of large stones, etc., sunk before a port, to defend it from violence of the waves, protecting ships in a harbor; the harbor itself.

Mole, *n.* [OE. *molle*, fr. root of *mold* soil.] **1.** An insectivore, having minute eyes and ears, soft fur, and very large and strong fore feet, with which it digs extensive burrows. **2.** A plow for forming underground drains. — *v. i.* **1.** To form holes in, as a mole; to burrow. **2.** To clear of molehills.



American Mole (*Scalops aquaticus*).

Mole'cast' (-kȧst'), **Mole'hill'** (-hĭl'), *n.* A little hillock thrown up by moles working under ground; insignificant obstacle or difficulty.

Mol'e-cule (mŏl'ē-kūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *moles* a mass.] **1.** One of the invisible particles of which all matter is supposed to consist. **2.** Smallest part of any substance which possesses its characteristic properties and qualities. — **Mo-lec'u-lar** (mō-lĕk'ū-lẽr), *a.*

Mole'skin' (mōl'skĭn'), *n.* A fabric having a thick soft shag, like the fur of a mole; fustian.

Mo-lest' (mō-lĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *molestare*, fr. *molestus* troublesome, fr. *moles.*] To trouble. — **Mo-lest'er,** *n.* — **Mol'es-ta'tion** (mŏl'ĕs-tā'shŭn *or* mō'lĕs-), *n.*

Syn. — To disturb; incommode; annoy; vex; tease.

Mol'lient (mŏl'yent *or* -lĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *molliens*, p. pr. of *mollire* to soften, fr. *mollis* soft.] Serving to soften.

Mol'li-fy (mŏl'lĭ-fī), *v. t.* [F. *mollifier*, L. *mollificare; mollis* + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To soften; to make tender. **2.** To assuage (pain or irritation); to appease (excited feeling or passion); to calm. — **Mol'li-fi'er,** *n.* — **Mol'li-fi'a-ble,** *a.* — **Mol'li-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

‖ **Mol-lus'ca** (-lŭs'kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] One of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom, including animals having an unsegmented bilateral body, and generally covered by a calcareous shell, univalve, bivalve, or multivalve. — **Mol-lus'can,** *a. & n.* — **Mol-lus'cous** (-lŭs'kŭs), *a.*

Mol-lus'coid (-koid), *a.* [*Mollusca* + *-oid.*] Resembling molluska. — *n.* One of the Molluscoidea.

‖ **Mol'lus-coi'de-a** (-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MOLLUSK, and -OID.] A division of Invertebrata including the Bryozoa.

Mol'lusk (mŏl'lŭsk), *n.* [L. *mollusca* a soft nut with thin shell, fr. *molluscus, mollis*, soft.] One of the Mollusca.

Molt } (mōlt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *mutare.* See MEW to
Moult } molt, and MUTE, *v. t.*] To shed or cast (the hair, feathers, skin, horns, etc.), as an animal or bird. — *n.* The changing the feathers, hair, skin, etc.; molting.

Mol'ten (mōl'tn), *a.* **1.** Melted; being in a state of fusion. **2.** Made by melting and casting.

Mo'ment (mō'ment), *n.* [F.; L. *momentum*, for *movimentum* movement, moment, fr. *movere* to move.] **1.** A minute portion of time; an instant. **2.** Impulsive power; force; momentum. **3.** Importance in influence or effect; weight or value. **4.** A deciding point or consideration.

Syn. — Instant; twinkling; consequence; weight; force; value; consideration; significance; avail.

Mo'men-ta-ry (-mĕn-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *momentarius.*] Done in a moment; lasting a very short time. — **Mo'men-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **Mo'men-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

Mo'ment-ly, *adv.* **1.** For a moment. **2.** In a moment; every moment; momentarily.

Mo-men'tous (-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* [L. *momentosus* rapid, momentary.] Of moment or consequence; weighty. — **Mo-men'tous-ly,** *adv.* — **Mo-men'tous-ness,** *n.*

Mo-men'tum (-tŭm), *n.* [L.] The quantity of motion in a moving body; impetus.

Mon'a-chal (mŏn'ȧ-kal), *a.* [L. *monachus* a monk.] Pert. to monks or a monastic life; monastic.

Mon'a-chism (-kĭz'm), *n.* Monasticism.

Mon-ac'id (-ăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *mon-* + *acid.*] Having one hydrogen atom replaceable by a negative or acid atom or radical; capable of neutralizing a monobasic acid; — said of bases, and of certain metals.

Mon'ad (-ăd), *n.* [L. *monas, -adis*, a unit, Gr. *μονάς, -άδος*, fr. *μόνος* alone.] **1.** An ultimate atom; something ultimate and indivisible. **2.** One of the smallest flagellate Infusoria. **3.** A simple, minute organism; a primary cell, germ, or plastid. **4.** A chemical atom or radical which can combine with, be replaced by, or exchanged for, one atom of hydrogen. — **Mo-nad'ic, Mo-nad'ic-al,** *a.*

Monads (def. 2). 1 *Monas gutula*, A B × 150, C × 1000; 2 *Uvella glaucoma*, A C × 150, B × 400.

Mon'arch (mŏn'ȧrk), *n.* [L. *monarcha*, fr. Gr. *μονάρχης, μόναρχος*; *μόνος* + *ἄρχειν* to be first, govern.] **1.** A sole or supreme ruler; sovereign; emperor, king, queen, prince, or chief. **2.** One superior to all others of the same kind. — *a.* Superior to others; supreme. — **Mo-nar'chal** (mō-när'kal), **Mo-nar'chi-al** (-kĭ-al), **Mo-nar'chic** (-kĭk), **Mo-nar'chic-al** (-kĭ-kal), *a.*

Mon'arch-ism (mŏn'ȧrk-Iz'm), *n.* Principles of, or preference for, monarchy. — **Mon'arch-ist,** *n.*

Mon'arch-y (-ȳ), *n.* [Gr. *μοναρχία.*] **1.** State, or system, in which a monarch has supreme power. **2.** Territory ruled over by a monarch.

Mon'as-ter-y (-ăs-tẽr-ȳ), *n.* [Gr. *μοναστήριον*, fr. *μοναστής* monk, fr. *μόνος* alone.] House of religious retirement. — **Mon'as-te'ri-al** (-tē'rĭ-al), *a.*

Syn. — Convent; abbey; priory. See CLOISTER.

Mo-nas'tic (mō-năs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μοναστής.*] **1.** Pert. to monasteries, their occupants, rules, etc. **2.** Secluded from temporal concerns and devoted to religion; recluse. — *n.* A monk. — **Mo-nas'tic-al,** *a.* — **Mo-nas'tic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Mo-nas'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*

Mon'day (mŭn'dĭ; 2), *n.* [AS. *mōnandæg* day sacred to the moon.] Second day of the week.

Mon'e-ta-ry (-ē-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *monetarius* belonging to a mint. See MONEY.] Pert. to money; pecuniary.

Monetary unit, standard of a national currency, as the dollar in the United States, pound in England, etc.

Mon'e-tize (-tĭz), *v. t.* To convert into money; to adopt as current money. — **Mon'e-ti-za'tion,** *n.*

Mon'ey (mŭn'ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* **Moneys** (-ȳz). [OE. & OF. *monete*, fr. L. *moneta*.] **1.** Piece of gold, silver, copper, etc., coined and issued by the sovereign authority as a medium of exchange; a number of such pieces; coin. **2.** A promise, certificate, or order, as a government note, bank note, etc., payable in standard coined money and lawfully current. **3.** Wealth; property.

Money broker *or* **changer**, a dealer in different kinds of money or in bills of exchange. — **Money order**, an order for the payment of money; a government order to pay money, issued at one post office and payable at another.

Mon'eyed (-ȳd), *a.* **1.** Supplied with money; wealthy. **2.** Made into money; coined. **3.** Composed of money.

Mon'ey-less, *a.* Destitute of money; penniless.

Mon'ey-mak'ing (-māk'ĭng), *n.* The making money; acquisition of wealth. — *a.* **1.** Lucrative. **2.** Successful in gaining money, and devoted to that aim.

Mon'ger (mŭn'gẽr), *n.* [AS. *mangere*, fr. *mangian* to trade.] A trader; dealer; — used chiefly in composition; as, fish*monger*, news*monger*. — *v. i.* To deal in.

Mon'gol (mŏn'gŏl), **Mon-go'li-an** (mŏn-gō'lĭ-an), *a.* Pert. to Mongolia or the Mongols. — *n.* One of the Mongols, a race of men, including the greater part of the inhabitants of China, Japan, and Central Asia.

Mon'grel (mŭn'grĕl), *n.* [Prob. akin to AS. *mengan* to mix, E. *mingle*.] Progeny of two breeds. — *a.* **1.** Not of a pure breed. **2.** Of mixed kinds.

Mon'ied (mŭn'ĭd), *a.* Moneyed.

Mo-ni'tion (mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *monitio*, fr. *monere* to warn.] **1.** Instruction by way of caution; admonition; warning. **2.** Information; notice.

Mon'i-tive (mŏn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Conveying admonition.

Mon'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who admonishes, warns of faults, or instructs. **2.** A pupil put in charge of a school in the teacher's absence. **3.** A large Old World lizard, which devours the eggs and young of the crocodile. **4.** [Name given by Captain Ericsson, its designer, to the first ship of the kind.] An ironclad war vessel, with armored revolving turrets, carrying heavy guns. — **Mon'i-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* — **Mon'i-to-ry**, *a.* & *n.* — **Mon'i-tress**, **Mon'i-trix**, *n. f.*

Monk (mŭnk), *n.* [AS. *munuc*, *munc*, L. *monachus*, Gr. *μοναχός*, fr. *μόνος* alone.] **1.** A man who retires from temporal concerns, and devotes himself to religion; dweller in a monastery, bound by vows to a life of chastity, obedience, and poverty. **2.** A blotch of ink on a printed page. — **Monk'er-y** (-ẽr-y), *n.*

Mon'key (mŭn'kȳ), *n.* [Olt. *monicchio*, dim. of *monna* an ape, also dame, mistress, contr. fr. *madonna*.] **1.** (*a*) Any one of the Quadrumana, including apes, baboons, and lemurs. (*b*) Any species of Quadrumana, except the lemurs. (*c*) Any species of Quadrumana (esp. such as have a long tail and prehensile feet) exclu-

Heads of Monkeys.

sive of apes and baboons. **2.** A term of contempt, as for a mischievous child. **3.** Weight of a pile driver or drop hammer used in forging. — *v. i.* & *t.* To ape.

Monkey jacket, a short closely fitting jacket, worn by sailors. — **Monkey shine**, **Monkey trick**, a mischievous prank. — **Monkey wrench**, a wrench having a movable jaw.

Monkey Wrench.

Monk'ish (mŭnk'ĭsh), *a.* Like, or pert. to, monks.

Mon'o-chrome (mŏn'ō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *μονόχρωμος*; *μόνος* single + *χρῶμα* color.] A painting made with a single color. — **Mon'o-chro-mat'ic** (-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.*

Mon'o-cle (-k'l), *n.* [F.] An eyeglass for one eye.

Mo-noc'u-lar (mō-nŏk'ū-lẽr), **Mo-noc'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *monoculus*; Gr. *μόνος* single + L. *oculus* eye.] **1.** Having only one eye; with one eye only. **2.** Adapted to be used with only one eye at a time.

Mon'o-dist (mŏn'ō-dĭst), *n.* A writer of a monody.

Mon'o-dy (-dȳ), *n.* [L. *monodia*, Gr. *μονῳδία*, fr. *μονῳδός* singing alone; *μόνος* + *ᾠδή* song.] A poem in which a single mourner expresses lamentation.

Mo-nog'a-my (mō-nŏg'ā-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. *μονογαμία*; *μόνος* + *γάμος* marriage.] Single marriage; marriage with but one person at one time; — opp. to *polygamy*. Also, one marriage only during life; — opp. to *deuterogamy*.

Mon'o-gram (mŏn'ō-grăm), *n.* [L. *monogramma*; Gr. *μόνος* + *γράμμα* letter, fr. *γράφειν* to write.] A character or cipher composed of interwoven letters.

Monogram.

☞ The monogram annexed, combining the letters of the name Karolvs, was used by Charlemagne.

Mon'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*Mono-* + *-graph*.] Written account of a single thing or class of things; treatise on a subject of limited range

Mon'o-lith (mŏn'ō-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. *μονόλιθος*; *μόνος* + *λίθος* stone.] A single stone, esp. one shaped into a pillar, statue, or monument.

Mon'o-logue (-lŏg), *n.* [F.; Gr. *μονόλογος* speaking alone; *μόνος* + *λόγος* discourse, *λέγειν* to speak.] **1.** A speech uttered by a person alone; soliloquy. **2.** A dramatic composition for a single performer.

Mon'o-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ā), *n.* [*Mono-* + *mania*.] Derangement of the mind in regard to a single subject only; concentration of interest upon one particular subject. — **Mon'o-ma'ni-ac**, *n.* & *a.*

Syn. — Alienation; derangement. See Insanity.

Mo-no'mi-al (mō-nō'mĭ-al), *n.* A single algebraic expression; an expression unconnected with any other by the sign of addition, subtraction, equality, or inequality. — *a.* Consisting of but a single term or expression.

Mon'o-pet'al-ous (mŏn'ō-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + *petal*.] Having only one petal, or the corolla in one piece; having petals cohering so as to form a tube or bowl.

Mon'oph-thong (-ŏf-thŏng), *n.* [Gr. *μονόφθογγος* with one sound; *μόνος* + *φθόγγος* sound, voice.] **1.** A single uncompounded vowel sound. **2.** A digraph.

Mo-nop'o-lize (mō-nŏp'ō-līz), *v. t.* To acquire a monopoly of; to have the exclusive privilege of dealing in, or exclusive possession of; to engross the whole of. — **Mo-nop'o-li'zer**, **Mo-nop'o-list**, *n.*

Mo-nop'o-ly (-lȳ), *n.* [Gr. *μονοπολία*; *μόνος* + *πωλεῖν* to sell.] **1.** Exclusive power, right, or privilege of selling a commodity, of dealing in some article, or of trading in some market. **2.** Exclusive possession.

Mon'op-tote (mŏn'ŏp-tōt *or* mō-nŏp'-), *n.* [Gr. *μονόπτωτος*; *μόνος* + *πτωτός* apt to fall, fallen, fr. *πίπτειν* to fall; *πτῶσις* case.] A noun having only one case.

Monosepalous Flower.

Mon'o-sep'al-ous (mŏn'ō-sĕp'al-ŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + *sepal*.] Having only one sepal, or the calyx in one piece or composed of the sepals united into one piece; gamosepalous.

Mon'o-sper'mal (-spẽr'mal), **Mon'o-sper'mous** (-mŭs), *a.* [*Mono-* + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] Having only one seed.

Mon'o-stich (-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. *μονόστιχον*; *μόνος* + *στίχος* line, verse.] A composition consisting of one verse only.

Mon'o-syl'la-ble (-sĭl'lă-b'l), *n.* [L. *monosyllabus* of one syllable, Gr. *μονοσύλλαβος*. See Mono-, Syllable.] A word of one syllable. — **Mon'o-syl-lab'ic** (-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), *a.*

Mon'o-the-ism (mŏn'ō-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Mono-* + Gr. θεός god.] Doctrine that there is but one God.

Mon'o-tone (-tōn), *n.* [See MONOTONOUS.] **1.** A single unvaried tone or sound. **2.** Utterance of successive syllables, words, or sentences, on one unvaried key.

Mo-not'o-nous (mŏ-nŏt'ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. μονότονος; μόνος + τόνος tone.] Uttered in one unvarying tone; continued with dull uniformity; wearisome. — **Mo-not'o-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mo-not'o-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

‖ **Mon'o-trem'a-ta** (mŏn'ō-trĕm'ā-tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μόνος single + τρῆμα hole.] A subclass of Mammalia having but one opening for excretions. The female lays eggs.

Mon'o-treme (-trēm), *n.* One of the Monotremata.

Mo-nox'ide (mŏ-nŏks'īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* [*Mon-* + *oxide.*] An oxide containing one atom of oxygen in each molecule.

‖ **Mon'sei'gneur'** (*F.* môN'sĕ'nyĕr'), *n.*; *pl.* MESSEIGNEURS (*F.* mā'sĕ'nyĕr'). [F., fr. *mon* my + *seigneur* lord, L. *senior* older.] My lord; — a French title of a person of high birth or rank. (Abbrev. *Mgr.*)

‖ **Mon-sieur'** (mŏ-syĕ'), *n.*; *pl.* MESSIEURS (mā'syĕ'). [F., fr. *mon* my + *sieur*, abbr. of *seigneur.*] Common title of civility in France; Mr. or Sir. [Abbr. *M.* or *Mons.* in singular, *MM.* or *Messrs.* in pl.]

‖ **Mon'si-gno're** (mŏn'sĭ-nyō'rā), *n.*; *pl.* MONSIGNORI (-rē). [It.] My lord; — a dignity entitling the bearer to rank at the papal court. (Abbrev. *Mgr.*)

Mon-soon' (mŏn-sōōn'), *n.* [Malay *mūsim.*] A periodical wind, esp. in the Indian Ocean.

Mon'ster (mŏn'stĕr), *n.* [L. *monstrum.*] Something of unnatural size, shape, or quality; a prodigy; enormity.

Mon-stros'i-ty (-strŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A monstrous being, or one out of the common order of nature; a monster.

Mon'strous (-strŭs), *a.* **1.** Like a monster; abnormal. **2.** Extraordinary in a way to excite wonder, dislike, etc.; hateful; dreadful. — *adv.* Exceedingly; very; very much. — **Mon'strous-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Mont** (mŏN), *n.* [F. See MOUNT, *n.*] Mountain.

Month (mŭnth), *n.* [AS. *mōnaþ*; akin to *mōna* moon.] One of the twelve divisions of the year.

Month'ly, *a.* **1.** Continued a month, or performed in a month. **2.** Done, happening, payable, published, etc., once a month. — *n.* A publication issued once a month. — *adv.* Once a month; in every month.

Mon'u-ment (mŏn'ū-ment), *n.* [F., fr. L. *monumentum*, fr. *monere* to admonish.] **1.** Something standing, in remembrance of what is past. **2.** A building, pillar, stone, etc., erected in remembrance of a person, event, etc. — **Mon'u-men'tal**, *a.* — **Mon'u-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Memorial; remembrance; tomb; cenotaph.

Moo (mōō), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make the noise of a cow; — a child's word. — *n.* The lowing of a cow.

Mood (mōōd), *n.* [Same word as *mode*, perh. influenced by *mood* temper.] **1.** Manner; style; mode; logical form; musical style; manner of action or being. **2.** In grammar, manner of conceiving and expressing action or being. Same as MODE.

Mood, *n.* [AS. *mōd* mind, feeling, heart, courage; akin to G. *muth*, *mut*, courage.] Temper of mind; humor.

Mood'y (-ȳ), *a.* [AS. *mōdig* courageous.] **1.** Subject to varying moods. **2.** Out of humor; peevish; abstracted and pensive. — **Mood'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Mood'i-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Gloomy; pensive; sad; fretful; capricious.

Moon (mōōn), *n.* [AS. *mōna*; akin to L. *mensis* month, Gr. μήνη moon, μήν month.] **1.** Satellite revolving round the earth, or about certain planets. **2.** Time occupied by one revolution of the moon in her orbit; a month.

Moon'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* A ray of light from the moon.

Moon'light' (-līt'), *n.* The light of the moon. — *a.* Occurring by moonlight; characterized by moonlight.

Moon'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* **1.** The light of the moon. **2.** Show without substance or reality.

Moon'struck' (-strŭk'), **Moon'strick'en** (-strĭk''n), *a.* Affected by the moon; lunatic.

Moor (mōōr), *n.* [L. *Maurus* Moor, inhabitant of Mauritania.] **1.** One of a mixed race of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli. **2.** A Mohammedan. — **Moor'ish**, *a.*

Moor, *n.* [AS. *mōr*; akin to E. *mere* lake.] A waste covered with patches of heath. — **Moor'ish**, *a.*

Moor, *v. t.* [D. *marren.*] **1.** To fix (a vessel) in a particular place by casting anchor, or by fastening with cables. **2.** To fix firmly. — *v. i.* To cast anchor; to become fast.

Moor'age (-ĭj; 2), *n.* A place for mooring.

Moor'ing, *n.* **1.** A confining a ship by anchors or fastenings. **2.** Implement (anchor, cable, etc.) confining a ship. **3.** *pl.* Place or condition of a moored ship.

Moor'land (-lănd), *n.* Land consisting of moors.

Moor'y (mōōr'ȳ), *a.* Marshy; boggy; moorish.

Moose (mōōs), *n.* [N. Amer. Indian name.] A large cervine mammal of the Northern United States and Canada, resembling the elk.

Moot (mōōt), *v. t.* [AS. *mōtian* to meet for conversation, to discuss, fr. *mōt*, *gemōt*, a meeting, assembly; akin to E. *meet.*] **1.** To argue for and against; to debate. **2.** To argue for practice; to propound and discuss in a mock court. — *v. i.* To argue or plead in a supposed case. — *n.* **1.** A meeting for discussion and deliberation. **2.** Debate. — *a.* Subject to discussion; undecided; debatable.

Moot case *or* **point**, a question to be mooted; disputable case. — **Moot court**, a mock court, for practicing the conduct of law cases.

Mop (mŏp), *n.* [See MOPE.] A made-up face; grimace. — *v. i.* To make a wry mouth.

Mop, *n.* [W.; or OF. *mappe* napkin (see MAP, NAPKIN).] A swab, or implement for washing floors, etc. — *v. t.* To wipe with a mop.

Mop'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* Skirting board; baseboard.

Mope (mōp), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *moppen* to pout.] To be dull and stupid. — *n.* A dull, spiritless person. — **Mop'ish** (mōp'ĭsh), *a.* — **Mop'ish-ness**, *n.*

Mo-raine' (mŏ-rān'), *n.* [F.; It. *mora* heap of stones.] Accumulation of earth and stones deposited by a glacier.

Mor'al (mŏr'al), *a.* [F., fr. L. *moralis*, fr. *mos*, *moris*, custom, conduct.] **1.** Pert. to duty or obligation, right and wrong, etc. **2.** Virtuous; just. **3.** Supported by reason or probability; — opp. to *legal* or *demonstrable.* **4.** Serving to teach a moral. — *n.* **1.** Manner of living as regards right and wrong; conduct; behavior; — usually in *pl.* **2.** Inner significance of a fable, etc.; maxim.

‖ **Mo'rale'** (mŏ'ral'), *n.* [F.] Moral condition, as to zeal, spirit, hope, etc.; mental state, as of an army, etc.

Mor'al-ist (mŏr'al-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who moralizes; one who teaches the duties of life. **2.** One who practices moral duties; one of correct deportment and dealings.

Mo-ral'i-ty (mŏ-răl'ĭ-ty), *n.* [L. *moralitas.*] **1.** Conformity or nonconformity to moral rule. **2.** Duties of men in their social character; ethics. **3.** Rectitude of life; virtue. **4.** An ancient allegorical play, having actors representing such characters as Charity, Death, Vice, etc.

Mor'al-ize (mŏr'al-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* To apply to a moral purpose; to make moral reflections. — **Mor'al-i'zer**, *n.*

Mor'al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a moral or ethical sense. **2.** Virtuously. **3.** According to reason and probability.

Mo-rass' (mŏ-răs'), *n.* [F. *marais.*] A tract of soft, wet ground; marsh; fen.

Mo-ra'vi-an (-rā'vĭ-an), *n.* One of a sect (*United Brethren*) organized in Moravia, in the 15th century. — *a.* Pert. to Moravia or Moravians.

Mor'bid (mŏr'bĭd), *a.* [L. *morbidus*, fr. *morbus* disease.] Not sound. — **Mor'bid-ly**, *adv.* — **Mor'bid-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — MORBID: DISEASED; sickly; sick. — *Morbid* is sometimes used interchangeably with *diseased*, but is commonly applied to cases of a prolonged nature.

Mor-bif'ic (-bĭf'ĭk), **Mor-bif'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* Causing disease or a sickly state.

Mor-bose' (-bōs'), *a.* [L. *morbosus.*] Morbid.

‖ **Mor'ceau'** (mŏr'sō'), *n.* [F.] A bit; morsel.

Mor-da'cious (-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *mordax*, *-dacis*, fr.

mordere, morsum, to bite.] Biting; sarcastic. — **Mor-da'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Mor-dac'i-ty** (-dăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Mor'dant (môr'dant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *mordre* to bite, L. *mordere*.] 1. Biting; caustic; sarcastic; keen; severe. 2. Serving to fix colors, in dyeing, etc. — *n.* 1. A corroding substance used in etching. 2. Any substance which fixes or *bites in* dyes for cloth, etc. 3. Sticky matter causing gold leaf to adhere in gilding. — *v. t.* To subject to the action of, or imbue with, a mordant.

More (môr), *a., compar.* [*Positive wanting; superl.* Most (môst).] [AS. *mâra*; akin to G. *mehr*, and perh. to L. *magis*, adv., more.] 1. Greater; increased. 2. Additional; other. — *n.* 1. A greater quantity, amount, or number. 2. Additional amount. — *adv.* 1. In a greater quantity; in or to a greater extent or degree. 2. In addition; further; besides; again.

Mo-reen' (mô-rēn'), *n.* [Cf. MOHAIR.] A thick woolen fabric, used in upholstery, for curtains, etc.

More-o'ver (môr-ō'vẽr), *adv.* [*More* + *over*.] Beyond what has been said; in addition; also; likewise.

Syn. — BESIDES; MOREOVER. — *Moreover* is used in solemn discourse, or for emphasis. See BESIDES.

Mo-resque' (mô-rĕsk'), *a.* [F., fr. It. *moresco* Moorish.] Pert. to, or in the style of, the Moors; Moorish. — *n.* The Moresque style of architecture or decoration. [Written also *mauresque*.]

Moresque Archway.

Mor'ga-nat'ic (môr'gȧ-năt'ĭk), *a.* [LL. *matrimonium ad morganaticam*, fr. *morganatica* a morning gift, dowry paid on the morning before or after the marriage, fr. OHG. *morgan* morning, in *morgengeba* morning gift.] Pert. to a marriage, called also *left-handed marriage*, between a man of superior rank and a woman of inferior, in which neither the latter nor her children enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of the husband.

Morgue (môrg), *n.* [F.] A place for exposing bodies of persons found dead, that they may be identified.

Mor'i-bund (mŏr'ĭ-bŭnd), *a.* [L. *moribundus*, fr. *moriri* to die.] In a dying state; at the point of death.

Mor'mon (môr'mŭn), *n.* One of a sect in the United States who believe in polygamy. — *a.* Pert. to the Mormons. — **Mor'mon-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Morn (môrn), *n.* [AS. *morgen*; akin to G. *morgen*.] First part of the day; morning; — used chiefly in poetry.

Morn'ing (môrn'ĭng), *n.* [See MORN.] 1. The early part of the day, or time near sunrise; time from midnight to noon, from rising to noon, etc. 2. The early part. — *a.* Pertaining to the early part of the day.

Morn'ing-glo'ry (-glō'rȳ), *n.* A climbing plant having handsome funnel-shaped flowers.

Mo-roc'co (mô-rŏk'kō), *n.* [Name of a country in Northern Africa.] A fine leather, prepared commonly from goatskin, tanned with sumac.

Mo-rose' (-rōs'), *a.* [L. *morosus* excessively addicted to any habit, fr. *mos, moris*, habit.] Of sour temper; ill-humored. — **Mo-rose'ly**, *adv.* — **Mo-rose'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Sullen; gruff; severe; austere; gloomy; crabbed; crusty; churlish; surly; ill-humored.

Mor'phi-a (môr'fĭ-ȧ), [NL.], **Mor'phine** (-fĭn or -fēn), *n.* [F.; fr. Gr. Μορφεύς god of dreams.] A bitter white crystalline alkaloid found in opium, possessing strong narcotic properties, and used as an anodyne.

‖ **Mor-pho'sis** (môr-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μόρφωσις, fr. μορφή form.] Development of an organ or part.

Mor'row (-rō), *n.* [AS. *morgen*. See MORN.] 1. The day subsequent to any day specified or understood. 2. The day following the present; to-morrow.

Morse (môrs), *n.* [F.; Russ. *morj'*.] The walrus.

Mor'sel (môr'sĕl), *n.* [OF.; LL. *morsellus*, dim. fr. L. *morsus* bite, fr. *mordere* to bite.] 1. A little bite or bit of food. 2. A small quantity; little piece; fragment.

Mor'tal (môr'tal), *a.* [L. *mortalis*, fr. *mors, mortis*, death, fr. *moriri* to die; akin to E. *murder*.] 1. Subject to death. 2. Destructive to life; deadly. 3. Fatally vulnerable; vital. 4. Deathly. 5. Human. 6. Very tedious. [*Colloq.*] — *n.* One subject to death; a human being; man. — **Mor'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Mor-tal'i-ty (môr-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *mortalitas*.] 1. The being mortal; subjection to death. 2. Human life. 3. That which is mortal; humanity; human nature. 4. Death; destruction. 5. Whole number of deaths in a given time or given community; death rate.

Mor'tar (-tẽr), *n.* [AS. *mortĭre*, L. *mortarium*.] 1. A strong vessel, in which substances are pounded. 2. [F. *mortier*, fr. L. *mortarium*.] Short piece of ordnance, for throwing bombs, etc., at high angles of elevation.

Mor'tar, *n.* [F. *mortier*, L. *mortarium* large trough in which mortar is made.] A building material made by mixing lime, cement, or plaster of Paris, with sand, water, etc.; — used in masonry for joining stones, bricks, etc., for plastering, etc. — *v. t.* To plaster or fasten with mortar.

Mort'gage (môr'gĕj; 2), *n.* [F. *mort-gage; mort* dead (L. *mortuus*) + *gage* pledge.] Conveyance of property, as security for payment of a debt, etc., to become void upon payment or performance. — *v. t.* 1. To convey (property), upon condition that the conveyance shall be void when the obligation is fulfilled. 2. To pledge. — **Mort'ga-ger** (-gĕ-jẽr), *n.* [is given.]

Mort'ga-gee' (-gĕ-jē'), *n.* One to whom a mortgage

Mort'gage-or } (môr'gĕ-jẽr *or* môr'gĕ-jôr'), *n.* One

Mort'ga-gor } who gives a mortgage.

Mor'ti-fi-ca'tion (môr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] 1. A mortifying, or being mortified: (*a*) Death of one part of an animal body, while the rest continues to live; gangrene. (*b*) Subjection of passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, etc. (*c*) Deprivation of self-approval; humiliation. 2. Cause of humiliation or vexation.

Syn. — Chagrin; vexation; shame. See CHAGRIN.

Mor'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [F. *mortifier*, fr. L. *mortificare*; L. *mors, mortis*, death + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of; to produce gangrene in. 2. To deaden (carnal affections, bodily appetites, or worldly desires) by religious or other discipline; to abase; to humble. 3. To humble; to depress. — *v. i.* 1. To gangrene. 2. To practice penance.

Mor'tise (-tĭs), *n.* [F. *mortaise*; cf. Ar. *murtass* fixed, or W. *mortais*.] A cavity cut into a timber, etc., to receive something made to fit it, and called a *tenon*. — *v. t.* 1. To make a mortise in. 2. To join or fasten by a tenon and mortise.

Mortise and Tenon.

Mort'main' (môrt'mān'), *n.* [F. *mort, morte*, dead + *main* hand.] Possession of lands or tenements in, or conveyance to, dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate.

Mor'tu-a-ry (môr'tū-ā-rȳ; 40), *n.* [LL. *mortuarium*, n., fr. L. *mortuus* dead.] 1. A gift to the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. 2. A burial place; deadhouse; morgue. — *a.* Pertaining to the dead.

‖ **Mo'rus** (mō'rŭs), *n.* [L.] A genus of trees, some species of which produce edible fruit; mulberry.

Mo-sa'ic (mô-zā'ĭk), *n.* [F. *mosaïque*; fr. Gr. Μουσεῖος belonging to the Muses.] 1. A surface decoration made by inlaying in patterns small pieces of variously colored glass, stone, etc. 2. A design made in mosaic; article decorated in mosaic. — *a.* Pertaining to the style of work called mosaic; tessellated.

Mo-sa'ic, *a.* Pert. to Moses, leader of the Israelites.

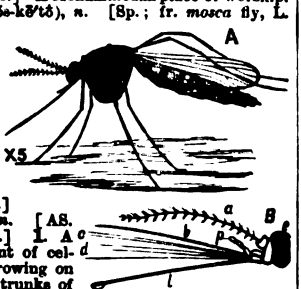
Mosk (mŏsk), *n.* Mosque.

Mos'lem (mŏs'lĕm), *n.*; *pl.* MOSLEMS (-lĕmz), *or collectively* MOSLEM. [Ar. *muslim* a true believer in the Mohammedan faith. Cf. ISLAM, MUSSULMAN.] A Mussul-

man; orthodox Mohammedan. — *a.* Pert. to the Mohammedans; Mohammedan. [Written also *muslim.*]

Mosque (mŏsk), *n.* [F. *mosquée*, Ar. *masjid*, fr. *sajada* to bend, adore.] A Mohammedan place of worship.

Mos-qui'to (mŏs-kē'tō), *n.* [Sp.; fr. *mosca* fly, L. *musca.*] A gnat, the female of which has a proboscis for puncturing the skin of man and animals to suck the blood. The larvæ and pupæ, called *wigglers*, are aquatic. [Written also *musquito.*]



Mosquito. *A* Position when alighting. *B* Side view of Head, much enlarged: *a* Antenna; *e* Eye; *b* Labrum; *c* Mandibles; *d* Maxillæ; *f* Labium; *p* Labial Palpus.

Moss (mŏs), *n.* [AS. *meós*, L. *muscus.*] 1. A cryptogamous plant of cellular structure, growing on the earth, rocks, trunks of trees, etc., and a few species in running water. 2. A bog; morass; place containing peat. — *v. t.* To cover or overgrow with moss. — **Moss'y**, *a.* — **Moss'i-ness**, *n.*

Most (mōst), *a.*, *superl.* of **More.** [AS. *mæst.*] 1. Greater in number or quantity than all the rest; nearly all. 2. Greatest in degree. — *n.* 1. The greatest value, number, or part; chief part. 2. The utmost; greatest possible amount or result. — *adv.* In the highest degree.

Most'ly, *adv.* For the greatest part; chiefly.

Mot (mŏ), *n.* [F.] 1. A pithy or witty saying; a witticism. 2. (mōt) A note on a bugle.

Mote (mōt). *n.* [AS. *mot.*] Small particle; speck.

Moth (mŏth), *n.*; *pl.* **Moths** (mŏthz). [AS. *moðe.*] 1. A lepidopterous insect, not included among butterflies. 2. An insect that feeds upon garments, grain, woolen and fur goods, etc., esp. the larvæ of certain beetles. 3. Anything which gradually eats, consumes, or wastes any other thing.

Moth'-eat' (mŏth'ēt'), *v. t.* To eat or prey upon. [Rarely used except in the form *moth-eaten*, p. p. or a.]

Moth'er (mŭth'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *mōdor*; akin to L. *mater*, Gr. *μήτηρ.*] 1. A female parent. 2. Source of birth or origin. 3. Female superior of a religious house, as an abbess, etc. — *a.* Received by birth or from ancestors; native; natural; producing others.

Mother cell, a cell giving rise, by endogenous division, to other cells (daughter cells). — **Mother tongue.** (*a*) A language from which another language had origin. (*b*) One's native tongue. — **Mother wit**, native wit; common sense.

Moth'er, *n.* [Akin to G. *moder* mold, E. *mud.*] Film on fermented alcoholic liquids, such as vinegar, wine, etc. — *v. i.* To become like, or full of, mother.

Moth'er-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a mother; character or office of a mother. [band or wife.]

Moth'er-in-law' (-in-lȧ'), *n.* Mother of one's hus-

Moth'er-less, *a.* Destitute of a mother.

Moth'er-ly, *a.* [AS. *mōdorlic.*] Pert. to a mother; tender; maternal. — *adv.* In the manner of a mother.

Syn. — **Motherly**; **Maternal**: parental. — *Motherly*, being Anglo-Saxon, is the more familiar word. *Maternal* is confined to the feelings of a mother toward her *own* children, whereas *motherly* has a secondary sense, denoting a care *like* that of a mother for her offspring.

Moth'er-of-pearl' (-ŏv-pĕrl'), *n.* The pearly internal layer of pearl oysters, river mussels, etc.; nacre.

Moth'y (mŏth'ȳ), *a.* Infested with moths.

Mo'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *motio*, fr. *movere*, *motum*, to move.] 1. A changing place or position: movement; — opp. to *rest.* 2. Power of motion. 3. Course; tendency. 4. Movement of the mind or passions; internal activity. 5. A suggestion looking to action; a formal proposal in a deliberative assembly. 6. An oral application made to a court or judge, to obtain an order directing some act to be done. — *v. t.* & *i.* To indicate by motion.

Syn. — See **Movement.**

Mo'tion-less, *a.* Without motion; being at rest.

Mo'tive (mō'tĭv), *n.* [F. *motif*, LL. *motivum*, fr. L. *movere*, *motum.*] That which incites to action; cause; reason. — *a.* Causing motion.

Syn. — **Motive**; **Inducement**; **Reason**; incentive; stimulus; cause. — *Motive* is the word ordinarily used in speaking of that which determines choice. We call it an *inducement* when it is attractive in its nature; a *reason* when addressed to the intellect in the form of argument.

Motive power, a natural agent, as water, steam, wind, electricity, etc., used to move machinery; a motor.

Mo-tiv'i-ty (mō-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Power of moving.

Mot'ley (mŏt'lȳ), *a.* [OF. *mattelé* clotted, curdled.] 1. Variegated in color. 2. Discordantly composite. — *n.* Dress of a professional fool.

Mo'tor (mō'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *movere*, *motum*, to move.] 1. One that imparts motion; source of mechanical power. 2. A prime mover; machine by which a source of power (steam, water, electricity, etc.) does mechanical work.

Mo'tor, Mo'to-ry (-tō-rȳ), **Mo-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Causing motion; pert. to organs of motion, esp. to nerves which convey impressions from a nerve center to muscles, thereby causing motion.

Mot'tle (mŏt'l), *v. t.* [See **Motley.**] To mark with different shades of color; to spot.

Mot'to (-tō), *n.* [It.] A phrase or word, prefixed to a chapter, canto, etc., suggesting its subject; maxim.

Mould (mōld), **Mould'er**, etc. Mold, molder, etc.

Moult (mōlt), *v.* & *n.* Molt.

Mound (mound), *n.* [AS. *mund* protection, hand.] An artificial hill; embankment; rampart; hillock; knoll. — *v. t.* To fortify with a mound.

Mount (mount), *n.* [AS. *munt*, fr. L. *mons*, *montis.*] A mountain; high hill. — *v. i.* 1. To rise on high; to tower aloft; to ascend. 2. To get up on anything, esp. on a horse for riding. 3. To attain in value; to amount. — *v. t.* 1. To get upon; to climb. 2. To place one's self on (a horse or other animal); to bestride. 3. To put on horseback; to furnish with animals for riding. 4. To put upon anything that sustains and fits for use, as a gun on a carriage, a map or picture on cloth or paper; to prepare for being used. 5. To raise aloft. — *n.* That upon which anything is mounted.

Moun'tain (moun'tĭn), *n.* [F. *montagne*, LL. *montania*, fr. L. *mons*, *montis.*] 1. A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the adjacent land; eminence higher than a hill; mount. 2. *pl.* A range, chain, or group of such elevations. — *a.* 1. Pert. to mountains; growing, living on, or peculiar to, mountains; among mountains. 2. Like a mountain; vast; very great.

Moun'tain-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* [OF. *montanier*, LL. *montanarius.*] Inhabitant of mountains. — *v. i.* To live or act as a mountaineer; to climb mountains.

Moun'tain-ous, *a.* 1. Full of mountains. 2. Huge.

Mount'e-bank (mount'ē-bănk), *n.* [It. *montimbanco*; *montare* to mount + *in* upon + *banco* bench.] 1. One who publicly mounts a bench or stage, boasts of his skill in curing diseases, and vends his remedies; a quack doctor. 2. A boastful pretender; charlatan; quack.

Mount'ing, *n.* 1. Act of one that mounts. 2. That which fits anything for use, or sets it off to advantage.

Mourn (mōrn), *v. i.* & *t.* [AS. *murnan.*] To grieve; to lament; to deplore; to bewail. — **Mourn'er**, *n.*

Syn. — See **Deplore.**

Mourn'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Full of sorrow; sad; grievous. — **Mourn'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Mourn'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Sorrowful; doleful; heavy; calamitous.

Mourn'ing, *a.* 1. Grieving; sorrowing; lamenting. 2. Employed to express grief. — *n.* 1. A sorrowing; lamentation. 2. Garb indicative of grief.

Mouse (mous), *n.*; *pl.* MICE (mīs). [AS. *mūs*, pl. *mȳs*; akin to G. *maus*, Sw. & L. *mus*, Gr. *μῦς*.] **1.** A small rodent of various genera, found in nearly all countries. **2.** Knob on a rope to prevent slipping. **3.** Dark lump caused by a blow. [*Slang*]

White-footed Mouse (*Hesperomys leucopus*).

Mouse (mouz), *v. i.* **1.** To watch for and catch mice. **2.** To watch for anything ailly; to pry about. — **Mous'er**, *n.*

Mouse'hole' (mous'hōl'), *n.* A hole made by a mouse, for passage or abode; very small hole.

‖ **Mousse'line'** (mōōs'lēn'), *n.* [F.] Muslin.

Mous'tache' (mōōs'tăsh'), *n.* [F.] Mustache.

Mouth (mouth), *n.*; *pl.* MOUTHS (mouthz). [AS. *mūð*.] **1.** Opening through which an animal receives food; aperture between the jaws or lips; cavity, containing the tongue and teeth, between lips and pharynx. **2.** Opening affording entrance or exit; orifice; aperture; opening of a jar, cave, pit, gun, etc., or one through which waters of a stream flow. **3.** Wry face; grimace.

Mouth (mouth), *v. t.* **1.** To take into the mouth; to devour. **2.** To utter with a voice affectedly big. **3.** To lick, as a bear her cub. — *v. i.* **1.** To speak with a full, affected voice; to rant. **2.** To make grimaces.

Mouth'ful (mouth'fŭl), *n.*; *pl.* MOUTHFULS (-fŭlz). **1.** As much as the mouth holds at once. **2.** A little.

Mouth'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* **1.** Part of a musical or other instrument fitted to the mouth. **2.** Appendage to an opening of a vessel, to direct the flow of a fluid. **3.** One who delivers the opinion of others; a spokesman.

Mov'a-ble (mōōv'ă-b'l), *a.* [OF.] **1.** Capable of being moved; not fixed or stationary. **2.** Changing from one time to another. — *n.* Piece of property not fixed, or not a part of real estate; in *pl.*, goods; wares; furniture. — **Mov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Mov'a-bly**, *adv.*

Move (mōōv), *v. t.* [OF. *moveir*, L. *movere*.] **1.** To cause to change place or posture; to set in motion; to impel; to stir. **2.** To transfer (a piece in a game) from one position to another. **3.** To excite to action; to influence. **4.** To excite to tenderness or compassion. **5.** To recommend; to propose formally in a deliberative assembly; to submit (a resolution to be adopted).

Syn. — To stir; trouble; persuade; actuate; rouse; prompt; induce; incline; propose; offer.

— *v. i.* **1.** To change place or posture; to stir. **2.** To begin to act. **3.** To remove (from one house, town, or state, to another). **4.** To change the place of a piece in the game of chess, checkers, etc. — *n.* **1.** A moving; movement. **2.** A moving a piece in a game. **3.** An act for the attainment of an object.

Move'ment, *n.* **1.** A moving; natural or appropriate motion; progress. **2.** Emotion. **3.** Manner of moving. **4.** (*a*) Rhythmical progression of a musical piece. (*b*) One of the several strains, each complete in itself. **5.** Mechaaism for transmitting or transforming motion.

Syn. — MOVEMENT; MOTION. — *Motion* expresses the idea of not being at rest; *movement*, a definite, regulated motion, esp. a progress.

Mov'er, *n.* **1.** One that moves or changes place. **2.** One that imparts motion; a motor. **3.** One that instigates or causes movement, change, etc. **4.** A proposer; one who offers a proposition for consideration or adoption.

Mov'ing, *a.* **1.** Changing place or posture; causing action. **2.** Exciting the sympathies or affections; touching; pathetic. — *n.* A changing place or posture; a changing one's dwelling or place of business.

Mow (mou), *n.* [Written also *moe* and *mowe*.] [F. *moue* pouting.] A wry face. — *v. i.* To make mouths.

Mow (mō), *v. t.* [AS. *māwan*.] **1.** To cut down (grass). **2.** To cut grass from. **3.** To cause to fall in rows or masses, as in mowing grass; — with *down*. — *v. i.* To cut grass, etc.

Mow (mou), *n.* [AS. *mūga*.] **1.** A heap of hay or sheaves of grain stowed in a barn. **2.** Place where hay or grain in the sheaf is stowed. — *v. t.* To lay (hay or sheaves of grain) in a barn; to pile and stow away.

Mow'er (mō'ẽr), *n.* One that mows; a mowing machine.

Mow'ing, *n.* Act or operation of one that mows.

Mowing machine, an agricultural machine having knives or blades for cutting standing grass, etc.

Mown (mōn), *p. p.* & *a.* Cut down by mowing; deprived of grass by mowing.

Mox'a (mŏks'ă), *n.* [Corrup. of Japan. *mogusa* (pron. *mongsa*), an escharotic made from the plant *yomogi*.] A soft woolly mass prepared from leaves of a plant, burnt on the skin to produce an ulcer.

Mr. (mĭs'tẽr). Abbr. of *Mister* in writing and printing.

Mrs. (mĭs'ĭz). Abbr. of *Mistress* when used as a title of courtesy, in writing and printing.

Much (mŭch), *a.* [*Compar.* & *superl.* supplied by MORE (mōr), and MOST (mōst), fr. another root.] [AS. *micel*, *mycel*.] Great in quantity; long in duration. — *n.* **1.** A great quantity; great deal. **2.** A thing uncommon or noticeable; something considerable. — *adv.* To a great degree or extent; greatly; far; nearly.

Mu'cid (mū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *mucidus*, fr. *mucus*.] Musty; moldy; slimy; mucous.

Mu'ci-lage (-sĭ-lĭj; 2), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mucilago* musty juice, fr. *mucus*.] **1.** Gummy substance produced by action of water on the cell wall of seeds of quinces, flax, etc. **2.** An adhesive solution of gum.

Mu'ci-lag'i-nous (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of mucilage; moist, soft, and viscid; slimy; ropy. **2.** Of, pert. to, or secreting, mucilage. **3.** Soluble in water, but not in alcohol. — **Mu'ci-lag'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

Muck (mŭk), *n.* [Icel. *myki*.] **1.** Dung in a moist state; manure. **2.** Vegetable mold mixed with earth found in damp places and swamps. **3.** Anything filthy. — *a.* Like muck; mucky. — *v. t.* To manure with muck. — **Muck'y**, *a.* — **Muck'i-ness**, *n.*

Muck'worm' (-wŭrm'), *n.* **1.** A larva or grub that lives in muck or manure. **2.** A miser.

Mu'coid (mū'koid), *a.* Resembling mucus.

Mu'cous (-kŭs), *a.* [L. *mucosus*, fr. *mucus*.] **1.** Like, or pert. to, mucus. **2.** Secreting a slimy substance.

‖ **Mu'cro** (-krō), *n.* [L.] A minute abrupt point, as of a leaf; sharp point terminating a larger part or organ. — **Mu'cro-nate**, **Mu'cro-na'ted**, *a.*

Mucronate Leaflets of *Pellæa mucronata*, a kind of fern.

Mu'cu-lent (-kū-lent), *a.* [L. *muculentus*, fr. *mucus*.] Slimy; moist, and moderately viscous.

Mu'cus (-kŭs), *n.* [L.; cf. Gr. *μύξα*.] **1.** A viscid fluid secreted by mucous membranes, which it moistens and protects, and covering the lining membranes of all cavities which open externally, as those of the mouth, nose, lungs, etc. **2.** Gelatinous substance in certain plants.

Mud (mŭd), *n.* [Akin to LG. *mudde*, D. *modder*. Cf. MOTHER, scum on liquors.] Earth and water mixed so as to be soft and adhesive. — *v. t.* To make muddy.

Mud'di-ly (-dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Turbidly; confusedly.

Mud'di-ness, *n.* **1.** The being muddy; foulness. **2.** Obscurity in treating a subject; intellectual dullness.

Mud'dle (-d'l), *v. t.* **1.** To stupefy; to intoxicate partially. **2.** To mix confusedly; to make a mess of; to mystify. — *v. i.* To think and act in a confused, aimless way. — *n.* Confused state; intellectual cloudiness or dullness.

Mud'dy, *a.* **1.** Abounding in mud; besmeared. **2.** Cloudy in mind; incoherent; vague. — *v. t.* **1.** To soil with mud; to dirty. **2.** To cloud; to make dull or heavy.

Mud'sill' (-sĭl'), *n.* Lowest sill of a structure.

Mu-ez'zin (mū-ĕz'zĭn), *n.* [Ar.] A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.

Muff (mŭf), *n.* [Cf. G. & Sw. *muff*.] **1.** A cover to shield (the hands, a steampipe, etc.) from cold. **2.** [Perh. different word; cf. Prov. E. *maffle* to stammer.] A stupid fellow. [*Colloq.*] **4.** A failure to hold a ball when once in the hands. — *v. t.* To handle awkwardly; to fumble.

Muf'fin (mŭf'fĭn), *n.* A light, spongy cake.

Muf'fle (mŭf'f'l), *n.* Bare end of an animal's nose.

Muf'fle, *v. t.* [*F. mouffle* mitten, LL. *muffula*. See MUFF.] **1.** To wrap (face and neck) in disguising folds; to envelop. **2.** To prevent seeing, hearing, or speaking, by wraps about the head. **3.** To wrap (a drum, oar, etc.) with something that deadens its sound. — *v. i.* To speak indistinctly. — *n.* **1.** Anything with which an oar, drum, etc., is muffled; a boxing glove; muff. **2.** Oven for baking ore, pottery, etc. — **Muf'fler**, *n.* [Mohammedan law.

Muf'ti (mŭf'tĭ), *n.* [Ar.] An official expounder of

Muf'ti, *n.* Citizen's dress worn by a naval or military officer in India. [*Colloq. Eng.*]

Mug (mŭg), *n.* [Ir. *mugan* mug, *mucog* cup.] **1.** Cup with a handle. **2.** The face or mouth. [*Slang*]

Mug'gy (mŭg'gĭ), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *mugga* mist.] **1.** Moist; damp; moldy. **2.** Warm and close (weather, etc.).

Mu-ham'mad-an (mo͞o-hăm'mȧd-ȧn), **Mu-ham'med-an** (-mĕd-ȧn), *a. & n.* Mohammedan.

Mu-lat'to (mo͞o-lăt'tō), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *mulato* of mixed breed, fr. *mulo* mule, L. *mulus*.] The offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

Mul'ber-ry (mŭl'bĕr-rĭ), *n.* [AS. *murberie*, L. *morum* mulberry.] **1.** Tree of the genus *Morus*, or its fruit. **2.** Dark purple color of a black mulberry.

Mulch (mŭlch), *n.* [Cf. Prov. G. *mulsch* rotten.] Half-rotten straw, etc., strewn over roots of plants, to keep them moist. — *v. t.* To dress with mulch.

Mulct (mŭlkt), *n.* [L. *mulcta*.] A fine or penalty. — *v. t.* [L. *mulctare*.] To punish by a fine.

Syn. — Amercement; forfeit; forfeiture; penalty.

Mule (mūl), *n.* [F.; L. *mula*, fem. of *mulus*. Cf. MULATTO.] **1.** A hybrid; esp., an animal generated between an ass and a mare, very hardy, and proverbially stubborn. **2.** A stubborn person. **3.** A machine for spinning cotton, wool, etc. — called also *jenny* and *mule-jenny*.

Mu'le-teer' (mū'lē-tēr'), *n.* One who drives mules.

Mul'ish (mūl'ĭsh), *a.* Like a mule; stubborn.

Mull (mŭl), *n.* A thin, soft kind of muslin.

Mull, *v. t.* To heat, sweeten, and spice (wine).

Mul'lein (mŭl'lĭn), **Mul'len** (-lĕn), *n.* [AS. *molegn.*] A tall herb having coarse leaves and spikes of flowers.

Mull'er, *n.* [OE. *mullen* to pulverize.] A stone or pestle, for grinding pigments, drugs, etc.

Mul'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *mulet*, L. *mullus*.] A food fish.

Mul'lion (-yŭn), *n.* [Corrup. of *munnion*, F. *moignon* stump of an amputated limb.] (*a*) A bar or pier dividing the lights of windows, screens, etc. (*b*) An upright member of a framing. — *v. t.* To furnish with mullions; to divide by mullions.

Mullions.
a a a a Mullions; *b b b* Transom.

Mul-tan'gu-lar (-tăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *multangulus*; *multus* much, many + *angulus* angle.] Having many angles.

Mul'ti-fa'ri-ous (-tĭ-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *multifarius*.] Having diversity or variety; manifold. — **Mul'ti-fa'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mul'ti-fa'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Mul'ti-fid (-fĭd), *a.* [L. *multifidus*; *multus* + *findere* to split.] Having many segments; cleft into several parts by linear sinuses.

Mul'ti-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *multiformis*; *multus* + *forma* shape.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances. — **Mul'ti-form'i-ty** (-fôrm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Mul'ti-lat'er-al (mŭl'tĭ-lăt'ẽr-al), *a.* [*Multi-* + *lateral*.] Having many sides; many-sided.

Mul-tip'a-rous (-tĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*Multi-* + L. *parere* to produce.] Producing many, or more than one, at a birth.

Mul-tip'ar-tite (mŭl-tĭp'ẽr-tīt *or* mul'tĭ-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *multipartitus*; *multus* + *partitus* divided.] Divided into many parts; having several parts.

Mul'ti-ped (mŭl'tĭ-pĕd), *n.* [L. *multipes*, *multipedis*; *multus* + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] An insect having many feet, as a myriapod. — *a.* Having many feet.

Mul'ti-ple (-tĭ-p'l), *a.* [F.] Containing more than once, or more than one; manifold. — *n.* A quantity divisible by another without a remainder.

Mul'ti-pli'a-ble (-plī'ȧ-b'l), **Mul'ti-pli-ca-ble** (-plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being multiplied.

Mul'ti-pli-cand' (-plĭ-kănd'), *n.* Number to be multiplied by another number called the *multiplier*.

Mul'ti-pli-cate (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kāt *or* mŭl-tĭp'lĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *multiplicatus*, p. p. of *multiplicare*. See MULTIPLY.] Consisting of many, or of more than one; multiple.

Mul'ti-pli-ca'tion, *n.* **1.** A multiplying, or being multiplied. **2.** The repeating, or adding to itself, any given number or quantity a certain number of times; process of ascertaining by a briefer computation the result of such repeated additions; — reverse of *division*.

Mul'ti-pli-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Multiplying.

Mul'ti-pli-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A multiplier.

Mul'ti-plic'i-ty (-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The being multiple, manifold, or various; a multitude.

Mul'ti-pli'er (-plī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that multiplies. **2.** Number by which another number is multiplied. **3.** Instrument increasing the intensity of heat, electricity, etc.

Mul'ti-ply (-plī), *v. t.* [F. *multiplier*, L. *multiplicare*, fr. *multiplex* manifold.] **1.** To increase in number; to add quantity to. **2.** To add (any given number or quantity) to itself a certain number of times; to find the product of by multiplication. — *v. i.* **1.** To become greater. **2.** To increase; to spread.

Mul'ti-tude (-tūd), *n.* [F.; L. *multitudo*, *-dinis*, fr. *multus*.] **1.** Great number of persons or things; crowd; assembly. **2.** Numerousness. — **Mul'ti-tu'di-na-ry** (-tū'dĭ-nȧ-rĭ), **Mul'ti-tu'di-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

Syn. — Assemblage; swarm; populace. See THRONG.

Mul'ti-valve (mŭl'tĭ-vălv), *n.* A mollusk having a shell composed of more than two pieces. — **Mul'ti-valve**, **Mul'ti-val'vu-lar** (-vălv'vŭ-lẽr), *a.*

Mum (mŭm), *a.* Silent. — *interj.* Hush!

Mum, *n.* [G. *mumme*, fr. Christian *Mumme*, who first brewed it in 1492.] A strong German beer.

Mum'ble (mŭm'b'l), *v. t.* [D. *mommelen*.] **1.** To speak with the lips partly closed; to mutter. **2.** To chew something gently with closed lips. — *v. t.* **1.** To utter inarticulately. **2.** To bite gently, as one without teeth.

Mumm (mŭm), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *mommen*, fr. *mom* mask.] To sport in a mask or disguise. — **Mumm'er**, *n.*

Mum'mer-y, *n.* **1.** Masking; frolic in disguise; buffoonery. **2.** Farcical show; hypocritical parade.

Mum'mi-form (-mĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a mummy.

Mum'mi-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*Mummy* + *-fy*.] To embalm and dry as a mummy. — **Mum'mi-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Mum'my, *n.* [F. *momie*; fr. Per. *mūmiyā*, fr. *mūm* wax.] A dead body embalmed and dried, or otherwise preserved from putrefaction.

Mump (mŭmp), *v. i.* [Akin to *mumble*.] **1.** To move the lips with the mouth closed; to mumble. **2.** To deceive; to play the beggar. — **Mump'er**, *n.* — **Mump'ish**, *a.*

Mumps (mŭmps), *n.* **1.** *pl.* Sullenness; the sulks. **2.** Feverish inflammation of the parotid glands.

Munch (mŭnch), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. akin to *mumble*.] To chew with a crunching sound. — **Munch'er**, *n.*

Mun'dane (mŭn'dān), *a.* [L. *mundanus*, fr. *mundus* the world.] Pert. to the world; earthly; terrestrial.

Mu-nic'i-pal (mū-nĭs'ĭ-pal), *a.* [L. *municipalis*, fr. *municipium* free town, fr. *municeps* free citizen; *munia* official duties + *capere* to take.] **1.** Pert. to a city or corporation. **2.** Pert. to a state or nation.

Mu-nic'i-pal'i-ty (-pălĭ'tĭ), *n.* A municipal district; a borough, city, or incorporated town or village.

Mu-nif'i-cence (mū-nĭf'ĭ-sens), *n.* The being munificent; generous bounty; lavish generosity.
Syn. — Beneficence; liberality; generosity; bounty; bounteousness. See BENEVOLENCE.

Mu-nif'i-cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *munificus; munus* service, gift + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] Very liberal in giving; lavish. — **Mu-nif'i-cent-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Bounteous; bountiful; liberal; generous.

Mu'ni-ment (-nĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *munimentum*, fr. *munire* to fortify.] 1. That which supports; place or means of defense. 2. Legal record; title deeds and papers.

Mu-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *munitio* fortification, fr. *munire* to fortify.] Ammunition; military stores.

Mu'ral (mū'ral), *a.* [F., fr. L. *muralis*, fr. *murus* wall.] 1. Pert. to a wall. 2. Like a wall; steep.

Mur'der (mûr'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *morðor*, fr. *morð* murder; akin to L. *mors, mortis*, death.] The killing a human being with malice aforethought; unlawful homicide. — *v. t.* 1. To kill (a human being) willfully, deliberately, and unlawfully. 2. To mutilate or deform; to mangle. — **Mur'der-er**, *n.* — **Mur'der-ess**, *n. f.*
Syn. — To kill; assassinate; slay. See KILL.

Mur'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Pert. to murder or bloodshed; bloody; sanguinary. — **Mur'der-ous-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Bloodguilty; bloodthirsty; savage; cruel.

Mu'ri-ate (mū'rĭ-ăt), *n.* A salt of muriatic or hydrochloric acid; a chloride.

Mu'ri-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *muriaticus* pickled, fr. *muria* brine.] Pert. to, or obtained from, sea salt, or from chlorine, a constituent of sea salt; hydrochloric.

Murk'y (mûrk'ў), *a.* [AS. *myrce, mirce.*] Dark; obscure; gloomy. — **Murk'i-ness**, *n.*

Mur'mur (mûr'mûr), *n.* [L.] 1. A low, confused, indistinct sound, like that of running water. 2. A complaint half suppressed. — *v. i.* 1. To make a low continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, distant waves, etc. 2. To grumble. — **Mur'mur-er**, *n.*

Mur'rain (mûr'rĭn), *n.* [OF. *morine*, fr. OF. *morir* to die, L. *mori, moriri.*] An infectious and fatal disease among cattle. — *a.* Afflicted with murrain.

‖ **Mus** (mŭs), *n.; pl.* MURES (mū'rēz). [L., a mouse.] A genus of rodents, including the common mouse and rat.

‖ **Mu'sa** (mū'zȧ), *n.; pl.* MUSÆ (-zē). [NL., fr. Ar. *mauz, mauza*, banana.] A genus of large perennial, herbaceous, endogenous plants, including the banana, plantain, etc. — **Mu-sa'ceous** (-zā'shŭs), *a.*

‖ **Mus'ca** (mŭs'kȧ), *n.; pl.* MUSCÆ (-sē). [L.] A genus of dipterous insects, including the common house fly.

Mus'cle (mŭs'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *musculus* a muscle, a little mouse, dim. of *mus* a mouse.] 1. (*a*) A bodily organ whose contraction produces motion. (*b*) Contractile tissue of which muscles are largely made up. 2. Muscular strength. [*Colloq.*] 3. [AS. *muscle*, L. *musculus* a muscle, mussel.] A mussel.

Mus'co-vite (-vīt), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Muscovy or ancient Russia; a Russian. 2. Common potash mica.

Mus'cu-lar (-kŭ-lẽr), *a.* 1. Pert. to, consisting of, or constituting, a muscle or muscles. 2. Performed by muscles. 3. Well furnished with muscles; brawny; strong; powerful. — **Mus'cu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Muse (mūz), *n.* [F.; Gr. *Μοῦσα.*] One of the nine classic goddesses who presided over song, poetry, etc.

Muse, *v. i.* [F. *muser.*] 1. To think closely. 2. To be absent in mind; to be in a brown study. — *v. t.* To meditate on. — *n.* Contemplation; absorbing thought; absence of mind.
Syn. — To consider; meditate; ruminate. See PONDER.

Mu-se'um (mū-zē'ŭm), *n.* [L., temple of the Muses.] A collection of curiosities or of works of art.

Mush (mŭsh), *n.* [Cf. Ger. *mus, muss*, porridge; akin to AS. & OS. *mōs* food.] Meal (esp. Indian meal) boiled in water; hasty pudding. [*U. S.*]

Mush'room (mŭsh'rōōm), *n.* [OF. *mouscheron.*] 1. (*a*) An edible fungus, growing in rich pastures, and proverbial for rapidity of growth and shortness of duration. (*b*) Any large fungus; a toadstool, many species being very poisonous. 2. One who rises suddenly from a low condition in life; an upstart. — *a.* 1. Pert. to mushrooms. 2. Resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth and shortness of duration; short-lived; ephemeral.

Mushrooms.

Mu'sic (mū'zĭk), *n.* [F. *musique*, fr. L. *musica*, Gr. *μουσική* (sc. *τέχνη*), any art over which the Muses presided, esp. music, lyric poetry.] 1. Science and art of tones, or musical sounds. 2. Melody; harmony. 3. Written notation of a musical composition; score. — **Mu'sic-al** (-zĭ-kal), *a.* — **Mu'sic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Mu-si'cian (-zĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in music; a skilled singer, or performer on a musical instrument.

Musk (mŭsk), *n.* [F. *musc*, L. *muscus*, Per. *musk.*] A substance obtained from a bag behind the navel of the male musk deer, of powerful and enduring odor.

Musk deer, a small hornless deer, of the elevated parts of Central Asia. The male has scent bags on the belly, which yield the musk of commerce. — **Musk ox**, a large Arctic hollow-horned ruminant, now existing only in America.

Mus'ket (mŭs'kĕt), *n.* [F. *mousquet*, fr. L. *musca* a fly.] 1. Male of the sparrow hawk. 2. An old infantry firearm, now superseded by the rifle.

Mus'ket-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* [F. *mousquetaire.*] A soldier armed with a musket.

Mus'ket-ry (-rў), *n.* 1. Muskets, collectively. 2. The fire of muskets.

Musk'i-ness (mŭsk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The being musky; [scent of musk.

Musk'mel'on (-mĕl'ŭn), *n.* [*Musk* + *melon.*] The fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant, having an aromatic flavor; cantaloupe; a nutmeg melon.

Musk'rat' (-răt'), *n.* 1. A North American aquatic fur-bearing rodent, resembling a rat in color, and with scent glands secreting a substance having a strong odor of musk. Called also *musquash, musk beaver*, and *ondatra.* 2. The musk shrew, of India. 3. The desman.

Musk'y, *a.* Having an odor of musk.

Mus'lin (mŭz'lĭn), *n.* [F. *mousseline*; fr. *Mossoul* in Mesopotamia, where it was first made.] Thin cotton cloth.
Muslin delaine, a light woolen fabric for women's dresses. [Written also *mousseline de laine.*]

Mus-qui'to (mŭs-kē'tō), *n.* Mosquito. [scramble.

Muss (mŭs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mousche*, L. *musca*, fly.] A

Muss, *n.* A state of disorder. — *v. t.* To disarrange (clothing); to rumple. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Mus'sel (mŭs's'l), *n.* [AS.; L. *musculus.* See MUSCLE, 3.] A bivalve shellfish, some species of which are edible.

Mus'sul-man (-sŭl-man), *n.; pl.* MUSSULMANS. [Ar. *muslimīn*, pl. of *muslim.* See MOSLEM.] Mohammedan.

Must (mŭst), *v. i.* or *auxiliary.* [AS. *mōste*, pret., *mōt*, pres.] 1. To be necessitated. 2. To be necessary or essential to a certain quality, end, or result.

Must, *n.* [AS.; L. *mustum.*] 1. Expressed juice of the grape, or other fruit, before fermentation. 2. Mustiness. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make, or become, musty.

Mus-tache' (mŭs-tăsh'), *n.* [Written also *moustache.*] [F. *moustache*, fr. Gr. *μύσταξ* upper lip and the beard upon it.] Beard growing on the upper lip.

Mus'tang (mŭs'tăng), *n.* [Sp. *mestẽño.*] The half-wild horse of the plains in Mexico, California, etc.

Mus'tard (-tẽrd), *n.* [OF. *moustarde*, fr. L. *mustum* must.] 1. The name of several cruciferous plants. 2. A powder or paste made from seeds of black or white mustard, used as a condiment, also as stimulant and diuretic.

Mus-tee' (-tē'), *n.* Mestee.

Mus'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *mostre*, LL. *monstra*; fr. OF. *mostrer*, L. *monstrare* to show.] 1. An assembling or

review of troops, for parade, inspection, exercise, etc. **2.** Sum total of an assembled army. **3.** An assemblage; display. — *v. t. & i.* To get together.

Muster roll, a register of all the men in a company, troop, etc., present or accounted for on the day of muster. — **To pass muster,** to pass through inspection without censure.

Mus'ty (mŭs'tĭ), *a.* [L. *mustum* must.] **1.** Having the rank, pungent odor and taste of organic substances during warm, moist weather; moldy. **2.** Spoiled by age; rank; stale. **3.** Dull; spiritless. — **Mus'ti-ness,** *n.*

Mu'ta-ble (mū'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *mutabilis*, fr. *mutare* to change.] **1.** Changeable. **2.** Inconstant; unstable. — **Mu'ta-ble-ness, Mu'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Syn. — Changeable; unsettled; variable; fickle.

Mu-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mutatio*, fr. *mutare.*] Change; alteration in form or qualities. [off; to molt.]

Mute (mūt), *v. t.* [L. *mutare.* See MOLT.] To cast

Mute, *v. i. & t.* [F. *mutir, émeutir*, fr. OD. *emelten*, prop., to melt. See SMELT.] To eject the contents of the bowels; — said of birds. — *n.* Dung of birds.

Mute, *a.* [L. *mutus*; cf. Gr. *μύειν* to shut.] **1.** Not speaking; silent. **2.** Dumb. **3.** Not uttered; silent; produced by closure of the mouth organs stopping passage of breath; — said of the letters called *mutes.* — *n.* **1.** One who does not speak. (*a*) One who, from deafness, is unable to articulate. (*b*) One employed by undertakers at a funeral. (*c*) A Turkish attendant selected because he can not speak. **2.** A letter representing no sound; a close articulation; an element of speech formed by a position of the mouth organs which stops passage of the breath; as, *p, b, d, g, k, t.* — **Mute'ly,** *adv.* — **Mute'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — MUTE; SILENT; DUMB; speechless. — One is *silent* who *does* not speak; one is *dumb* who *can* not, for want of the proper organs; one is *mute* who is *held back* from speaking by some special cause.

Mu'ti-late (mū'tĭ-lāt), *a.* [L. *mutilare, -latum*, to mutilate, fr. *mutilus* maimed.] **1.** Deprived of an important part. **2.** Having finlike appendages instead of legs, as a cetacean. — *v. t.* **1.** To remove a limb or essential part of; to maim; to hack. **2.** To destroy a material part of, so as to render imperfect. — **Mu'ti-la'tor,** *n.*

Mu'ti-la'tion, *n.* A mutilating, or being mutilated; deprivation of a limb or essential part.

Mu'ti-neer' (-nēr'), *n.* One guilty of mutiny.

Mu'ti-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Disposed to mutiny; insubordinate. — **Mu'ti-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **Mu'ti-nous-ness,** *n.*

Mu'ti-ny (-nȳ), *n.* [F. *se mutiner*, fr. *mutin* stubborn, fr. L. *motus*, p. p. of *movere* to move.] Insurrection against authority, esp. military or naval authority; concerted revolt; insubordination. — *v. i.* To revolt against one's superior officer, or any rightful authority.

Syn. — See INSURRECTION.

Mut'ter (mŭt'tĕr), *v. i. & t.* [Prob. imitative.] To utter (words) with a low voice and lips partly closed; to grumble; to growl. — *n.* Repressed utterance. — **Mut'ter-er,** *n.* [of a sheep.]

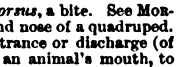
Mut'ton (-t'n), *n.* [OF. *moton* sheep, wether.] Flesh

Mutton chop, a rib of mutton for broiling.

Mu'tu-al (mū'tū-*a*l; 40), *a.* [F. *mutuel*, L. *mutuus*, orig., exchanged, borrowed, lent; akin to *mutare* to change.] **1.** Reciprocally acting or related; interchanged. **2.** Possessed, experienced, or done by two or more persons or things at the same time; common; joint. — **Mu'tu-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Mu'tu-al'i-ty,** *n.*

Syn. — Reciprocal; interchanged; common.

Mu'tule (-tūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mutulus.*] A projecting block worked under the corona of the Doric cornice.



Mutules.

Muz'zle (mŭz'z'l), *n.* [OF. *musel*, LL. *musellus*, fr. *musus, morsus*, a bite. See MORSEL.] **1.** The projecting mouth and nose of a quadruped. **2.** Mouth of a thing; end for entrance or discharge (of a gun, etc.). **3.** A covering for an animal's mouth, to prevent eating or biting. — *v. t.* To bind the mouth of; to restrain from speech or action.

My (mĭ), *a. & poss. pron.* [OE. *mi*, fr. *min.* See MINE, *pron. & a.*] Belonging to me.

Myn-heer' (mĭn-hēr'), *n.* [D. *mijnheer.*] Dutch equivalent of *Mr.* or *Sir*; a Dutchman.

My-og'ra-phy (mī-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, muscle + *-graphy.*] Description of muscles and muscular contraction. — **My'o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **My'o-graph'ic-al,** *a.*

My-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Anatomy of the muscles.

My'ope (mī'ōp), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *μύειν, μύωπος*; *μύειν* to close + *ὤψ, ὠπός*, eye.] One having myopia.

My-o'pi-a (-ō'pĭ-ȧ), **My'o-py** (mī'ō-pȳ), *n.* Nearsightedness. — **My-op'ic** (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Myr'i-ad (mĭr'ĭ-*a*d), *n.* [Gr. *μυριάς, μυριάδος*, fr. *μυρίος* numberless, pl. *μύριοι* ten thousand.] **1.** The number 10,000; 10,000 persons or things. **2.** An indefinitely large number. — *a.* Indefinitely large.

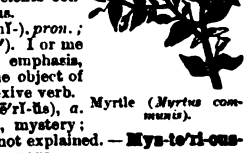
Myr'i-a-gram } (-ȧ-grăm), *n.* [F. *myriagramme.*
Myr'i-a-gramme } See MYRIA-, and GRAM.] A metric weight of 10,000 grams = 22.046 lbs. avoirdupois.

Myr'i-a-li'ter } (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-lē'tĕr *or* mĭr'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĕr), *n.*
Myr'i-a-li'tre } [F. *myrialitre.*] A metric measure of capacity, containing 10,000 liters = 2641.7 wine gallons.

Myr'i-a-me'ter } (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-mē'tĕr *or* mĭr'ĭ-ăm'ĕ-tĕr),
Myr'i-a-me'tre } *n.* [F. *myriamètre.*] A metric measure of length = 10,000 meters = 6.2137 miles.

Myr'i-a-pod (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-pŏd), *n.* One of the Myriapoda.

Myr'i-ap'o-da (-ăp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυρίος* numberless + *-poda.*] A class of arthropods, having the body made up of numerous similar segments, nearly all of which bear true jointed legs.



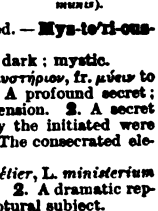
Myriapod.
a Larva of Iulus, recently hatched; much enlarged. *b* Adult Iulus; nat. size.

Myr'i-are (-ȧr), *n.* A metric measure of surface = 10,000 ares = 247.1 acres.

Myr'mi-don (mĕr'mĭ-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *Μυρμιδόνες*, pl.] **1.** One of a fierce troop who accompanied Achilles, their king, to the Trojan war. **2.** A ruffian.

Myrrh (mĕr), *n.* [L. *myrrha, murra*, Gr. *μύρρα*; cf. Ar. *murr* bitter, also myrrh, Heb. *mar* bitter.] A gum resin, of aromatic odor and medicinal properties.

Myr'tle (mĕr't'l), *n.* [F. *myrtil* bilberry, *myrte* myrtle, L. *myrtus*, Gr. *μύρτος*.] A shrubby plant, thickly covered with evergreen leaves, and bearing solitary axillary white or rosy flowers, followed by black several-seeded berries. The ancients considered it sacred to Venus.



Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*).

My-self' (mĭ-sĕlf' *or* mĭ-), *pron.*; *pl.* OURSELVES (our-sĕlvz'). I or me in person! — used for emphasis, also instead of *me*, as the object of the first person of a reflexive verb.

Mys-te'ri-ous (mĭs-tē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, mystery; difficult to understand; not explained. — **Mys-te'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Mys-te'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Obscure; secret; occult; dark; mystic.

Mys'ter-y (mĭs'tĕr-ȳ), *n.* [Gr. *μυστήριον*, fr. *μύειν* to shut the eyes. Cf. MUTE, *a.*] **1.** A profound secret; something beyond human comprehension. **2.** A secret religious celebration, to which only the initiated were admitted; — usually in *pl.* **3.** *pl.* The consecrated elements in the eucharist.

Mys'ter-y, *n.* [OF. *mestier*, F. *métier*, L. *ministerium* ministry.] **1.** A trade; handicraft. **2.** A dramatic representation or composition of a Scriptural subject.

Mys'tic (mĭs'tĭk), } *a.* **1.** Beyond human compre-
Mys'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } hension; obscure; mysterious.

2. Importing mysticism; allegorical. — **Mys'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Mys'tic-al-ness**, *n.*

Mys'tic (mĭs'tĭk), *n.* One holding mystical views.

Mys'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Obscurity of doctrine. **2.** Doctrine of the Mystics, who maintained that they had direct intercourse with the divine Spirit.

Mys'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A mystifying, or being mystified; something that mystifies.

Mys'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [Gr. *μύστης* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To involve in mystery; to make obscure or difficult to understand. **2.** To puzzle.

Myth (mĭth), *n.* [Gr. *μῦθος* myth, fable, speech.] **1.** An ancient story originally representing some fact or phenomenon of nature and of the soul; an ancient legend of a god, hero, etc.; a fable received as historical. **2.** A thing existing only in imagination.

Myth'ic (mĭth'ĭk), } *a.* Relat'ng to myths; described

Myth'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } in a myth; fabulous; imaginary; fanciful. — **Myth'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

My-thol'o-gist (mĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in, or who writes on, mythology or myths.

My-thol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [L. *mythologia*, Gr. *μυθολογία*; *μῦθος* + *λόγος* speech, discourse.] **1.** Science of myths; treatise on myths. **2.** A body of myths; collective myths describing the gods of a heathen people. — **Myth'o-log'ic** (mĭth'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Myth'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.*

N.

Nab (năb), *v. t.* [Dan. *nappe.*] To seize; to grab.

Na'bob (nā'bŏb), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *nawāb.*] **1.** A deputy or viceroy in India. **2.** One of great wealth.

Na'cre (-kẽr), *n.* [F.; LL. *nacrum.*] Pearly lining of shells, most perfect in the mother-of-pearl. [Written also *nacker* and *naker.*] — **Na'cre-ous** (-krē-ŭs), *a.*

Na'dir (-dẽr), *n.* [F., Sp., & It.; fr. Ar. *nasiru's samt* point opposite the zenith.] **1.** That point of the heavens directly opposite the zenith. **2.** Lowest point.

Nag (năg), *n.* [D. *negge.*] A small horse; pony.

Nag, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Sw. *nagga* to nibble, peck, G. *nagen*, E. *gnaw.*] To tease; to scold habitually. [*Colloq.*]

Na'iad (nā'yăd), *n.* [L. *naias, -adis.*] **1.** A water nymph fabled to preside over some lake, river, brook, or fountain. **2.** A freshwater bivalve of numerous genera; river mussel. **3.** A nymph, one of a group of butterflies. **4.** An order of plants, including eelgrass, pondweed, etc.

Nail (nāl), *n.* [AS. *nægel.*] **1.** Horny scale at the end of fingers and toes. **2.** A slender, pointed piece of metal, for fastening pieces of wood, etc., together. **3.** A measure of length, 2 1-4 inches. — *v. t.* **1.** To secure by nails. **2.** To bind or hold; to catch; to trap.

Nail'er, *n.* One who makes, or drives, nails.

Nail'er-y, *n.* Place where nails are made.

Nain'sook' (nān'sōōk'), *n.* [*Nainsukh*, a valley in Kaghan.] Thick jaconet muslin, plain or striped.

Na'ïve' (nä'ēv'), *a.* [F. *naïf*, fem. *naïve*, fr. L. *nativus* innate.] Having unaffected simplicity; ingenuous; artless. — ‖ **Na'ïve'té'** (nä'ēv'tā'), *n.* [F.]

Na'ked (nā'kĕd), *a.* [AS. *nacod*; akin to L. *nudus.*] **1.** Having no clothes on; uncovered; nude; bare. **2.** Undefended; open; unarmed. **3.** Destitute. **4.** Without addition, exaggeration, or excuses. **5.** Mere; simple; plain. — **Na'ked-ly**, *adv.* — **Na'ked-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Nude; bare; uncovered; plain; defenseless.

Nam'by-pam'by (năm'bĭ-păm'bĭ), *n.* [Fr. *Ambrose Phillips*, in ridicule of his verses.] Weakly sentimental talk or writing. — *a.* Affectedly pretty; finical; insipid.

Name (nām), *n.* [AS. *nama*; akin to G. *name*, L. *nomen*, Gr. *ὄνομα.*] **1.** Title distinguishing any person or thing. **2.** Reputed character; reputation; fame.

Syn. — **Name**; **Appellation**; **Title**; **Denomination**; designation; cognomen; epithet. — *Name* is generic, denoting that combination of sounds or letters by which one is known and distinguished. *Appellation* denotes, more properly, a *descriptive term*, marking some individual characteristic. A *title* is a term employed to point out one's rank, office, etc. *Denomination* is to particular bodies what *appellation* is to individuals.

— *v. t.* [AS. *namian.*] **1.** To give a distinctive name to; to call. **2.** To mention by name; to publish the name of. **3.** To nominate; to specify; to appoint.

Syn. — To style; term; call; specify; nominate.

Name'less, *a.* **1.** Without a name. **2.** Not famous. **3.** Anonymous. **4.** Unnamable; inexpressible.

Name'ly, *adv.* That is to say; to wit.

Name'sake' (nām'sāk'), *n.* [For *name's sake.*] One called after, or named out of regard to, another.

Nan-keen' (năn-kēn'), *n.* [Orig., made at *Nankin*, in China.] [Written also *nankin.*] **1.** Durable yellowish cotton cloth. **2.** *pl.* Trousers made of nankeen.

Nap (năp), *v. i.* [AS. *hnæppian* to slumber.] To have a short sleep; to doze. — *n.* A doze; siesta.

Nap, *n.* [AS. *hnoppa.*] Woolly or villous surface of felt, cloth, plants, etc.; down.

Nape (nāp), *n.* The back part of the neck.

Naph'tha (năf'thȧ *or* năp'thȧ), *n.* [L.; Gr. *νάφθα.*] A volatile, liquid, inflammable hydrocarbon, usually called *crude petroleum*, *mineral oil*, or *rock oil.*

Na'pi-form (nā'pĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *napus* turnip + *-form.*] Turnip-shaped; large and round in the upper part, and very slender below.

Napiform Root.

Nap'kin (năp'kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *nape* tablecloth, L. *mappa.*] A little towel, esp. for wiping the fingers and mouth at table.

Nar-cis'sus (när-sĭs'sŭs), *n.* [L.; Gr. *Νάρκισσος*, fr. *νάρκη* torpor.] **1.** A bulbous plant, comprising daffodils and jonquils. **2.** A youth fabled to have been enamored of his own image as seen in a fountain, and to have been changed into the flower Narcissus.

Nar-cot'ic (-kŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ναρκωτικός*, fr. *νάρκη.*] Stupefying. — *n.* A drug which, in medicinal doses, relieves pain, and produces sleep, but, in poisonous doses, produces stupor, coma, convulsions, or death.

Nar'co-tine (när'kō-tĭn *or* -tēn), *n.* [F.] An alkaloid found in opium; — called also *narcotia.*

Nard (närd), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *nardus*, Gr. *νάρδος*, Per. *nard.*] **1.** An East Indian plant of the Valerian family. **2.** Ointment prepared from this plant.

Nar-rate' (năr-rāt'), *v. t.* [L. *narrare, -ratum.*] To tell; to relate the particulars of. — **Nar-ra'tor**, *n.*

Syn. — To relate; recount; detail; describe.

Nar-ra'tion, *n.* A telling; rehearsal; recital; story.

Syn. — Relation; description; tale. See **Account**.

Nar'ra-tive (năr'rȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Pert. to narration. **2.** Apt to relate stories; garrulous. — *n.* A story.

Syn. — Recital; rehearsal; story; tale. See **Account**.

Nar'row (-rō), *a.* [AS. *nearu.*] **1** Of little breadth; not wide or broad. **2.** Very limited; circumscribed. **3.** Having barely sufficient space, time, or number, etc.; close; near. **4.** Limited as to means; pinching. **5.** Contracted; of limited scope; bigoted. **6.** Parsimonious; selfish. **7.** Close; accurate; exact. **8.** Formed (as a vowel) by a close position of some part of the tongue in relation to the palate, or by a tense condition of the pharynx; — disting. fr. *wide*; as ō (ōve) and ōō (fōōd), etc., from ĭ (ĭll) and ŏō (fŏŏt), etc. — *n.* A narrow passage; strait connecting two bodies of water. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To contract. **2.** To make less liberal or more selfish; to restrict. — **Nar'row-ness**, *n.*

Nar'row-ly (năr'rō-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** With little breadth. **2.** Contractedly. **3.** With minute scrutiny; carefully. **4.** With a little margin; by a small distance; barely; only just. **5.** Sparingly; parsimoniously.

Nar'row-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Of narrow mental scope; illiberal; mean. — **Nar'row-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

Nar'whal (năr'hwăl), **Nar'wal** (-wăl), *n.* [Sw. or Dan. *narhval*; akin to E. *whale*.] [Written also *narwhale*.] An arctic cetacean, the male of which has a long, twisted tusk, projecting like a horn.

Narwhal.

Na'sal (nā'zal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *nasus* nose.] **1.** Pert. to the nose. **2.** Spoken through the nose; made by lowering the soft palate, the voice issuing (wholly or partially) through the nose, as in the consonants *m*, *n*, *ng*. — *n.* **1.** A nasal sound. **2.** One of the nasal bones of the skull. — **Na-sal'i-ty** (-zăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Nas'cent (năs'ent), *a.* [L. *nascens*, *-centis*, p. pr. of *nasci* to be born.] Beginning to exist or to grow.

Nas-tur'tium (năs-tûr'shŭm), **Nas-tur'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *nasturtium*, fr. *nasus* nose + *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist.] A cruciferous plant of pungent taste.

Nas'ty (năs'tĭ), *a.* [For older *nasky*; cf. dial. Sw. *naskug*.] **1.** Offensively dirty, foul, or defiled. **2.** Disagreeable; wet; drizzling. **3.** Indecent; gross. — **Nas'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **Nas'ti-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Nasty; Filthy; Foul; Dirty. — Anything *nasty* is usually wet or damp as well as filthy or dirty, and disgusts by its stickiness or odor; but *filthy* and *foul* imply that a thing is filled with offensive matter, while *dirty* describes it as defiled with dirt.

Na'tal (nā'tal), *a.* [L. *natalis*, fr. *nasci*, *natus*, to be born.] Pert. to, or dating from, one's birth; native.

Syn. — Native; natural. See Native.

Na'tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *natans*, *-antis*, fr. *natare* to swim.] Floating in water, or submersed.

Na'ta-to-ry (-tă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Adapted for swimming.

Na'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *natio* nation, race, orig., a being born, fr. *nasci*, *natus*.] **1.** A division of the people of the earth, distinguished by common descent, language, or institutions; a race; a stock. **2.** Inhabitants of a country, united under one government.

Syn. — People; race. See People.

Na'tion-al (năsh'ŭn-al), *a.* [F.] **1.** Pert. to a nation; public; general. **2.** Attached to one's own country.

Na'tion-al-ism, *n.* **1.** Nationality. **2.** Peculiar idiom or character of any nation.

Na'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** The being strongly attached to one's own nation; patriotism. **2.** National character. **3.** A race or people, as determined by common language and character, and not by political bias or divisions. **4.** The belonging to a nation or government by nativity, character, allegiance, etc.

Na'tion-al-ize (-al-iz), *v. t.* To make national; to make a nation of.

Na'tive (nā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *nativus*, fr. *nasci*, *natus*. See Nation.] **1.** Pert. to one's birth, or to the place or circumstances in which one is born; — opp. to *foreign*. **2.** Born in the region in which one lives; not foreign or imported. **3.** Original. **4.** Conferred by birth; inherent; inborn; not acquired. **5.** Found in nature uncombined with other elements, or not artificial. — *n.* One born in a place or country. — **Na'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Na'tive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Native; Natural; Natal; original; congenital. — *Natural* refers to the *nature* of a thing, or that which springs therefrom; *native*, to one's birth or origin; *natal*, to the circumstances of one's birth.

Na-tiv'i-ty (nā-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *nativité*, L. *nativitas*.] The coming into life; birth; time, place, etc., of birth.

Nat'ty (năt'tĭ), *a.* Neat; tidy; spruce. [*Colloq.*]

Nat'u-ral (-ū-ral; 40), *a.* [OE. & F. *naturel*, fr. L. *naturalis*, fr. *natura*. See Nature.] **1.** Fixed by nature; pert. to the constitution of a thing; essential; characteristic; not artificial, foreign, or acquired. **2.** Conformed to the laws or actual facts of nature; not exceptional or violent; legitimate; regular. **3.** Dealing with, or derived from, the creation; not supernatural. **4.** Conformed to truth or reality; true to nature. **5.** Having the character belonging to one's position. **6.** Connected by consanguinity. **7.** Born out of wedlock; illegitimate; bastard. **8.** Pert. to the lower or animal nature; unregenerate. **9.** Belonging to some mathematical system, in which the base is 1. **10.** (*a*) Produced by natural organs, — disting. fr. instrumental music. (*b*) Pert. to a musical key which has neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature. — *n.* **1.** One born without the usual powers of reason; an idiot. **2.** A character, in music, [♮] used to remove the effect of a sharp or flat preceding it, and to restore the unaltered note.

Nat'u-ral-ism, *n.* **1.** State of nature. **2.** Denial of a supernatural agency in the miracles recorded in the Bible, and in spiritual influences; philosophy which refers phenomena of nature to forces acting according to fixed laws.

Nat'u-ral-ist, *n.* **1.** One versed in natural science; student of natural history, esp. of animals. **2.** One who holds doctrines of naturalism in religion.

Nat'u-ral-ize (năt'ū-ral-iz; 40), *v. t.* **1.** To make natural; to render easy by habit. **2.** To adopt (a foreigner into a nation). **3.** To receive as native, natural, or vernacular. **4.** To adapt; to habituate. — *v. i.* **1.** To become as if native. **2.** To explain phenomena by natural agencies or laws, excluding the supernatural. — **Nat'u-ral-i-za'tion** (-ral-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Nat'u-ral-ly, *adv.* In a natural manner or way.

Nat'u-ral-ness, *n.* The being natural.

Na'ture (nā'tûr; 40), *n.* [F., fr. L. *natura*, fr. *nasci*. See Nation.] **1.** The existing system of things; world of matter, or of matter and mind; the creation; universe. **2.** The powers which produce existing phenomena of being. **3** Regular course of things; connection of cause and effect. **4.** Conformity to that which is natural, as disting. fr. that which is artificial or unusual. **5.** Native character. **6.** Kind; sort; quality. **7.** Physical constitution; natural life. **8.** Constitution of mind or character.

Naught (nąt), *n.* [AS. *nāwiht*, *nāht*; *ne* not + *ā* ever + *wiht* thing, whit.] **1.** Nothing. [Written also *nought*.] **2.** Arithmetical character 0; cipher. — *adv.* In no degree; not at all. — *a.* Of no value or account.

Naugh'ty (ną'tĭ), *a.* Mischievous; perverse; disobedient. — **Naugh'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **Naugh'ti-ness**, *n.*

Nau'se-a (-shē-ā *or* -shă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ναυσία, fr. ναῦς ship.] Seasickness; sickness of the stomach accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm; loathing.

Nau'se-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *nauseare*, *-atum*, fr. *nausea*.] To sicken; to disgust.

Nau'seous (-shŭs), *a.* Causing nausea; sickening; disgusting. — **Nau'seous-ly**, *adv.* — **Nau'seous-ness**, *n.*

Nau'tic-al (ną'tĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ναυτικός, fr. ναύτης sailor, ναῦς ship.] Pert. to seamen, navigation, or ships.

Syn. — Naval; marine; maritime. See Naval.

Nau'ti-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ναυτίλος sailor, a shellfish.] **1.** A cephalopodous mollusk, which creeps over the bottom of the sea, not coming to the surface to sail, as was formerly imagined. **2.** The argonaut; — also called *paper nautilus*.

Na'val (nā'val), *a.* [L. *navalis*, fr. *navis* ship.] Having to do with shipping; pert. to ships or a navy.

Syn. — Naval; Nautical; marine; maritime. — *Naval* is applied to vessels, a navy, or things pertaining to them; *nautical*, to seamen and navigation.

Nave (nāv), *n.* [AS. *nafu*.] Block in the center of a wheel, from which the spokes radiate; hub.

Nave, *n.* [F. *nef*, fr. L. *navis* ship, figuratively, the

church.] Body of a church, extending from the transepts, or the choir, to the principal entrance, but not including the aisles.

Nave.

Na'vel (nā'v'l), *n.* [AS. *nafela*, fr. *nafu* nave; akin to L. *umbilicus*, Gr. ὀμφαλός.] The depression in the middle of the abdomen; umbilicus.

Na-vic'u-lar (nă-vĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *navicularius*, fr. *navicula*, dim. of *navis* ship.] Like, or pert. to, a boat or ship.

Nav'i-ga-ble (năv'ĭ-gă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being navigated. — **Nav'i-ga-ble-ness**, **Nav'i-ga-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Nav'i-gate (-gāt), *v. i.* [L. *navigare*, *-gatum*; *navis* + *agere* to move, direct.] To journey by water; to go in a ship; to direct a vessel's course; to sail. — *v. t.* 1. To sail over or on. 2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing. — **Nav'i-ga'tor**, *n.*

Nav'i-ga'tion, *n.* 1. A navigating; passing on water in vessels; a being navigable. 2. Science or art of conducting ships; seamanship.

Nav'vy (-vĭ), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *navigator*.] Laborer on canals, railroads, embankments, etc. [*Eng.*]

Na'vy (nā'vĭ), *n.* [OF. *navie*, fr. L. *navis*.] 1. A fleet of ships. 2. War vessels of a nation, collectively. 3. Officers and men of a nation's war vessels.

‖ **Na-wab'** (nă-wąb'), *n.* [See NABOB.] A viceroy in India; Oriental title of courtesy for persons of high rank.

Nay (nā), *adv.* [Icel. *nei*; akin to E. *no*.] 1. No; — a negative answer to a question or request. 2. Not this merely, but also; not only so, but. — *n.* 1. Denial; refusal. 2. A negative vote; one who votes in the negative.

Naz'a-rene' (năz'ă-rēn'), *n.* [Gr. Ναζαρηνός, fr. Ναζαρέθ Nazareth.] An inhabitant of Nazareth; — a term of contempt applied to Christ and early Christians.

Naz'a-rite (-rit), *n.* A Jew bound by a vow to extraordinary purity of life and devotion.

Neap (nēp), *n.* [Cf. NER, NAPE.] The pole of a vehicle drawn by two animals. [*U. S.*]

Neap, *a.* [AS. *nēpflōd* neap flood; cf. *hnípian* to bend, incline.] Low. — *n.* A neap tide, one of the lowest tides of the lunar month; — opp. to *spring tides*.

Ne'a-pol'i-tan (nē'ă-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* [L. *Neapolitanus*, fr. *Neapolis* Naples, Gr. Νεάπολις, lit., New town.] Pert. to Naples in Italy. — *n.* A citizen of Naples.

Near (nēr), *adv.* [AS. *neár*, compar. of *neáh* nigh.] 1. At a little distance, in place, time, manner, or degree. 2. Nearly; almost; well-nigh. 3. Closely; intimately. — *a.* 1. Not far distant. 2. Closely related; intimate. 3. Close to anything imitated. 4. So as barely to avoid injury; close; narrow. 5. Next to the driver, when he is on foot; in the United States, on the left of a team. 6. Immediate; direct; short. 7. Close fisted; parsimonious. [Eng.]

Syn. — Nigh; close; adjacent; familiar; dear. — *prep.* Adjacent to; close by; not far from. — *v. t.* & *i.* To approach. — **Near'ly**, *adv.* — **Near'ness**, *n.*

Near'sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Seeing distinctly at short distances only; shortsighted. — **Near'sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

Neat (nēt), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [AS. *neát*.] Cattle of the ox kind. — *a.* Pert. to bovine cattle.

Neat, *a.* [F. *net*, fr. L. *nitidus*, fr. *nitere* to shine.] 1. Free from that which soils or disorders; clean; tidy. 2. Free from what is inappropriate; simple and becoming; chaste. 3. Free from adulteration. 4. Finished; adroit. 5. With all allowances made. [In this sense written *net*.] — **Neat'ly** (nēt'lĭ), *adv.* — **Neat'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Nice; pure; cleanly; tidy; trim; spruce.

Neb (nĕb), *n.* [AS. *nebb*.] The nose; snout; mouth; beak of a bird; bill; nib of a pen. [Also written *nib*.]

Neb'u-la (nĕb'ū-lă), *n.* [L., mist, cloud; akin to Gr. νεφέλη cloud, mist.] 1. A misty object in the heavens, often resolvable by the telescope into distinct stars. 2. A slight opacity of the cornea. — **Neb'u-lar** (-lẽr), *a.*

Neb'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* 1. Cloudy; misty. 2. Like, or pert. to, a nebula. — **Neb'u-los'i-ty** (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Nec'es-sa-ri-ly (nĕs'ĕs-să-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a necessary manner; by necessity; unavoidably; indispensably.

Nec'es-sa-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [L. *necessarius*, fr. *necesse* necessary.] 1. Such as must be; not to be avoided. 2. Impossible to be otherwise, or to be dispensed with; essential. 3. Acting from necessity or compulsion; involuntary; — opp. to *free*. — *n.* A requisite; an essential; — used chiefly in *pl.*

Ne-ces'si-ta'ri-an (nē-sĕs-sĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the doctrine of philosophical necessity, esp. as to the actings of the will. — *n.* One who holds this doctrine.

Ne-ces'si-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* 1. To make necessary, indispensable, or unavoidable. 2. To force; to compel.

Ne-ces'si-tous (-tŭs), *a.* 1. Very needy; pressed with poverty. 2. Narrow; destitute; pinching; pinched. — **Ne-ces'si-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ne-ces'si-tous-ness**, *n.*

Ne-ces'si-ty, *n.* [L. *necessitas*.] 1. The being necessary, unavoidable, or absolutely requisite. 2. The being needy or necessitous; want. 3. That which is necessary; something indispensable. 4. That which makes an event unavoidable; compulsion; fate; fatality.

Syn. — See NEED.

Neck (nĕk), *n.* [AS. *hnecca*.] 1. Part of an animal connecting head and trunk. 2. Long slender part of a vessel or a fruit; narrow tract of land joining larger tracts.

Neck'cloth' (-klŏth'), *n.* Band worn around the neck.

Neck'er-chief (-ẽr-chĭf), *n.* [For *neck kerchief*.] A kerchief for the neck. [around the neck.

Neck'lace (-lās; 2), *n.* String of beads, etc., worn

Neck'tie' (-tī'), *n.* A scarf, band, or kerchief, passing around the neck or collar and fastened in front.

Ne-crol'o-gy (nē-krŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. νεκρός a dead person + *-logy*.] An account of deaths, or of the dead; register of deaths; collection of obituary notices. — **Ne-crol'o-gist**, *n.* — **Nec'ro-log'ic-al** (nĕk'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

Nec'ro-man'cy (nĕk'rō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [L. *necromantia*, Gr. νεκρομαντεία; νεκρός dead body + μαντεία divination.] The revealing future events by pretended communication with the dead; magic in general; conjuration; enchantment. — **Nec'ro-man'cer**, *n.* — **Nec'ro-man'tic**, *a.*

Ne-croph'a-gan (nē-krŏf'ă-găn), *a.* [Gr. νεκροφάγος; νεκρός + φαγεῖν to eat.] Pert. to necrophagans, beetles which eat carrion. — **Ne-croph'a-gan**, *a.* & *n.*

Necrophagan (*Necrophagus vespillo*). Nat. size.

Ne-crop'o-lis (-krŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [Gr. νεκρόπολις; νεκρός + πόλις city.] A city of the dead; cemetery; graveyard.

Nec'tar (nĕk'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. νέκταρ.] 1. Fabled drink of the gods; delicious beverage. 2. Secretion of blossoms from which bees make honey. — **Nec'tar-ous** (-tŭs), **Nec-ta're-al** (-tā'rē-al), **Nec-ta're-an** (-ăn), **Nec-ta're-ous** (-tā'rē-ŭs), *a.*

Nec'tar-ine (nĕk'tẽr-ĭn), *n.* [F.] A smooth-skinned peach.

Nec'ta-ry (-tă-rĭ), *n.* The part of a blossom which secretes nectar.

‖ **Née** (nā), *p. p., fem.* [F., fr. L. *nata*, fem. of *natus*, p. p. of *nasci* to be born.] Born; — maiden name of a married woman; as, Madame de Staël, *née* Necker.

Need (nēd), *n.* [AS. *néad*, *nȳd*.] 1. A state requiring relief. 2. Poverty; destitution. — *v. t.* & *i.* To lack.

Syn. — NEED; NECESSITY; exigency; emergency;

strait; extremity; distress; destitution; poverty; indigence; want; penury. — *Necessity* is stronger than *need;* it places us under positive compulsion; — so also with the corresponding adjectives, *necessitous* and *needy.*

Need'ful (nēd'fụl), *a.* Necessary for supply or relief; requisite. — **Need'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Need'ful-ness**, *n.*

Need'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a needy condition.

Need'i-ness, *n.* The being needy; poverty.

Nee'dle (nē'd'l), *n.* [AS. *nǣdl.*] **1.** Small pointed instrument, with an eye to receive a thread, — used in sewing. **2.** A magnetized bar in a compass. **3.** A wire used in knitting; hook for netting, knitting, or crocheting. **4.** One of the needle-shaped secondary leaves of pine trees.

Needle gun, firearm loaded at the breech with a cartridge exploded by driving a needle into it.

Nee'dle-ful, *n.* As much thread as is used in a needle at one time.

Need'less (nēd'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Not wanted; unnecessary. **2.** Causeless. — **Need'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Need'less-ness**, *n.*

Nee'dle-wom'an (nē'd'l-wo͝om'an), *n.* A seamstress.

Nee'dle-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work executed with a needle; sewing; embroidery; business of a seamstress.

Needs (nēdz), *adv.* [Orig. gen. of *need*, used as an adverb. See -s, adv. suff.] Of necessity; indispensably.

Need'y (nēd'ĭ), *a.* Very poor; indigent; necessitous.

Ne'er (nâr *or* nār), *adv.* Contr. of NEVER.

Ne-fa'ri-ous (nē-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nefarius*, fr. *nefas* crime; *ne* not + *fas* divine law.] Wicked in the extreme; detestably vile. — **Ne-fa'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Heinous; atrocious; infamous. See INIQUITOUS.

Ne-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *negatio*, fr. *negare* to deny.] A denying; declaration that something is not, has not been, or will not be; — opp. of *affirmation.*

Neg'a-tive (nĕg'ā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *negativus*, fr. *negare.*] **1.** Denying; — opp. to *affirmative.* **2.** Not positive; indirect; privative. **3.** Pert. to a photographic picture, in which the lights and shades of the original, and the relations of right and left, are reversed. **4.** In chemistry, metalloid; nonmetallic; — opp. to *positive* or *basic.* — *n.* **1.** A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden; contradictory term or conception. **2.** A word used in denial; as, *not, no.* **3.** Refusal of assent; veto. **4.** A negative picture in photography, used for producing photographs by the sun's light passing through it and acting upon sensitized paper, producing on the paper a positive picture. **5.** Negative plate of a voltaic or electrolytic cell. — *v. t.* **1.** To disprove. **2.** To reject by vote; to refuse to sanction. **3.** To counteract. — **Neg'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Neg-lect' (-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *negligere, -lectum.*] **1.** To suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, undone, etc.; to omit. **2.** To omit to treat with attention or respect.

Syn. — To overlook; disregard; contemn. See SLIGHT. — *n.* **1.** Omission of proper attention; culpable disregard. **2.** Omission of attention or civilities. **3.** Habitual carelessness. **4.** The being disregarded or neglected.

Syn. — Inattention; disregard. See NEGLIGENCE.

Neg-lect'ful (-fụl), *a.* Full of neglect; careless; negligent; inattentive. — **Neg-lect'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Neg'li-gee' (nĕg'lĭ-zhē'; *F.* nā'glē'zhā'), *n.* [F. *négligé*, fr. *négliger* to neglect, L. *negligere.*] An easy, unceremonious attire; undress; a woman's dressing gown.

Neg'li-gence (nĕg'lĭ-jens), *n.* [F.; L. *negligentia.*] A being negligent; neglect; carelessness.

Syn. — NEGLIGENCE; NEGLECT; inattention; heedlessness; disregard; slight. As now generally used, *negligence* is the habit, and *neglect* the act, of leaving things unattended to. We are *negligent* as a general trait of character; we are guilty of *neglect* in particular cases.

Neg'li-gent, *a.* [F. *négligent*, L. *negligens.*] Apt to neglect; culpably careless. — **Neg'li-gent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Careless; heedless; neglectful; remiss.

Ne-go'ti-a-ble (nē-gō'shĭ-ā-b'l *or* -shā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being negotiated; transferable by assignment or indorsement to another person. — **Ne-go'ti-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Ne-go'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *negotiari, -atus*, fr. *negotium* business.] **1.** To bargain or trade. **2.** To hold intercourse about a treaty, league, convention, or commerce. **3.** To sell; to pass. — **Ne-go'ti-a'tor**, *n.*

Ne-go'ti-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A negotiating; a treating about sale, purchase, etc. **2.** Transaction of business between nations; intercourse of governments by diplomatic agents, in making treaties, compacts, etc.

Ne'gress (nē'grĕs), *n.* [Cf. F. *négresse*, fem. of *nègre* negro.] A female negro.

Ne'gro (-grō), *n.* [Sp. or Pg., fr. *negro* black, L. *niger.*] A black man; one of a race of very dark persons who inhabit tropical Africa; one of unmixed African blood, wherever found. — *a.* Pert. to negroes; black.

Ne'grus (-gŭs), *n.* Drink containing wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice; — devised by Colonel *Negus.*

Neigh (nā), *v. i.* [AS. *hnǣgan.*] To utter the cry of the horse. — *n.* Cry of a horse; whinny.

Neigh'bor (nā'bẽr), *n.* [AS. *nēahgebūr; nēah* nigh + *gebūr* dweller; akin to G. *nachbar.*] [Spelt also *neighbour.*] **1.** One living near another. **2.** One entitled to neighborly kindness. — *a.* Near; adjoining; next. — *v. i.* To be near to.

Neigh'bor-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* [Written also *neighbourhood.*] **1.** The being a neighbor; proximity. **2.** A place near; vicinity. **3.** Persons living near each other.

Syn. — NEIGHBORHOOD; VICINITY; vicinage; proximity. — *Neighborhood* is Anglo-Saxon, and *vicinity* is Latin. *Vicinity* does not denote so close a connection as *neighborhood.* A *neighborhood* is a more immediate *vicinity.*

Neigh'bor-ly, *a.* [Also *neighbourly.*] Appropriate to neighbors; social; friendly. — *adv.* In a friendly manner.

Nei'ther (nē'thẽr *or* nī'-), *a.* [AS. *nāwðer, nāhwæðer; nā* never, not + *hwæðer* whether.] Not either; not the one or the other. — *conj.* Not either; — generally used to introduce the first of two or more coördinate clauses of which those that follow begin with *nor.*

Ne-ol'o-gism (nē-ŏl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Introduction of new words; use of old words in new senses. **2.** New expression. **3.** New doctrine; rationalism. — **Ne-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **Ne'o-lo-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), **-gis'tic-al**, *a.*

Ne-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*Neo-* + *-logy.*] **1.** Introduction of new words or meanings into a language. **2.** New doctrine; rationalism. — **Ne'o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Ne'o-log'ic-al**, *a.*

Ne'o-phyte (nē'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *νεόφυτος*, prop., newly planted; *νέος* new + *φυτός* grown, fr. *φύειν* to grow.] **1.** New convert or proselyte. **2.** Novice; tyro; beginner.

Ne'o-ter'ic (-tĕr'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. *νεωτερικός*, fr. *νεώτερος*,
Ne'o-ter'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } compar. of *νέος.*] Modern.

Ne-pen'the (-pĕn'thē), *n.* [Gr. *νηπενθής* removing sorrow; *νη-* not + *πένθος* grief.] A drug used anciently to give relief from pain and sorrow; anything soothing.

Neph'ew (nĕf'ū; *in Engl.* nĕv'ū), *n.* [F. *neveu*, L. *nepos;* akin to AS. *nefa* kinsman.] The son of a brother or a sister.

Ne-phrit'ic (nē-frĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *νεφριτικός*, fr. *νεφρός* a kidney.] **1.** Pert. to the kidneys or urinary organs; renal. **2.** (*a*) Affected with a disease of the kidneys. (*b*) Relieving disorders of the kidneys; affecting the kidneys. — *n.* Medicine for diseases of the kidneys.

Nep'o-tism (nĕp'ō-tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *nepos, nepotis*, nephew.] Undue attachment to relations; favoritism to members of one's family. — **Nep'o-tist**, *n.* — **Ne-pot'ic** (nē-pŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Nep'tune (nĕp'tūn), *n.* [L. *Neptunus.*] **1.** The fabled god of the sea. **2.** The remotest known planet, about 2,775,000,000 miles from the sun.

Nep-tu'ni-an (-tū'nĭ-an), *a.* **1.** Pert. to the ocean or sea. **2.** *Formed by water or* aqueous solution.

Ne're-id (nē'rē-ĭd), *n.* [Gr. *Νηρείς, Νηρίς, -ίδος*, a daughter of Nereus, an ancient sea god.] **1.** A fabled sea nymph. **2.** A Nereis.

‖ **Ne're-is** (nē'rē-ĭs *or* nē-rē'ĭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** A Nereid. **2.** A genus of marine worms, having antennæ, four pairs of tentacles, and hooked jaws.

Nerve (nûrv), *n.* [L. *nervus*, Gr. *νεῦρον*.] **1.** One of the elastic bundles of fibers which transmit nervous impulses between nerve centers and various parts of the animal body. **2.** A sinew or tendon. **3.** Physical force; constitutional vigor. **4.** Steadiness of mind; self-command in danger or under suffering; courage; resolution. **5.** One of the principal ribs of a leaf. **6.** One of the veins in insects' wings. — *v. t.* To give vigor to.

Nerve'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of nerves. **2.** Weak.

Nerv'ine (-In), *a.* Acting upon the nerves; quieting nervous excitement. — *n.* A nervine agent.

Nerv'ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nervosus* sinewy, vigorous.] **1.** Possessing nerve; strong. **2.** Possessing vigor of mind; forcible. **3.** Pert. to the nerves; seated in the nerves. **4.** Having the nerves weak, diseased, or easily excited; easily agitated or annoyed. **5.** Sensitive; excitable; timid. — **Nerv'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Nerv'ous-ness,** *n.*

Nes'cience (nĕsh'ens), *n.* [L. *nescientia*; *ne* not + *scire* to know.] Ignorance; agnosticism.

Nest (nĕst), *n.* [AS.; akin to G. *nest*, L. *nidus*; prob. fr. root of E. *sit.*] **1.** Receptacle prepared by a bird for holding her eggs and young. **2.** Place in which eggs of insects, turtles, etc., are laid and hatched. **3.** A cozy residence or haunt. **4.** A collection of boxes, cases, etc., of graduated size, each put within the one next larger. — *v. i.* To build and occupy a nest. — *v. t.* To form a nest for.

Nest egg, egg left in the nest to prevent the hen's forsaking it; something laid up toward a collection.

Nes'tle (nĕs'l), *v. i.* [AS. *nestlian.*] To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest; to shelter. — *v. t.* **1.** To house, as in a nest. **2.** To cherish, as a bird her young.

Nes'tling (nĕs'lĭng), *n.* A young bird which has not abandoned the nest. — *a.* Newly hatched.

Net (nĕt), *n.* [AS.; akin to D. *net.*] **1.** Fabric of twine, etc., wrought into meshes, for catching fish, birds, etc. **2.** Anything designed to entrap; a snare. **3.** Anything woven in meshes. — *v. t.* **1.** To make into a net. **2.** To take in a net; to capture by stratagem. **3.** To cover with a net. — *v. i.* To form network; to knit.

Net, *a.* [F. See NEAT, clean.] Not including superfluous or foreign matter; free from charges, deductions, etc. [Less properly written *nett.*] — *v. t.* To produce or gain as clear profit.

Neth'er (nĕth'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *niðera.*] Situated down or below; lying beneath; lower; under; — opp. to *upper.*

Neth'er-most' (-mōst'), *a.* [AS. *niðemest.*] Lowest.

Net'ting (nĕt'tĭng), *n.* **1.** A making nets, network, or meshes. **2.** A piece of network.

Net'tle (nĕt't'l), *n.* [AS. *netele.*] A plant covered with sharp hairs containing a poison that produces a stinging sensation. — *v. t.* To fret or sting; to vex.

Nettle rash, an eruptive disease resembling the effects of whipping with nettles. — **Sea nettle,** a medusa or jellyfish.

Net'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* A fabric of crossed threads, cords, or wires, secured at the crossings, with spaces or meshes between them.

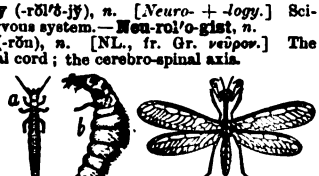
Neu-ral'gi-a (nū-răl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *ἄλγος* pain.] Acute pain in the nerves. — **Neu-ral'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

Neu-rol'o-gy (-rŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [*Neuro-* + *-logy.*] Science of the nervous system. — **Neu-rol'o-gist,** *n.*

‖ **Neu'ron** (-rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νεῦρον*.] The brain and spinal cord; the cerebro-spinal axis.

Neu-rop'ter (-rŏp't ẽr), *n.* One of the Neuroptera.

‖ **Neu-rop'te-ra** (-t ẽ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νεῦρον* + *πτερόν* wing.] An order of hexapod insects having two pairs of large, membranous, net-veined wings. They feed upon other insects, and undergo a complete metamorphosis. The lacewing fly is an example. — **Neu-rop'ter-al** (nū-rŏp'tẽr-al), **Neu-rop'ter-ous,** *a.* — **Neu-rop'ter-an,** *n.*



One of the Neuroptera (*Mantispa interrupta*); *a* Young Larva; *b* Mature Larva. Both enlarged. *c* Mature Insect. Nat. size.

Neu-rot'ic (nū-rŏt'ĭc), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*.] **1.** Pert. to the nerves; nervous. **2.** Useful in disorders of the nerves.

Neu'ter (-tẽr), *a.* [L., fr. *ne* not + *uter* whether.] **1.** (*a*) Having a grammatical form belonging to words not appellations of males or females; designating that which is of neither sex. (*b*) Intransitive; as, a *neuter* verb. **2.** Having no generative organs; sexless. — *n.* **1.** One who takes no part in a contest; a neutral. **2.** (*a*) A word of the neuter gender. (*b*) An intransitive verb. **3.** An organism, vegetable or animal, which at maturity has no generative organs, or but imperfectly developed ones.

Neu'tral (-trȧl), *a.* [L. *neutralis*, fr. *neuter.*] **1.** Not engaged on either side; neuter; indifferent. **2.** Neither good nor bad; middling; not decided. — *n.* A person or nation taking no part in a contest between others. — **Neu'tral-ly,** *adv.* — **Neu-tral'i-ty** (-trăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Neu'tral-ize (-trȧl-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To render neutral. **2.** To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; to counteract. — **Neu'tral-i-za'tion,** *n.*

Nev'er (nĕv'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *nǣfre*; *ne* not, no + *ǣfre* ever.] **1.** Not ever; at no time. **2.** In no degree; not.

Nev'er-more' (-mōr'), *adv.* Never again.

Nev'er-the-less' (-the-lĕs'), *adv.* or *conj.* [*Never* + *the* + *less.*] Not the less; notwithstanding; yet.

Syn. — However; at least; yet; still. See HOWEVER.

New (nū), *a.* [AS. *niwe*, *neowe*; akin to L. *novus*, Gr. *νέος*.] **1.** Having existed but a short time; of late origin; fresh; modern; — opp. to *old.* **2.** Not before seen or known; lately discovered. **3.** Newly beginning or recurring; different from what has been. **4.** As if lately made; having original freshness; changed for the better; renovated; untried; unspent. **5.** Not familiar; unaccustomed. — *adv.* Newly; recently. — **New'ly,** *adv.* — **New'ness** (-nĕs), *n.*

Syn. — Novel; recent; fresh; modern. See NOVEL.

New'el (nū'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *nual*, fr. L. *nucalis* like a nut, fr. *nux*, *nucis*, nut.] The upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind; post at the foot of a staircase, or at the landings.

Newel at Bottom of Staircase.

New'fan'gled (-făn'g'ld), *a.* **1.** Newmade; formed with affectation of novelty. **2.** Disposed to change; inclined to novelties; given to new fashions.

New'found-land' (-fŭnd-lănd'), *n.* **1.** An island on the coast of British North America. **2.** A Newfoundland dog, a large dog, with shaggy hair, noted for intelligence, docility, and swimming powers.

News (nūz), *n.* [Fr. *new.* *News* is plural in form, but commonly used with a singular verb.] **1.** A report of recent occurrences, or of something before unknown; recent intelligence. **2.** Something strange or newly happened.

News'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One who deals in news; one active in hearing and telling news.

News'pa'per (-pā'pẽr), *n.* A public print that circulates news, advertisements, etc.

Newt (nūt), *n.* [OE. *ewt*, *evete*, AS. *efete*, with *n* prefixed, *an evet* being understood as *a newt.* Cf. EFT.] A small aquatic salamander.

New'-year' (nū'yẽr'), *a.* Pert. to, or suitable for, the commencement of the year.

New' Year's' day' (yẽrz' dā'). The 1st day of January; — colloq. abbr. *New Year's* or *New Year.*

Next (nĕkst), *a.*, *superl.* of NIGH. [AS. *nēhst*, *nīehst*, *nȳhst*, superl. of *nēah* nigh.] **1.** Nearest in place; hav-

ing no similar object intervening. **2.** Nearest in time. **3.** Immediately preceding or following in order. **4.** Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right, or relation. — *adv.* In the time, place, or order immediately succeeding.

‖ **Ngi'ma** (n'gē'mȧ), *n.* [Native name.] The gorilla.

Nib (nĭb), *n.* [A variant of *neb.*] **1.** A point; prong. **2.** Bill or beak of a bird; neb. **3.** The points of a pen. **4.** One of the handles projecting from a scythe snath. — *v. t.* To furnish with a nib; to mend the point of.

Nib'ble (nĭb'b'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Nip.] To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly or in small bits. — *n.* A small or cautious bite. — **Nib'bler**, *n.*

Nice (nīs), *a.* [OF., ignorant, fool, fr. L. *nescius* ignorant.] **1.** Over-scrupulous or exacting; hard to please. **2.** Delicate; dainty; pure. **3.** Apprehending delicate distinctions; distinguishing minutely. **4.** Done with careful labor; fine; exactly discriminated. **5.** Pleasing; good. [*Colloq.*] — **Nice'ly**, *adv.* — **Nice'ness**, *n.*

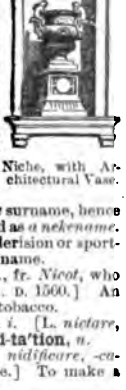
Syn. — Dainty; fine; exact; punctilious; fastidious.

Ni'cene (nī'sēn *or* nī-sēn'), *a.* Pert. to Nice, a town of Asia Minor, or to the ecumenical council held there.

Nicene Creed, a summary of Christian faith, adopted by the Council of Nice, against Arianism, A. D. 325.

Ni'ce-ty (nī'sĕ-tȳ), *n.* [OF. *niceté* foolishness.] **1.** A being nice. **2.** Delicacy of perception; minute discrimination; precision. **3.** A delicate act, distinction, etc.

Niche (nĭch), *n.* [F., fr. It. *nicchia* shell-like recess in a wall, fr. *nicchio* shellfish, fr. L. *mytilus.*] A recess in a wall, for a statue, bust, etc.



Niche, with Architectural Vase.

Nick (nĭk), *n.* [Akin to Notch.] **1.** Notch cut into something; broken or indented place in any edge or surface. **2.** A particular point or place; exact point or critical moment. — *v. t.* **1.** To make nicks in; to notch. **2.** To deface; to make ragged. **3.** To suit or fit into; to tally with. **4.** To hit in the nick; to strike at the precise point or time.

Nick'el (nĭk'el), *n.* [G., fr. Sw.] **1.** A bright silver-white metallic element, of the iron group, hard, malleable, and ductile. **2.** Coin containing nickel; esp., a five-cent piece. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Nick'nack′ (-năk'), *n.* Knickknack.

Nick'name′ (-nām'), *n.* [OE. *ekename* surname, hence a nickname, *an ekename* being understood as *a nekename.* See Eke, and Name.] A name given in derision or sportive familiarity. — *v. t.* To call by a nickname.

Nic'o-tine (nĭk'ō-tĭn *or* -tēn), *n.* [F., fr. *Nicot*, who first introduced tobacco into France, A. D. 1560.] An alkaloid which is the active principle of tobacco.

Nic'tate (-tāt), **Nic'ti-tate** (-tĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *nictare, -tatum.*] To wink. — **Nic-ta'tion**, **Nic'ti-ta'tion**, *n.*

Nid'i-fi-cate (nĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [L. *nidificare, -catum; nidus* + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To make a nest. — **Nid'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

‖ **Ni'dus** (nī'dŭs), *n.* [L.] A nest; repository for the eggs of birds, insects, etc.; breeding place.

Niece (nēs), *n.* [F. *nièce*, LL. *neptia*, akin t.. L. *nepos.* See Nephew.] Daughter of one's brother or sister.

Nig'gard (nĭg'gĕrd), *n.* [Icel. *knöggr.*] One meanly covetous; a miser. — *a.* Parsimonious; stingy.

Nig'gard-ly, *a.* Meanly avaricious; niggard. — *adv.* In a niggard manner. — **Nig'gard-li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Penurious; sordid; stingy. See Avaricious.

Nig'ger (-gĕr), *n.* A negro; — in vulgar depreciation.

Nigh (nī), *a.* [*Compar.* Nigher (-ēr); *superl.* Nighest, or Next (nēkst).] [AS. *néah, nēh.*] **1.** Not distant in place or time; near. **2.** Not remote in degree, kindred, circumstances, etc.; closely allied. — *adv.* **1.** In a situation near in place or time, or in the course of events. **2.** Almost; nearly. — *prep.* Near to.

Syn. — Near; close; adjacent; contiguous; present.

Night (nīt), *n.* [AS. *neaht, niht*; akin to D. & G. *nacht*, L. *nox, noctis*, Gr. *νύξ, νυκτός.*] **1.** That part of the day when the sun is beneath the horizon; time from sunset to sunrise. **2.** (*a*) Darkness; obscurity. (*b*) Ignorance. (*c*) Affliction; adversity. (*d*) Death.

Night key, a key for unfastening a night latch. — **Night latch**, a latch for a door, operated from the outside by a key. — **Night soil**, human excrement, which is collected by night and carried away for manure. — **Night walker.** (*a*) One who walks in his sleep; somnambulist. (*b*) One who roves about in the night for evil purposes; a prostitute who walks the streets. — **Night watch.** (*a*) A period in the night, marked by the change of watch. (*b*) A guard to afford protection in the night.

Night'cap′ (-kăp'), *n.* **1.** A cap worn in bed or in undress. **2.** A potion of spirit drunk at bedtime. [*Cant*]

Night'fall′ (-fâl'), *n.* The close of the day.

Night'gown′ (-goun'), *n.* A loose gown used for undress; a sleeping garment.

Night'in-gale (-ĭn-gāl), *n.* [AS. *nihtegale; niht* + *galan* to sing.] A European bird which sings at night.

Night'ly, *a.* Pert. to the night, or to every night; happening every night. — *adv.* At night; every night.

Night'mare′ (-mâr'), *n.* [*Night* + AS. *mara* incubus.] Sensation in sleep (of weight on the chest or stomach, impossibility of motion or speech, etc.), usually caused by digestive or nervous troubles; incubus.

Night'shade′ (-shād'), *n.* [AS. *nihtscada.*] A low, branching weed with small white flowers and black globular berries reputed to be poisonous.

Night'shirt′ (-shêrt'), *n.* A man's nightgown.

‖ **Ni'hil** (nī'hĭl), *n.* [L.] Nothing.

Ni'hil-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *nihil.*] **1.** Nothingness; nihility. **2.** Doctrine that nothing can be known; skepticism as to all reality. **3.** Theories of Nihilists.

Ni'hil-ist, *n.* **1.** One who believes that nothing can be known, or asserted to exist. **2.** A member of a secret political association devoted to the destruction of the present political, religious, and social institutions.

Ni-hil'i-ty (-hĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Nothingness.

Nil (nĭl), *n.* & *a.* [L., contr. of *nihil.*] Nothing; of no account; worthless.

Nim'ble (nĭm'b'l), *a.* [OE. *nimel*, prob. orig., quick at seizing, fr. *nimen* to take, AS. *niman.*] Light in motion; lively. — **Nim'ble-ness**, *n.* — **Nim'bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Agile; quick; active; brisk; lively; prompt.

Nim-bose' (-bōs'), *a.* [L. *nimbosus*, fr. *nimbus* cloud.] Cloudy; stormy; tempestuous.

Nim'bus (-bŭs), *n.* [L., a rain storm, rain cloud, cloud-shaped splendor enveloping the gods when they appeared on earth.] **1.** A circle or disk of radiant light around the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns, upon medals, pictures, etc.; a halo. **2.** A rain cloud.

Nin'com-poop (nĭn'kŏm-pōōp), *n.* [Corrup. of *non compos.*] A fool; stupid person. [*Low*]

Nine (nīn), *a.* [AS. *nigon, nigan*; akin to G. *neun*, L. *novem*, Gr. *ἐννέα.*] Eight and one more; one less than ten. — *n.* **1.** The number greater than eight by a unit; nine units or objects. **2.** A symbol representing nine units, as 9 or ix.

Nine'pins (-pĭnz), *n. pl.* A game in which a wooden ball is bowled at nine pins set on end.

Nine'teen′ (-tēn'), *a.* [AS. *nigontyne.*] Nine and ten; one less than twenty. — *n.* **1.** Number greater than eighteen by a unit; sum of ten and nine; nineteen units. **2.** A symbol for nineteen units, as 19 or xix.

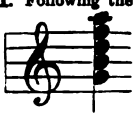
Nine'teenth′ (-tēnth'), *a.* [AS. *nigonteóða.*] **1.** Following the eighteenth and preceding the twentieth. **2.** Constituting one of nineteen equal parts. — *n.* **1.** Quotient of a unit divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts. **2.** The next after the eighteenth.

Nine'ti-eth (-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* **1.** Next after the eighty-ninth. **2.** Constituting ninety equal parts. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts. **2.** The next after the eighty-ninth.

Nine'ty (nīn'tȳ), *a.* Nine times ten; eighty-nine and one more. — *n.* 1. The sum of nine times ten; the number next greater than eighty-nine; ninety units. 2. A symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or xc.

Nin'ny (nĭn'nȳ), *n.* [Cf. It. *ninno* baby.] A fool.

Ninth (ninth), *a.* [AS. *nigoða.*] 1. Following the eighth and preceding the tenth; coming after eight others. 2. Constituting one of nine equal parts. — *n.* 1. Quotient of one divided by nine; one of nine equal parts; the next after the eighth. 2. A musical interval containing an octave and a second.


Ninth (*Mus.*).

Ninth'ly, *adv.* In the ninth place.

Nip (nĭp), *n.* [LG. & D. *nippen* to sip.] A sip; small draught of intoxicating liquor; dram.

Nip, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *nijpen*, G. *kneipen*, *kneifen*, to pinch, cut off.] 1. To catch tightly; to pinch. 2. To remove by pinching or cutting with two meeting edges; to clip. 3. To blast, as by frost; to check the growth of. — *n.* 1. A seizing or closing in upon; a pinching. 2. A cutting off the end. 3. A killing of plants by frost.

Nip'pers (-pẽrz), *n. pl.* 1. Small pinchers for nipping, holding, breaking, or cutting. 2. A device, in machinery, with fingers or jaws for seizing an object and holding or conveying it.

Cutting Nippers.

Nip'ple (nĭp'p'l), *n.* [Formerly *neble*, dim. of *neb.*] 1. The protuberance through which milk is drawn from the breast or mamma; mammilla; teat; pap. 2. A small projection having an orifice for discharging fluid, or for other purposes.

‖ **Ni'san** (nī'sän), *n.* [Heb.] First month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering nearly to March.

‖ **Ni'si** (nī'sī), *conj.* [L.] Unless; if not.

Nisi prius, unless before; — applied to terms of court, held by a single judge, with a jury, to try civil causes.

Nit (nĭt), *n.* [AS. *hnitu.*] Egg of a louse, etc.

Ni'ter (nī'tẽr), *n.* [F. *nitre*, L. *nitrum* native soda, natron.] A white crystalline semitransparent salt; potassium nitrate; saltpeter.

Ni'trate (-trāt), *n.* [F.] A salt of nitric acid.

Nitrate of silver, a white crystalline salt, used in photography and as a cauterizing agent; lunar caustic.

Ni'tric (-trĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, nitrogen.

Nitric acid, a liquid obtained by distilling a nitrate with sulphuric acid, powerfully corrosive.

Ni'tri-fy (nī'trĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Niter* + *-fy.*] To combine or impregnate with nitrogen; to convert, by oxidation, into nitrous or nitric acid. — **Ni'tri-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Ni'trite (nī'trit), *n.* A salt of nitrous acid.

Ni'tro-ben'zene (-trō-bĕn'zēn *or* -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* A yellow aromatic liquid produced by action of nitric acid on benzene, used in perfumery, and in preparing aniline.

Ni'tro-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [L. *nitrum* natron + *-gen.*] A colorless gaseous nonmetallic element, tasteless and odorless, comprising four fifths of the atmosphere by volume.

Ni'tro-gen-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To combine, or impregnate, with nitrogen or its compounds. [trogen.

Ni-trog'e-nous (-trŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Like, or pert. to, ni-

Ni'tro-glyc'er-in (nī-trō-glĭs'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* [*Nitro-* + *glycerin.*] A terribly explosive liquid compounded of glycerin salts of nitric acid.

Ni'trous (-trŭs), *a.* Like, pert. to, or containing, niter.

Nitrous oxide, laughing gas.

No (nō), *a.* [OE. *no*, *non*, same word as E. *none.*] Not any; not one; none. — *adv.* [AS. *nā*; *ne* not + *ā* ever.] Nay; not; not at all. — *n.*; *pl.* Noes (nōz). 1. A refusal; denial. 2. A negative vote; voter in the negative.

Nob (nŏb), *n.* [Cf. Knob.] The head. [*Low*]

Nob, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *noble.*] One of superior social position; nobleman. [*Slang*]

Nob'by, *a.* Stylish; showy; fashionable. [*Slang*]

No-bil'i-ty (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *nobilitas.*] 1. The being noble; superiority of mind or character; eminence. 2. The being of high rank or noble birth; patrician dignity; antiquity of family. 3. Those who are noble; collective body of nobles or titled persons in a state; peerage.

No'ble (nō'b'l), *a.* [F.; fr. L. *nobilis.*] 1. Possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, etc.; above whatever is low or mean. 2. Grand; stately; magnificent. 3. Of exalted rank; highborn. — *n.* A nobleman; peer. — **No'ble-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Honorable; exalted; great; stately; grand.

No'ble-man, *n.* One of the nobility; a peer.

No-blesse' } (nō-blĕs'), *n.* [F. *noblesse.*] The nobil-
No-blesse' } ity; persons of noble rank collectively.

No'bly, *adv.* 1. Of noble extraction. 2. In a noble manner; magnanimously. 3. Splendidly; magnificently.

Syn. — Illustriously; honorably; grandly.

No'bod-y (nō'bŏd-ȳ), *n.* [*No*, *a.* + *body.*] 1. No person; no one; not anybody. 2. One of no importance.

No'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *nocens*, p. pr. of *nocere* to hurt. See Noxious.] Doing hurt; hurtful; noxious.

Noc-tam'bu-la'tion (nŏk-tăm'bū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night + *ambulare* to walk.] Somnambulism; walking in sleep. — **Noc-tam'bu-list**, *n.*

Noc'turn (-tûrn), *n.* [F. *nocturne*, fr. L. *nocturnus.* See Nocturnal.] Religious service, by night.

Noc-tur'nal (-tûr'nal), *a.* [L. *nocturnalis*, *nocturnus*, fr. *nox*, *noctis*, night.] 1. Pert. to the night; — opp. to *diurnal.* 2. Seeking food or moving about at night.

Nod (nŏd), *v. i.* & *t.* [OE. *nodden*; cf. E. *nudge.*] 1. To bend (the upper part) with a quick motion. 2. To bow; to make a motion of assent, salutation, or drowsiness, with the head. 3. To be drowsy or dull. — *n.* 1. A dropping forward of the top of anything. 2. Slight motion of the head, in assent, salutation, etc.

Nod'al (nōd'al), *a.* Like, or relating to, a node.

Nod'dle (nŏd'd'l), *n.* [Perh. fr. *nod.*] The head; — used jocosely or contemptuously.

Nod'dy (-dȳ), *n.* [Prob. fr. *nod.*] 1. A simpleton; fool. 2. A sea fowl, the booby, tern, fulmar, etc.

Node (nōd), *n.* [L. *nodus.*] 1. A knot; knob. 2. (*a*) One of the two points where the orbit of a planet, or comet, intersects the ecliptic. (*b*) Joint of a stem, or part where leaves are inserted. (*c*) Point at which a curve crosses itself, being a double point of the curve. — **No-dose'** (nō-dōs'), **Nod'u-lar** (nŏd'ū-lẽr; 40), *a.* — **No-dos'i-ty** (-dŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

a Node (*Geom.*).

Nod'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *nodulus*, dim. of *nodus.*] A rounded mass of irregular shape; little knot or lump.

Nog (nŏg), *n.* A wooden block, built into a wall, as a hold for nails. — *v. t.* 1. To fill in (between scantling) with brickwork.

Nog'gin (-gĭn), *n.* [Ir. *noigin.*] A small mug.

Nog'ging (-gĭng), *n.* [Fr. *nog*, v. t.] Rough masonry filling interstices of a wooden frame, in building.

Noise (noiz), *n.* [F.] 1. Sound. 2. Confused or senseless sound; din. 3. Loud or continuous talk; rumor. — *v. i.* To sound. — *v. t.* To spread by rumor or report.

Syn. — Cry; outcry; clamor; din; clatter; uproar.

Noise'less, *a.* Making no noise or bustle; silent. — **Noise'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Noise'less-ness**, *n.*

Nois'i-ly, *adv.* In a noisy manner.

Nois'i-ness, *n.* The being noisy.

Noi'some (noi'sŭm), *a.* [For *noysome*, fr. *noy* for *annoy.*] 1. Noxious to health; unwholesome; destructive. 2. Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; fetid. — **Noi'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Noi'some-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Noisome; Noxious; unwholesome; insalubrious; mischievous; destructive. — *Noisome* and *noxious* have been interchanged; but there is a tendency to distinguish between them, applying *noxious* to things that inflict evil directly; as, a *noxious* plant, *noxious* practices, etc., and *noisome* to things that operate with a remoter influence: as, *noisome* vapors, a *noisome* pestilence, etc. *Noisome* has the additional sense of *disgusting.*

Nois'y (noiz'ȳ), *a.* Making a noise; boisterous.

‖ **Nol'le pros'e-qui** (nŏl'ĭ prŏs'ē-kwī). [L., to be unwilling to prosecute.] Will not prosecute; — a formal discontinuance of a prosecution.

Nom'ad (nŏm'ăd), *n.* [Gr. νομάς, -άδος, pasturing, roaming without fixed home, fr. νομός pasture, abode.] One of a race having no fixed location, but wandering from place to place. — **Nom'ad, No-mad'ic** (nō-măd'ĭk), *a.*

No'men-cla'tor (nō'mĕn-klā'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *nomen* name + *calare* to call.] 1. One who names persons or things. 2. Vocabulary of technical names.

No'men-cla'ture (-tūr), *n.* The technical names used in a science or art, or by any school or individual.

Nom'i-nal (nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *nominalis*, fr. *nomen*, *nominis*.] 1. Pert. to names; verbal. 2. Existing in name only; not real. — *n.* 1. A verb formed from a noun. 2. A name; appellation.

Nom'i-nal-ist, *n.* One of a sect of philosophers who held that general conceptions, or universals, exist in name only. — **Nom'i-nal-is'tic**, *a.* — **Nom'i-nal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Nom'i-nal-ly, *adv.* In a nominal manner; by name; in name only; not in reality.

Nom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *nominare*, *-natum*, to nominate, fr. *nomen*.] To name for office or place.

Nom'i-na'tion, *n.* A naming or nominating; designation of a person as a candidate for office; power of nominating; state of being nominated.

Nom'i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Giving a name; designating; — said of that case of a noun which stands as the subject of a finite verb. — *n.* The nominative case.

Nom'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who nominates.

Nom'i-nee' (-ĭ-nē'), *n.* One named to any office or position; one proposed for office or election to office.

Non'age (nŏn'ĭj), *n.* [Pref. *non-* + *age*.] Time of life before one becomes of age; legal immaturity; minority.

Non'a-ge-na'ri-an (-ă-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *nonagenarius* consisting of ninety, fr. *nonageni* ninety each; akin to *novem* nine.] One ninety years old.

Non'a-gon (-gŏn), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth + Gr. γωνία angle.] A figure having nine sides and nine angles.

Non'at-tend'ance (-ăt-tĕnd'ăns), *n.* A failure to attend; omission of attendance; nonappearance.

Nonce (nŏns), *n.* [OE. for the *nones*, corrup. of for then *ones*. See Once.] Single occasion; present purpose.

‖ **Non'cha'lant'** (nŏn'shă'lănt'), *a.* [F., fr. *non* not (L. *non*) + *chaloir* to concern one's self for, fr. L. *calere* to be warm, to be troubled.] Indifferent; careless; cool. — ‖ **Non'cha'lance'** (-lăns'), *n.*

Non'com-mis'sioned (nŏn'kŏm-mĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Not having a commission.

Noncommissioned officer, a subordinate officer not appointed by a commission from the chief executive, but by the Secretary of War or commander of the regiment.

Non'com-mit'tal (-mĭt'tal), *n.* A not being pledged; refusal to commit one's self. Also used adjectively.

‖ **Non com'pos** (kŏm'pŏs). ‖ **Non com'pos men'tis** (mĕn'tĭs). } [L.] Not of sound mind; as a noun, an idiot; a lunatic; one devoid of reason.

Non'con-cur' (-kŏn-kûr'), *v. i.* To dissent or refuse to concur. — **Non'con-cur'rence**, *n.*

Non'con-duct'or (-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* A substance which does not conduct or transmit heat, electricity, sound, vibration, etc.; an insulator.

Non-con-form'i-ty (-fôrm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity; in England, refusal to unite with the established church. — **Non'con-form'ist**, *n.*

Non'de-script (-dē-skrĭpt), *a.* Not hitherto described; odd; abnormal; unclassifiable. — *n.* A thing of which no explanation has been given; something hardly classifiable.

None (nŭn), *a.* & *pron.* [AS. *nān*, fr. *ne* not + *ān* one.] 1. No one; not one; not anything; — frequently used partitively, or as a plural, not any. 2. No; not any; — used adjectively before a vowel, in old style.

Non-en'ti-ty (nŏn-ĕn'tĭ-tȳ), *n.* 1. Nonexistence; negation of being. 2. A thing not existing. 3. A person or thing of little or no account. [*Colloq.*]

Nones (nōnz), *n. pl.* [L. *nonae* the ninth day before the ides, fr. *nonus* ninth, fr. *novem* nine.] 1. In the Roman calendar, the 5th day of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 7th day of other months. 2. [F.] The canonical office, recited at noon (formerly at the ninth hour, 3 P. M.) in the Roman Catholic Church.

Non'es-sen'tial (nŏn'ĕs-sĕn'shal), *a.* Not essential. — *n.* A thing not essential.

Non'such' (nŭn'sŭch'), *n.* Something extraordinary, or having no equal.

Non'ex-ist'ence (nŏn'ĕgz-ĭst'ens), *n.* 1. Absence of existence; nonentity. 2. A thing that has no existence.

Non'ex-ist'ent, *a.* Not having existence.

Non'ful-fill'ment, *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfill.

No-nil'lion (nō-nĭl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth + *-illion*, as in E. *million*.] By French and American notation, a thousand octillions, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed; by English notation, a million octillions, or a unit with 54 ciphers annexed.

Non-ju'ring (nŏn-jū'rĭng), *a.* [L. *jurare*, *jurari*, to swear.] Not swearing allegiance.

Non'ob-serv'ance (-ŏb-zĕrv'ans), *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfill.

Non'pa-reil' (-pă-rĕl'), *a.* [F., fr. *non* not + *pareil*, L. *par* equal.] Having no equal; peerless. — *n.* 1. Something of unequaled excellence. 2. A beautifully colored finch. 3. A size of type next smaller than *minion* and next larger than *agate* (or *ruby*).

☞ This line is printed in the type called *nonpareil*.

Non-pay'ment, *n.* Neglect or failure to pay.

Non'plus (nŏn'plŭs), *n.* [L. *non* not + *plus* more.] A condition which baffles reason or confounds judgment; insuperable difficulty; inability to decide; quandary.

Non'plus' (nŏn'plŭs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Nonplused (-plŭst') or Nonplussed; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Nonplusing or Nonplussing.] To puzzle; to stop by embarrassment.

Non-res'i-dent (-rĕz'ĭ-dent), *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place. — *n.* A nonresident person. — **Non-res'i-dence**, *n.*

Non're-sist'ance (-rē-zĭst'ans), *n.* Principles or practice of passive obedience; submission to authority or violence without opposition. — **Non're-sist'ant**, *a.* & *n.*

Non'sense (-sĕns), *n.* 1. That which has no sense; words conveying no ideas; absurdity. 2. Trifles.

Syn. — Folly; silliness; absurdity; trash; balderdash.

Non-sen'si-cal (-sĕn'sĭ-kal), *a.* Absurd; foolish. — **Non-sen'si-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Non-sen'si-cal-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Non sequ'i-tur** (sĕk'wĭ-tûr). [L., it does not follow.] An inference not following from the premises.

Non'suit' (nŏn'sūt'), *n.* Neglect or failure by a plaintiff to follow up his suit. — *v. t.* To adjudge or record (a plaintiff) as having dropped his suit, upon his failure to follow it up. — *a.* Nonsuited.

Noo'dle (nōō'd'l), *n.* [Cf. Noddle, Noddy.] A simpleton; blockhead; ninny. [*Low*]

Noo'dle, *n.* [G. *nudel* vermicelli.] A strip of dough, made with eggs, and used in soup.

Nook (nŏŏk), *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *niuc*.] A narrow place between bodies; corner; secluded retreat.

Noon (nōōn), *n.* [AS. *nōn*, orig., the ninth hour, fr. L. *nona* (sc. hora) ninth hour, then applied to church services (*nones*) at that hour.] 1. The middle of the day; midday; time when the sun is in the meridian; 12 o'clock in the daytime. 2. Highest point; culmination. — *a.* Belonging to midday; occurring at midday; meridional.

Noon'day' (-dā'), *n.* Midday; 12 o'clock in the day; noon. — *a.* Pert. to midday; meridional.

Noon'ing, *n.* A rest at noon; repast at noon.

Noon'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* [*Noon* + *tide* time; AS. *nōntīd* the ninth hour.] The time of noon; midday.

Noose (nōōs *or* nōōz), *n.* [OF. *nous*, L. *nodus*. Cf.

Noose.] A running knot, or loop, which binds the closer the more it is drawn. — *v. t.* To tie in a noose; to insnare.

Nor (nôr), *conj.* [OE., contr. fr. *nother*. See **Neither.**] A negative particle, introducing the second member of a negative proposition, following *neither*, or *not*, in the first.

Nō'rī-a (nō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *nā'ūra*.] A water wheel, turned by the action of a stream against its floats, and raising buckets which discharge water into a trough; a Persian wheel.

Noria.

Nor'ma (nôr'mȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** A principle or rule; model; standard. **2.** A square or rule; templet; gauge.

Nor'mal (nôr'mȧl), *a.* [L. *normalis*, fr. *norma*.] **1.** According to established rule or regular form; performing the proper functions; analogical. **2.** According to a geometrical square or rule; perpendicular; forming a right angle. — *n.* A perpendicular.

Syn. — **Normal**; **Regular**; **Ordinary.** — *Regular* and *ordinary* are popular terms; *normal* has a specific sense, from its use in science. A thing is *normal*, or in its *normal* state, when strictly conformed to principles of its constitution which mark its species. It is *abnormal* when it departs from those principles.

Nor'man, *a.* [F. *normand*, of Scand. origin. See **Northman, Norse.**] Pert. to Normandy or to the Normans. — *n.* An inhabitant of Normandy; orig., one of the Northmen who conquered Normandy in the 10th century; one of the mixed (Norman-French) race which conquered England, under William the Conqueror.

Norse (nôrs), *a.* [Dan. *Norsk*, fr. *Nord* north.] Pert. to ancient Scandinavia. — *n.* The Norse language.

Norse'man, *n.* A Northman.

North (nôrth), *n.* [AS. *norð*; akin to G., Sw., & Dan. *nord*.] **1.** That one of the four cardinal points of the compass, which lies in the direction of the true meridian; direction opposite to the south. **2.** A region farther to the north than another. — *a.* Lying toward the north; proceeding toward, or coming from, the north. — *v. i.* To turn or move toward the north. — *adv.* Northward.

North'east' (nôrth'ēst'), *n.* Point between north and east, at an equal distance from each; northeast region. — *a.* Pert. to the northeast; proceeding toward, or coming from, the northeast. — *adv.* Toward the northeast.

North'east'er, *n.* A storm from the northeast.

North'east'er-ly, *a.* Pert. to the northeast; toward, or from, the northeast. — *adv.* Toward the northeast.

North'east'ern, *a.* Northeasterly.

North'east'ward (-wẽrd), } *adv.* Toward the north-
North'east'ward-ly, } east.

North'er (nôrth'ẽr), *n.* A wind from the north.

North'er-ly, *a.* Pert. to the north; toward the north, or from the north; northern. — *adv.* Toward the north.

North'ern, *a.* [AS. *norðerne*.] **1.** Pert. to the north; being in the north, or nearer to that point than to the east or west. **2.** In a direction toward the north; coming from the north.

North'ern-er, *n.* One born or living in the north.

North'ern-most (-mōst'), *a.* Farthest north.

North'ing, *n.* **1.** Distance northward from any point of departure or of reckoning, measured on a meridian; — opp. to *southing*. **2.** Distance of any heavenly body from the equator northward; north declination.

North'man (nôrth'mȧn), *n.* [AS. *norðman*. See **Norman.**] An inhabitant of the north of Europe; one of the ancient Scandinavians; a Norman.

North'ward, *a.* & *adv.* [AS. *norðweard*.] Toward the north. — **North'wards**, *adv.*

North'ward-ly, *a.* Having a northern direction. — *adv.* In a northern direction.

North'west' (-wĕst'), *n.* [AS. *norðwest*.] The point between north and west, and equally distant from each; northwest part or region. — *a.* Pert. to, in the direction of, or being in, the northwest; toward, or coming from, the northwest. — *adv.* Toward the northwest.

North'west'er, *n.* A storm from the northwest.

North'west'er-ly, North'west'ern, *a.* Toward, or from, the northwest.

Nor-we'gi-an (nôr-wē'jĭ-ȧn), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *Noregr*, *Norvegr*, Norway.] Pert. to Norway, its inhabitants or language. — *n.* **1.** A native of Norway. **2.** Branch of the Scandinavian language spoken in Norway.

Nose (nōz), *n.* [AS. *nosu*; akin to G. *nase*, L. *nasus*, *nares*.] **1.** Part of the face containing the nostrils; olfactory organ. **2.** Power of smelling; scent. **3.** A projecting end or beak at the front of an object; snout; nozzle; spout. — *v. t.* **1.** To smell; to scent; to track or trace out. **2.** To touch with the nose; to interfere with. — *v. i.* **1.** To smell; to sniff. **2.** To pry officiously.

Nose'bleed' (-blēd'), *n.* A bleeding at the nose.

Nose'gay' (-gā'), *n.* A bunch of flowers; bouquet.

No-sol'o-gy (nō-sŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. νόσος disease + *-logy*.] **1.** Systematic arrangement of diseases. **2.** Science of diseases, or of their classification. — **No-sol'o-gist**, *n.* — **Nos'o-log'ic-al** (nŏs'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

Nos'tril (nŏs'trĭl), *n.* [AS. *nospyrl*; *nos* for *nosu* nose + *pyrel* opening, hole.] One of the two channels through the nose.

Nos'trum (-trŭm), *n.* [Neut. sing. of L. *noster* ours, fr. *nos* we.] **1.** A medicine whose ingredients are kept secret; a quack medicine. **2.** A scheme of a quack.

Not (nŏt), *adv.* [Same word as *naught*.] A word expressing negation, prohibition, denial, or refusal.

Not'a-bil'i-ty (nōt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** The being notable. **2.** A remarkable person or thing; person of note.

Not'a-ble (nōt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F.; L. *notabilis*, fr. *notare* to mark, *nota* mark, note.] **1.** Capable of being noted; plain; evident. **2.** Worthy of notice; remarkable; memorable. — *n.* A person of distinction. — **Not'a-bly**, *adv.*

No'tal (nō'tal), *a.* [Gr. νῶτον back.] Pert. to the back; dorsal.

No'ta-ry (nō'tȧ-rỹ), *n.* [F. *notaire*, L. *notarius*, fr. *nota* mark.] **1.** One who records in shorthand what is said or done. **2.** Officer who attests deeds, etc.; — generally called *notary public*. — **No-ta'ri-al** (nō-tā'rĭ-al), *a.*

No-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A noting anything by marks. **2.** A system of characters or abbreviated expressions, stating technical facts, quantities, etc.; system of figures, letters, and signs used in arithmetic and algebra to express number, quantity, or operations.

Notch (nŏch), *n.* [Cf. OD. *nock*, OSw. *nocka*.] **1.** A hollow cut in anything; nick; indentation. **2.** A narrow passage between two elevations; pass; defile. — *v. t.* To make notches in; to put in a notch.

Note (nōt), *n.* [F.; L. *nota*; akin to *noscere*, *notum*, to know.] **1.** Mark or token by which a thing may be known; characteristic quality. **2.** A brief remark; comment on a text or author. **3.** A memorandum; minute. **4.** *pl.* Memoranda to assist a speaker; a reporter's memoranda of a speech or of proceedings. **5.** A short, informal letter. **6.** A diplomatic written communication. **7.** A paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment. **8.** (*a*) A character indicating the length and pitch of a musical tone. (*b*) A musical sound; tune. (*c*) A key of the piano or organ. **9.** Observation; notice; heed. **10.** Reputation; distinction. — *v. t.* [F. *noter*, L. *notare*, fr. *nota*.] **1.** To notice with care; to remark. **2.** To record in writing; to make a memorandum of. **3.** To denote; to designate. **4.** To set down in musical characters.

Note'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** Book for notes or memorandums. **2.** Book registering notes of hand.

Not'ed (nōt'ĕd), *a.* Well known; eminent; celebrated. — **Not'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Not'ed-ness**, *n.*

Note'wor'thy (-wûr'thy), *a.* Worthy of observation or notice; remarkable.

Noth'ing (nŭth'ĭng), *n.* [*No*, a. + *thing*.] **1.** Not anything; no thing; — opp. to *anything* and *something*.

2. Nonexistence; nonentity; absence of being; nothingness. **3.** A thing of no account; something irrelevant and impertinent; utter insignificance; a trifle. **4.** An arithmetical cipher; naught. — *adv.* In no degree; not at all.

Noth'ing-ness (nŭth'ĭng-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Nihility; nonexistence. **2.** The being of no value; thing of no value.

No'tice (nō'tĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *notitia.*] **1.** A noting, remarking, or observing; cognizance. **2.** Intelligence communicated; means of knowledge; express notification; warning. **3.** Attention; civility.

Syn. — Attention; regard; remark; note; heed; consideration; respect; civility; intelligence; advice; news. — *v. t.* **1.** To observe; to take note of. **2.** To remark upon; to refer to. **3.** To treat with attention and civility.

Syn. — To observe; heed; mention. See REMARK.

No'tice-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of notice; conspicuous.

No'ti-fi-ca'tion (-tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A notifying, or making known; a giving official notice. **2.** Notice given. **3.** An advertisement, citation, etc.

No'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [F. *notifier*, L. *notificare; notus* known + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To make known; to publish. **2.** To give notice to; to apprise.

No'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *notio*, fr. *noscere.*] **1.** Mental apprehension; idea; conception. **2.** A sentiment; opinion. **3.** An ingenious device; knickknack. [*Colloq.*] **4.** Inclination; intention. [*Colloq.*]

No'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas. **2.** Existing in idea only. **3.** Given to foolish expectations; fanciful. — **No'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

No-to'ri-ous (nō-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *notorius* making known, fr. *noscere, notum.*] Generally known and talked of; manifest; evident. — **No-to'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **No-to'ri-ous-ness, No'to-ri'e-ty** (-rī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Distinguished; conspicuous; famous.

‖ **No'to-tre'ma** (-trē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νῶτον back + τρῆμα hole.] The marsupial frog of South America.

Nototrema (*N. marsupiatum*).

Not'with-stand'ing (nŏt'wĭth-stănd'ĭng), *prep.* Without prevention, or obstruction from or by; in spite of. — *adv.* or *conj.* Nevertheless; however; although.

Syn. — NOTWITHSTANDING; IN SPITE OF; DESPITE. — *Notwithstanding* is the weaker term, and simply points to some obstacle that may exist. *In spite* or *despite of* refers to active opposition to be encountered from others.

Nought (nȧt), *n. & adv.* Naught.

Noun (noun), *n.* [OF.; F. *nom*, fr. L. *nomen* name.] A word designating anything; a substantive.

Nour'ish (nŭr'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *nurir*, fr. L. *nutrire.*] **1.** To feed and cause to grow. **2.** To support; to maintain. **3.** To encourage; to foster. **4.** To educate; to bring up. — *v. i.* To promote growth. — **Nour'ish-er,** *n.*

Syn. — To cherish; feed; supply. See NURTURE.

Nour'ish-ment, *n.* **1.** A nourishing, or being nourished; nutrition. **2.** Nutriment; food.

Nov'el (nŏv'el), *a.* [OF.; L. *novellus*, dim. of *novus* new.] Of recent origin or introduction; new; out of the ordinary course; unusual; strange. — *n.* A fictitious narrative.

Syn. — NOVEL; NEW; recent; modern; fresh; strange; uncommon; rare; unusual. — Everything at its first occurrence is *new;* that is *novel* which is so much out of the ordinary course as to strike us with surprise.

Nov'el-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* A short novel.

Nov'el-ist, *n.* A writer of a novel.

Nov'el-ty, *n.* [OF. *nouveté*, L. *novellitas.*] **1.** The being novel; freshness. **2.** Something new or strange.

No-vem'ber (nō-vĕm'bĕr), *n.* [L., the ninth month of the old Roman year, which began with March, fr. *novem* nine.] The eleventh month of the year.

Nov'e-na-ry (nŏv'ē-nā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *novenarius*, fr. *novem.*] Pert. to the number nine. — *n.* The number nine.

No-ven'ni-al (nō-vĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *novennis* of nine years; *novem* + *annus* year.] Done every ninth year.

Nov'ice (nŏv'ĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *novicius*, fr. *novus* new.] **1.** One new in any business; beginner; tyro. **2.** One newly converted. **3.** One who enters a religious house as a probationist.

No-vi'ti-ate (nō-vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *n.* **1.** State of being a novice; time of initiation. **2.** One going through a period of probation; a novice.

Now (nou), *adv.* [AS. *nū, nu;* akin to D., OS., & OHG., *nu*, G. *nu, nun*, L. *nunc*, Gr. νύ, νῦν.] **1.** At the present time; at this moment; instantly. **2.** Very lately; not long ago. **3.** At a particular time referred to. **4.** In present circumstances; things being as they are.

Now and then, at one time and another; at intervals.

Now'a-days' (-ȧ-dāz'), *adv.* [For *now on* (OE. *on*) *days.*] In these days; at the present time.

No'way' (nō'wā'), } *adv.* [*No* + *way.*] In no man-
No'ways' (-wāz'), } ner or degree; not at all; nowise.

No'where' (-hwār'), *adv.* [AS. *nāhwǣr.*] Not anywhere; not in any place or state.

No'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* [For *in no wise.*] Noways.

Nox'ious (nŏk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *noxius*, fr. *noxa* harm.] Hurtful; pernicious; corrupting to morals. — **Nox'ious-ly,** *adv.* — **Nox'ious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Harmful; mischievous. See NOISOME.

Nox'le (nŏx'z'l), *n.* [Dim. of *nose.*] **1.** Nose; snout. **2.** A short tube, usually tapering, forming the vent of a hose or pipe, or projecting from a hollow vessel.

Nu'cle-ate (nū'klē-āt), *a.* Having a nucleus. — *v. t.* To gather (about a nucleus or center).

Nu-cle'i-form (-klē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Formed like a kernel.

Nu'cle-us (nū'klē-ŭs), *n.* [L., dim. fr. *nux, nuciz*, nut.] **1.** A kernel; center about which matter gathers; material portion. **2.** Head of a comet.

Nu-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nudatio*, fr. *nudare* to strip, fr. *nudus* naked.] A stripping, or making bare.

Nude (nūd), *a.* [L. *nudus.*] Bare; naked; unclothed; undraped. — **Nu'di-ty** (nū'dĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Nudge (nŭj), *v. t.* [Prov. G. *knüttschen* to squeeze, pinch, E. *knock.*] To touch gently, as with the elbow, to call attention. — *n.* A gentle push, or jog, with the elbow.

Nu'ga-to-ry (nū'gȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *nugatorius*, fr. *nugæ* trifles.] **1.** Trifling; vain. **2.** Of no force; ineffectual.

Nug'get (nŭg'gĕt), *n.* [Earlier *niggot*, prob. for *nigot, an ingot.*] A lump; mass of precious metal.

Nui'sance (nū'sans), *n.* [OE. & OF. *noisance*, fr. L. *nocere* to harm.] That which is offensive or noxious.

Null (nŭl), *a.* [L. *nullus* none.] Of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; void; useless.

Nul'li-fy (nŭl'lĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *nullificare; nullus* + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To make void; to deprive of force. — **Nul'li-fi'er, Nul'li-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

Syn. — To annul; repeal; cancel. See ABOLISH.

Nul'li-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [LL. *nullitas.*] **1.** The being null; want of force. **2.** Nonexistence. **3.** That which is null.

Numb (nŭm), *a.* [Fr. AS. *niman* to seize.] Enfeebled in power of sensation and motion; benumbed; insensible. — *v. t.* To make numb; to deaden; to stupefy.

Num'ber (nŭm'bĕr), *n.* [OE. & F. *nombre*, L. *numerus.*] **1.** That which may be counted or reckoned; a unit, or aggregate of units. **2.** A numerous assemblage; multitude; many. **3.** A numeral; a word or character denoting a number. **4.** That which is regulated by count; poetic measure; poetry; verse. **5.** Distinction of objects, as one, or more than one, expressed (usually) by a difference in the form of a word. — *v. t.* **1.** To count; to enumerate. **2.** To apply numbers to; to designate the place of by a numeral. **3.** To amount to; to consist of.

Syn. — To count; enumerate; calculate; tell.

Num'bers (-bĕrz), *n., pl.* of NUMBER. The fourth book of the Pentateuch, containing the census of the Hebrews.

Numb'ness (nŭm'nĕs), *n.* The being numb.

Nu'mer-a-ble (nū'mĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *numerabilis.*] Capable of being numbered or counted.

Nu'mer-al (-*al*), *a.* [L. *numeralis.*] **1.** Pert. to number; consisting of numerals. **2.** Expressing number. — *n.* **1.** Figure expressing a number; as, the Arabic *numerals*, 1, 2, 3, etc.; the Roman *numerals*, I, V, X, L, etc. **2.** Word expressing a number. — **Nu'mer-al-ly**, *adv.*

Nu'mer-a-ry (-ȧ-rў), *a.* [LL. *numerarius.*] Belonging to a certain number; counting as one of a body.

Nu'mer-ate (-ȧt), *v. t.* [L. *numerare, -ratum*, to count.] To divide off and read according to rules of numeration.

Nu'mer-a'tion, *n.* [L. *numeratio.*] **1.** A numbering. **2.** A reading numbers expressed by means of numerals; — almost exclusively applied to the reading numbers written in the scale of tens, by the Arabic method.

Nu'mer-a'tor (nū'mĕr-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who numbers. **2.** The term in a fraction which indicates the number of fractional units that are taken; — being the number written above a line in a vulgar fraction, or after the decimal point in a decimal fraction.

Nu-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk), } *a.* [F. *numérique.*] Belonging
Nu-mer'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } to number; denoting number; expressed by numbers. — **Nu-mer'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Nu'mer-ous (nū'mẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *numerosus.*] Consisting of a great number of units or individual objects. — **Nu'mer-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Nu'mer-ous-ness**, *n.*

Nu'mis-mat'ic (-mĭz-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *numisma* piece
Nu'mis-mat'ic-al (-măt'ĭ-*kal*), } of money, coin.] Pert. to coins or medals.

Nu'mis-mat'ics, *n.* Science of coins and medals.

Num'mu-lar-y (nŭm'mŭ-lȧr-ў), *a.* [L. *nummularius*, fr. *nummus* a coin.] Relating to coins or money.

Num'skull' (-skŭl'), *n.* A dunce; dolt. [*Colloq.*]

Nun (nŭn), *n.* [AS. *nunne*, fr. L. *nonna* nun, *nonnus* monk.] A woman living in a convent, under the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

Nun'ci-o (nŭn'shĭ-ō), *n.* [It.; fr. L. *nuncius* messenger.] The pope's representative at a foreign court.

Nun-cu'pa-tive (nŭn-kū'pȧ-tĭv *or* nŭn'kŭ-pā'tĭv), **Nun-cu'pa-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *nuncupativus.*] Oral; not written.

Nun'ner-y (nŭn'nẽr-ў), *n.* Convent for nuns.

Nup'tial (nŭp'*shal*), *a.* [L. *nuptialis*, fr. *nubere, nuptum*, to veil, to marry.] Pert. to marriage. — *n.* Marriage; wedding; — only in *pl.*

Nurse (nûrs), *n.* [OF. *nurrice*, L. *nutricia;* fr. *nutrire* to nourish.] One who nourishes, supplies food, tends, or brings up (young children, or the sick or infirm). — *v. t.* **1.** To nourish; to suckle; to tend. **2.** To raise, by care, from a weak or invalid condition; to foster (plants, animals, etc.). **3.** To manage with care and economy, with a view to increase. — **Nurs'er**, *n.*

Nurs'er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* Place for nursing; room for the care of children; place for propagating young trees, vines, etc.

Nurs'ling, *n.* [*Nurse* + *-ling.*] An infant; fondling.

Nur'ture (nûr'tûr; 40), *n.* [OF. *norriture*, fr. L. *nutritura.*] **1.** A nourishing or nursing; education; training. **2.** That which nourishes; food; diet. — *v. t.* **1.** To nourish. **2.** To educate; to train.

Syn. — To Nurture; Nourish; Cherish; nurse; bring up; educate; tend. — *Nourish* denotes to supply with food, or cause to grow. To *nurture* is to train up with a fostering care, like that of a mother. To *cherish* is to hold and treat as dear.

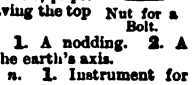
Nut (nŭt), *n.* [AS. *hnutu.*] **1.** Fruit of certain trees and shrubs, consisting of a hard and indehiscent shell inclosing a kernel. **2.** A perforated block, with an internal screw thread, used on a bolt, or screw, for holding something, or for transmitting motion. — *v. i.* To gather nuts.

Nut for a Bolt.

Nu'tant (nū'*tant*), *a.* [L. *nutans*, p. pr. of *nutare* to nod.] Nodding; having the top bent downward.

Nu-ta'tion (nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A nodding. **2.** A very small libratory motion of the earth's axis.

Nut'crack'er (nŭt'krăk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Instrument for cracking nuts. **2.** A bird allied to the magpie and crow, which feeds on nuts, insects, etc.



Nutcracker.

Nut'gall' (-gȧl'), *n.* A gall resembling a nut, esp. one produced on the oak.

Nut'meg (-mĕg), *n.* [OE. *notemuge; note* nut + OF. *muge* musk.] Kernel of the fruit of a tree of the Molucca Islands; — used in cookery.

Nu'tri-ent (nū'trĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *nutriens*, p. pr. of *nutrire.* See Nourish.] Nutritious; nourishing. — *n.* Any substance which nourishes or promotes growth.

Nu'tri-ment, *n.* [L. *nutrimentum.*] That which nourishes; food; aliment. — **Nu'tri-men'tal**, *a.*

Nu-tri'tion (nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Physiological maintenance of life and growth. **2.** Nutriment.

Nu-tri'tious (-shŭs), **Nu'tri-tive** (nū'trĭ-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to nutrition; nourishing. — **Nu'tri-tive-ness**, *n.*

Nut'shell' (nŭt'shĕl'), *n.* **1.** The shell or hard external covering inclosing the kernel of a nut. **2.** A thing of little compass or value.

Nut'ty (-tў), *a.* **1.** Abounding in nuts. **2.** Having a flavor like that of nuts.

Nux vom'i-ca (nŭks' vŏm'ĭ-kȧ). [NL., fr. L. *nux* a nut + *vomere* to vomit.] The seed of an East Indian tree, which yields the deadly poisons known as *strychnine* and *brucine.*

Nuz'zle (nŭz'z'l), *v. t.* [Perh. corrup. of *nestle.*] To nestle.

Nuz'zle, *v. i.* [Dim. fr. *nose.* See Nozzle.] **1.** To work with the nose, like a swine in the mud. **2.** To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom; to nestle.

Nye (nī), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *nid* nest, brood, L. *nidus* nest.] A brood or flock of pheasants.

Nymph (nĭmf), *n.* [L. *nympha.*] **1.** A goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters. **2.** Lovely young girl; maiden. **3.** Pupa of an insect; chrysalis. — **Nymph'al**, **Nym-phe'an** (nĭm-fē'an), *a.*

Nyula.

Ny-u'la (nĭ-ū'lȧ), *n.* A species of ichneumon, having fur beautifully variegated by closely set zigzag markings.

O.

O (ō), *interj.* An exclamation used in calling or direct address, also to express pain, grief, fear, etc.

Oaf (ōf), *n.* [OE. *aulf*, fr. Icel. *álfr* elf.] Orig., an elf's child; simpleton; idiot. — **Oaf'ish**, *a.*

Oak (ōk), *n.* [AS. *āc.*] **1.** Acorn-bearing tree of many species and regions. **2.** Timber of the oak. — **Oak'en**, *a.*

Oak apple, a gall produced on oak leaves by a gallfly.

Oak'um (ōk'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *ācumba;* pref. *ā-* out + *cemban* to comb, *camb* comb.] Untwisted fiber of old hemp ropes; — used to calk seams of ships, stop leaks, etc.

Oar (ōr), *n.* [AS. *ār.*] **1.** Long, slender implement to impel a boat. **2.** Oarsman; rower. **3.** Swimming organ of various invertebrates. — *v. t. & i.* To row.

Oared (ōrd), *a.* **1.** Having webbed feet. **2.** Totipalmate.

Oars'man (ōrz'man), *n.* One skilled in rowing.

O'a-sis (ō'ā-sĭs *or* ō-ā'sĭs), *n.* [L.] Fertile spot in a waste or desert.

Oat (ōt), *n.* [AS. *āta.*] A cereal grass, and its edible grain; — commonly in *pl.*

Oat'en (ōt'n), *a.* **1.** Consisting of an oat straw or stem. **2.** Made of oatmeal.

Oath (ōth), *n.*; *pl.* OATHS (ōthz). [AS. *āð.*] **1.** A solemn affirmation, with an appeal to God for its truth. **2.** Blasphemous use of God's name; expression of profane swearing.

Oat'meal' (ōt'mēl'), *n.* Meal made of oats.

Ob-cor'date (ŏb-kôr'dāt), *a.* [Pref. *ob-* + *cordate.*] Heart-shaped, with the attachment at the pointed end; inversely cordate.

Obcordate Leaflets of Oxalis.

Ob'du-rate (ŏb'dū-rāt), *a.* [L. *obdurare, -ratum,* to harden; *ob* + *durus* hard.] **1.** Hard-hearted; stubbornly wicked. **2.** Hard; rough; intractable. — **Ob'du-rate-ly,** *adv.* — **Ob'du-rate-ness, Ob'du-ra-cy,** *n.*

Syn. — OBDURATE; CALLOUS; HARDENED; unbending; inflexible; stubborn; obstinate; impenitent; insensible. — *Callous* denotes a deadening of the sensibilities. *Hardened* implies general disregard for the claims of interest, duty, and sympathy. *Obdurate* implies active resistance against the pleadings of humanity.

O-be'di-ence (ō-bē'dĭ-ens), *n.* [F.; L. *obedientia.*] **1.** An obeying, or being obedient. **2.** Dutifulness.

O-be'di-ent, *a.* [OF.; L. *obediens, -entis,* p. pr. of *obedire* to obey.] Subject to authority; submissive to restraint or command. — **O-be'di-ent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Dutiful; respectful; compliant; submissive.

O-bei'sance (-bē'sans *or* -bā'-), *n.* [F. *obéissance* obedience, fr. *obéissant.* See OBEY.] Manifestation of obedience, deference, or respect; homage; a bow; courtesy.

Ob'e-lisk (ŏb'ē-lĭsk), *n.* [L. *obeliscus,* Gr. ὀβελίσκος, dim. of ὀβελός a spit, a pointed pillar.] **1.** A four-sided pillar, tapering as it rises, and terminating in a pyramid. **2.** A mark of reference, in printing; — called also *dagger* [†].

Obelisk. One of Cleopatra's Needles, formerly at Alexandria, Egypt, but now in Central Park, New York. Height 71 ft.

O-bese' (ō-bēs'), *a.* [L. *obesus* eaten away, lean; *ob* + *edere* to eat.] Very fat. — **O-bese'ness, O-bes'i-ty** (-bĕs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

O-bey' (ō-bā'), *v. t.* [F. *obéir,* fr. L. *obedire; ob* + *audire* to hear.] **1.** To give ear to; to comply with the orders of. **2.** To yield to the impulse or operation of. — *v. t.* To give obedience. — **O-bey'er,** *n.*

Ob-fus'cate (ŏb-fŭs'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *obfuscare, -catum,* to darken; *ob* + *fuscus* dark.] To darken; to obscure; to confuse; to bewilder. — **Ob'fus-ca'tion,** *n.*

O'bit (ō'bĭt *or* ŏb'ĭt), *n.* [OF.; L. *obire, -itum,* to go to meet, (sc. *mortem*) to die; *ob* + *ire* to go.] **1.** Death; date of one's death. **2.** Funeral solemnity or anniversary.

Post obit [L. *post obitum*], after death. See POST-OBIT.

O-bit'u-a-ry (ō-bĭt'ū-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to a death. — *n.* Notice of a death accompanied by a biographical sketch.

Ob-ject' (ŏb-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *objicere, -jectum,* to put before, to oppose; *ob* + *jacere* to throw.] To offer as an objection. — *v. i.* To make opposition.

Ob'ject (ŏb'jĕkt), *n.* [L. *objectus.*] **1.** Something put in the way of some of the senses; something visible or tangible. **2.** Something set before the mind so as to be apprehended; a conception. **3.** Something sought for; end; aim; final cause. **4.** In grammar, a word, phrase, or clause toward which an action is directed.

Ob-jec'tion (ŏb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An objecting. **2.** Adverse reason or argument; obstacle; impediment.

Syn. — Exception; difficulty; doubt; scruple.

Ob-jec'tion-a-ble, *a.* Liable to objection; offensive. — **Ob-jec'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

Ob-jec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Pert. to an object. **2.** Contained in, or having the nature or position of, an object; outward; external; extrinsic; — opp. to *subjective.* **3.** In grammar, designating the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition, and in which the direct *object* of the verb is placed; accusative. — *n.* The accusative case, in grammar. — **Ob-jec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Ob-jec'tive-ness, Ob'jec-tiv'i-ty** (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Syn. — OBJECTIVE; SUBJECTIVE. — *Objective* is applied to things exterior to the mind, and *objects* of its attention; *subjective,* to the operations of the mind itself.

Ob'ject-less, *a.* Having no object; purposeless.

Ob-ject'or (-jĕkt'ẽr), *n.* [L.] One who objects.

Ob-jur'gate (-jûr'gāt), *v. t.* [L. *objurgare, -gatum,* to chide; *ob* + *jurgare* to quarrel, fr. *jus* right, court.] To chide; to reprove. — **Ob'jur-ga'tion,** *n.* — **Ob-jur'ga-to-ry** (-jûr'gā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

Ob-lan'ce-o-late (-lăn'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [Pref. *ob-* + *lanceolate.*] Lanceolate in the reversed order, or narrowing toward the point of attachment.

Oblanceolate Leaf.

Ob-late' (ŏb-lāt' *or* ŏb'lāt), *a.* [L. *oblatus,* used as p. p. of *offerre* to offer, dedicate; *ob* + *latus* borne.] **1.** Flattened or depressed at the poles. **2.** Offered up; consecrated; dedicated; — used in titles of Roman Catholic orders.

Ob-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oblatio.*] **1.** An offering. **2.** Anything offered in worship; a sacrifice. **3.** Contribution to a church.

Ob'li-gate (-lĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *obligare, -gatum.* See OBLIGE.] **1.** To bring under obligation, moral or legal. **2.** To bind firmly to an act; to constrain.

Ob'li-ga'tion, *n.* [F.; L. *obligatio.*] **1.** An obligating. **2.** Binding power of a promise, contract, oath, or vow, or of law; legal or moral duty. **3.** Duties imposed by law, promise, courtesy, etc. **4.** The being indebted for favor or kindness. **5.** A legal bond with penalty for nonfulfillment.

Ob'li-ga-to-ry (ŏb'lĭ-gā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Imposing obligation; requiring performance or forbearance of some act.

O-blige' (ō-blīj'), *v. t.* [OF. *obligier,* L. *obligare; ob* + *ligare* to bind.] **1.** To constrain; to put under obligation to do or forbear something. **2.** To place under a debt; to do a favor to; to gratify. — **O-bli'ger** (-blī'jẽr), *n.*

Ob'li-gee' (ŏb'lĭ-jē'), *n.* [F. *obligé,* p. p. of *obliger.*] One to whom a bond is given.

O-bli'ging (ō-blī'jĭng), *a.* Putting under obligation; civil; kind. — **O-bli'ging-ly,** *adv.* — **O-bli'ging-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — OBLIGING; KIND; COMPLAISANT; civil; courteous. — One is *kind* who desires to see others happy; one is *complaisant* who endeavors to make them so in social intercourse; one who is *obliging* performs some actual service, or has the disposition to do so.

Ob'li-gor' (ŏb'lĭ-gôr'), *n.* One who binds himself, or gives his bond to another.

Ob-lique' (ŏb-lēk' *or* -lĭk'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *obliquus; ob* + *liquis* oblique.] **1.** Not erect or perpendicular; neither parallel to, nor at right angles from, the base; slanting; inclined. **2.** Not straightforward; indirect; disingenuous; underhand; sinister. **3.** Not direct in descent; not following the line of father and son; collateral. — *n.* An oblique line. — *v. i.* To deviate from a perpendicular line; to move in an oblique direction. — **Ob-lique'ly,** *adv.* — **Ob-lique'ness,** *n.*

Oblique case, in grammar, any case but the nominative.

Ob-liq'ui-ty (-lĭk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** A being oblique; deviation from a right line, or from parallelism or perpendicularity; divergence. **2.** Deviation from ordinary rules, or from moral rectitude.

Ob-lit'er-ate (-lĭt'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *oblitterare, -ratum,* to obliterate; *ob* + *litera* letter.] **1.** To blot out. **2.** To destroy; to render imperceptible. — **Ob-lit'er-a'tion,** *n.*

Ob-liv'i-on (ŏb-lĭv'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *oblivio*, akin to *oblivisci* to forget.] **1.** A forgetting, or being forgotten. **2.** Ignoring of offenses; amnesty, or general pardon.
Syn. — See FORGETFULNESS.

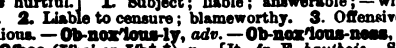
Ob-liv'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Promoting oblivion. **2.** Forgetful. — **Ob-liv'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-liv'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ob'long (ŏb'lŏng), *a.* [L. *oblongus*; *ob* + *longus* long.] Having greater length than breadth. — *n.* Figure longer than broad. — **Ob'long-ly**, *adv.*

Ob'lo-quy (-lō-kwȳ), *n.* [L. *obloquium*, fr. *obloqui* to speak against; *ob* + *loqui* to speak.] Censorious speech.
Syn. — Reproach; censure; slander; detraction.

Ob-nox'ious (-nŏk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *obnoxius*; *ob* + *noxius* hurtful.] **1.** Subject; liable; answerable; — with *to*. **2.** Liable to censure; blameworthy. **3.** Offensive; odious. — **Ob-nox'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

O'boe (ō'bō *or* ō'bō-ē), *n.* [It., fr. F. *hautbois*. See HAUTBOY.] A very ancient wind instrument, of penetrating tone, and sounded by a double reed; hautboy.



Oboe.

‖ **Ob'o-lus** (ŏb'ō-lŭs), *n.* [Gr. ὀβολός.] (*a*) A small silver coin of ancient Athens, 1-6th of a drachma, about 3 cents in value. (*b*) An ancient weight, 1-6th of a drachm.

Ob-o'val (ŏb-ō'val), **Ob-o'vate** (-vāt), *a.* Inversely ovate; ovate with the narrow end downward.

Obovate Leaf.

Ob-scene' (-sēn'), *a.* [L. *obscenus*.] **1.** Offensive to chastity or modesty; expressing something indecent. **2.** Foul; disgusting. — **Ob-scene'ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-scene'ness**, **Ob-scen'i-ty** (-sĕn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Syn. — Impure; immodest; lewd.

Ob'scu-ra'tion (ŏb'skū-rā'shŭn), *n.* An obscuring, or being obscured.

Ob-scure' (-skūr'), *a.* [L. *obscurus*, orig., covered; *ob* + a root meaning, to cover; cf. *scutum* shield.] **1.** Covered over; darkened; imperfectly illuminated. **2.** Pert. to darkness or night; indistinctly seen; hidden; remote from observation. **3.** Not noticeable; humble; mean. **4.** Not easily understood; not clear; abstruse. **5.** Not clear, full, or distinct; imperfect. — *v. t.* To render obscure; to dim. — **Ob-scure'ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-scure'ness**, **Ob-scu'ri-ty** (-skū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Syn. — Dark; dim; mysterious; mean; indistinct.

Ob'se-crate (ŏb'sĕ-krāt), *v. t.* [L. *obsecrare*, *-cratum*, prop., to ask on religious grounds; *ob* + *sacer* sacred.] To beseech; to implore. — **Ob'se-cra'tion**, *n.*

Ob'se-quies (-kwĭz), *n. pl.* See OBSEQUY.

Ob-se'qui-ous (-sē'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obsequiosus*; *ob* + *sequi* to follow.] Servilely attentive; cringing; fawning. — **Ob-se'qui-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-se'qui-ous-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Compliant; obedient; servile. See YIELDING.

Ob'se-quy (-kwȳ), *n.* [L. *obsequiæ*, pl., funeral rites, fr. *obsequi*.] The last duty rendered to one after his death; ceremony pertaining to burial; — only in *pl.*

Ob-serv'a-ble (-zĕrv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being observed; noticeable. — **Ob-serv'a-bly**, *adv.*

Ob-serv'ance, *n.* [F.; L. *observantia*.] **1.** An observing or noticing with attention; performance. **2.** Act or service of attention; form; rite; custom.
Syn. — OBSERVANCE; OBSERVATION. — These words are discriminated by the two distinct senses of *observe*. To *observe* means (1) to keep strictly, and hence, *observance* denotes the heeding with strictness; (2) to consider attentively, and hence, *observation* denotes either the act of *observing*, or some remark made as the result thereof.

Ob-serv'ant, *a.* [L. *observans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *observare*. See OBSERVE.] **1.** Taking notice; viewing attentively; watchful. **2.** Submissively attentive; regardful.

Ob'ser-va'tion (-zĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An observing, or fixing the mind upon anything. **2.** View; conclusion; judgment. **3.** Expression of opinion upon what one has observed; remark. **4.** (*a*) A recognizing and noting some occurrence in nature. (*b*) A measuring some magnitude. (*c*) Information so acquired.
Syn. — Notice; comment; note. See OBSERVANCE.

Ob-serv'a-to-ry (ŏb-zĕrv'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *n.* **1.** A place for observing the heavenly bodies. **2.** A building fitted for systematic observations of natural phenomena.

Ob-serve' (-zĕrv'), *v. t.* [L. *observare*, *-vatum*; *ob* + *servare* to keep, observe. See SERVE.] **1.** To keep; to comply with. **2.** To notice with care; to perceive; to discover. **3.** To express as what has been noticed; to say in a casual way; to remark. — *v. i.* **1.** To take notice; to attend. **2.** To comment. — **Ob-serv'er**, *n.* — **Ob-serv'ing**, *a.* — **Ob-serv'ing-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — To remark. See REMARK.

Ob'so-les'cent (-sō-lĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *obsolescens*, *-centis*, p. pr. of *obsolescere*; *ob* + *solere* to use.] Going out of use; becoming obsolete. — **Ob'so-les'cence**, *n.*

Ob'so-lete (-lēt), *a.* [L. *obsolescere*, *-letum*.] No longer in use; disused; — applied to words, writings, or observances. — **Ob'so-lete-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Antiquated; old; disused. See ANCIENT.

Ob'sta-cle (-stȧ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *obstaculum*, fr. *ob* + *stare* to stand.] That which stands in the way, or hinders progress; obstruction; difficulty.
Syn. — Hindrance. See IMPEDIMENT, OBSTRUCTION.

Ob-stet'ric (-stĕt'rĭk), **Ob-stet'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), } *a.* [L. *obstetricius*, fr. *obstetrix*, *-tricis*, midwife, fr. *obstare*.] Pert. to midwifery, or delivery of women in childbed. [women in childbirth.

Ob-stet'rics, *n.* Science of midwifery; the assisting

Ob'sti-na-cy (ŏb'stĭ-nȧ-sȳ), *n.* **1.** Firm or unreasonable adherence to an opinion or system; pertinacity. **2.** A being difficult to remedy, relieve, or subdue.
Syn. — OBSTINACY; PERTINACITY; firmness; resoluteness; inflexibility; persistency; stubbornness; perverseness; contumacy. — *Pertinacity* denotes great firmness in holding to a thing, aim, etc. *Obstinacy* is great firmness in holding out against persuasion, attack, etc.

Ob'sti-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *obstinare*, *-natum*, to persist in; *ob* + root of *stare* to stand.] **1.** Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course; not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means. **2.** Not easily subdued or removed. — **Ob'sti-nate-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Firm; pertinacious; opinionated. See STUBBORN.

Ob-strep'er-ous (-strĕp'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obstreperus*; *ob* + *strepere* to make a noise.] Noisy; clamorous. — **Ob-strep'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-strep'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ob-struct' (-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *obstruere*, *-structum*; *ob* + *struere* to pile up.] **1.** To block up; to close (a way or passage); to fill with obstacles that prevent passing. **2.** To be in the way of; to impede. — **Ob-struct'er**, *n.*
Syn. — To bar; stop; check; retard; oppose.

Ob-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An obstructing, or being obstructed. **2.** That which obstructs or impedes.
Syn. — OBSTRUCTION; OBSTACLE; bar; barrier; impediment; check; hindrance. — An *obstacle* is something standing in the way; an *obstruction*, something put in the way.

Ob-struc'tion-ist, *n.* One who obstructs business. — *a.* Systematically delaying. [*Recent*]

Ob-struct'ive (-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to obstruct.

Ob'stru-ent (ŏb'strŭ-ent), *a.* [L. *obstruens*, p. pr. of *obstruere*.] Hindering. — *n.* Anything that obstructs a passage, esp. a natural passage in the body.

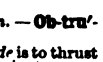
Ob-tain' (ŏb-tān'), *v. t.* [F. *obtenir*, L. *obtinere*; *ob* + *tenere* to hold.] To get hold of; to gain possession of. — *v. i.* To become prevalent. — **Ob-tain'a-ble**, *a.*
Syn. — To OBTAIN; GET; GAIN; EARN; ACQUIRE; attain; win. — The idea of *getting* is common to all these terms. To *gain* is to get by striving. To *earn* is to deserve by labor. To *obtain* implies desire for possession, and effort directed to attain that not immediately within our reach. Whatever we thus *seek* and *get*, we *obtain*.

Ob-trude' (-trūd'), *v. t.* [L. *obtrudere*, *-trusum*; *ob* + *trudere* to thrust.] To thrust impertinently; to urge unduly. — *v. i.* To thrust one's self upon attention. —

Ob-trud'er (ŏb-trụd'ẽr), *n.* — **Ob-tru'sion**, *n.* — **Ob-tru'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* — **Ob-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — To OBTRUDE; INTRUDE. — To *intrude* is to thrust one's self into a place, society, etc., without right, or uninvited; to *obtrude* is to force one's self, remarks, opinions, etc., into society or upon persons with whom one has no such intimacy as to justify such boldness.

Ob-tund' (-tŭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *obtundere, -tusum; ob* + *tundere* to beat.] To dull; to blunt; to quell.



Ob-tuse' (-tūs'), *a.* **1.** Not pointed or acute; blunt; — applied esp. to angles greater than a right angle. **2.** Not acute of perception; stupid. **3.** Dull; deadened. — **Ob-tuse'ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-tuse'ness**, *n.*

ABC Obtuse Angle; *DBC* Right Angle.

Ob-tuse'-an'gled (-ăn'g'ld), **Ob-tuse'-an'gu-lar** (-ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Having an obtuse angle.

Ob-tu'sion (-tū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** A making obtuse or blunt. **2.** State of being dulled.

Ob-verse' (ŏb-vẽrs'), *a.* [L. *obvertere, -versum; ob* + *vertere* to turn.] Having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf. — **Ob-verse'ly**, *adv.*

Ob'verse (ŏb'vẽrs), *n.* [F.] The face of a coin which bears the principal inscription upon it; — the other side being the *reverse*.

Ob-vert' (-vẽrt'), *v. t.* [L. *obvertere.*] To turn toward.

Ob'vi-ate (ŏb'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *obviare; ob* + *via* way.] To anticipate; to make unnecessary. — **Ob'vi-a'tion**, *n.*

Ob'vi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obvius; ob* + *via* way.] Easily seen. — **Ob'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Plain; clear; evident. See MANIFEST.

Oc-ca'sion (ŏk-kā'zhŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *occasio*, fr. *occidere, occasum*, to fall down; *ob* + *cadere* to fall.] **1.** A falling out, happening, or coming to pass; occurrence; incident. **2.** A favorable opportunity; timely chance. **3.** A condition of affairs which brings to pass an event; accidental or incidental cause. **4.** Requirement; necessity. — *v. t.* To give occasion to; to induce.

Syn. — Need; incident; use. See OPPORTUNITY.

Oc-ca'sion-al, *a.* Port. to an occasion; occurring at times, but not constant or systematic; casual.

Oc-ca'sion-al-ly, *adv.* In an occasional manner; on occasion; at times; not regularly.

Oc'ci-dent (ŏk'sĭ-dent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *occidens, -dentis*, fr. *occidens*, p. pr. of *occidere.*] The part of the horizon where the sun last appears in the evening; the west; — opp. to *orient*. — **Oc'ci-den'tal**, *a.*

Oc-cip'i-tal (-sĭp'ĭ-tal), *a.* [F.] Pert. to the occiput. — *n.* The occipital bone, which forms the posterior segment of the skull and surrounds the great foramen by which the spinal cord leaves the cranium.

Oc'ci-put (ŏk'sĭ-pŭt), *n.*; *pl.* L. OCCIPITA (-sĭp'ĭ-tă), E. OCCIPUTS. [L., fr. *ob* + *caput* head.] Back part of the head or skull; region of the occipital bone.

Oc-clude' (-klūd'), *v. t.* [L. *occludere, -clusum; ob* + *claudere* to shut.] To take in and retain; to absorb; — said esp. of gases. — **Oc-clu'sion**, *n.*

Oc-cult' (-kŭlt'), *a.* [L. *occulere, -cultum*, to cover up, hide.] Hidden from the eye or understanding; secret; unknown. — *v. t.* To eclipse; to hide from sight.

Oc'cul-ta'tion (ŏk'kŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *occultatio* a hiding, fr. *occultare*, v. intens. of *occulere.*] The hiding a heavenly body from sight by intervention of other heavenly bodies; eclipse.

Oc'cu-pant (ŏk'kŭ-pant), *n.* One who occupies; one in possession of a thing. — **Oc'cu-pan-cy**, *n.*

Oc'cu-pa'tion, *n.* **1.** An occupying or taking possession; a being occupied. **2.** That which engages the time and attention; principal business of one's life; vocation.

Syn. — Occupancy; possession; tenure; use; engagement; vocation; calling; office; trade; profession.

Oc'cu-py (-pī), *v. t.* [F. *occuper*, fr. L. *occupare; ob* + a word akin to *capere* to take.] **1.** To take or hold possession of. **2.** To hold, or fill, the dimensions of; to cover or fill. **3.** To use the time or capacity of; to engage the service of; to busy. — **Oc'cu-pi'er**, *n.*

Oc-cur' (ŏk-kŭr'), *v. i.* [L. *occurrere, -cursum; ob* + *currere* to run.] **1.** To meet one's eye; to appear; to take place. **2.** To come to the mind; to suggest itself.

Oc-cur'rence, *n.* A happening; an incident.

Syn. — See EVENT.

O'cean (ō'shan), *n.* [F. *océan*, L. *oceanus.*] **1.** The whole body of salt water covering more than three fifths of the earth's surface; — called also the *sea*. **2.** One of the large bodies of water composing the great ocean, as the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic *oceans*. — *a.* Pert. to the great sea.

O'ce-an'ic (ō'shĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to the ocean; found in, produced by, or frequenting, the ocean.

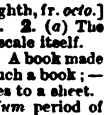
O'cher } (ō'kẽr), *n.* [F. *ocre*, L. *ochra*, Gr. ὤχρα, fr.
O'chre } ὠχρός pale yellow.] An impure earthy ore of iron, used as a pigment in making paints, etc. — **O'cher-ous, O'chre-ous** (-kẽr-ŭs), **O'cher-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

Oc'ta-gon (ŏk'tă-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάγωνος eight-cornered; ὀκτα-(for ὀκτώ eight) + γωνία angle.] A geometrical plane figure of 8 sides and 8 angles. — **Oc-tag'o-nal** (-tăg'ō-nal), *a.*

Octagon.

Oc-tag'y-nous (-tăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*Octa-* + Gr. γυνή wife.] Having 8 pistils or styles.

Oc'ta-he'dron (ŏk'tă-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάεδρον, fr. ὀκτάεδρος eight-sided; ὀκτα- + ἕδρα base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit.] A geometrical solid bounded by 8 faces. The regular octahedron is contained by 8 equal equilateral triangles. — **Oc'ta-he'dral**, *a.*



Octahedron.

Oc-tan'gu-lar (-tăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *octangulus* eight-cornered; *octo* eight + *angulus* angle.] Having 8 angles; eight-angled.

Oc'tave (ŏk'tĭv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *octavus* eighth, fr. *octo.*] **1.** The eighth day after a church festival. **2.** (*a*) The eighth tone in the musical scale. (*b*) The scale itself.

Oc-ta'vo (-tā'vō), *n.* [L., abl. of *octavus.*] A book made of sheets each folded into 8 leaves; size of such a book; — written 8vo or 8°. — *a.* Having eight leaves to a sheet.

Oc-ten'ni-al (-tĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *octennium* period of eight years; *octo* + *annus* year.] Happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.

Oc-til'lion (-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *octo* + *-illion*, as in E. *million.*] By French (and American) numeration, the number expressed by a unit with 27 ciphers annexed. By the English method, a unit with 48 ciphers.

Oc-to'ber (-tō'bẽr), *n.* [L., eighth month of the old Roman year, which began in March, fr. *octo.*] The 10th month of the year.

Oc'to-dec'i-mo (ŏk'tō-dĕs'ĭ-mō), *a.* [L. *octodecim* eighteen.] Having 18 leaves to a sheet. — *n.* A book composed of sheets each folded into 18 leaves; a size of book, whose sheets are so folded; — usually written 18mo or 18°, and called *eighteenmo*.

Oc'to-ge-na'ri-an (-jē-nā'rĭ-an), *n.* One eighty years of age.

Oc-tog'e-na-ry (ŏk-tŏj'ē-nă-rĭ *or* ŏk'tō-jē-), *a.* [L. *octogenarius*, fr. *octogeni* eighty each, *octoginta* eighty, fr. *octo.*] Of eighty years of age.

Oc'to-pod (ŏk'tō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. ὀκτώ + πούς, ποδός, foot.] A mollusk or insect having eight legs.

Oc'to-pus (ŏk'tō-pŭs; *L.* ŏk-tō'pŭs), *n.* [NL. See OCTOPOD.] The devilfish; an eight-armed cephalopod.

O c' t o-roon' (ŏk'tō-rōōn'), *n.* [L. *octo* + *-roon*, as in *quadroon.*] Offspring of a quadroon and white person; mestee.

Octopus (*Octopus Bairdii*).
a Young Male; *b* Tip of Arm.

Oc'to-syl-lab'ic (-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *octosyllabus.*]
Oc'to-syl-lab'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Consisting of eight syllables.
[*n.* A word of eight syllables.]
Oc'to-syl'la-ble (ŏk'tō-sĭl'lȧ-b'l), *n.* Octosyllabic. —
Oc'tu-ple (-tŭ-p'l), *a.* [L. *octuplus.*] Eightfold.
Oc'u-lar (-ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *ocularis*, fr. *oculus* eye.] **1.** Depending on the eye; received by actual sight; personally seeing. **2.** Pert. to the eye; optic. — *n.* Eyepiece of an optical instrument, as of a telescope or microscope. — **Oc'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* [ing diseases of the eye.]
Oc'u-list (-lĭst), *n.* [L. *oculus.*] One skilled in treat-
Odd (ŏd), *a.* [Icel. *oddi* triangle, odd number.] **1.** Not paired with another; without a mate; single. **2.** Not divisible by 2 without a remainder; not capable of being evenly paired. **3.** Left over after a definite round number has been taken; extra. **4.** Remaining over; occasional; inconsiderable. **5.** Different from what is usual; peculiar.
Syn. — Unmatched; strange; queer. See QUAINT.
Odd' Fel'low (ŏd' fĕl'lō). One of a secret fraternity, established for mutual aid and social enjoyment.
O dd'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Singularity. **2.** Something odd.
Odd'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a peculiar manner; queerly; curiously. **2.** In a manner measured by an odd number.
Odd'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being odd, or not even. **2.** Singularity; eccentricity; uncouthness.
Odds (ŏdz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* **1.** Difference in favor of one and against another; excess of one of two things over the other; advantage; probability. **2.** Quarrel; strife.
At odds, in dispute; at variance. — Odds and ends, that which is left; remnants; scraps; miscellaneous articles.
Ode (ōd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ode*, Gr. ᾠδή a lyric song.] Lyric poem; poem of noble sentiment and dignity of style.
O-de'on (ō-dē'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ᾠδεῖον, fr. ᾠδή.] A theater, or hall for musical or dramatic performances.
O'di-ous (ō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *odiosus*, fr. *odium* hatred.] **1.** Hateful. **2.** Causing hatred or disgust; offensive; disagreeable. — **O'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **O'di-ous-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Hateful; detestable; disgusting; unpopular.
O'di-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *odi* I hate.] **1.** Hatred; dislike. **2.** Offensiveness.
Syn. — ODIUM; HATRED; abhorrence; detestation; antipathy. — We exercise *hatred*; we endure *odium*. The former has an active sense, the latter a passive one.
O-dom'e-ter (ō-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὁδόμετρον instrument for measuring distances; ὁδός way + μέτρον measure.] Instrument to measure distance traversed.
‖ **O'don-tal'gi-a** (ō'dŏn-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀδονταλγία; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος + ἄλγος pain.] Toothache.
O'don-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Odonto-* + *-logy.*] Science of the teeth, their structure and development.
O'lor (ō'dẽr), *n.* [L.] [Written also *odour.*] Any smell, fragrant or offensive; scent; perfume.
O'lor-ant, *a.* [L. *odorans*, *-rantis*, p. pr.] Fragrant.
O'dor-if'er-ous (-ĭ-fĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *odorifer*; *odor* + *ferre* to bear.] Yielding an odor; perfumed; fragrant. — **O'dor-if'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **O'dor-if'er-ous-ness**, *n.*
O'dor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Written also *odourous.*] [L. *odorus*, fr. *odor.*] Having an odor or scent; fragrant; sweet-smelling. — **O'dor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **O'dor-ous-ness**, *n.*
Œ-cu-men'ic-al (ĕk'ū-mĕn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Ecumenical.
‖ **Œ-de'ma** (ē-dē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οἴδημα tumor.] [Written also *edema.*] A swelling from effusion of watery fluid in the cellular tissue beneath the skin or mucous membrane.
O'er (ōr), *prep.* & *adv.* Contr. of OVER. [*Poetic*]
Œ-soph'a-gus (ē-sŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *n.* Esophagus.
Of (ŏv), *prep.* [AS.; akin to L. *ab*, Gr. ἀπό.] From; proceeding from; belonging to; relating to; concerning.
Off (ŏf), *adv.* [Orig. same word as *of.*] From; away from. — *interj.* Away; begone. — *prep.* Not on; away from. — *a.* On the farther side: most distant.
Off'al (ŏf'fal), *n.* [*Off* + *fall.*] **1.** Waste parts of a butchered animal. **2.** Carrion. **3.** Refuse; rubbish.
Of-fence' (ŏf-fĕns'), *n.* Offense.
Of-fend' (-fĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *offendere*, *offensum*; *ob* + *fendere* (in comp.) to thrust.] **1.** To displease; to affront. **2.** To harm; to annoy. — *v. i.* **1.** To sin. **2.** To cause anger or vexation; to displease. — **Of-fend'er**, *n.*
Of-fense' } (-fĕns'), *n.* [L. *offensa.*] **1.** An offend-
Of-fence' } ing; a crime or sin; an affront or injury. **2.** A being offended or displeased; anger.
Syn. — Displeasure; resentment; fault; insult.
Of-fen'sive (-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Giving offense; annoying. **2.** Giving pain or unpleasant sensations; revolting; noxious. **3.** Making the first attack; assailant; — opp. to *defensive.* — *n.* State of one who offends or attacks; act of the attacking party; — opp. to *defensive.* — **Of-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Of-fen'sive-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Displeasing; disagreeable; distasteful; disgusting; impertinent; rude; attacking; invading.
Of'fer (ŏf'fẽr), *v. t.* [AS. *offrian* to sacrifice, fr. L. *offerre*; *ob* + *ferre* to bring.] **1.** To present, as an act of worship; to sacrifice; to present in prayer or devotion. **2.** To bring before; to present for acceptance or rejection. **3.** To proffer; to suggest; to declare one's willingness. **4.** To attempt. **5.** To bid, as a price, reward, or wages. **6.** To threaten.
Syn. — To propose; move; sacrifice; immolate. — *v. i.* **1.** To present itself; to be at hand. **2.** To attempt or try. — *n.* **1.** An offering, proposing, or bidding; first advance. **2.** A proposal to be accepted or rejected; sum offered; bid. **3.** Attempt. — **Of'fer-er**, *n.*
Of'fer-ing, *n.* **1.** A proffering. **2.** Something presented as an expiation for sin, or as a gift; sacrifice.
Of'fer-to-ry (-tō-rў), *n.* [L. *offertorium* place to which offerings were brought.] **1.** (*a*) Anthem chanted, or voluntary played on the organ, during the Roman Catholic Mass. (*b*) Oblation of the elements. **2.** (*a*) Scripture sentences said or sung, during the collection of the offerings. (*b*) The offerings themselves.
Off'hand' (-hănd'), *a.* Instant; ready; extemporaneous. — *adv.* In an offhand manner.
Of'fice (-fĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *officium*, for *opificium*; *ops* wealth, help + *facere* to make.] **1.** Whatever one does for others; customary duty. **2.** A special duty or charge officially conferred for a public purpose; position of trust or authority. **3.** Something performed or assigned to be done; function. **4.** Place where a particular business is transacted. **5.** Company, corporation, or persons collectively, doing business in an office.
Of'fice-hold'er (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* An officer; placeman.
Of'fi-cer (ŏ'fĭ-sẽr), *n.* [F. *officier.*] One who holds an office, civil, military, or ecclesiastical. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with officers. **2.** To command as an officer.
Of-fi'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* [L. *officialis.*] **1.** Pert. to an office or public trust. **2.** Derived from the proper office or officer, or from proper authority; made by virtue of authority. **3.** Approved by the pharmacopœia; appointed to be used in medicine. Cf. OFFICINAL. — *n.* One who holds office; a subordinate executive officer.
Of-fi'cial-ism, *n.* The being official; system of official government; adherence to office routine; red-tape.
Of-fi'cial-ly, *adv.* By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority; in pursuance of special powers.
Of-fi'ci-ate (-ĭ-āt), *v. i.* [LL. *officiare*, *-atum.*] To act as an officer; to transact public business.
Of-fic'i-nal (ŏf-fĭs'ĭ-nal *or* ŏf'fĭ-sī'nal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *officina* workshop; *opus* work + *facere* to do.] Kept in stock by apothecaries; — said of medicines which may be obtained without special preparation; not magistral.
Of-fi'cious (-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *officiosus.*] Importunately interposing services; meddlesome. — **Of-fi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Of-fi'cious-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Impertinent; meddling. See IMPERTINENT.
Off'ing (ŏf'fĭng), *n.* [Fr. *off.*] That part of the sea where there is deep water and no need of a pilot; distance from the shore.

Off'ish (ôf'ĭsh), *a.* Shy; reserved. [*Colloq. U. S.*]
Off'scour'ing (-skour'ĭng), *n.* That which is scoured off; refuse; anything vile or despised.
Off'set' (ôf'sĕt'), *n.* **1.** A thing set off, from, before, or against, something. **2.** A short prostrate shoot of a plant, which takes root and produces a tuft of leaves, etc. **3.** A sum or value set off against another sum or account, as an equivalent; set-off. **4.** Spur from a range of mountains. **5.** Horizontal ledge on the face of a wall; — called also *set-off*. **6.** In surveying, distance measured at right angles from a line actually run to some point in an irregular boundary. **7.** In printing, a transfer of a printed page or picture to the opposite page.
Off-set' (ôf-sĕt' *or* ôf'sĕt'), *v. t.* **1.** To set off; to balance. **2.** To form an offset in (a wall, rod, pipe, etc.).
Off'shoot' (ôf'shōōt'), *n.* That which shoots off or separates from a main stem, channel, race, etc.
Off'spring' (ôf'sprĭng'), *n. sing. & pl.* Anything produced; child or children; descendant or descendants.
Oft (ôft), *adv.* [AS.; akin to G. *oft*.] Often; not rarely; many times. — *a.* Frequent; repeated. [*Poetic*]
Oft'en (ôf'n), *adv.* [Formerly also *ofte*, fr. *oft*.] Frequently; many times; not seldom. — **Oft'en-ness**, *n.*
Oft'en-times', **Oft'times'** (-tīmz'), *adv.* Frequently.
O-gee' (ō-jē'), *n.* [F. *ogive, augive*, LL. *augiva*.] An architectural molding, whose section is as shown in the Illustration.

Ogee.

O'gle (ō'g'l), *v. t.* [Akin to G. *äugeln* to ogle, fr. *auge* eye.] To view with side glances, as in fondness, or to attract notice. — *n.* An amorous side glance. — **O'gler**, *n.*
O'gre (ō'gĕr), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *ogro*, fr. L. *Orcus* god of hell.] Giant living on human beings; cruel monster. — **O'gre-ish**, *a.*
O'gress (ō'grĕs), *n.* [F. *ogresse*.] A female ogre.
Oh (ō), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, pain, sorrow, anxiety, a wish, etc., according to tone and manner.
Ohm (ōm), *n.* [Fr. the German electrician, G. S. *Ohm*.] The standard unit of electrical resistance; the resistance of a column of mercury 1 square millimeter in section and 106 centimeters in length.
Oil (oil), *n.* [OE. & OF. *oile*, fr. L. *oleum*.] An unctuous combustible substance, of animal, vegetable, or mineral origin, and used for food, solvents, lubrication, illumination, etc. — *v. t.* To smear or anoint with oil.
Oil cake, a mass of compressed seeds from which oil has been extracted. — Oil gas, inflammable gas procured from oil, and used for lighting streets, houses, etc.
Oil'cloth' (-klôth'), *n.* Cloth treated with oil or paint, and used for making garments, covering floors, etc.
Oil'er (oil'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A dealer in oils. **2.** One that oils.
Oil'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The being oily.
Oil'man, *n.* A dealer in oils.
Oil'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A hone slate, or whetstone, used for whetting tools when lubricated with oil.
Oil'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, containing, or like, oil; unctuous; oleaginous. **2.** Covered with oil; greasy. **3.** Smoothly subservient; supple; insinuating.
Oint'ment (oint'ment), *n.* [OF. *oignement*, fr. L. *unguere* to anoint.] That which serves to anoint; an unguent.
O'ker (ō'kẽr), *n.* Ocher.
O'kra (ō'krä), *n.* An annual plant, whose green pods, abounding in nutritious mucilage, are used for soups, stews, or pickles; gumbo. [Written also *ocra* and *ochra*.]

Okra, reduced.

Old (ōld), *a.* [AS. *ald, eald;* akin to G. *alt*, also to L. *alere* to nourish.] **1.** Not young; advanced far in years or life. **2.** Not new or fresh; having existed for a long time. **3.** Formerly existing; ancient; original. **4.** Continued in life; having (a certain) length of existence. **5.** Long practiced; experienced; cunning. **6.** Long cultivated. **7.** Worn out; weakened or exhausted by use. **8.** Aged; antiquated; wanting in vigor. **9.** Old-fashioned; wonted; as of old; gay; jolly.
Old maid, a woman, somewhat advanced in years, who has never been married; a spinster. — Old Testament, the parts of the Bible written before the time of Christ.
Syn. — Aged; antiquated; obsolete. See ANCIENT.
Old'en (ōld''n), *a.* Old. — *v. t.* To grow old; to age.
Old'-fash'ioned (-făsh'ŭnd), *a.* Formed according to obsolete fashion; adhering to old customs or ideas.
Old'ish, *a.* Somewhat old.
Old'-maid'ish (-mād'ĭsh), *a.* Like an old maid; prim; precise; particular.
‖ **O'le-a** (ō'lē-ȧ), *n.* [L., olive.] A genus of trees including the olive.
O'le-ag'i-nous (-ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *oleaginus*, fr. *oleum*.] Like oil; oily; unctuous. — **O'le-ag'i-nous-ness**, *n.*
O'le-an'der (-ăn'dẽr), *n.* [F. *oléandre*, prob. corrup., under the influence of *laurus* laurel, fr. L. *rhododendron*, Gr. *ῥοδόδενδρον*; *ῥόδον* rose + *δένδρον* tree.] A poisonous evergreen shrub of the Dogbane family. [tree.
O'le-as'ter (-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *olea*.] The wild olive
O'le-o-mar'ga-rine (-ō-mär'gȧ-rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* [L. *oleum* + E. *margarine, margarin*.] [Written also *oleomargarin*.] **1.** A liquid oil made from animal fats. **2.** Artificial butter made by churning this oil with milk.
O'le-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *oleum* + *-meter*.] Instrument to test the weight and purity of oil.
Ol-fac'to-ry (ôl-făk'tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *olfacere, -factum*, to smell; *olere* to have a smell + *facere* to make.] Pert. to the sense of smell. — *n.* Organ, or sense, of smell.
O-lib'a-num (ō-lĭb'ȧ-nŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. Ar. *al-lubān*.] A fragrant gum resin; Oriental frankincense.
Ol'i-gar'chy (ŏl'ĭ-gär'kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὀλιγαρχία*; *ὀλίγος* few + *ἄρχειν* to rule.] Government in which supreme power is in the hands of a few persons; also, those who form the ruling few. — **Ol'i-gar'chal** (-gär'kal), **Ol'i-gar'chic** (-kĭk), **Ol'i-gar'chic-al** (-kĭ-kal), *a.*
O'li-o (ō'lĭ-ō *or* ōl'yō), *n.* [Sp. *olla* earthern pot, dish of boiled meat, fr. L. *olla* pot, dish.] A mixture; medley.
Ol'i-va'ceous (ŏl'ĭ-vā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *oliva* olive.] Like the olive, or of its color; olive-green.
Ol'ive (ŏl'ĭv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *oliva*, akin to Gr. *ἐλαία*.] **1.** (*a*) A tree of Southern Europe, which is cultivated for its fruit, and whose branches are the emblems of peace. (*b*) Fruit of the olive, used for making pickles. Olive oil is pressed from its flesh. **2.** The color of the olive, composed of violet and green.

Olive.

‖ **Ol'la-po-dri'da** (ŏl'lȧ-pō-drē'dȧ), *n.* [Sp., lit., a rotten pot. See OLIO.] **1.** A Spanish dish, consisting of several kinds of meat chopped fine, and stewed with vegetables. **2.** Any incongruous mixture; olio.
Ol'o-gy (-ō-jĭ), *n.* [See -LOGY.] A colloquial or humorous name for any science or branch of knowledge.
O-lym'pi-ad (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. *ὀλυμπιάς, -άδος*, fr. Ὀλυμπος Olympus, a mountain in Macedonia.] Period of four years in Grecian chronology.
O-lym'pi-an (*-ən*), **O-lym'pic** (-pĭk), *a.* Pert. to Olympus, a mountain of Thessaly, fabled as the seat of the gods, or to Olympia, a small plain in Elis.
Olympic games, *or* Olympics, the great national festival

of the ancient Greeks, consisting of athletic games and races, celebrated once in four years at Olympia.

O-ma'sum (ō-mā'sŭm), *n.* [L.] See MANYPLIES.

O-me'ga (ō-mē'gȧ *or* ō'mĕ-gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὦ μέγα, i. e., great or long o.] **1.** Last letter of the Greek alphabet. **2.** The end; death. [beaten and fried.

Om'e-let (ŏm'ĕ-lĕt *or* ŏm'lĕt), *n.* [F. *omelette.*] Eggs

O'men (ō'mĕn), *n.* [L.] An indication or action regarded as a foreshowing; a foreboding; presage; augury. — *v. t.* To foreshow by signs or portents; to augur.

O-men'tum (ō-mĕn'tŭm), *n.* [L.] A free fold of the peritoneum, or one serving to connect viscera, support blood vessels, etc. — **O-men'tal,** *a.*

Om'i-nous (ŏm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ominosus,* fr. *omen.*] Pert. to omens; significant; portentous; foreboding evil. — **Om'i-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **Om'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

O-mis'si-ble (ō-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be omitted.

O-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *omissio.*] **1.** An omitting; neglect. **2.** That which is left undone.

O-mit' (ō-mĭt'), *v. t.* [L. *omittere, omissum; ob* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To let go; to leave out. **2.** To pass by; to leave undone; to neglect.

Om'ni-bus (ŏm'nĭ-bŭs), *n.* [L., for all, dat. pl. fr. *omnis* all.] Long four-wheeled carriage, for many people.

Om'ni-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *omnifarius; omnis* + *fari* to speak.] Of all varieties or kinds.

Om-nif'ic (-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*Omni-* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] All-creating.

Om-nip'o-tent (-nĭp'ō-tent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *omnipotens, -entis; omnis* + *potens* powerful.] Able in every respect; almighty. — **Om-nip'o-tence, Om-nip'o-ten-cy,** *n.*

Om'ni-pres'ent (ŏm'nĭ-prĕz'ent), *a.* [*Omni-* + *present.*] Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous. — **Om'ni-pres'ence,** *n.*

Om-nis'cient (-nĭsh'ent), *a.* [*Omni-* + L. *sciens, -entis,* p. pr. of *scire* to know.] Knowing all things; infinitely wise. — **Om-nis'cience,** *n.*

‖ **Om-niv'o-ra** (-nĭv'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of ungulate mammals including the hog and hippopotamus; — also applied to bears, and to certain passerine birds.

Om-niv'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *omnivorus; omnis* + *-vorare* to eat greedily.] All-devouring; eating everything indiscriminately; eating both animal and vegetable food.

‖ **Om'pha-los** (ŏm'fȧ-lŏs), *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός.] Navel.

On (ŏn), *prep.* [AS. *on, an;* akin to OS. & G. *an,* L. *-n-,* in *anhelare* to pant, Gr. ἀνά.] The general signification of *on* is situation, motion, or condition with respect to contact or support beneath; as: — **1.** At the upper part of a thing, and supported by it. **2.** To or against the surface of. **3.** By means of; with. **4.** At or near. **5.** In addition to; besides. **6.** With confidence in. **7.** At the time of; during. **8.** In consequence of, or following. **9.** Toward; for. **10.** At the peril of. **11.** By virtue of. **12.** To the account of. **13.** In relation to. **14.** Occupied with; in the performance of. **15.** In the service of; connected with; of the number of. — *adv.* **1.** Forward, in progression; onward. **2.** Forward, in succession. **3.** In continuance; without ceasing. **4.** Adhering; not off. **5.** Attached to a body, as clothing or ornament. **6.** In progress; proceeding.

Once (wŭns), *adv.* [OE. *ones,* fr. *one, on, an,* one.] **1.** By limitation to the number one; for one time only. **2.** At some indefinite time; ever; formerly.

At once. (*a*) At the same point of time; immediately. (*b*) At the same time; simultaneously; in one body.

‖ **On' dit'** (ôn' dē'). [F.] They say. — *n.* A rumor.

One (wŭn), *a.* [AS. *ān.* Same word as the indefinite article *a, an.*] **1.** Being a single unit or thing, and no more; individual. **2.** Denoting a person or thing indefinitely. **3.** Closely bound together; undivided. **4.** Single in kind; the same. — *n.* **1.** A single unit. **2.** Symbol representing a unit, as 1, or i. **3.** Single person or thing.

All one, of the same or equal nature, or consequence. — **At one,** in agreement or concord.

One'-sid'ed (wŭn'sīd'ĕd), *a.* Having one side only, or one side prominent; limited to one side; partial; unfair.

On'ion (ŭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *ognon,* fr. L. *unio* unity, single large pearl, onion.] A liliaceous plant, having a strong-flavored bulb; also, its edible bulbous root.

On'ly (ōn'lĭ), *a.* [AS. *ānlic,* i. e., onelike.] **1.** One alone; single. **2.** Alone in its class. **3.** Preëminent; chief. — *adv.* **1.** In one manner or degree; simply; barely. **2.** So and no otherwise; solely; wholly. **3.** Singly; without more. — *conj.* Save or except (that).

On'o-mat'o-poe'ia (ŏn'ō-măt'ō-pē'yȧ), *n.* [Gr. ὀνοματοποιία; ὄνομα, -ματος, name + ποιεῖν to make.] Formation of words to imitate the sound of the thing; as, *buzz* of bees; *crackle* of fire. — **On'o-mat'o-poe'ic** (-pē'ĭk), **On'o-mat'o-po-et'ic** (-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.*

On'set' (ŏn'sĕt'), *n.* A setting upon; attack.

On'slaught' (-slȧt'), *n.* [OE. *on* + *slaught* slaughter.] An attack; furious assault. [ot; upon; on.

On'to (-tōō), *prep.* [*On* + *to.* Cf. INTO.] On the top

On-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄν-α things which exist (neut. pl. of ὤν, ὄντος, being, p. p. of εἶναι to be) + *-logy.*] Science of being, in general. — **On'to-log'ic** (-tō-lŏj'ĭk), **On'to-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.*

‖ **O'nus** (ō'nŭs), *n.* [L.] A burden; obligation.

On'ward (ŏn'wĕrd), *a.* **1.** Moving in a forward direction; forward. **2.** Advanced toward an end. — *adv.* Toward a point in front; forward; progressively.

On'wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Onward.

O'nyx (ō'nĭks *or* ŏn'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. ὄνυξ claw, finger nail, gem.] Chalcedony in layers of different colors.

O'ō-lite (ō'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ᾠόν egg + *-lite;* — because resembling roe of fish.] A variety of limestone, consisting of small round grains. — **O'ō-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

O-ŏl'o-gy (ō-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ᾠόν + *-logy.*] Science of eggs. — **O'ō-log'ic-al** (ō'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

Oo'long (ōō'lŏng), *n.* [Chinese, green dragon.] A fragrant black tea. [Written also *oulong.*]

Ooze (ōōz), *n.* [AS. *wase* dirt, mud.] **1.** Soft mud or slime. **2.** Liquor of a tan vat. — *v. i. & t.* **1.** To flow gently; to percolate. **2.** To leak (out) slowly.

Ooz'y, *a.* Miry; containing soft mud.

O-pac'i-ty (ō-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** A being opaque; want of transparency. **2.** Obscurity; want of clearness.

O-pake' (ō-pāk'), *a.* Opaque.

O'pal (ō'pal), *n.* [Gr. ὀπάλλιος.] A mineral consisting of silica, but less hard than quartz.

☞ The *precious opal* presents a peculiar play of colors of delicate tints, and is highly esteemed as a gem.

O'pal-esce' (-ĕs'), *v. i.* To give forth a play of colors.

O'pal-es'cent (-ent), *a.* Reflecting a milky or pearly light from the interior; having an opaline play of colors. — **O'pal-es'cence,** *n.* [ing changeable colors.

O'pal-ine (ō'pal-īn), *a.* Like, or pert. to, opal; having

O-paque' (ō-pāk'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *opacus.*] Impervious to rays of light; not transparent. — **O-paque'ness,** *n.*

Ope (ōp), *a.* Open. — *v. t. & i.* To open. [*Poetic*]

O'pen (ō'p'n), *a.* [AS.] **1.** Free of access; not closed or preventing passage; not locked up or covered over; affording communication or approach. **2.** Free to be used, enjoyed, visited, etc.; public; unprotected; exposed. **3.** Free of obstruction; accessible. **4.** Not drawn together or contracted; expanded. **5.** (*a*) Without reserve or false pretense; frank; liberal. (*b*) Not concealed, secret, or disguised; apparent. **6.** Not frosty or inclement; mild. **7.** Not settled or determined. **8.** Free; disengaged. **9.** (*a*) Uttered with a wide opening of the articulating organs; — said of vowels; as, the *ā* in fār is *open* as compared with the *ā* in sāy. (*b*) Uttered, as a consonant, with the oral passage simply narrowed without closure, as in uttering *s.*

Syn. — Unclosed; exposed; plain; obvious; public; unreserved; frank; artless. See CANDID, and INGENUOUS.

O'pen (ō'p'n), *n.* Open space; clear land, without trees or obstructions; open ocean; open water. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To make or set open; to unclose. **2.** To spread; to expand. **3.** To disclose; to discover; to render available for settlement, trade, etc. **4.** To enter upon; to begin. **5.** To loosen or make less compact. — **O'pen-er,** *n.* — **O'pen-ly,** *adv.* — **O'pen-ness,** *n.*

O'pen-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Generous; liberal.

O'pen-heart'ed (-hărt'ĕd), *a.* Candid; generous.

Op'er-a (ŏp'ĕr-ä), *n.* [It., fr. L. *opera* pains, work, fr. *opus, operis,* labor.] **1.** Musical drama, consisting of recitative, arias, choruses, duets, etc., with orchestral accompaniment, costumes, scenery, and action. **2.** Score of a musical drama. **3.** House for exhibiting operas.

‖ **Opera glass,** a short telescope with concave eye lenses of low power; a lorgnette.

Opera Glass.

Op'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *operari, -ratus,* to work, fr. *opus, operis.*] **1.** To perform a work or labor; to act. To produce an appropriate physical effect. **3.** To exert moral power or influence. **4.** To perform some manual act upon a human body, usually with instruments, in order to restore health. **5.** To speculate in stocks, etc. [*Brokers' Cant*] — *v. t.* **1.** To cause. **2.** To put into operation or activity; to work.

Op'er-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), **Op'er-at'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, the opera.

Op'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An operating; agency; exertion of power. **2.** Mode of action. **3.** Anything accomplished; effect brought about in accordance with a plan. **4.** A mathematical transformation indicated by rules or symbols. **5.** A surgical action on the human body, to produce remedial effect, as in amputation, etc.

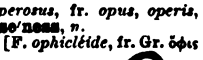
Op'er-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Exerting force. **2.** Producing the designed effect; efficacious. **3.** Consisting of surgical operations. — *n.* A skilled worker; artisan.

Op'er-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One that operates.

Op'er-et'ta (ŏp'ĕr-ĕt'tä), *n.* [It., dim. of *opera.*] A short, light, musical drama.

Op'er-ose' (-ōs'), *a.* [L. *operosus,* fr. *opus, operis,* labor.] Laborious. — **Op'er-ose'ness,** *n.*

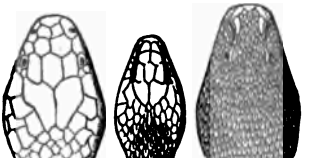
Oph'i-cleide (ŏf'ĭ-klīd), *n.* [F. *ophicléide,* fr. Gr. ὄφις serpent + κλείς, κλειδός, key. So named as being the serpent, an old musical instrument, with keys added.] A large brass wind instrument, of loud tone, deep pitch, and a compass of three octaves.



Ophicleide.

‖ **O-phid'i-a** (ō-fĭd'ĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀφίδιον, dim. of ὄφις snake.] Order of reptiles including the serpents. — **O-phid'i-an,** *a. & n.*

O'phi-ol'o-gy (ō'fĭ-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. ὄφις + *-logy.*] Natural history of the ophidians, or serpents. — **O'phi-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*



A B C

Ophidia.

A Head of Snake (*Bungarus*) allied to Cobra; *B* Head of a Colubrine Snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*); *C* Head of a Viperine Snake (*Daboia*).

Oph-thal'mi-a (ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὀφθαλμία, fr. ὀφθαλμός eye, akin to E. *optic.*] Inflammation of the coats of the eye or of the eyeball.

Oph-thal'mic, *a.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμικός.] Pert. to, or in the region of, the eye; ocular.

Oph-thal'my (-mў), *n.* Ophthalmia.

O'pi-ate (ō'pĭ-ăt), *n.* Medicine containing opium, and inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic. — *a.* Somniferous; narcotic; anodyne; causing rest, dullness, or inaction.

O-pine' (ō-pīn'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *opinari, -natus.*] To judge; to think; to suppose.

O-pin'ion (-pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *opinio.*] **1.** That which is opined; a notion; judgment. **2.** Decision of a judge, umpire, etc., called on to decide a point submitted.

Syn. — Notion; idea; view. See SENTIMENT.

O-pin'ion-a'ted, O-pin'ion-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Stiff in adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate. — **O-pin'ion-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **O-pin'ion-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

O'pi-um (ō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὄπιον poppy juice.] Inspissated juice of the white poppy, a stimulant narcotic poison, used in medicine to soothe pain and inflammation, and smoked as an intoxicant.

Opium joint, a low resort of opium smokers. [*Slang*]

Op'o-del'doc (ŏp'ō-dĕl'dŏk), *n.* [So called by Paracelsus.] A solution of soap in alcohol, with camphor, etc.

O-pos'sum (ō-pŏs'ŭm), *n.* An American marsupial

Common Opossum (*Didelphys Virginiana*).

Op-po'nent (ŏ-pō'nent), *a.* [L. *opponens, -nentis,* p. pr. of *opponere* to set against; *ob* + *ponere* to place.] Situated in front; opposite; adverse. — *n.* One who opposes.

Syn. — Antagonist; opposer; foe. See ADVERSARY.

Op'por-tune' (ŏp'ŭr-tūn'), *a.* [L. *opportunus,* lit., at or before the port; *ob* + root of *portus* harbor.] Convenient; timely. — **Op'por-tune'ly,** *adv.* — **Op'por-tune'ness,** *n.*

Op'por-tun'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A taking advantage of opportunities, or of seeking immediate advantage with little regard for ultimate consequences. — **Op'por-tun'ist,** *n.* [*Recent*]

Op'por-tu'ni-ty (-tū'nĭ-tў), *n.* [F. *opportunité,* L. *opportunitas.*] Fit or convenient time; chance.

Syn. — OPPORTUNITY; OCCASION; convenience; occurrence. — An *occasion* is that which falls in our way, or presents itself in the course of events; an *opportunity* is a fitness of time, place, etc., for the doing of a thing.

Op-pos'a-ble (-pōz'ä-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being resisted. **2.** Capable of being placed opposite something else; as, the thumb is *opposable* to the forefinger.

Op-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *opposer.* Cf. L. *opponere, -positum.*] **1.** To place in front of, or over against; to exhibit. **2.** To put in opposition, so as to counterbalance; to set against. **3.** To resist; to confront. **4.** To compete with. — *v. i.* **1.** To be set opposite. **2.** To object. — **Op-pos'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To combat; withstand; deny; gainsay; obstruct.

Op'po-site (ŏp'ō-zĭt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *oppositus.*] **1.** Placed over against; facing. **2.** Extremely different; inconsistent; contrary; antagonistic. — *n.* That which is opposed or contrary. — **Op'po-site-ly,** *adv.* — **Op'po-site-ness,** *n.*

Op'po-si'tion (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *oppositio.*] **1.** An opposing; an attempt to defeat. **2.** The being placed so as to front something else. **3.** Repugnance; antipathy. **4.** That which opposes; an obstacle; in politics, the party opposed to the party in power. **5.** Situation of a heavenly body with respect to another when in the part of the heavens directly opposite to it, or 180° apart from it.

Op'po-si'tion-ist, *n.* One of the opposition party.

Op-pos'i-tive (-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Capable of being opposed.

Op-press' (-prĕs'), *v. t.* [F. *oppresser,* fr. L. *opprimere, -pressum; ob* + *premere* to press.] **1.** To impose excessive burdens upon; to treat cruelly. **2.** To produce a sensation of weight in (some part of the body).

Op-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *oppressio.*]

1. An oppressing, or being oppressed. **2.** Hardship or injustice; tyranny. **3.** Depression; lassitude.

Op-pres'sive (ŏp-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe or harsh. **2.** Hard to be borne. — **Op-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Op-pres'sive-ness**, *n.*

Op-pres'or (-ẽr), *n.* [L.] One who harasses others with unjust laws or unreasonable severity.

Op-pro'bri-ous (-prō'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Expressive of opprobrium; scurrilous. **2.** Infamous; rendered hateful. — **Op-pro'bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Op-pro'bri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Op-pro'bri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *ob* + *probrum* reproach, disgrace.] Disgrace; abusive language.

Op-pugn' (-pūn'), *v. t.* [L. *oppugnare; ob* + *pugnare* to fight.] To fight against; to resist. — **Op-pugn'er**, *n.*

Op-pug'nan-cy (-pŭg'nan-sy), *n.* Resistance.

Op'ta-tive (ŏp'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *optativus*, fr. *optare* to wish.] Expressing desire or wish. — *n.* The optative mood, that form of a verb, in Greek, Sanskrit, etc., which expresses a wish or desire; a verb in the optative mood.

Op'tic (-tĭk), *n.* Organ of sight; an eye.

Op'tic, } *a.* [F. *optique*, Gr. ὀπτικός; akin to ὄψις
Op'tic-al, } sight, ὤψ face, L. *oculus* eye.] **1.** Pert. to vision or sight. **2.** Pert. to the eye; ocular; as, the *optic* nerves distributed to the retina. See *Illust.* of EYE. **3.** Relating to the science of optics.

Optic angle, the angle included between the optic axes of the two eyes when directed to the same point.

Op-ti'cian (-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* Dealer in optical instruments.

Op'tics (ŏp'tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *optique*, L. *optice*, Gr. ὀπτική (sc. θεωρία).] Physical science of the nature and properties of light and phenomena of vision.

Op'ti-mism (-tĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* [L. *optimus* best.] **1.** Doctrine that everything in nature, being the work of God, is ordered for the best, or to produce the highest good. **2.** Disposition to take the most hopeful view; — opp. to *pessimism*. — **Op'ti-mist**, *n.* — **Op'ti-mis'tic**, *a.*

Op'tion, *n.* [L. *optio*; akin to *optare* to choose.] **1.** Power of choosing; right of election; an alternative. **2.** Choice. **3.** Right to sell or buy stock at a certain price, and at a given future time.

Syn. — OPTION; CHOICE; preference; selection. — *Choice* is an act of choosing; *option* often means liberty to choose, and implies freedom in choosing.

Op'tion-al, *a.* Involving an option; not compulsory.

Op'u-lent (-ū-lent), *a.* [L. *opulens, opulentus*, fr. *ops, opis*, power, riches.] Having large estate or property; rich. — **Op'u-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Op'u-lence** (ŏp'ū-lens), *n.*

‖ **O'pus** (ō'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **OPERA** (ŏp'ẽ-rȧ). [L.] A work; esp., a musical composition.

Or (ôr), *conj.* [AS. *ǎwðer*, contr. fr. *ǎhwæðer; ā* aye + *hwæðer* whether.] A particle that marks an alternative. It corresponds to *either*.

Or'a-cle (ŏr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *oraculum*, fr. *orare* to speak, pray, fr. *os, oris*, mouth.] **1.** Answer of a god to an inquiry respecting a future event. **2.** Deity supposed to give the answer; place where it was given. **3.** Revelations delivered by God to the prophets; the entire sacred Scriptures; — usually in *pl.* **4.** One reputed wise. **5.** A decision of great authority.

O-rac'u-lar (ō-răk'ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Pert. to an oracle; forecasting the future. **2.** Resembling an oracle in solemnity, authority, obscurity, ambiguity, dogmatism, etc. — **O-rac'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **O-rac'u-lar-ness**, *n.*

Orange.

O'ral (ō'ral), *a.* [L. *os, oris*, mouth.] **1.** Uttered by the mouth, or in words; spoken, not written; verbal. **2.** Pert. to the mouth. — **O'ral-ly**, *adv.*

Or'ange (ŏr'ĕnj), *n.* [F.; fr. Ar. & Per. *nāranj*. The *o-* in F. *orange* is due to confusion with *or* gold, L. *aurum*, fr. the color of the fruit.] **1.** A tree and its fruit, inclosed in a leathery rind, easily separable. **2.** Color of an orange; reddish yellow.

Or'ange-ade' (-ād'), *n.* [F.] A drink made of orange juice and water, corresp. to *lemonade*; orange sherbet.

Or'ange-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Attachment to the principles of the society of Orangemen; tenets or practices of Orangemen.

Or'ange-man (-man), *n.* One of an Irish society, organized for the defense of the reigning sovereign of Great Britain, support of the Protestant religion, maintenance of the laws, etc.; — so called in honor of William, Prince of Orange (William III. of England).

Or'an-ger-y (ŏr'ĕn-jẽr-ȳ), *n.* [F. *orangerie*.] Place for raising oranges; plantation of orange trees.

O-rang'-ou-tang' (ō-răng'ōō-tăng'), *n.* [Malayan *ōrang ūtan* man of the woods; *ōrang* man + *ūtan* forest, wild, savage.] A large arboreal anthropoid ape of Borneo and Sumatra. Often called simply *orang*. [Written also *orang-outan*, *orang-utan*, *ourang-utang*, and *oran-utan*.]

Orang-outang. Adult Male.

O-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oratio*, fr. *orare* to speak, pray.] An elaborate discourse, delivered in public.

Syn. — Address; speech. See HARANGUE.

Or'a-tor (ŏr'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *orare*.] **1.** A public speaker; one distinguished for eloquence. **2.** (*a*) In equity proceedings, one who prays for relief; a petitioner. (*b*) A plaintiff, or complainant, in a bill in chancery. — **Or'a-tor'i-cal** (-tŏr'ĭ-kal), *a.* — **Or'a-tor'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

Or'a-to'ri-o (-tō'rĭ-ō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *oratorius* belonging to praying.] A dramatic poem, founded on some Scripture narrative, or great divine event, set to music, in recitative, arias, grand choruses, etc.

Or'a-to-ry (ŏr'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *n.* [L. *oratorium*.] A place of orisons, or prayer; chapel for private devotions.

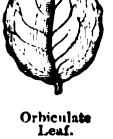
Or'a-to-ry, *n.* [L. *oratoria* (sc. *ars*) from the oratorical art.] Art of an orator, or of public speaking; eloquence.

Orb (ôrb), *n.* [F. *orbe*, fr. L. *orbis* circle.] **1.** A spherical body; globe; sun, planet, or star. **2.** A circle; circular orbit, described by a heavenly body.

Syn. — Globe; ball; sphere. See GLOBE.

Orbed (ôrbd), *a.* Having the form of an orb; round.

Or-bic'u-lar (ôr-bĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *orbicularis*, fr. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis* orb.] Like an orb; spherical; circular; orbiculate. — **Or-bic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Or-bic'u-late**, *a.* & *n.*



Orbiculate Leaf.

Orbiculate leaf, a leaf whose outline is nearly circular.

Or'bit (ôr'bĭt), *n.* [L. *orbita* track made by a wheel, circuit, fr. *orbis* circle.] **1.** Path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution around another body. **2.** Cavity of the skull containing the eye and its appendages. **3.** Skin surrounding a bird's eye. — **Or'bit-al**, *a.*

Or'chard (-chẽrd), *n.* [AS. *ortgeard, wyrtgeard*, lit., wortyard, yard for herbs; *wyrt* herb + *geard* yard.] Inclosure containing fruit trees; fruit trees, collectively.

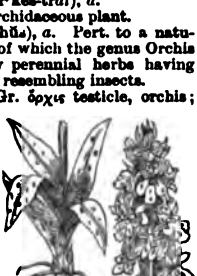
Or'ches-tra (-kĕs-trȧ), *n.* [L.; Gr. ὀρχήστρα place for the chorus of dancers, fr. ὀρχεῖσθαι to dance.] **1.** Space in a theater between stage and audience. **2.** A

band of instrumental musicians in a place of public amusement. — **Or'ches-tral** (ôr'kĕs-tral), *a.*

Or'chid (ôr'kĭd), *n.* Any orchidaceous plant.

Or'chi-da'ceous (ôr'kĭ-dā'shŭs), *a.* Pert. to a natural order of endogenous plants of which the genus Orchis is the type. They are mostly perennial herbs having flowers of curious shape, often resembling insects.

Or'chis (-kĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὄρχις testicle, orchis; — so called fr. its tubers.] **1.** A genus of perennial herbs growing from a tuber, and bearing showy flowers. **2.** An orchid.



Orchis (*O. maculata*), much reduced.

Or-dain' (-dān'), *v. t.* [OF. *ordener*, fr. L. *ordinare*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] **1.** To set in order; to establish. **2.** To regulate by appointment, decree, or law; to constitute. **3.** To set apart for an office; to appoint. **4.** To invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions; to introduce into the office of the Christian ministry. — **Or-dain'er**, *n.*

Or'de-al (ôr'dē-*al*), *n.* [AS. *ordĕl*, *ordēl*, judgment.] **1.** An ancient test to determine guilt or innocence by appealing to supernatural decision. **2.** Severe trial.

Or'der (-dẽr), *n.* [F. *ordre*, fr. L. *ordo*, *ordinis*.] **1.** Regular arrangement; system. **2.** Fit condition. **3.** Customary procedure; usage. **4.** Conformity with law or decorum; general tranquillity; public quiet. **5.** That which prescribes a method of procedure; regulation. **6.** A command; direction. **7.** A commission to purchase, sell, or supply goods, pay money, furnish supplies, admit to a place of entertainment, etc. **8.** A number of things or persons arranged in a fixed position; a rank; row; grade; class in society; distinct sort. **9.** A body of persons having some common distinction or rule of obligation. **10.** An ecclesiastical grade, as of deacon, priest, or bishop; office of the Christian ministry; — often in *pl.* **11.** The disposition of a column and its component parts, entablature, etc.; style of architectural designing. **12.** An assemblage of genera in natural history, having certain important characters in common.

Syn. — Arrangement; management. See DIRECTION.

— *v. t.* **1.** To put in order; to regulate; to dispose; to rule. **2.** To command. **3.** To give an order for. — *v. i.* To give orders; to issue commands. — **Or'der-er**, *n.*

Or'der-ly, *a.* **1.** Conformed to order; in order; regular. **2.** Observant of order or rule; obedient; quiet. **3.** Performed in good order; well-regulated. **4.** Being on duty; keeping order; conveying orders. — *adv.* According to due order; methodically. — *n.* A noncommissioned officer attending a superior officer to carry his orders, or render other service. — **Or'der-li-ness**, *n.*

Or'di-nal (-dĭ-*nal*), *a.* [L. *ordinalis*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*.] **1.** Indicating order or succession; as, the *ordinal* numbers, first, second, third, etc. **2.** Pert. to an order. — *n.* **1.** A word or number denoting order or succession. **2.** Book containing certain church services.

Or'di-nance (-*nans*), *n.* [OE. & OF. *ordenance*.] A rule established by authority; statute, law, regulation, or accepted usage; edict or decree; a local law.

Or'di-na-ri-ly (-nā-rĭ-lў), *adv.* According to established method; as a rule; commonly; usually; in most cases.

Or'di-na-ry, *a.* [L. *ordinarius*.] **1.** According to established order; regular. **2.** Common; usual. **3.** Of common rank or ability; not distinguished by excellence or beauty; commonplace; inferior.

Syn. — ORDINARY; COMMON; usual; customary. See NORMAL. — A thing is *common* in which many persons share; it is *ordinary* when it is apt to come round in the regular common order or succession of events.

Or'di-na-ry (ôr'dĭ-nā-rў), *n.* **1.** (*a*) In England, an ecclesiastical judge. (*b*) In the U. S., a judicial officer, having generally the powers of a surrogate judge. **2.** Anything in common use. **3.** A public dining room or eating house, which supplies meals at a fixed price; a table d'hôte. **4.** An heraldic charge or bearing of simple form.

In ordinary. (*a*) In actual and constant service. (*b*) Out of commission and laid up; — said of a naval vessel.

Or'di-nate (ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare*.] Well-ordered; regular; methodical. — *n.* Distance of any point in a curve or a straight line, measured on a line called the *axis of ordinates* or on a line parallel to it, from another line called the *axis of abscissas*, on which the corresponding abscissa of the point is measured.

Or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An ordaining or setting apart; the being ordained, appointed, etc. **2.** The setting apart to an office in the Christian ministry.

Ord'nance (ôrd'nans), *n.* [OE. *ordenance*, referring to the bore of the cannon.] Heavy weapons; artillery.

Or'don-nance (ôr'dŏn-nans), *n.* [F.] Disposition of the parts of an artistic composition.

Or'dure (ôr'dūr; 40), *n.* [F.; OF. *ord* filthy, foul, fr. L. *horridus* horrid.] Dung; excrement; fæces.

Ore (ōr), *n.* [AS. *ōra*; *cf. ār* brass, bronze, L. *aes*.] Native form of a metal, whether free and uncombined, as gold, copper, etc., or combined, as iron, lead, etc.

Or'e-ad (ôr'ē-ăd), *n.* [Gr. Ὀρειάς, -άδος, fr. ὄρος mountain.] A nymph of a mountain or grotto.

Or'gan (ôr'gan), *n.* [Gr. ὄργανον; akin to ἔργον, E. *work*.] **1.** Instrument by which some action is performed. **2.** A natural part in an animal or plant, performing some special action (termed its *function*), essential to its life or health. **3.** Medium of communication between one person or body and another. **4.** Musical wind instrument played upon by keys.

Or'gan-die } (-dĭ), *n.* [F. *organdi*.] A transparent
Or'gan-dy } light muslin.

Or-gan'ic (-găn'ĭk), **Or-gan'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Pert. to a bodily organ or its functions; consisting of organs, or containing them. **2.** Pert. to a system of organs; inherent in, or resulting from, a certain organization. **3.** Pert. to one of the substances connected with vital processes. — **Or-gan'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Or'gan-ism (ôr'gan-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Organic structure; organization. **2.** An organized being; a living body, vegetable or animal, composed of organs with functions separate, but mutually dependent, and essential to life.

Or'gan-ist, *n.* A player on the organ.

Or'gan-i-za'tion, *n.* **1.** An organizing. **2.** A being organized; relations included in such a condition. **3.** That which is organized; an organism; arrangement of parts to perform functions necessary to life.

Or'gan-ize (-iz), *v. t.* [Gr. ὀργανίζειν.] **1.** To furnish with organs; to endow with capacity for the functions of life. **2.** To arrange; to get into working order.

Or'ga-nog'ra-phy (-gă-nŏg'rā-fў), *n.* [*Organo-* + *-graphy*.] Description of organs of animals or plants.

Or'gasm (-găz'm), *n.* [F. *orgasme*; cf. Gr. ὀργασμός a kneading, softening, prob. confused with ὀργᾶν to swell.] Eager or immoderate excitement.

Or'geat (ôr'zhăt; *F.* ôr'zhā'), *n.* [F., fr. *orge* barley.] A flavoring sirup prepared with an emulsion of almonds.

Or'gies (ôr'jĭz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **Orgy** (-jў). [F. *orgie*, *orgies*, Gr. ὄργια.] **1.** A sacrifice in honor of a pagan deity; ceremonies in the worship of Dionysus, or Bacchus, characterized by dissolute revelry. **2.** A carouse.

O'ri-el (ō'rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [OF. *oriol* gallery.] A bay window.

O'ri-ent, *a.* [F., fr. L. *oriens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *oriri* to rise. See ORIGIN.] **1.** Rising, as the sun. **2.** Eastern; oriental. **3.** Bright; lustrous; pure; pellucid; — used of gems, etc. — *n.* **1.** Part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning. **2.** The countries of Asia or the East.

O'ri-en'tal (-ĕn'tal), *a.* Pert. to the orient or east;

eastern; concerned with the East or Orientalism; — opp. to *occidental*. — *n.* 1. An inhabitant of an Eastern part of the world; an Asiatic. 2. *pl.* Eastern Christians of the Greek rite.

O'ri-en'tal-ism (ō'rĭ-ĕn'tal-ĭz'm), *n.* A system, custom, expression, etc., peculiar to Oriental people.

O'ri-en'tal-ist, *n.* 1. An Oriental. 2. One versed in Eastern languages, literature, etc.

O'ri-en-tate (ō'rĭ-ĕn-tāt), *v. i.* 1. To place or turn toward the east; to veer eastward. 2. To place (a body) so as to show its relation to other bodies, or the relation of its parts among themselves. — *v. i.* To move or turn toward the east. — **O'ri-en-ta'tion**, *n.*

Or'i-fice (ŏr'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *orificium; os, oris*, mouth + *facere* to make.] Mouth or aperture, as of a tube, pipe, etc.; opening.

Or'i-gin (-jĭn), *n.* [F. *origine*, L. *origo, originis*, fr. *orirī* to rise, become visible.] 1. First existence of anything; birth. 2. Fountain; cause; occasion.

Syn. — ORIGIN; SOURCE; commencement; rise; spring; fountain; derivation; cause; root; foundation. — *Origin* denotes the rise or commencement of a thing; *source* presents itself under the image of a fountain flowing forth in a continuous stream of influences.

O-rig'i-nal (ō-rĭj'ĭ-*nal*), *a.* [F.; L. *originalis*.] 1. Pert. to the origin or beginning; preceding all others; first in order; primary. 2. Not copied or translated; new; fresh; genuine. 3. Able to suggest new thoughts; inventive. — *n.* 1. Origin; source. 2. That which precedes all others of its class; first copy; an original work of art, manuscript, text, etc., as distinguished. fr. a copy, translation, etc. — **O-rig'i-nal'i-ty** (-nălʹĭ-tў), *n.*

Original sin, the first sin of Adam, as related to its consequences to the human race; — called also *total depravity*. See CALVINISM.

O-rig'i-nal-ly, *adv.* 1. In the original time, or in an original manner; primarily; not by derivation, or imitation. 2. At first; at the time of construction.

O-rig'i-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* To give an origin or beginning to; to produce as new. — *v. i.* To have origin; to begin to exist or act. — **O-rig'i-na'tor**, *n.*

O-rig'i-na'tion, *n.* 1. A bringing or coming into existence; first production. 2. Mode of production.

O'ri-ole (ō'rĭ-ōl), *n.* [OF. *oriol, orieus*, fr. L. *aureolus* golden, fr. *aurum* gold.] (*a*) An Old World singing bird of various species, usually conspicuously colored with yellow and black. (*b*) In America, a thrush; the Baltimore bird.

Golden Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*).

O-ri'on (ō-rĭ'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὠρίων, a hunter in Greek mythology.] A large and bright constellation on the equator.

Or'i-son (ŏr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* [OF.; fr. L. *oratio* speech, prayer. See ORATION.] A prayer.

Or'lop (ŏr'lŏp), *n.* [D. *overloop* upper deck.] Lowest deck of a ship of war, on which cables are coiled.

Or'mo-lu' (-mō-lūʹ), *n.* [F. *or moulu; or* gold (L. *aurum*) + *moulu*, p. p. of *moudre* to grind, L. *molere*.] Brass made to resemble gold; mosaic gold.

Or'na-ment (ŏr'nā-ment), *n.* [L. *ornamentum*, fr. *ornare* to adorn.] That which embellishes; decoration. — *v. t.* To deck; to beautify. — **Or'na-men'tal**, *a.*

Syn. — See ADORN.

Or'na-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. An ornamenting, or being ornamented. 2. That which ornaments.

Or-nate' (-nātʹ), *a.* [L. *ornare, -natum*.] 1. Adorned. 2. Finely finished. — **Or-nate'ly**, *adv.* — **Or-nate'ness**, *n.*

Or'nith-ich'nite (ŏr'nĭth-ĭk'nīt), *n.* [*Ornitho-* + Gr. ἴχνος track.] Footmark of a bird in strata of stone.

Or'ni-thol'o-gy (ŏr'nĭ-thŏlʹŏ-jў), *n.* [*Ornitho-* + *-logy*.] 1. Natural history of birds, and their classification. 2. Treatise on this science. — **Or'ni-thol'o-gist**, *n.* — **Or'ni-tho-log'ic** (-thŏ-lŏjʹĭk), **Or'ni-tho-log'ic-al**, *a.*

‖ **Or'ni-tho-rhyn'chus** (-thŏ-rĭŋ'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird + ῥύγχος beak.] A duck mole; an Australian mammal, with a horny beak, like a duck's, and paws webbed for swimming.

Ornithorhynchus.

O-rog'ra-phy (ō-rŏgʹrā-fў), *n.* [Gr. ὄρος mountain + *-graphy*.] Science of mountains; orology.

O'roide (ō'roid), *n.* [F. *or* gold (L. *aurum*) + Gr. εἶδος form.] An alloy, chiefly of copper and zinc or tin, resembling gold. [Written also *oreide*.]

O-rol'o-gy (ō-rŏlʹŏ-jў), *n.* [Gr. ὄρος + *-logy*.] Science of mountains. — **Or'o-log'ic-al** (ŏr'ō-lŏjʹĭ-*kal*), *a.*

O'ro-tund' (ŏr'ō-tŭndʹ), *a.* [L. *os, oris*, mouth + *rotundus* round, smooth.] Having fullness, clearness, strength, and smoothness. — *n.* The orotund voice.

Or'phan (ŏr'fa*n*), *n.* [L. *orphanus*, Gr. ὀρφανός.] A child bereaved of father and mother, or of one of them. — *a.* Bereaved of parents. — *v. t.* To deprive of parents.

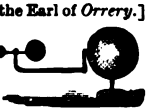
Or'phan-age (-ĕj; 2), *n.* 1. The being an orphan; orphans, collectively. 2. An asylum for orphans.

Or'phe-us (ŏr'fĕ-ŭs; *L.* ŏr'fūs), *n.* [L.; Gr. Ὀρφεύς.] The mythic Thracian poet reputed to have entranced beasts and inanimate objects by the music of his lyre.

Or'phic (ŏr'fĭk), **Or-phe'an** (ŏr-fē'a*n*), *a.*

Or'pi-ment (-pĭ-ment), *n.* [F., fr. L. *auripigmentum; aurum* gold + *pigmentum* pigment.] A sulphide of arsenic used in indigo printing, etc.

Or're-ry (ŏr'rĕ-rў), *n.* [Named fr. the Earl of *Orrery*.] A model illustrating the relative size, motions, positions, orbits, etc., of bodies in the solar system.



Orrery.

Or'ris (-rĭs), *n.* [Prob. corrup. fr. It. *ireos* iris.] A kind of iris, whose rootstock smells like violets.

Or'tho-dox (ŏr'thŏ-dŏks), *a.* [Gr. ὀρθόδοξος; ὀρθός right + δόξα opinion.] 1. Sound in opinion or doctrine; holding the Christian doctrines taught in the Scriptures; — opp. to *heretical* and *heterodox*. 2. According with the doctrines of Scripture, creed of a church, decree of a council, etc. 3. Approved; conventional. — **Or'tho-dox'y**, *n.*

Or'tho-ĕ-py (ŏr'thŏ-ĕ-pў), *n.* [Gr. ὀρθοέπεια; ὀρθός + ἔπος a word.] The uttering words correctly; correct pronunciation of words; mode of pronunciation. — **Or'tho-ĕp'ic** (-ĕpʹĭk), **Or'tho-ĕp'ic-al**, *a.* — **Or'tho-ĕp'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Or'tho-ĕ-pist**, *n.*

Or-thog'a-my (-thŏgʹă-mў), *n.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] Direct fertilization in plants, as when the pollen fertilizing the ovules comes from the stamens of the same blossom; — opp. to *heterogamy*.

Or-thog'na-thous (-nā-thŭs), *a.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] Having the front of the head or skull nearly perpendicular, not retreating backwards above the jaws; — opp. to *prognathous*.

Or-thog'ra-pher (-rā-fẽr), *n.* One versed in orthography.

Or-thog'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ὀρθογραφία, fr. ὀρθός + γράφειν to write.] 1. The writing words with proper letters, according to standard usage; correct spelling; mode of spelling. 2. Part of grammar treating of the letters, and correct spelling. 3. A drawing in correct projection, especially an elevation or vertical section. — **Or'tho-graph'ic** (ŏr'thŏ-grăfʹĭk), **Or'tho-graph'ic-al**, *a.* — **Or'tho-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Or-thop'e-dy (ŏr-thŏp'ĕ-dў), *n.* [*Ortho-* + Gr. παῖς,

παιδός, child.] The curing bodily deformities. — **Or'tho-ped'ic** (ôr'thō-pĕd'ĭk), **Or'tho-ped'ic-al**, *a.*

‖ **Or-thop'te-ra** (-thŏp'tĕ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρθός straight + πτερόν wing.] An order of mandibular insects including grasshoppers, locusts, cockroaches, etc., which have wing covers of a uniform texture throughout, covering the true wings. — **Or-thop'ter-an** (-tĕr-ăn), *n.* — **Or-thop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Or'tive (ôr'tĭv), *a.* [L. *ortivus*, fr. *oriri*, *ortus*, to rise.] Relating to the time or act of rising; eastern.

Or'to-lan (-tō-lan), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ortolano* ortolan, gardener, fr. L. *hortulanus* gardener, *hortus* garden.] (*a*) A European singing bird, esteemed delicious food when fattened. Called also *bunting*. (*b*) In America, the Carolina rail.

O'ryx (ō'rĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄρυξ antelope.] A genus of African antelopes.

‖ **Os** (ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* OSSA (ŏs'ȧ). [L.] A bone.

‖ **Os**, *n.*; *pl.* ORA (ō'rȧ). [L.] A mouth; opening.

Os'cil-late (ŏs'ĭl-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *oscillare* to swing.] **1.** To move backward and forward; to vibrate like a pendulum. **2.** To fluctuate; to change repeatedly. — **Os'cil-la'tion**, *n.* — **Os'cil-la-to-ry** (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

Os'cu-late (-kū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *osculari*, *-latus*, to kiss, fr. *osculum* kiss, dim. of *os* mouth.] **1.** To kiss. **2.** To touch (a geometrical line or curve) closely, so as to have a common curvature at the point of contact. — **Os'cu-la'tion**, *n.* — **Os'cu-la-to-ry** (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

O'sier (ō'zhẽr), *n.* [F.; cf. Gr. οἰσύα, οἰσύη, οἰσυᾶ, L. *vitex*.] (*a*) A kind of willow growing in wet places, used for basket work. (*b*) A long, pliable twig of such a plant. — *a.* Made of osiers; composed of, or containing, osiers.

Os'man-li (ŏz'mȧn-lĭ), *n.* [Fr. *Osman*. See OTTOMAN.] A Turkish official; a native Turk.

Os'prey } (ŏs'prĕ), *n.* [Through OF. fr. L. *ossifraga*
Os'pray } (orig., bone breaker).] The fishhawk.

Os'so-let (ŏs'sō-lĕt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *os* bone.] **1.** A little bone. **2.** The internal bone, or shell, of a cuttlefish.

Os'se-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *osseus*, fr. *os*, *ossis*, bone.] Composed of bone; capable of forming bone; bony.

Os'si-cle (-sĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os*.] A little bone. [Containing or yielding bone.

Os-sif'er-ous (-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis* + *-ferous*.]

Os-sif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis* + *facere* to make.] Producing bone; changing tissue into bone.

Os'si-fi-ca'tion (ŏs'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Formation of bone; osteosis. **2.** Mass of ossified tissue.

Os'si-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.* [L. *os*, *ossis* + *-fy*.] To form into bone; to change from a soft substance into bone.

Os-siv'o-rous (-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis* + *vorare* to devour.] Feeding on bones; eating bones.

Os-ten'si-ble (-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *ostendere*, *-tensum*, to show; *obs.* + *tendere* to stretch.] Shown; professed; apparent; — opp. to *real* or *actual*. — **Os-ten'si-bly**, *adv.*

Os-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Showing; exhibiting.

Os'tent (ŏs'tĕnt *or* ŏs-tĕnt'), *n.* [L. *ostendere*, *-tentum*.] **1.** Appearance; air. **2.** Manifestation; token.

Os'ten-ta'tion, *n.* A making an ambitious display.

Syn. — Pageantry; pomp; boasting. See PARADE.

Os'ten-ta'tious, *a.* Fond of ostentation; pretentious.

Os'te-o-gen'e-sis (-tē-ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), } *n.* [*Osteo-* + *genesis*.]
Os'te-og'e-ny (-ŏj'ē-nĭ), } Formation or growth of bone.

Os'te-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Osteo-* + *-logy*.] Science of the bones of the vertebrate skeleton. — **Os'te-ol'o-ger**, **Os'te-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

Ost'ler (ŏs'lẽ-), *n.* Hostler. [Ossification.

‖ **Os-to'sis** (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀστέον bone.]

‖ **Os-tra'ce-a** (-trā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] A division of bivalve mollusks including oysters, etc. — **Os-tra'cean** (-shăn), *n.*

Os'tra-cize (-trȧ-sīz), *v. t.* [Gr. ὀστρακίζειν, fr. ὄστρακον tile, tablet used in voting, shell; cf. ὄστρεον oyster, ὀστέον bone.] **1.** To exile by popular vote, as at ancient Athens. **2.** To banish from society; to cast out from favor. — **Os'tra-cism** (ŏs'trȧ-sĭz'm), *n.*

Os'trich (ŏs'trĭch), *n.* [OF. *ostruche*, L. *avis struthio*; *avis* bird + *struthio* ostrich, Gr. στρουθός bird, sparrow.] A large African and Arabian bird, having long and very strong legs adapted for rapid running, only two toes, a long neck nearly bare of feathers, and short wings incapable of flight. The body of the male, and his wings and tail, furnish valuable white plumes.

African Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*).

Ot'a-cous'tic (ŏt'ȧ-kous'tĭk *or* ō'tȧ-), *a.* [*Oto-* + *acoustic*.] Assisting hearing.

‖ **O-tal'gi-a** (ō-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), **O-tal'gy** (-jĭ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὠταλγία; οὖς, ὠτός, ear + ἄλγος pain.] Pain in the ear; earache.

O-tal'gic (-jĭk), *a.* Pert. to otalgia. — *n.* A remedy for earache.

Oth'er (ŭth'ẽr), *conj.* [See OR.] Either. — *pron. & a.* **1.** Different from that specified; not the same; additional; second of two. **2.** Not this, but the contrary; opposite. **3.** Alternate; second; — used esp. in connection with *every*; as, every *other* day, that is, each alternate day. — *adv.* Otherwise.

Oth'er-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* [*Other* + *wise* manner.] **1.** In a different manner; differently; contrarily. **2.** In other respects. **3.** In different circumstances.

Oth'man (ŏth'măn), *n. & a.* Ottoman.

O'tic (ō'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὠτικός, fr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] Pert. to, or in the region of, the ear; auricular; auditory.

O-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Oto-* + *-logy*.] Science of the ear and its diseases. — **O-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Ot'tar (ŏt'tẽr), *n.* Attar.

Ot'ter, *n.* [AS. *otor*.] **1.** A carnivorous aquatic animal, living on fish, and yielding valuable fur. **2.** Larva of the ghost moth, — injurious to hop vines.

American Otter (*Lutra Canadensis*).

Ot'to (ŏt'tō), *n.* Attar.

Ot'to-man (-măn), *a.* [*Othoman*, *Othman*, or *Osman*, a sultan who assumed government of Turkey about 1300.] Pert. to the Turks. — *n.* **1.** A Turk. **2.** A stuffed seat without a back, originally used in Turkey.

Ouch (ouch), *n.* [OE. *ouch*, *nouche* (*a nouch* being taken for *an ouch*: cf. ADDER), fr. OF. *nouche* buckle.] Socket holding a gem; jewel worn on the person.

Ought (ât), *n. & adv.* Aught.

Ought, *imp., p. p.*, or *auxiliary*. [Orig. preterit of the verb *owe*.] **1.** To be bound in duty. **2.** To be necessary, fit, or expedient; to behoove.

Syn. — OUGHT; SHOULD. — Both imply obligation, but *ought* is stronger. *Should* may imply merely an obligation of propriety, expediency, etc.; *ought* denotes duty.

Ounce (ouns), *n.* [F. *once*, fr. L. *uncia* a twelfth. Cf. INCH.] **1.** A weight, 1-16th of a pound avoirdupois, containing 437½ grains. **2.** The 1-12th of a troy pound.

Ounce, *n.* [F. *once*; prob. for *lonce*, taken as *l'once*, fr. L. *lynx*, Gr. λύγξ.] An Asiatic feline quadruped resembling the leopard. Called also *once*.

Our (our), *posses. pron.* [AS. ūre our, of us; akin to ūs us, to us, and to G. *unser* our, of us.] Pert. to us.

☞ When the noun is not expressed, *ours* is used in the same way as *hers* for *her*, *yours* for *your*, etc.

Our-selves' (our-sĕlvz'), *pron.; sing.* OURSELF (-sĕlf'). An emphasized form of the pronoun of the first person plural; — used as a subject, usually with *we;* also, alone in the predicate, in the nominative or the objective case.

☞ The form *ourself* is used only in the regal or formal style after *we* or *us*, denoting a single person.

Ou'sel (ōō'z'l), *n.* [AS. *ōsle.*] A European thrush, esp. the blackbird. [Written also *ousel.*]

Ring Ousel (*Turdus torquatus*). (⅓)

Oust (oust), *v. t.* [OF. *oster*, F. *ôter.*] **1.** To take away; to remove. **2.** To eject; to turn out.

Oust'er, *n.* A putting out of possession; ejection.

Out (out), *adv.* [AS. *ūt, ūte, ūtan;* akin to G. *aus.* Cf. BUT, CAROUSE, UTTER, *a.*] **1.** Away; abroad; off; from home or a usual place; not in. **2.** Beyond concealment, privacy, constraint, etc.; in, or into, freedom, openness, publicity, etc. **3.** Beyond the limit of existence or supply; to the end; completely. **4.** Beyond possession, control, or occupation; in, or into, a state of want, loss, or deprivation. **5.** Beyond what is true, proper, common, etc.; in error or mistake; in a wrong position or opinion; in disagreement, opposition, etc. **6.** Not in position to score in a game. — *n.* **1.** One that is out; esp., one out of office. **2.** A place outside of something; a nook or corner; an angle projecting outward. **3.** A word or words omitted in setting up copy. — *v. t.* To eject; to expel. — *v. i.* To come or go out; to become public. — *interj.* Expressing impatience, anger, a desire to be rid of; — with the force of command: go out; begone; away; off.

Out and out. (*a*) *adv.* Completely; wholly; openly. (*b*) *adj.* Without reservation or disguise; absolute; as, an *out and out* villain. [As an *adj.* written also *out-and-out.*] — **Out of sorts**, wanting certain things; unsatisfied; unwell; unhappy; cross. — **Out of the way.** (*a*) On one side; hard to find; secluded. (*b*) Improper; wrong.

Out-bal'ance (-băl'ans), *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed.

Out-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t.* To exceed or surpass in bidding.

Out'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Outward bound.

Out'break' (-brāk'), *n.* Eruption; insurrection.

Out'build'ing (-bĭld'ĭng), *n.* A building separate from, and subordinate to, the main house; an outhouse.

Out'burst' (-bûrst'), *n.* A bursting forth.

Out'cast' (-kăst'), *a.* Cast out; degraded. — *n.* One cast out or expelled; degraded person; vagabond.

Out'come' (-kŭm'), *n.* That which comes out of, or follows from, something else; consequence; upshot.

Out'crop' (-krŏp'), *n.* (*a*) The coming out of a geological stratum to the surface of the ground. (*b*) That part of inclined strata appearing at the surface; basset.

Out-crop' (-krŏp'), *v. i.* To come out to the surface of the ground; — said of strata.

Out'cry' (-krī'), *n.* **1.** A cry of distress, alarm, opposition, or detestation; clamor. **2.** Sale at public auction.

Out-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.* To excel; to surpass.

Out'door' (-dōr'), *a.* [For *out of door.*] Being, or done, in the open air, or outside of certain buildings.

Out'doors' (out'dōrz' *or* out'dōrz'), *adv.* Abroad; out of the house; out of doors.

Out'er (out'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *ūtor*, compar. of *ūt* out.] Being on the outside; external; farthest or farther from the interior, etc.; — opp. to *inner.*

Out'er-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Farthest outward.

Out-face' (-fās'), *v. t.* To face or look (one) out of countenance; to bear down by bold looks or effrontery.

Out'field' (-fēld'), *n.* **1.** A field beyond the inclosed land about the homestead; unexplored tract. **2.** Part of the field, in baseball, beyond the diamond, or infield. **3.** Part of the field, in cricket, farthest from the batsman.

Out'fit (out'fĭt), *n.* A fitting out (of a ship for a voyage, a person for an expedition, etc.); things required for equipment; expense of, or allowance made for, equipment.

Out-flank' (-flăngk'), *v. t.* To go beyond, or be superior to, on the flank; to turn the flank of.

Out-gen'er-al (-jĕn'ẽr-ăl), *v. t.* To exceed in generalship; to outmaneuver.

Out-go' (-gō'), *v. t.* To go beyond; to surpass; to outdo.

Out'go' (-gō'), *n.* That which goes out, or is paid out; outlay; expenditure; — opp. to *income.*

Out'go'ing, *n.* **1.** A going out. **2.** That which goes out; outgo; outlay. — *a.* Going out; departing.

Out-grow' (-grō'), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass in growing; to grow more than. **2.** To grow out of or away from; to grow too large, or too aged, for.

Out'growth' (-grōth'), *n.* That which grows out of, or proceeds from, anything; excrescence; consequence.

Out'guard' (-gärd'), *n.* A guard of troops at a distance from the main army, to watch an enemy; any defense remote from the thing to be defended.

Out-Her'od (-hĕr'ŭd), *v. t.* To surpass (Herod) in wickedness; to exceed in any vicious particular.

Out'house' (-hous'), *n.* An outbuilding.

Out'ing, *n.* A going out; an airing; excursion.

Out-land'ish (-lănd'ĭsh), *a.* [AS. *ūtlendisc* foreign.] **1.** Foreign; not native. **2.** Not according with usage; rude; barbarous; uncouth.

Out-last' (-lăst'), *v. t.* To exceed in duration; to survive.

Out'law' (out'lô'), *n.* [AS. *ūtlaga, ūtlah.*] One excluded from benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection. — *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of the protection of law; to proscribe. **2.** To remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement; to deprive of legal force. — **Out'law'ry**, *n.*

Out'lay' (-lā'), *n.* **1.** A laying out or expending. **2.** That which is expended; expenditure.

Out'let' (-lĕt'), *n.* Passage out; exit; vent.

Out'line' (-līn'), *n.* **1.** (*a*) Line marking the outer limits of an object or figure; exterior line or edge; contour. (*b*) A line drawn by pencil, pen, etc., defining the boundary of a figure. (*c*) A sketch composed of such lines; delineation of a figure without shading. **2.** Sketch of any scheme; preliminary indication of a plan, etc.

Syn. — Sketch; draught; delineation. See SKETCH. — *v. t.* **1.** To draw the outline of. **2.** To sketch out or indicate.

Ou'-live' (-lĭv'), *v. t.* To live beyond, or longer than; to survive.

Out'look', *n.* **1.** A looking out; watch. **2.** One who looks out; place from which one looks out. **3.** View obtained by one looking out; scope of vision; prospect.

Out'ly'ing (-lī'ĭng), *a.* Lying at a distance from the central part or main body; exterior; detached.

Out'ma-neu'ver } (-mȧ-nōō'vẽr), *v. t.* To surpass in
Out'ma-neu'vre } maneuvering; to outgeneral.

Out-march' (-märch'), *v. t.* To surpass in marching; to march faster than, or so as to leave behind.

Out-meas'ure (-mĕzh'ūr), *v. t.* To exceed in measure or extent; to measure more than.

Out'most' (-mōst'), *a.* [AS. *ūtemest*, a superl. fr. *ūte* out.] Farthest from the middle or interior; outermost.

Out'-of-door' (-ŏv-dōr'), *a.* Being out of the house; being, or done, in the open air; outdoor.

Out'post' (-pōst'), *n.* (*a*) A military post at a distance from the main body of an army, for observing the enemy. (*b*) Troops placed at such a station.

Out'-pour' (-pōr'), *v. t.* To pour out.

Out'pour', *n.* A flowing out; a free discharge.

Out'put' (-pŭt'), *n.* Amount of coal or ore put out from mines, or quantity of material produced by furnaces or mills, in a given time.

Out'rage (-rāj), *n.* [F.; OF. *outre* beyond (L. *ultra*) + *-age*, as in *courage, voyage.*] Injurious violence or wanton wrong done to persons or things; gross violation of right or decency; gross injury.

Syn. — Affront; insult; abuse. See AFFRONT.

Out'rage (out'rāj), *v. t.* [F. *outrager.*] **1.** To subject to outrage; to treat with abuse. **2.** To violate; to commit an indecent assault upon (a female).

Out-ra'geous (-rā'jŭs), *a.* Of the nature of an outrage; furious; atrocious. — **Out-ra'geous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Violent; furious; exorbitant; excessive; atrocious; monstrous; wanton; nefarious; heinous.

Out-rank' (-răngk'), *v. t.* To exceed in rank; to take precedence of.

‖ **Ou'tré'** (ōō'trā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *outrer* to exaggerate, fr. L. *ultra* beyond.] Extravagant; bizarre.

Out-reach' (out-rēch'), *v. t.* To reach beyond.

Out-ride' (-rīd'), *v. t.* To surpass in speed of riding; to ride beyond or faster than.

Out'rid'er (-rīd'ẽr), *n.* [tending a carriage.] A servant on horseback at-

Out'rig'ger (-rĭg'gẽr), *n.* **1.** A projecting timber run out, as from a ship's mast, to hold a rope or a sail extended, or from a building, to support hoisting tackle. **2.** (*a*) A support for a rowlock, extended from a boat's side. (*b*) A boat thus equipped. (*c*) A projecting contrivance at the side of a boat, to prevent upsetting.

Out'right' (-rīt'), *adv.* **1.** Immediately; without delay; at once. **2.** Completely; utterly.

Out-run' (-rŭn'), *v. t.* To exceed, or leave behind, in running; to outstrip; to go beyond.

Out-sail' (-sāl'), *v. t.* To sail faster than.

Out-sell' (-sĕl'), *v. t.* **1.** To sell more than. **2.** To fetch more than; to exceed in value.

Out'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* A setting out or beginning.

Out-shine' (-shīn'), *v. t.* To excel in splendor.

Out'side' (out'sīd'), *n.* **1.** External part of a thing; part, end, or side forming the surface; exterior. **2.** Space without an inclosure; outer side of a door, walk, or boundary. **3.** The furthest limit; the utmost. — *a.* **1.** Pert. to the outside; external; superficial. **2.** Reaching the extreme or farthest limit, as to extent, quantity, etc. [*Colloq.*] — *adv.* or *prep.* On or to the outside (of); without; on the exterior.

Out'sid'er (-sīd'ẽr), *n.* One not belonging to the concern, institution, party, etc., spoken of.

Out'skirt' (-skẽrt'), *n.* A part remote from the center; outer edge; border; — usually in *pl.*

Out-span' (-spăn'), *v. t. & i.* [D. *uitspannen.*] To unyoke, as oxen from a wagon. [*S. Africa*]

Out-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking, or spoken, boldly.

Out-spread' (-sprĕd'), *v. t.* To spread out; to expand.

Out-stand' (-stănd'), *v. i.* To stand out, or project, from a surface or mass; to remain standing out. — *v. t.* To stay beyond. [uncollected; not paid.

Out-stand'ing, *a.* That stands out; undischarged;

Out-stretch' (-strĕch'), *v. t.* To stretch out.

Out-strip' (-strĭp'), *v. t.* To outrun; to leave behind.

Out-talk' (-tạk'), *v. t.* To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking; to talk down.

Out-vote' (-vōt'), *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by votes. [behind in walking.

Out-walk' (-wạk'), *v. t.* To excel in walking; to leave

Out'wall' (-wạl'), *n.* Exterior wall; outside surface.

Out'ward (-wẽrd), } *adv.* [AS. *ūteweard.*] From
Out'wards (-wẽrdz), } the interior part; from the interior toward the exterior; out; beyond; off; away.

Out'ward, *a.* **1.** Forming the superficial part; external; — opp. to *inward.* **2.** Pert. to the outer surface; manifest; public. **3.** Tending to the exterior or outside. — **Out'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **Out'ward-ness**, *n.*

Out-wear' (-wâr'), *v. t.* **1.** To wear out; to consume by wearing. **2.** To last longer than; to outlast.

Out-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight or value.

Out-wit' (-wĭt'), *v. t.* To surpass in wisdom, esp. in cunning; to defeat or overreach by superior craft.

Out-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.* To work more than.

Out'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* A minor defense beyond the main body of a work, as a ravelin, lunette, etc.

Ou'zel (ōō'z'l), *n.* Ousel.

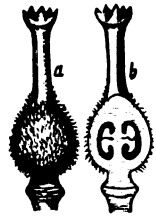
‖ **O'va** (ō'vȧ), *n., pl.* of Ovum.

O'val (ō'val), *a.* [F. *ovale*, fr. L. *ovum* egg.] Shaped like an egg; oblong and curvilinear, with one end broader than the other; elliptical. — *n.* A body or figure shaped like an egg, or ellipse.

Oval.

‖ **O-va'ri-um** (ō-vā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] An ovary. — **O-va'ri-an, O-va'ri-al**, *a.*

O'va-ry (ō'vȧ-rȳ), *n.* [NL. *ovarium*, fr. L. *ovum.*] **1.** That part of a plant's pistil which contains the seed, and develops into fruit. **2.** Female reproductive organ which produces ova.



Ovary of *Tilia Americana* (Linden, or Basswood). *a* Pistil enlarged, with Receptacle or Torus; *b* Section of Ovary, showing two Cells with Ovules.

O'vate (ō'vāt), **O'va-ted** (-vā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *ovatus*, fr. *ovum.*] Shaped like an egg, with the lower extremity broadest.

O-va'tion (ō-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ovatio*, fr. *ovare* to exult.] **1.** Among the ancient Romans, a general's lesser triumph for a bloodless victory, or victory over slaves. **2.** An expression of popular homage to a public favorite.

Ov'en (ŭv'n), *n.* [AS.; akin to D. *oven.*] Place arched over with brick or stonework, for baking, heating, or drying; chamber in a stove, for baking or roasting.

O'ver (ō'vẽr), *prep.* [AS. *ofer*; akin to D. & Dan. *over*, L. *super*, Gr. ὑπέρ. Cf. Above, Hyper-, Super-, Sovereign, Up.] **1.** Above, or higher than; — opp. to *under.* **2.** Across; from side to side of. **3.** Upon the surface of; hither and thither upon; throughout the whole extent of. **4.** Above the height or length of. **5.** Beyond; in addition to; more than. **6.** In spite of; notwithstanding. — *adv.* **1.** From one side to another; across; crosswise. **2.** From one person or place to another; at the opposite side. **3.** From beginning to end; throughout the course or extent of anything. **4.** From inside to outside, above or across the brim. **5.** Beyond a limit; superfluously; with repetition. **6.** So as to bring the under side to the top. **7.** At an end; completed; finished. — *a.* Upper; covering; higher; excessive; too much or too great; — chiefly in composition; as *over*shoes, *over*coat, *over*haste.

☞ *Over*, in poetry, is often contracted into *o'er.*

O'ver-act' (-ăkt'), *v. t. & i.* To exaggerate in acting.

O'ver-alls (-ạlz), *n. pl.* **1.** Loose trousers worn over others to protect them. **2.** Waterproof leggings.

O'ver-arch' (-ärch'), *v. t. & i.* To make or place an arch over; to hang over like an arch. [by great fear.

O'ver-awe' (-ạ'), *v. t.* To awe exceedingly; to restrain

O'ver-bal'ance (-băl'ans), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed equality with; to outweigh. **2.** To cause to lose balance.

O'ver-bal'ance (-băl'ans), *n.* Excess of weight or value; something more than an equivalent.

O'ver-bear' (-bâr'), *v. t.* **1.** To bear down, as by excess of weight, force, etc.; to overcome; to suppress. **2.** To domineer over. — *v. i.* To be too prolific.

O'ver-bear'ing, *a.* **1.** Overpowering; repressing. **2.** Aggressively haughty; arrogant; domineering; insolent.

O'ver-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t.* To bid or offer in excess of.

O'ver-board' (-bōrd'), *adv.* Over the side of a ship; from on board of a ship, into the water.

O'ver-bur'den (-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* To load with too great weight or too much care, etc.

O'ver-cast' (-kăst'), *v. t.* **1.** To cast or cover over; to cloud. **2.** To compute too high. **3.** To take stitches over (raw edges of a seam) to prevent raveling.

O'ver-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To charge or load too heavily; to burden; to cloy. **2.** To fill too full; to crowd. **3.** To charge beyond a fair price. **4.** To exaggerate.

O'ver-charge' (ō'vẽr-chärj'), *n.* **1.** An excessive load or burden. **2.** An excessive charge in an account.

O'ver-cloud' (-kloud'), *v. t.* To becloud; to overcast.

O'ver-coat' (-kōt'), *n.* An additional outside coat.

O'ver-come' (-kŭm'), *v. t.* [AS. *ofercuman.*] To get the better of; to surmount. — *v. i.* To be victorious.

Syn. — To subdue; vanquish; defeat; crush; overwhelm; prostrate; beat; surmount. See CONQUER.

O'ver-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.* 1. To do too much; to exaggerate; to carry too far. 2. To overtask, or overtax; to exhaust. 3. To cook too much. — *v. i.* To do too much.

O'ver-dose' (-dōs'), *v. t.* To dose to excess.

O'ver-dose', *n.* Too great a dose; an excessive dose.

O'ver-draw' (-drą'), *v. t.* 1. To exaggerate; to overdo. 2. To make drafts upon or against (one's capital or credit) beyond its limit. [far, or beyond strength.

O'ver-drive' (-drīv'), *v. t. & i.* To drive too hard, or

O'ver-due' (-dū'), *a.* Due and more than due; delayed beyond the proper time of arrival or payment.

O'ver-feed' (-fēd'), *v. t. & i.* To feed to excess.

O'ver-flow' (-flō'), *v. t.* [AS. *oferflōwan.*] 1. To flow over; to cover with water or other fluid; to inundate. 2. To flow over the brim of; to fill more than full. — *v. i.* 1. To run over the bounds. 2. To be superabundant.

O'ver-flow' (ō'vēr-flō'), *n.* 1. A flowing over; inundation. 2. Superfluous portion; superabundance. 3. Outlet for escape of surplus liquid.

O'ver-grow' (-grō'), *v. t.* To grow over; to cover with growth, or with rank herbage. — *v. i.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size. — **O'ver-growth'** (-grōth'), *n.*

O'ver-hand' (-hănd'), *n.* The upper hand; advantage; mastery. — *a.* 1. Over and over; sewed together by passing each stitch over both edges. 2. Done (as pitching or bowling) with the hand higher than the elbow, or the arm above the shoulder. — *adv.* In an overhand manner or style. [jut, or project over.

O'ver-hang' (-hăng'), *v. t. & i.* To impend, hang,

O'ver-hang', *n.* 1. That which projects; measure of the projection. 2. Projection of an upper part (as a roof, ship's bow, etc.) beyond the lower part.

O'ver-haul' (-hąl'), *v. t.* 1. To haul or drag over; to inspect thoroughly for corrections or repairs. 2. To gain upon (a ship, etc.) in a chase; to overtake.

O'ver-haul', } *n.* A strict examination for cor-
O'ver-haul'ing, } rection or repairs.

O'ver-head' (-hĕd'), *adv.* Aloft; above; in the zenith.

O'ver-hear' (-hēr'), *v. t.* [AS. *oferhíeran.*] 1. To hear more of (anything) than was intended to be heard; to hear by accident or artifice. 2. To hear again.

O'ver-is'sue (-ish'ū), *n.* An excessive issue; issue (of notes, bonds, etc.) exceeding the limit of capital, credit, or authority. — *v. t.* To issue in excess.

O'ver-joy' (-joi'), *v. t.* To gratify extremely.

O'ver-joy' (-joi'), *n.* Excessive joy; transport.

O'ver-land' (-lănd'), *a.* Being, or accomplished, over the land, instead of by sea. — *adv.* By, or across, land.

O'ver-lap' (-lăp'), *v. t. & i.* To lay over; to lap.

O'ver-lap' (ō'vēr-lăp'), *n.* The lapping of one thing over another.

O'ver-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* 1. To lay, or spread, something over or across; to overwhelm; to press excessively upon. 2. To smother with a close covering, or by lying upon.

O'ver-leap' (-lēp'), *v. t.* [AS. *oferhleápan.*] To leap over or across; to omit; to ignore.

O'ver-lie' (-lī'), *v. t.* To lie over or upon; to suffocate by lying upon. [load too heavily.

O'ver-load' (-lōd'), *v. t.* To load or fill to excess; to

O'ver-load' (-lōd'), *n.* An excessive load; excess beyond a proper load.

O'ver-look' (-lōōk'), *v. t.* 1. To look down upon from a place above; to rise above, so as to command a view of. 2. To supervise; to watch over. 3. To inspect. 4. To look over and beyond (anything) without seeing it; to refrain from bestowing notice or attention upon; to pass over without censure or punishment; to excuse.

O'ver-mas'ter (-mās'tĕr), *v. t.* To overpower.

O'ver-match' (ō'vēr-măch'), *v. t.* To be more than equal to or a match for; hence, to vanquish.

O'ver-match' (-măch'), *n.* One superior in power; contest in which one of the opponents is overmatched.

O'ver-much' (-mŭch'), *a.* Too much. — *adv.* In too great a degree; too much. — *n.* An excess; surplus.

O'ver-nice' (-nīs'), *a.* Excessively nice; fastidious.

O'ver-night' (-nīt'), *adv.* In the fore part of the night last past; in the evening before; during the night.

O'ver-pass' (-pās'), *v. t.* To pass over; to omit.

O'ver-pay' (-pā'), *v. t.* To pay too much to.

O'ver-plus (-plŭs), *n.* [*Over* + L. *plus* more.] That which remains after a supply; surplus. [subdue.

O'ver-pow'er (-pou'ĕr), *v. t.* To exceed in power; to

Syn. — To overbear; overcome; vanquish; defeat; crush; overwhelm; overthrow; rout; conquer; subdue.

O'ver-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate or value too highly.

O'ver-reach' (-rēch'), *v. t.* 1. To reach above or beyond. 2. To get the better of, by artifice or cunning; to outwit. — *v. i.* 1. To reach too far; as: (*a*) To strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel of the fore foot; — said of horses. (*b*) To sail on one tack farther than is necessary. 2. To cheat. — **O'ver-reach'er**, *n.*

O'ver-reach' (-rēch'), *n.* The striking the heel of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot; — said of horses.

O'ver-ride' (-rīd'), *v. t.* [AS. *oferrīdan.*] 1. To ride over or across; to ride upon; to trample down. 2. To suppress; to destroy; to supersede; to annul. 3. To ride too much; to ride (an animal) beyond its strength.

O'ver-rule' (-rųl'), *v. t.* 1. To rule over; to govern by superior authority. 2. To determine in a contrary way; to decide against; to abrogate or alter; to rule against. — *v. i.* To be superior or supreme.

O'ver-run' (-rŭn'), *v. t.* 1. To run over; to spread over in excess; to invade and occupy; to take possession of. 2. To exceed in distance or speed of running. 3. To extend beyond. 4. To carry (type) over, or back, from one line or page into another. — *v. i.* To run or flow over or by something; to be in excess.

O'ver-sea' (-sē'), *a.* Beyond the sea; foreign.

O'ver-sea' (-sē'), } *adv.* Abroad.
O'ver-seas' (-sēz'), }

O'ver-see' (-sē'), *v. t.* [AS. *oferseón* to survey, to despise.] To superintend; to direct; to overlook. — **O'ver-seer'** (-sēr' *or* -sē'ēr), *n.*

O'ver-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.* 1. To turn or tip (anything) over from an upright, or a proper, position so that it lies upon its side or bottom upwards; to upset. 2. To subvert; to overthrow. — *v. i.* To turn, or be turned, over.

O'ver-set' (ō'vēr-sĕt'), *n.* An upsetting; overthrow.

O'ver-shade' (-shād'), **O'ver-shad'ow** (-shăd'ō), *v. t.* 1. To throw a shadow, or shade, over; to obscure. 2. To cover with a superior influence.

O'ver-shoe' (-shōō'), *n.* Shoe worn over another for protection from wet or cold; India-rubber shoe.

O'ver-shoot' (-shōōt'), *v. t.* 1. To shoot over or beyond. 2. To pass swiftly over; to fly beyond. 3. To exceed. — *v. i.* To fly beyond the mark.

Overshot wheel, a vertical water wheel, whose circumference is covered with cavities or buckets, and which is turned by water shooting over its top, filling the buckets on the farther side.

Overshot Wheel.

O'ver-sight' (-sīt'), *n.* 1. Watchful care; superintendence. 2. An overlooking; omission.

Syn. — Superintendence; supervision; neglect; omission.

O'ver-sleep' (-slēp'), *v. t.* To sleep beyond. — *v. i.* To sleep too long.

O'ver-spread' (-sprĕd'), *v. t.* To spread over; to cover.

O'ver-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.* To state in too strong terms; to exaggerate. — **O'ver-state'ment**, *n.*

O'ver-stay' (ō'vĕr-stā'), *v. t.* To stay beyond the time or limits of.

O'ver-step' (-stĕp'), *v. t.* [AS. *oferstęppan.*] To step over or beyond; to transgress. [Obs.] To exceed.

O'ver-strain' (-strān'), *v. t. & i.* To strain (one's powers) to excess.

O'vert (ō'vĕrt), *a.* [OF., p. p. of *ovrir* to open; cf. L. *aperire* to open.] Open to view; public; manifest.

O'ver-take' (ō'vĕr-tāk'), *v. t.* **1.** To come up with in a pursuit or motion. **2.** To surprise; to capture.

O'ver-task' (-tăsk'), *v. t.* To task too heavily.

O'ver-tax' (-tăks'), *v. t.* To tax or to task too heavily.

O'ver-throw' (-thrō'), *v. t.* **1.** To throw over; to upset. **2.** To cause to fall or to fail; to make a ruin of.

Syn. — To demolish; overturn; prostrate; destroy; ruin; subvert; conquer; vanquish; beat; rout.

O'ver-throw' (ō'vĕr-thrō'), *n.* An overthrowing, or being overthrown; ruin.

O'ver-time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time beyond, or in excess of, a limit; extra working time.

O'vert-ly (ō'vĕrt-lȳ), *adv.* Publicly; openly.

O'ver-top' (ō'vĕr-tŏp'), *v. t.* **1.** To rise above the top of; to tower above. **2.** To go beyond; to transcend; to transgress. **3.** To dwarf; to obscure.

O'ver-trade' (-trād'), *v. i.* To buy goods beyond one's means of paying for them; to overstock the market.

O'ver-ture (-tūr; 40), *n.* [OF., fr. *ovrir.* See OVERT.] **1.** An offer; proposition for consideration, acceptance, or rejection. **2.** A musical composition, for a full orchestra, introductory to an oratorio, opera, etc.

O'ver-turn' (-tûrn'), *v. t.* **1.** To turn or throw from a basis, foundation, or position; to overset. **2.** To subvert; to overthrow. **3.** To overpower; to conquer.

Syn. — To demolish; overthrow. See DEMOLISH.

O'ver-turn', *n.* An overturning, or being overturned or subverted; overthrow.

O'ver-val'ue (-văl'ū), *v. t.* To value at too high a price.

O'ver-ween' (-wēn'), *v. i.* [AS. *ofertrēnian.*] To think too highly or arrogantly; to be egotistic, arrogant, or rash, in opinion. — **O'ver-ween'ing-ly**, *adv.*

O'ver-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight.

O'ver-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* **1.** Weight over and above what is required. **2.** Preponderance.

O'ver-whelm' (-hwĕlm'), *v. t.* **1.** To cover over completely, as by a great wave; to ingulf; to bury; to oppress, engross, etc., overpoweringly. **2.** To project or impend over threateningly. **3.** To surround or cover. — **O'ver-whelm'ing-ly**, *adv.*

O'ver-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t. & i.* To work beyond the strength or too long; to tire excessively.

O'ver-work', *n.* Work in excess of the usual or stipulated time or quantity; extra work; excessive labor.

O'ver-wrought' (-rąt'), *p. p. & a.* fr. OVERWORK. Wrought upon excessively; overworked; overexcited.

O'vi-duct (ō'vĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [*Ovum* egg + *duct.*] A tube, or duct, to convey ova from the ovary.

O'vi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*Ovum* + *-form.*] Egg-shaped.

O'vine (-vīn), *a.* [L. *ovinus*, fr. *ovis* sheep.] Pert. to sheep; consisting of sheep.

O-vip'a-rous (ō-vĭp'ą-rŭs), *a.* [L. *oviparus; ovum* egg + *parere* to bring forth.] Producing young from eggs; — opp. to *viviparous.*

O'vi-pos'it (ō'vĭ-pŏz'ĭt), *v. i. & t.* To lay or deposit (eggs); — said esp. of insects. — **O'vi-po-si'tion** (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

O'vi-pos'i-tor (-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *ovum* + *ponere, positum*, to place.] Organ with which many insects, etc., deposit eggs.

a Ovipositor of Ichneumon Fly (*Pimpla*).

O'vi-sac (-săk), *n.* [*Ovum* + *sac.*] Sac containing ova.

O'void (ō'void), *a.* [*Ovum* + *-oid.*] Egg-shaped ovate. — *n.* A solid shaped like an egg. — **O-void'al** (ō-void'al), *a.*

O'vo-lo (-vō-lō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *ovum.*] A round, convex architectural molding.

O'vule (ō'vūl), *n.* [Dim. of L. *ovum.*] (*a*) The rudiment of a seed, growing from a placenta, and having a soft nucleus within two delicate coatings. The attached base of the ovule is the *hilum*, and the orifice the *foramen.* (*b*) An ovum.

‖ **O'vum** (-vŭm), *n.* [L.] A mass of granular protoplasm, which develops into cells, constituting a new individual like the parent; an egg, spore, germ, or germ cell.

Owe (ō), *v. t.* [OE. *owen, aghen*, AS. *āgan.*] **1.** To have or possess; to be obliged for. **2.** To have an obligation to restore, pay, or render (something) in return for something received.

Owl (oul), *n.* [AS. *ūle.*] A raptorial bird, having large eyes and ears, and mostly nocturnal in its habits.

Great Gray Owl (*Ulula cinerea*).

Owl'et (-ĕt), *n.* A small owl.

Owl'ish, *a.* Like an owl.

Own (ōn), *v. t.* [AS. *unnan* to grant; confused with *own* to possess.] To grant; to acknowledge; to confess.

Own, *a.* [AS. *āgen*, p. p. of *āgan* to possess. See OWE.] Belonging to, or exclusively or especially to; peculiar. — *v. t.* [AS. *āgnian*, fr. *āgen.*] To hold as property; to possess. — **Own'er**, *n.*

Own'er-less, *a.* Without an owner.

Own'er-ship, *n.* Right of possession; legal or just claim or title; proprietorship.

Ox (ŏks), *n.*; *pl.* OXEN (ŏks'n). [AS. *oxa.*] The male of bovine quadupeds, esp. the castrated domestic animal, grown to full size.

Ox-al'ic (-ăl'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, derived from, or contained in, oxalis; designating an acid found in oxalis and plants of the Buckwheat family.

Ox'a-lis (ŏks'ą-lĭs), *n.* [L., sorrel, Gr. ὀξαλίς, fr. ὀξύς sharp, acid.] A genus of plants, mostly herbs, with acid-tasting leaves; wood sorrel.

Ox'i-da'tion (-ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] An oxidizing, or being oxidized.

Ox'ide (ŏks'īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* [F. *oxygène* oxygen + *acide* acid: cf. F. *oxyde.*] A binary compound of oxygen with an atom or radical.

Ox'i-dize (-ĭ-dīz), *v. t.* To combine with oxygen, or subject to the action of oxygen, or of an oxidizing agent; to add oxygen to; to remove hydrogen from (anything), as by action of oxygen; to acidify.

Ox'y-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [F. *oxygène*, fr. Gr. ὀξύς sharp, acid + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born, — because orig. considered an essential part of every *acid.*] A colorless, tasteless, odorless, gaseous element occurring in the free state in the atmosphere, being slightly heavier than nitrogen.

☞ It forms 8-9 by weight of water, and probably 1-2 by weight of the solid crust of the globe. It is indispensable in respiration, and may be prepared in the pure state by heating potassium chlorate.

Ox'y-gen-ate (-āt), **Ox'y-gen-ize** (-jĕn-īz), *v. t.* To combine with oxygen; to oxidize. — **Ox'y-gen-a'tion**, *n.*

Ox'y-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), **Ox-yg'e-nous** (-ĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* Like, pert. to, containing, or producing, oxygen.

Ox'y-tone (-tōn), *a.* [Gr. ὀξύτονος; ὀξύς sharp + τόνος tone.] Having an acute sound; in Greek words, with an acute accent on the last syllable. — *n.* **1.** An acute sound. **2.** A Greek word with an acute accent on the last syllable.

O'yer (ō'yĕr), *n.* [Anglo-F., a hearing, fr. OF. *oïr* to hear, L. *audire.*] A legal hearing of a deed, bond, etc.

O'yez' (ō'yĕs'), *interj.* [Anglo-F. *oyez* hear ye. See OYER.] Hear; attend; — a call of court criers to secure silence, repeated three times. [Written also *oyes.*]

Oys'ter (oiś'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *oistre*, L. *ostrea*, Gr. ὄστρεον; prob. akin to ὀστέον bone.] An edible marine bivalve mollusk.

Oyster bed, a breeding place for oysters; place in a tidal river or water near the seashore, where oysters are deposited to grow and fatten for market. — **Oyster plant.** (*a*) A plant whose root, when cooked, somewhat resembles the oyster in taste; salsify. (*b*) A plant of the seacoast of Northern Europe, America, and Asia, whose fresh leaves have a flavor of oysters.

O'zone (ō'zōn *or* ō-zōn'), *n.* [Gr. ὄζειν smelling, p. pr. of ὄζειν to smell.] A colorless gaseous form of oxygen, a strong oxidizer, named fr. its odor, like weak chlorine. — **O-zon'ic** (-zŏn'ĭk), **O'zo-nous** (ō'zō-nŭs *or* ō-zō'nŭs), *a.*

P.

Pab'u-lum (păb'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., akin to *pascere* to pasture.] Nutriment; food. — **Pab'u-lar**, *a.*

Pa'ca (*Pg.* pä'kä; *E.* pā'kä), *n.* [Pg., fr. native name.] South American rodent, resembling the Guinea pig.

Pace (pās), *n.* [OE. & F. *pas*, fr. L. *passus* step.] **1.** A step. **2.** Length of a step in walking, from heel of one foot to heel of the other, and estimated at 2 1-2 to 3 feet. **3.** Manner of stepping; gait; walk. **4.** A horse's fast amble; a rack. — *v. i.* **1.** To walk; to move with measured steps. **2.** To move quickly by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse; to amble rapidly; to rack. — *v. t.* **1.** To walk slowly over or upon. **2.** To measure by paces. **3.** To develop the pace of; to break in. — **Pa'cer** (pā'sẽr), *n.*

Pa-cha' (pä-shä'), *n.* [F.] Pasha.

Pach'y-derm (păk'ĭ-dẽrm), *n.* One of the Pachydermata. — **Pach'y-der'mal** (-dẽr'mal), *a.*

‖ **Pach'y-der'ma-ta** (-dẽr'mä-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. παχύδερμος thick-skinned; παχύς thick + δέρμα skin.] A group of hoofed mammals having thick skins, including the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, and hog. — **Pach'y-der'ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

Pa-cif'ic (pä-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pacificus*. See PACIFY.] Pert. to peace; of peaceful character; not quarrelsome.

Syn. — Peacemaking; appeasing; conciliatory; tranquil; calm; quiet; peaceful; reconciling; mild; gentle.

Pa-cif'i-ca'tion (pä-sĭf'ĭ-kā'shŭn *or* pās'ĭ-fĭ-), *n.* A pacifying or making peace between parties at variance.

Pa-cif'i-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A peacemaker.

Pa-cif'i-ca-to-ry (-kā-tō-rў), *a.* Conciliatory.

Pac'i-fy (păs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [F. *pacifier*, L. *pacificare*; *pax*, *pacis*, peace + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To appease; to calm; to still; to quiet. — **Pac'i-fi'er**, *n.*

Pack (păk), *n.* [Akin to G. *pack*.] **1.** A bundle made up to be carried, esp. on the back; load for an animal; bale. **2.** A quantity equal to the contents of a pack; multitude; burden. **3.** A number of similar things; as: (*a*) A full set of playing cards. (*b*) A number of dogs, hunting or kept together. (*c*) A number of persons associated in a bad design; gang. **4.** A large area of floating pieces of ice. **5.** A wrapping of sheets used in hydropathic practice.

Pack animal, Pack horse, one employed in carrying packs. — **Pack saddle**, a saddle for supporting the load on a pack animal. — **Pack thread**, strong thread or small twine for tying packs or parcels.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make a pack of; to arrange securely and compactly; to press into narrow compass. **2.** To fill securely, as for transportation; to stow away within; to crowd into. **3.** To arrange (cards) in a pack so as to secure the game unfairly. **4.** To make up (a jury, committee, etc.) fraudulently, in order to secure a certain result. **5.** To load with a pack; to encumber. **6.** To send away with baggage or belongings; to send away peremptorily. **7.** To envelop (a patient) in a wet or dry sheet. **8.** To render (a joint, etc.) impervious to air, water, or steam, by filling or surrounding with suitable materials. — *v. i.* **1.** To make up packs or bundles; to stow articles for transportation. **2.** To become compressed into a compact mass. **3.** To depart in haste; — generally with *off* or *away*. — **Pack'er**, *n.*

Pack'age (păk'ĭj; 2), *n.* **1.** A packing. **2.** Bundle for transportation; parcel. **3.** Charge for packing goods.

Pack'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *paquet*, dim. fr. LL. *paccus*.] **1.** A small pack or package; parcel. **2.** Vessel for conveying mails, passengers, and goods. — *v. t.* **1.** To make up into a bundle. **2.** To send in a packet or dispatch vessel.

Pack'man, *n.* One bearing a pack; peddler.

Pact (păkt), *n.* [L. *paciscere*, *pactum*, to bargain.] An agreement; compact; covenant.

Pad (păd), *n.* [D. See PATH.] **1.** An easy-paced horse. **2.** A highwayman; footpad.

Pad, *n.* [Perh. akin to *pod*.] **1.** A cushion; stuffing. **2.** A kind of cushion for writing upon, or for blotting; a block of paper. **3.** Cushion used as a saddle. **4.** Stuffed guard or protection. **5.** Cushionlike thickening of the skin on the under side of animals' toes. **6.** Floating leaf of a water lily, etc. — *v. t.* To stuff.

Pad'ding, *n.* **1.** A making a pad. **2.** Material for padding anything. **3.** Material put in to fill a book, essay, etc.

Pad'dle (păd'd'l), *v. i.* [Prob. dim. of *pat*.] To dabble in water with hands or feet; to use a paddle in swimming, paddling a boat, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To pat or stroke gently. **2.** To propel with paddles. — *n.* **1.** An oarlike implement. **2.** A short, broad blade. **3.** Float at the circumference of a water wheel. **4.** Small gate in sluices or lock gates to admit or let off water. **5.** A paddle-shaped foot, as of the sea turtle. **6.** Implement for stirring or mixing.

Paddle wheel, propelling wheel of a steam vessel, having paddles (or floats) on its circumference.

Pad'dock (-dŭk), *n.* [OE. & D. *padde* toad + *-ock*.] A toad or frog.

Pad'dock, *n.* [AS. *pearruc*.] Inclosure for pasture.

Pad'dy (-dў), *n.* [Corrup. fr. St. *Patrick*, tutelar saint of Ireland.] Jocose name for an Irishman.

Pad'dy, *n.* [Malay *pādī*.] Unhusked rice.

Pad'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* [Perh. orig., lock for a *pad* gate.] Portable lock jointed at one end so as to be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt. — *v. t.* To fasten with a padlock.

Section of Padlock.

‖ **Pa-dro'ne** (pä-drō'nā), *n.*; *pl.* It. PADRONI (-nē), E. PADRONES. [It.] **1.** A patron; protector. **2.** Master of a Mediterranean coasting vessel. **3.** One who imports, and controls earnings of, Italian laborers, street musicians, etc.

Pe'an (pē'an), *n.* [L.; Gr. παιάν, fr. Παιάν Apollo.] [Written also *paean*.] **1.** Ancient Greek hymn in honor of Apollo, later of other deities. **2.** A song of triumph.

Pa'gan (pā'gan), *n.* [L. *paganus* a countryman, peasant, pagan, fr. *pagus* district, the country.] Worshiper of false gods; idolater; one neither Christian, Mohammedan, nor Jew. — *a.* Heathen. — **Pa'gan-ism**, *n.*

Syn. — PAGAN; GENTILE; HEATHEN; idolater. — *Gentile* was applied to other nations of the earth as distin-

guished from the Jews. *Pagan* was the name given to idolaters in the early Christian church, because the *villagers*, being most remote from centers of instruction, long remained unconverted. *Heathen* has the same origin.

Pa'gan-ize (pā'gan-īz), *v. t.* To render heathenish.

Page (pāj), *n.* [F., fr. It. *paggio*, Gr. *παιδίον*, dim. of *παῖς, παιδός*, boy, servant.] Formerly, a youth attending a person of high rank; now, a youth employed to do erranda, wait on the door, etc.

Page, *n.* [F., fr. L. *pagina.*] **1.** One side of a leaf of a book or manuscript. **2.** The type set up for printing a page. — *v. t.* To number the pages of (a book, etc.).

Pag'eant (pāj'ent *or* pāj'ent), *n.* [OE. *pagent, pagen*, orig., a scaffold or stage, hence, what was exhibited on it, fr. LL. *pagina.*] **1.** A theatrical spectacle. **2.** An elaborate public exhibition, show, or display.

Pag'eant-ry, *n.* Scenic shows; splendor.

Syn. — Pomp; parade; show; display; spectacle.

Pag'i-nal (pāj'ĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *paginalis.*] Consisting of pages. [In numbering pages; page number.

Pag'i-na'tion, *n.* The paging a book; characters used

Pa-go'da (pa-gō'dà), *n.* [Pg.; fr. Per. *but-kadah* house of idols, abode of God; *but* an idol + *kadah* house, temple.] **1.** A temple of the Hindoos and Buddhists of India, China, and Japan. **2.** A gold or silver coin, formerly current in India. [hired.

Paid (pād), *imp., p. p., & a.* of PAY. Receiving pay;

‖ **Pai-ja'ma** (pī-jä'mà), *n.* Pyjama.

Pail (pāl), *n.* [AS. *pægel* wine vessel, pail; akin to Dan. *pægel* half a pint.] A vessel of wood or tin, for carrying water, milk, etc.; a bucket.

Pail'ful, *n.* Quantity that a pail will hold.

Pain (pān), *n.* [OE. & F. *peine*, fr. L. *poena* penalty, pain.] **1.** Punishment suffered or denounced; suffering inflicted as punishment for crime; penalty. **2.** Physical uneasiness or torture, from derangement of functions, disease, or injury by violence; distress; suffering; ache; smart. **3.** *pl.* Travail of childbirth. **4.** Uneasiness of mind; mental distress; anxiety; grief; anguish. — *v. t.* **1.** To put to bodily anguish. **2.** To render uneasy in mind.

Syn. — To disquiet; grieve; distress; torment; torture.

Pain'ful, *a.* **1.** Full of pain; causing uneasiness or distress. **2.** Requiring toil; executed with laborious effort. — **Pain'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Pain'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Disquieting; troublesome; grievous; difficult.

Pai'nim (pā'nĭm), *n.* [OF. *paienisme* paganism. See PAGAN.] A pagan; infidel; — used also adjectively.

Pain'less (pān'lĕs), *a.* Free from pain; without pain. — **Pain'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Pain'less-ness,** *n.*

Pains (pānz), *n.* Labor; toilsome effort; care; — pl. in form, but generally used with a singular verb.

Pains'tak'er (-tāk'ẽr), *n.* One who takes pains.

Pains'tak'ing, *a.* Careful in doing; attentive. — *n.* The taking pains; carefulness.

Paint (pānt), *v. t.* [F. *peint*, p. p. of *peindre* to paint, fr. L. *pingere, pictum.*] **1.** To cover with coloring matter; to apply paint to. **2.** To color, stain, or tinge. **3.** To form a colored likeness of on a flat surface. **4.** To describe vividly; to depict. — *v. i.* **1.** To practice the art of painting. **2.** To color one's face, to beautify it. — *n.* **1.** A pigment or coloring substance. **2.** A cosmetic; rouge. — **Paint'er,** *n.*

Paint'er, *n.* [OE. *pantere* a noose, snare, F. *pantière*, L. *panther* hunting net, fr. Gr. *πανθήρα*; πᾶς all + θήρ beast.] A rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it.

Paint'er, *n.* [Corrup. of *panther.*] The panther, or puma. [An illiterate form, *U. S.*]

Paint'ing, *n.* **1.** A laying on, or adorning with, paints or colors. **2.** Work of the painter; colored representation of objects on a flat surface.

Syn. — See PICTURE.

Pair (pār), *n.* [F. *paire*, L. *paria*, pl. of *par* pair, fr. *par*, adj., equal.] **1.** A number of things belonging together; a set. **2.** Two things of like kind and form, intended to be used together. **3.** A span; yoke; couple; brace. **4.** A married couple; a man and wife. **5.** A single thing, composed of two pieces fitted to each other; as, a *pair* of scissors. **6.** Two members of opposite opinion, as in a parliamentary body, who mutually agree not to vote on certain issues during a specified time. — *v. i. & t.* **1.** To join in pairs. **2.** To suit; to fit.

Syn. — PAIR; FLIGHT; SET. — Originally, *pair* was not confined to two things, but was applied to any number of equal things (*pares*), that go together. Ben Jonson speaks of a *pair* (set) of chessmen; also of a *pair* (pack) of cards. A "*pair* of stairs" is still in popular use.

To pair off, to separate from a company in pairs or couples; to agree with one of the opposite party to abstain from voting on specified issues.

Pal (păl), *n.* A mate; partner; accomplice. [*Slang*]

Pal'ace (păl'ĭs; 2), *n.* [OE. & F. *palais*, fr. L. *Palatium*, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus resided.] **1.** Residence of a sovereign. **2.** A stately house.

Pal'a-din (-à-dĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *palatinus* officer of the palace.] A knight-errant; distinguished champion.

Pal'an-quin' (păl'ăn-kēn'), *n.* [F.; Pg. *palanquim*, Javan. *palangki* bed, couch.] An oriental inclosed litter, borne on men's shoulders, for conveying a single person. [Written also *palankeen.*]

Pal'a-ta-ble (păl'ă-tă-b'l), *a.* Agreeable to the palate or taste; acceptable; pleasing.

Pal'a-tal (-*tal*), *a.* **1.** Pert. to the palate; palatine. **2.** Uttered by aid of the palate. — *n.* A sound uttered, or letter pronounced, by aid of the palate, as *k* and *y*.

Pal'ate (păl'ĭt; 2), *n.* [L. *palatum.*] **1.** Roof of the mouth. **2.** Relish; taste; liking.

Pa-la'tial (pā-lā'shal), *a.* [L. *palatium* palace.] Pert. to, or like, a palace; royal; magnificent.

Pa-lat'i-nate (-lăt'ĭ-nāt), *n.* [F. *palatinat.*] Province, seignlory, or dignity of a palatine.

Pal'a-tine (păl'ă-tĭn), *a.* [F. *palatin*, L. *palatinus*, fr. *palatium*. See PALADIN.] Pert. to a palace, or high officer of a palace; possessing royal privileges. — *n.* One having royal privileges and rights within his domain.

Count palatine, a count having royal jurisdiction. — **County palatine,** a county whose proprietor had royal jurisdiction. — **Palatine hill,** *or* **The Palatine,** one of the seven hills of Rome. See PALACE.

Pal'a-tine, *a.* Pert. to the palate. — *n.* One of the palatine bones, a pair of bones in the roof of the mouth.

Pa-la'ver (pa-lā'vẽr), *n.* [Sp. *palabra*, fr. L. *parabola* a comparison, parable.] **1.** Talk; conversation; idle talk; flattery. **2.** In Africa, a parley with the natives; public conference; debate. — *v. i. & t.* To talk idly or deceitfully; to flatter; to cajole. — **Pa-la'ver-er,** *n.*

Pale (pāl), *a.* [F. *pâle*, fr. L. *pallere* to be or look pale.] **1.** Wanting in color; not ruddy; pallid; wan. **2.** Not brilliant; of faint luster or hue; dim. — *v. i. & t.* To turn pale; to dim. — **Pale'ly,** *adv.* — **Pale'ness,** *n.*

Pale, *n.* [F. *pal*, fr. L. *palus.*] **1.** A pointed stake for fencing; picket. **2.** A boundary; limit; fence. **3.** A limited region or place; an inclosure. — *v. t.* To inclose with pales; to encircle; to encompass; to fence off.

Pa'le-og'ra-phy (pā'lē-ŏg'rà-fy), *n.* [*Paleo-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** An ancient manner of writing; ancient writings, collectively. **2.** Study of ancient inscriptions; art of deciphering ancient writings. — **Pa'le-og'ra-pher,** *n.* — **Pa'le-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **Pa'le-o-graph'ic-al,** *a.*

Pa'le-ol'o-gy (-ōl'ō-jy), *n.* [*Paleo-* + *-logy.*] Study of antiquities; archæology. — **Pa'le-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

Pa'le-on-tol'o-gy (-ŏn-tŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [*Paleo-* + Gr. ὄντα existing things + *-logy.*] Science of the ancient life of the earth, or of fossil remains of such life.

Pa'le-o-zo'ic (-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*Paleo-* + Gr. ζωή life.] Pert. to the older division of geological time during which life is known to have existed, including the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous ages. — *n.* The Paleozoic time or strata.

Pa-les'tra (pā-lĕs'trà), *n.* [Gr. παλαίστρα, fr. παλαίειν to wrestle.] [Written also *palæstra.*] (*a*) A gymnasium.

(b) Exercise of wrestling. — **Pa-les'tri-an** (pă-lĕs'trĭ-ăn), **Pa-les'tric** (-trĭk), **Pa-les'tric-al** (-trĭ-kal), *a.*

‖ **Pal'e-tot** (păl'ē-tō; *F.* pȧl'tō'), *n.* [F.; prob. fr. L. *palla* robe + F. *toque* cap, and so lit., a frock with a cap or hood.] An overcoat.

Pal'ette (păl'ĕt), *n.* [F. *pallet* thin board.] Painter's tablet, with a thumb hole at one end for holding it, on which to lay and mix pigments. [Written also *pallet.*]

Pal'frey (pȧl'frĭ), *n.* [OE. & OF. *palefrei*, LL. *palafredus.*] A saddle horse, as disting. fr. a war horse.

Pa'li (pä'lē), *n.* [Ceylonese, fr. Skr. *pāli* row, series, applied to the series of Buddhist sacred texts.] A dialect of Sanskrit, a dead language, except when used as the language of the Buddhist religion in Farther India, etc.

Pal'imp-sest (păl'ĭmp-sĕst), *n.* [Gr. παλίμψηστον; πάλιν again + ψᾶν to rub away.] A parchment written upon twice, the first writing having been erased.

Pal'in-drome (-ĭn-drōm), *n.* [Gr. παλίνδρομος running back again; πάλιν + δραμεῖν to run.] A word or sentence that is the same read backward or forward; as, *madam; Hannah;* or *Lewd did I live & evil I did dwel.*

Pal'ing (pāl'ĭng), *n.* Pales, in general; fence; limit.

Pal'i-node (păl'ĭ-nōd), *n.* [Gr. παλινῳδία; πάλιν + ᾠδή song.] **1.** An ode recanting, or retracting, a former one; repetition of an ode. **2.** A retraction.

Pal'i-sade' (-sād'), *n.* [F. *palissade*, LL. *palissata;* fr. L. *palus* stake, pale.] A strong stake, having one end set firmly in the ground; a fence formed of such stakes. — *v. t.* To surround, or fortify, with palisades.

Pal'ish (pāl'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat pale or wan.

Pall (pȧl), *n.* Pawl.

Pall, *n.* [AS. *pæl*, fr. L. *pallium* cover, cloak, pall; cf. L. *palla* mantle.] **1.** An outer garment; cloak; mantle. **2.** A pallium. **3.** A black cloth, thrown over a coffin at a funeral, or over a tomb.

Pall, *v. i.* [Abbr. fr. *appall*, or fr. F. *pâlir* to grow pale.] To become vapid, dull, or insipid; to lose life, spirit, or taste. — *v. t.* **1.** To make insipid, lifeless, or spiritless; to dull; to weaken. **2.** To satiate; to cloy.

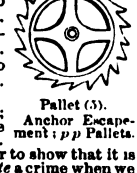
Pal-la'di-um (pă-lā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλλάδιον, fr. Παλλάς, -λάδος, Pallas.] **1.** A statue of the goddess Pallas, on the preservation of which depended the safety of Troy. **2.** Effectual safeguard.

Pal-la'di-um, *n.* [NL.] A rare metallic element, resembling platinum.

Pall'bear-er (pȧl'bâr-ẽr), *n.* One attending the coffin at a funeral.

Pal'let (păl'ĕt), *n.* [OE. & F. *paillet* heap of straw, fr. L. *palea* chaff.] A small and mean bed; bed of straw.

Pal'let, *n.* [F. *palette;* prop., a fire shovel, dim. of L. *pala* spade.] **1.** A painter's palette. **2.** (*a*) Wooden implement with which potters, crucible makers, etc., form and round their works. (*b*) A potter's wheel. **3.** Instrument for gilding. **4.** (*a*) Click or pawl for driving a ratchet wheel. (*b*) One of the diaks in a chain pump. **5.** One of the levers connected with the pendulum of a clock, or balance of a watch, which receive the impulse of the escape-wheel, or balance wheel.



Pallet (5). Anchor Escapement; *p p* Pallets.

Pal'li-ate (-lĭ-āt), *v. t.* **1.** Orig., to cover with a mantle (*pallium*); to hide. **2.** To conceal the enormity of, by excuses and apologies; to extenuate. **3.** To reduce in violence; to mitigate; to ease without curing. — **Pal'li-a'tion,** *n.* — **Pal'li-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* & *n.*

Syn. — Palliate; Extenuate; Cloak; cover; hide; conceal. — We *cloak* in order to conceal completely. We *extenuate* a crime when we endeavor to show that it is *less* than has been supposed; we *palliate* a crime when we endeavor to *cover* or *conceal* its enormity. This leads us to soften some of its features, and thus *palliate* approaches *extenuate* till they have become nearly identical.

Pal'lid (-lĭd), *a.* [L. *pallidus*, fr. *pallere* to pale.] Pale; wan. — **Pal-lid'i-ty** (-lĭd'ĭ-tȳ), **Pal'lid-ness,** *n.*

Pall'-mall' (pȧl'mĕl'), *n.* [OF. *palemail*, It. *pallamaglio; palla* a ball + *maglio* hammor, fr. L. *malleus.*] Old game of driving a ball through a hoop with a mallet.

Pal'lor (pāl'ẽr), *n.* [L.] Paleness; pallidity.

Palm (pȧm), *n.* [OE. & F. *paume*, L. *palma.*] **1.** Inner part of the hand between fingers and wrist. **2.** A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand or to its length from wrist to ends of the fingers; a hand; — used in measuring a horse's height. **3.** Plate to protect the palm of the hand in pushing a needle through canvas. **4.** Flat part of a deer's antler, resembling the palm of the hand with protruding fingers. **5.** Flat inner face of an anchor fluke. — *v. t.* **1.** To conceal in the palm of the hand; to juggle. **2.** To impose by fraud.

Palm, *n.* [AS.; L. *palma;* — the leaf resembling a hand.] **1.** An endogenous perennial woody plant, often of majestic size, and of about 1000 known species, nearly all tropical or semi-tropical. **2.** A branch of the palm, anciently borne as a symbol of victory or rejoicing. **3.** Victory; triumph; supremacy.

Pal-ma'ceous (păl-mā'shŭs), *a.* Like, or pert. to, ‖ **Pal'ma Chris'ti** (păl'mȧ krĭs'tĭ). [L., palm of Christ.] The castor-oil plant.

Pal'mar (-mẽr), *a.* [L. *palmaris*, fr. *palma* palm of the hand.] **1.** Pert. to, or corresponding with, the palm of the hand. **2.** Pert. to the under side of birds' wings.

Pal'ma-ry (-mȧ-rȳ), *a.* Palmar.

Pal'ma-ry, *a.* [L. *palmarius.*] Worthy of the palm; preëminent.

Pal'mate, | *a.* [L. *palmatus*, fr. *palma.*] **1.** Shaped like a hand with the fingers spread. **2.** Having the anterior toes united by a web, as in swimming birds. See *Illust.* (*i*) under Aves.

Palmate Leaf.

Palm'er (pȧm'ẽr), *n.* One who palms or cheats.

Palm'er, *n.* A religious pilgrim; esp., one wearing a palm branch, to show that he had visited the Holy Land.

Palm'er-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A hairy caterpillar, traveling in great numbers, and devouring herbage.

Pal-met'to (păl-mĕt'tō), *n.* [Dim. of *palm* the tree.] A palm of the West Indies and Southern United States.

Pal-mif'er-ous (-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *palmifer; palma* + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing palms.

Pal'mi-grade (-mĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *palma* palm of the hand + *gradi* to walk.] Putting the whole foot upon the ground in walking, as do some mammals.

Pal'mi-ped (-pĕd), *a.* [L. *palmipes*, *-pedis*, broad-footed; *palma* + *pes* foot.] Web-footed. — *n.* A swimming bird. [tores, or swimming birds.

‖ **Pal-mip'e-des** (-mĭp'ē-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] The natato-

Pal'mis-try (-mĭs-trȳ), *n.* **1.** A telling fortunes, or judging character, by lines in the hand; chiromancy. **2.** A dexterous trick of the hand. — **Pal'mis-ter,** *n.*

Palm' Sun'day (pȧm' sŭn'dā). Sunday before Easter, commemorating Christ's entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

Palm'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Bearing, abounding in, or derived from, palms. **2.** Worthy of the palm; flourishing.

Palp (pălp), *n.* [F. *palpe.*] Palpus.

Pal'pa-ble (pāl'pȧ-b'l), *a.* [F.; L. *palpabilis*, fr. *palpare* to feel, stroke.] **1.** Capable of being touched and felt; perceptible by the touch. **2.** Easily perceptible; plain; obvious; readily perceived and detected; gross. — **Pal'pa-ble-ness, Pal'pa-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **Pal'pa-bly,** *adv.*

Pal-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *palpatio.*] A touching or feeling. [pe-bral, *a.*

‖ **Pal'pe-bra** (-pē-brȧ), *n.* [L.] The eyelid. — **Pal'pi-tate** (-pĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *palpitare*, *-tatum*, v. intens. fr. *palpare.*] To beat rapidly and strongly; to throb; to pulsate violently; to flutter. — **Pal'pi-ta'tion,** *n.*

‖ Pal'pus (păl'pŭs), *n.; pl.* **Palpi** (-pī). [NL.] A feeler; one of the jointed sense organs attached to the mouth organs of insects, Arachnida, crustaceans, etc.

Pals'grave' (pôlz'grāv'), *n.* [D. *palts-graaf*; *palts* palace (L. *palatium*) + *graaf* count.] A count presiding in the domestic court of a royal household in Germany. — **Pals'gra-vine'** (-grā-vēn'), *n. f.*

Pal'sy (pôl'zĭ), *n.* [OF. *paralesie*, L. *paralysis*.] Paralysis, complete or partial. — *v. t.* To paralyze.

Pal'ter (-tẽr), *v. i.* [See **Paltry**.] To play false; to equivocate; to higgle; to trifle. — **Pal'ter-er**, *n.*

Pal'try (-trĭ), *a.* [Cf. Prov. E. *paltry* rubbish, LG. *palterig* ragged, *palter* rag.] Mean; vile; worthless; pitiful; trifling. — **Pal'tri-ly**, *adv.* — **Pal'tri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See **Contemptible**.

Pam'pas (păm'pȧs), *n. pl.* [Sp., fr. Peruv. *pampa*.] Vast plains in the Argentine Republic in South America.

Pam'per (-pẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. LG. *pampen* to live luxuriously, *pampe* thick pap.] To feed luxuriously; to glut.

Pam'phlet (-flĕt), *n.* [Fr. *Pamphilus*, a popular Latin poem of the 12th century.] **1.** A writing; a book. **2.** A small book, stitched together, but not bound; a short essay.

Pam'phlet-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* A writer of pamphlets; scribbler. — *v. i.* To write pamphlets.

‖ Pan (păn), *n.* [Gr. Πάν.] God of shepherds, hunting, etc., represented with a man's head and trunk, a goat's legs, horns, and tail, and playing on the shepherd's pipe.

Pan, *n.* [OE. & AS. *panne*; cf. Icel., LL., & Ir. *panna*.] **1.** A shallow, open vessel for setting milk for cream, frying food, etc. **2.** Closed vessel for boiling or evaporating. **3.** Part of a flintlock which holds the priming. **4.** The skull; brainpan; cranium. **5.** Hard stratum of earth below the soil. — *v. t.* To separate (gold) from dirt, by washing in a pan. [*U. S.*] — *v. i.* **1.** To yield gold in the process of panning. **2.** To turn out (profitably or unprofitably); to result. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Pan'a-ce'a (păn'ȧ-sē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πανάκεια, fr. πανακής all-healing; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἀκείσθαι to heal.] A universal medicine; relief for affliction.

Pa-na'da (pȧ-nā'dȧ), **Pa-nade'** (pȧ-nād'), *n.* [Sp. *panada*, fr. L. *panis* bread.] Bread boiled in water to the consistence of pulp, and flavored.

Pan'cake' (păn'kāk'), *n.* A thin cake of batter fried in a pan or on a griddle; griddlecake; flapjack.

Pan'cre-as (păn'krē-ȧs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάγκρεας; πᾶς + κρέας flesh.] The sweetbread, a gland beneath the stomach, which pours its secretion (pancreatic juice) into the intestines, to aid digestion. — **Pan'cre-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), *a.*

Pan'da (păn'dȧ), *n.* Small Asiatic mammal, of the bear kind, having fine soft fur.

Pan-de'an (-dē'ȧn), *a.* Pert. to the god Pan.

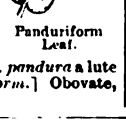
Pandean pipes, a primitive wind instrument, consisting of a series of hollow reeds or pipes, graduated by the musical scale; a syrinx; mouth organ; — said to have been invented by Pan. Called also *Pan's pipes* and *Panpipes*.

Pandean Pipes.

Pan'dect (-dĕkt), *n.* [Gr. πανδέκτης all-receiving, all-containing; πᾶς + δέχεσθαι to receive.] **1.** Treatise comprehending the whole of any science. **2.** *pl.* The digest of the decisions of the old Roman jurists, made by direction of the emperor Justinian.

Pan'de-mo'ni-um (-dē-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πᾶς + δαίμων demon.] **1.** The council chamber of demons. **2.** Riotous place or assemblage.

Pan'der, *n.* [Fr. *Pandarus*, a Trojan leader, who procured for Troilus the possession of Cressida.] **1.** A male bawd; pimp; procurer. **2.** One who ministers to another's evil passions. — *v. t. & i.* To play the pander (for).



Panduriform Leaf.

Pan'du-rate (-dū-rāt), **Pan-du'ri-form** (-dū'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pandura* a lute + *-form*.] Obovate, and hollow on each side; fiddle-shaped.

Pane (pān), *n.* [F. *pan* skirt, part of a wall, side, fr. L. *pannus* cloth, fillet, rag.] **1.** A division; distinct piece or compartment of any surface; patch; square of a checkered or plaided pattern. **2.** An opening in a slashed garment, showing silk, etc., within; piece of colored stuff so shown. **3.** (*a*) Compartment of a surface; one side or face of a building. (*b*) The glass in one compartment of a window sash.

Pan'e-gyr'ic (păn'ē-jĭr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πανηγυρικός, fr. πανήγυρις assembly of the people, high festival; πᾶς + ἀγυρις, ἀγορά, assembly.] Containing praise or eulogy; laudatory. — *n.* A eulogy of some person or achievement; formal encomium; laudation. — **Pan'e-gyr'ic-al**, *a.* — **Pan'e-gyr'ist**, *n.* — **Pan'e-gy-rize** (-jĭ-rīz), *v. t.*

Pan'el (-ĕl), *n.* [Orig., a little piece; OF., dim. of *pan* skirt, part of a wall, side.] **1.** A sunken compartment in a ceiling, wainscoting, etc. **2.** Schedule containing names of persons summoned as jurors; the whole jury. **3.** A board having its edges inserted in the groove of a surrounding frame. **4.** Slab of wood upon which a picture is painted. **5.** Portion of a framed structure between adjacent posts or struts, as in a bridge truss. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **Paneled** (-ĕld) or **Panelled**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Paneling** or **Panelling**.] To form in or with panels.

Pang (păng), *n.* [Prob. for older *prange*. Cf. **Prong**.] Paroxysm of pain; sudden and transitory agony; throe.

Syn. — Agony; anguish; distress. See **Agony**.

Pan'ic (păn'ĭk), *n.* [L. *panicum*.] A grass plant; panic grass; edible grain of some species of panic grass.

Pan'ic, *a.* [Gr. πανικός pert. to Πάν Pan, who was held to cause sudden fright.] Extreme or sudden and causeless; unreasonable; — said of fear or fright. — *n.* **1.** Sudden, overpowering, and groundless fright; terror inspired by misapprehension of danger. **2.** Widespread apprehension concerning financial affairs.

Pan'i-cle (-ĭ-kl), *n.* [L. *panicula* a tuft on plants, dim. of *panus* thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle.] A pyramidal form of inflorescence, in which the cluster is loosely branched below and gradually simpler toward the end.

Panicle.

Pan'nier (păn'yẽr *or* -nĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *panier*, fr. L. *panarium* bread basket, fr. *panis* bread.] **1.** A bread basket; wicker basket (used commonly in pairs) for carrying fruit, etc., on a horse or an ass. **2.** A framework worn by women to expand their dresses; a kind of bustle.

Pan'o-ply (-ō-plĭ), *n.* [Gr. πανοπλία; πᾶς all + ὅπλον tool, in pl., armor, arms.] Defensive armor; full suit of armor.

Pan'o-ra'ma (-rȧ'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πᾶς + ὅραμα view, fr. ὁρᾶν to see.] **1.** A complete view in every direction. **2.** Picture of objects seen in every direction, as from a central point. **3.** Picture representing scenes too extended to be beheld at once, and exhibited a part at a time, by being unrolled before the spectator. — **Pan'o-ram'ic** (-răm'ĭk), **Pan'o-ram'ic-al**, *a.*

Pan'sy (păn'zĭ), *n.* [F. *pensée* thought, pansy, fr. *penser* to think, L. *pensare* to weigh, ponder.] A plant of the violet kind and its blossom; heart's-ease.

Pant (pănt), *v. i.* [F. *panteler* to gasp for breath.] **1.** To breathe quickly; to gasp. **2.** To desire earnestly. **3.** To beat violently; to palpitate, or throb; — said of the heart. — *v. t.* To gasp out. — *n.* **1.** Quick breathing; gasp. **2.** Violent palpitation of the heart.

Pan'ta-graph (păn'tȧ-grăf), *n.* Pantograph.

Pan'ta-let' (-lĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of *pantaloon*.] One leg of the loose drawers worn by children and women.

Pan'ta-loon' (-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *pantalon*, fr. It. *pantalone*, a character in Italian comedy, who wore breeches and stockings all of one piece, fr. *Pantaleone*, patron saint of Venice, fr. Gr. Παντελέων, lit., all lion, a Greek personal name.] **1.** A dotard in Italian comedy; buffoon

in pantomimes. **2.** *pl.* A man's garment, consisting of breeches and stockings in one. **3.** *pl.* Trousers.

Pan'the-ism (păn'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Pan-* + *theism.*] Doctrine that the universe, as a whole, is God. — **Pan'the-ist**, *n.* — **Pan'the-is'tic, Pan'the-is'tic-al**, *a.*

Pan-the'on (păn-thē'ŏn *or* păn'thē-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. πάνθειον (sc. ἱερόν); πᾶς all + θέος god.] **1.** A temple dedicated to all the gods; building so called at Rome. **2.** Collective gods of a people; treatise upon them.

Pan'ther (-thĕr), *n.* [Gr. πάνθηρ.] **1.** Large dark-colored variety of leopard, marked with ringlike spots. **2.** In America, the puma, cougar, or jaguar.

Pan'tile' (-tīl'), *n.* Curved roofing tile.

Pan-to'fle (-tōō'f'l), *n.* [F. *pantoufle.*] A slipper.

Pan'to-graph (-tō-grăf), *n.* [*Panto-* + *-graph.*] Instrument for copying plans, maps, etc., on the same, or on a reduced or an enlarged, scale. — **Pan'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Pan'to-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

Pan-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [F. *pantographie.*] A general description; entire view of an object.

Pan'to-mime (-tō-mim), *n.* [F.; L. *pantomimus*, Gr. παντόμιμος, lit., all-imitating; πᾶς, παντός, all + μιμεῖσθαι to mimic.] **1.** One who acts without speaking. **2.** Dramatic representation by dumb show. **3.** Spectacular entertainment, employing dumb acting as well as burlesque dialogue, music, and dancing by Clown, Harlequin, etc. — *a.* Representing only in mute actions. — **Pan'to-mim'ic** (-mĭm'ĭk), **Pan'to-mim'ic-al**, *a.*

Pan'try (-trĭ), *n.* [F. *paneterie*, fr. LL. *panetarius* baker, L. *panis* bread.] Closet for keeping provisions.

Pap (păp), *n.* [Cf. OSw. *papp.*] A nipple; teat.

Pap, *n.* [Perhaps fr. L. *papa*, *pappa*, a word with which infants call for food.] **1.** Soft food for infants. **2.** Support from official patronage. [*Colloq.*]

Pa-pa' (pä-pä' *or* pä'pä), *n.* [F. & L.; Gr. πάπας, πάππας.] A child's word for father.

Pa'pa-cy (pā'pä-sĭ), *n.* [LL. *papatia*, fr. L. *papa* a father, bishop.] **1.** Office and dignity of the pope; papal jurisdiction. **2.** The popes, collectively. **3.** The Roman Catholic religion; — used opprobriously.

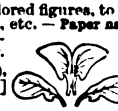
Pa'pal (-pal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *papa.*] Pert. to the pope of Rome, or to the Roman Catholic Church.

‖ **Pa-pa'ver** (pä-pā'vēr), *n.* [L.] A genus of plants, including the poppy. — **Pa-pav'er-ous** (-păv'ēr-ŭs), *a.*

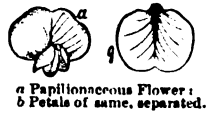
Pa-paw' (pä-pô'), *n.* [Native West India name.] [Written also *pawpaw.*] **1.** A tropical American tree, and its melon-shaped fruit, eaten both raw and cooked or pickled. **2.** A tree of the western and southern United States, and its edible fruit.

Pa'per (pā'pēr), *n.* [F. *papier*, fr. L. *papyrus* papyrus.] **1.** A substance in sheets to be written or printed on, used in wrapping, etc. **2.** A leaf or piece of such substance. **3.** A printed or written instrument; document; writing. **4.** A printed sheet appearing periodically; newspaper; journal. **5.** Negotiable evidences of indebtedness; notes; bills of exchange, etc. **6.** Coverings for walls, made of paper. **7.** A parcel containing pins, tacks, opium, etc., inclosed in paper. — *a.* Like, pert. to, or made of, paper; existing only on paper; unsubstantial. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with paper. **2.** To inclose in paper.

Paper hangings, paper printed with colored figures, to be pasted against the walls of apartments, etc. — **Paper nautilus**, the argonaut, a cephalopod swimming under the surface by a jet of water.



‖ **Pa'per-ma-ché'** (pā'pẽr-mă-shā'), *n.* [F. *papier mâché*, lit., mashed paper.] A hard substance made of paper pulp, mixed with size or glue, and molded.



a Papilionaceous Flower; *b* Petals of same, separated.

‖ **Pa-pil'i-o** (pä-pĭl'ĭ-ō *or* -ō), *n.* [L., butterfly.] A genus of butterflies.

Pa-pil'io-na'ceous (-yō-nā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Resembling the butterfly. **2.** (*a*) Having a winged corolla somewhat resembling a butterfly, as in blossoms of the bean and pea. (*b*) Belonging to the suborder of leguminous plants, including the bean, pea, vetch, clover, and locust.

Pa-pil'la (pä-pĭl'lä), *n.* [L., nipple, pimple.] Minute nipplelike projection, as on the tongue.

Pap'il-la-ry (păp'ĭl-lā-rĭ), **Pap'il-lose'** (-lōs'), *a.* Pert. to, or like, a papilla; bearing, or covered with, papillæ.

Pap'il-lote (-lōt), *n.* [F., fr. *papillon* a butterfly.] A woman's curl paper.

Pa'pist (pā'pĭst), *n.* [F. *papiste.* See Pope.] A Roman Catholic; — an offensive designation. — **Pa-pis'tic** (pä-pĭs'tĭk), **Pa-pis'tic-al**, *a.*

Pa-poose' (pä-pōōs'), **Pap-poose'** (păp-pōōs'), *n.* A babe or young child of Indian parentage in North America.

Pap-pose' (păp-pōs' *or* păp'pōs'), *a.* Furnished with a pappus; downy.

Pap'pus (păp'pŭs), *n.* [L., old man, grandfather; hence, a substance resembling gray hairs.] Hairy appendage of the fruit of thistles, dandelions, etc.; scales, awns, or bristles representing the calyx in other similar plants.

Fruit with Pappus. *a* Plumose Pappus of *Saussurea*; *b* Membranaceous Pappus of *Œnanctis*; *c* Capillary Pappus of Dandelion; *d* Awnlike Pappus of *Bidens.*

Pa-py'rus (pä-pī'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Papyri (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. πάπυρος.] **1.** A tall rushlike Egyptian plant. **2.** Material upon which ancient Egyptians wrote, formed of slices of the stem of the plant. **3.** A manuscript written on papyrus.

Par (pär), *prep.* [F., fr. L. *per.*] By; with; — used in Early English in phrases from French, sometimes written as a part of the word which it governs; as, *par* amour, or *paramour.*

Par, *n.* [L., equal.] **1.** Equal value; equality of nominal and actual value. **2.** Equality of condition.

At par, at the original price. — **Above par**, at a premium. — **Below par**, at a discount. — **On a par**, on a level; in the same condition, circumstances, rank, etc.

Par'a-ble (păr'ä-b'l), *n.* [F. *parabole*, L. *parabola*, fr. Gr. παραβολή a placing beside, a comparing, parable, fr. παρά beside + βάλλειν to throw.] A comparison; moral fable or allegorical narrative of something real.

Syn. — See Allegory, and Note under Apologue.

Pa-rab'o-la (pä-răb'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παραβολή; — its axis being parallel to the side of the cone.] A kind of curve; one of the conic sections formed by the intersection of the surface of a cone with a plane parallel to one of its sides.

‖ **Pa-rab'o-le** (-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παραβολή.] Similitude; comparison.

Par'a-bol'ic (păr'ä-bŏl'ĭk), **Par'a-bol'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. παραβολικός figurative. See Parable.] **1.** Of the nature of a parable; allegorical. **2.** (*a*) Like a parabola. (*b*) Generated by revolution of a parabola.

Pa-rab'o-loid (pä-răb'ō-loid), *n.* [*Parabola* + *-oid.*] Solid generated by rotation of a parabola about its axis.

Par'a-chute (-shōōt), *n.* [F., fr. *parer* to ward off + *chute* fall.] **1.** An umbrellalike contrivance for descending from a height. **2.** A web between the legs of certain mammals, as the flying squirrels.

Par'a-clete (-klēt), *n.* [Gr. παράκλητος, fr. παρακαλεῖν to call to one, encourage; παρά beside + καλεῖν to call.] An advocate; the Comforter, Intercessor, Holy Spirit.

Pa-rade' (pä-rād'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *parada* a halt, an assembling for exercise, place where troops exercise, fr. *parar* to stop, to prepare.] **1.** Ground where troops are drilled. **2.** An assembly of troops for inspection or evolutions. **3.** Pompous show; formal display. **4.** A show; spectacle; imposing procession. **5.** A public walk; promenade. — *v. t.* & *i.* To exhibit ostentatiously; to show off.

Syn. — Parade; Ostentation; display; show. —

Parade is a pompous exhibition of things for display; *ostentation* indicates a *parade* of virtues or other qualities for which one expects to be honored.

Par'a-digm (păr'ȧ-dĭm), *n.* [L. *paradigma*, fr. Gr. *παράδειγμα*, fr. *παραδεικνύναι* to set up as an example; *παρά* beside + *δεικνύναι* to show.] **1.** An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its forms of inflection. **2.** A rhetorical illustration, as by a parable.

Par'a-dise (-dīs), *n.* [OE. & F. *paradis*, L. *paradisus*, fr. Gr. *παράδεισος* park, paradise.] **1.** The garden of Eden. **2.** Abode of sanctified souls after death. **3.** Place of bliss; state of happiness.

Par'a-dox (-dŏks), *n.* [Gr. *παράδοξος*; *παρά* beside, contrary to + *δοκεῖν* to think, imagine.] A proposition seemingly absurd, but which may be true in fact. — **Par'a-dox'ic-al**, *a.* — **Par'a-dox'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Par'af-fin (-ăf-fĭn), **Par'af-fine** (-fĭn *or* -fēn), *n.* [F. *paraffine*, fr. L. *parum* too little + *affinis* akin; — from its chemical inactivity.] A white waxy substance, obtained from coal tar, wood tar, petroleum, etc., by distillation, and used as an illuminant and lubricant.

‖ **Par'a-go'ge** (păr'ȧ-gō'jē), *n.* [Gr. *παραγωγή*, fr. *παράγειν* to protract; *παρά* beside + *ἄγειν* to lead.] Addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word, as *withouten* for *without*. — **Par'a-gog'ic** (-gŏj'ĭk), *a.*

Par'a-gon (-gŏn), *n.* [OF.; prob. fr. Gr. *παρακονᾶν* to rub against; *παρά* + *ἀκόνη* whetstone.] **1.** A model; pattern of perfection. **2.** A large size of type.

Par'a-graph (-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *παράγραφος* (sc. *γραμμή*) line drawn in the margin, fr. *παρά* + *γράφειν* to write.] **1.** Orig., a marginal note, to call attention to a change of subject in the text; now, the character ¶, commonly used in the text as a reference mark to a footnote, or to indicate a division into sections. **2.** A distinct part of a discourse. **3.** A brief composition complete in one typographical section; an item, remark, etc., comprised in a few lines. — *v. t.* **1.** To divide into paragraphs; to mark with the character ¶. **2.** To express in one paragraph. **3.** To mention in a paragraph. — **Par'a-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Par'a-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

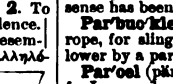
Par'al-lax (-ăl-lăks), *n.* [Gr. *παράλλαξις* alternation, mutual inclination of two lines forming an angle, fr. *παραλλάσσειν* to go aside, deviate; *παρά* + *ἀλλάσσειν* to change.] **1.** Apparent displacement of an object, as seen from two different points of view. **2.** Apparent difference in position of a body (as the sun, or a star) as seen from some point on the earth's surface, and as seen from some other conventional point, as the earth's center or the sun. — **Par'al-lac'tic**, **Par'al-lac'tic-al**, *a.*

Par'al-lel (-lĕl), *a.* [Gr. *παράλληλος*; *παρά* + *ἀλλήλων* of one another, fr. *ἄλλος* other.] **1.** Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant. **2.** Having the same direction or tendency; running side by side; accordant. **3.** Applicable in all essential parts; like; similar. — *n.* **1.** A line equidistant at every point from another line. **2.** Conformity; similarity. **3.** A comparison; elaborate tracing of similarity. **4.** A counterpart. **5.** Imaginary circle on the earth's surface, parallel to the equator, marking the latitude. **6.** Trench to cover troops supporting attacking batteries. **7.** A typographical character (‖) noting a reference. — *v. t.* **1.** To set so as to be parallel; to conform with. **2.** To correspond to. [blance; correspondence.]

Parallel Lines.

Par'al-lel-ism, *n.* **1.** A being parallel. **2.** Resem-

Par'al-lel'o-gram (-lĕl'ō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. *παραλληλόγραμμον*; *παράλληλος* parallel + *γράφειν* to write.] A right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel, and consequently equal.


Parallelogram.

Par'al-lel'o-pi'ped (-pī'pĕd), **Par'al-lel'o-pip'e-don** (-pĭp'ē-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *παραλληλεπίπεδον* body with parallel surfaces; *παράλληλος* + *ἐπίπεδον* plane surface, *ἐπίπεδος* on the ground, flat; *ἐπί* on + *πέδον* ground.] A solid whose faces are six parallelograms, the opposite pairs being parallel, and equal; a prism whose base is a parallelogram.

Pa-ral'o-gism (pȧ-răl'ō-jĭz'm), **Pa-ral'o-gy** (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *παραλογισμός*, fr. *παραλογίσασθαι* to reason falsely; *παρά* beside + *λογίζεσθαι* to reason, *λόγος* discourse.] False reasoning.

Pa-ral'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *παράλυσις*, fr. *παραλύειν* to disable at the side; *παρά* + *λύειν* to loosen.] Palsy; loss of voluntary motion in any part of the body. — **Par'a-lyt'ic** (păr'ȧ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* & *n.* — **Par'a-lyt'ic-al**, *a.*

Par'a-lyze (păr'ȧ-līz), *v. t.* **1.** To affect with paralysis or palsy. **2.** To unnerve; to render ineffective.

Par'a-mount (-mount), *a.* [OF. *par amont* above; *par* through, by (L. *per*) + *amont* above. See AMOUNT.] Superior to all others; chief. — *n.* The highest or chief.

Syn. — Superior; principal; preëminent; chief.

Par'a-mour (-mōor), *n.* [F. *par amour*, lit., by love. See AMOUR.] A lover; wooer or mistress; one taking the place, without the rights, of a husband or wife.

Par'a-pet (-pĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *parapetto*, fr. *parare* to ward off (L. *parare* to prepare) + *petto* breast, L. *pectus*.] **1.** A low wall, to protect the edge of a platform, roof, bridge, etc. **2.** Rampart; breastwork.

Par'a-pher-na'li-a (-fẽr-nā'lĭ-ȧ *or* -nāl'yȧ; 26), *n. pl.* [LL. *paraphernalia bona*, fr. L. *parapherna* property of a married woman, Gr. *παράφερνα*; *παρά* + *φερνή* bride's dowry, fr. *φέρειν* to bring.] **1.** Something reserved to a wife, above her dower. **2.** Appendages; equipments.

Par'a-phrase (-frāz), *n.* [Gr. *παράφρασις*, fr. *παραφράζειν* to say the same thing in other words; *παρά* + *φράζειν* to speak.] A restatement of a text or passage, expressing the meaning in another form; free translation or rendering. — *v. t.* & *i.* To translate with latitude; to explain in other language. — **Par'a-phras'tic** (-frăs'tĭk), **Par'a-phras'tic-al**, *a.*

‖ **Par'a-ple'gi-a** (-plē'jĭ-ȧ), **Par'a-ple'gy** (-plē'jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *παραπληγία*, fr. *παρά* + *πλήσσειν* to strike.] Palsy of the lower half of the body on both sides.

Par'a-quet' (-kĕt'), **Par'a-qui't** (-kĕt'), *n.* Parrakeet.

Par'a-se-le'ne (-sē-lē'nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *παρά* + *σελήνη* moon.] A mock moon; image of the moon seen at the intersection of two lunar halos. See PARHELION.

Par'a-site (-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *παράσιτος*, lit., eating beside, or at the table of, another; *παρά* + *σῖτος* wheat, food.] **1.** One who lives at another's expense; a hanger-on; toady; sycophant. **2.** (*a*) A plant obtaining nourishment from other plants to which it attaches itself. (*b*) Plant or fungus living on or within an animal, and supported at its expense. **3.** (*a*) An animal living on or in the body of another, feeding upon its food, blood, or tissues, as lice, tapeworms, etc. (*b*) Animal which steals the food of another. (*c*) Animal which habitually uses the nest of another, as the European cuckoo. — **Par'a-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), **Par'a-sit'ic-al**, *a.*

Par'a-sol' (-sŏl'), *n.* [F., Sp., or Pg.; It. *parasole*; *parare* to ward off (L. *parare* to prepare) + *sole* sun (L. *sol*).] A woman's small umbrella; sunshade.

Par'boil' (pär'boil'), *v. t.* [OF. *parbouillir* to cook well; *par* through + *bouillir* to boil, L. *bullire*. The sense has been influenced by E. *part*.] To boil partially.

Par'buc'kle (-bŭk'k'l), *n.* A double sling made of a rope, for slinging a cask, gun, etc. — *v. t.* To hoist or lower by a parbuckle.

Par'cel (pär'sĕl *or* -sel), *n.* [F. *parcelle* a small part, fr. L. *pars*.] **1.** In law, a part; portion; piece. **2.** An indefinite number, measure, or quantity; collection. **3.** A quantity of things put up together; bundle; packet. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARCELED (-sĕld *or* -seld) or PARCELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARCELING or PARCELLING.] **1.** To distribute by parts or portions. **2.** To make up into a parcel. — *a.* & *adv.* Part or half; partially.

Par'ce-na-ry (pär'sē-nā-rȳ), *n.* The holding an inheritable estate which descends from the ancestor to two or more persons; coheirship.

Par'ce-ner, *n.* [OF. *parçonnier*, fr. *parcion* part, portion, fr. L. *partitio* a division.] A coheir.

Parch (pärch), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *perchier*, *percier*. See PIERCE.] **1.** To scorch; to roast over the fire, as dry grain. **2.** To shrivel with heat.

Parch'ment, *n.* [OE. & F. *parchemin*, L. *pergamena*, fr. *Pergamenus* pert. to *Pergamus* a city of Asia Minor.] Skin of a sheep, goat, etc., prepared for writing on.

Pard (pärd), *n.* [L. *pardus*, Gr. πάρδος.] A leopard.

Par'don (pär'd'n), *n.* [F., fr. *pardonner* to pardon, LL. *perdonare*; L. *per* through, thoroughly, perfectly + *donare* to give.] **1.** A pardoning; forgiveness of an offender or offense. **2.** Warrant of remission of penalty. **3.** State of being forgiven.

Syn. — Forgiveness; remission. See FORGIVENESS.

— *v. t.* **1.** To absolve from the consequences of a fault or punishment of crime; to free from penalty. **2.** To forgive. — **Par'don-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To forgive; remit; acquit. See EXCUSE.

Par'don-a-ble, *a.* Admitting of pardon; venial; excusable. — **Par'don-a-bly**, *adv.*

Pare (pâr), *v. t.* [F. *parer* to pare (a horse's hoofs), to dress (leather), to parry, ward off, fr. L. *parare* to prepare.] **1.** To shave off the superficial extremities of (an apple, a horse's hoof, etc.). **2.** To remove; to separate (the skin or outside part, from anything).

Par'e-gor'ic (pär'ē-gŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παρηγορικός, fr. παρήγορος encouraging; παρά beside + ἀγορά an assembly.] Mitigating; soothing pain. — *n.* Medicine mitigating pain; anodyne; camphorated tincture of opium.

Par'ent (pâr'ent *or* pâr'ent), *n.* [L. *parens*, *-entis*; akin to *parere* to bring forth.] **1.** One who begets, or brings forth, offspring; father or mother. **2.** Cause; source; author. [tors; extraction; birth.

Par'ent-age (-ĕj), *n.* Descent from parents or ances-

Pa-ren'tal (pa-rĕn'tal), *a.* **1.** Pert. to a parent or parents. **2.** Tender; affectionate. — **Pa-ren'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Pa-ren'the-sis (pa-rĕn'thĕ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PARENTHESES (-sēz). [Gr. παρένθεσις; παρά beside + ἐν in + τιθέναι to put.] **1.** A word, phrase, or sentence, inserted, by way of explanation, in a sentence grammatically complete without it. **2.** One of the curved lines ( ) inclosing a parenthetic word or phrase. — **Par'en-thet'ic** (pär'ĕn-thĕt'ĭk), **Par'en-thet'ic-al**, *a.* — **Par'en-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Par'e-sis** (pär'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. πάρεσις; παρά from + ἵημι to send.] Incomplete paralysis, affecting motion but not sensation.

Par'get (pär'jĕt), *v. t. & i.* [OE. *pargeten*, *spargeten*; of uncertain origin.] To coat with parget; to plaster. — *n.* **1.** Gypsum or plaster stone. **2.** Plaster for lining the interior of flues, for stuccowork, etc.

Par-hel'ion (-hēl'yŭn *or* -hē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. παρήλιον, παράλιος; παρά beside + ἥλιος sun.] A mock sun appearing as a bright light, sometimes near the sun, and sometimes opposite to the sun. See PARASELENE.

Pa'ri-ah (pā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Tamil *paraiyan*.] **1.** One of an aboriginal people of Southern India, despised by the four castes of Hindoos. **2.** A social outcast.

Pa'ri-an (pā'rĭ-an), *a.* Pert. to Paros, an island in the Ægean Sea, furnishing excellent statuary marble. — *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Paros. **2.** Ceramic ware, resembling unglazed porcelain biscuit.

Pa-ri'e-tal (pa-rī'ĕ-tal), *a.* [L. *parietalis*, fr. *paries*, *-ietis*, a wall.] **1.** Pert. to a wall, also to buildings or the care of them. **2.** Resident in a college. **3.** (*a*) Pert. to the parietes. (*b*) Pert. to, or in the region of, the parietal bones, at the upper and middle part of the cranium.

‖ **Pa-ri'e-tes** (-tēz), *n. pl.* **1.** Walls of a bodily cavity or organ. **2.** Sides of an ovary or capsule.

Par'ing (pâr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A cutting off the surface or extremities of anything. **2.** That which is pared off.

Par'i-pin'nate (păr'ĭ-pĭn'nāt), *a.* [*Pari-* + *pinnate*.] Pinnate with an equal number of leaflets on each side.

Par'ish (păr'ĭsh), *n.* [F. *paroisse*, L. *parochia*, Gr. παροικία, fr. πάροικος dwelling beside; παρά beside + οἶκος house, dwelling.] **1.** A district in charge of one parson or minister having cure of souls therein. **2.** An ecclesiastical society, composed of persons under the charge of a particular priest or minister; territory in which the members of a congregation live. [*U. S.*] **3.** In Louisiana, a civil division corresponding to a *county* in other States. — *a.* Pertaining to a parish; parochial.

Pa-rish'ion-er (pa-rĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* One who belongs to, or is connected with, a parish.

Par'i-syl-lab'ic (păr'ĭ-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), **Par'i-syl-lab'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [*Pari-* + *syllabic*, *-ical*.] Having the same number of syllables in all its inflections.

Par'i-ty, *n.* [L. *paritas*, fr. *par*, *paris*, equal.] The being equal or equivalent; correspondence; analogy.

Park (pärk), *n.* [AS. *pearroc*, or F. *parc*; cf. LL. *parcus*, Ir. & Gael. *pairc*.] **1.** Tract of ground kept for preservation of game, walking, riding, etc., or for ornament and recreation. **2.** A space occupied by an army's animals, wagons, and materials; also, the objects themselves. — *v. t.* To inclose in a park.

Par'lance (pär'lans), *n.* [OF. See PARLEY.] Conversation; diction; phrase.

Par'ley (-lȳ), *n.* [F. *parler* talk, fr. L. *parabola* parable.] Mutual discourse; oral conference with an enemy. — *v. i.* To discuss orally; to confer with an enemy.

Par'lia-ment (-lĭ-ment), *n.* [OE. & F. *parlement*; LL. *parlamentum*.] **1.** A parleying; formal conference on public affairs; general council. **2.** The legislative assembly of Great Britain and some other countries.

Par'lia-men-ta'ri-an (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-an), *a.* Pert. to Parliament. — *n.* **1.** An Englishman who adhered to the Parliament, in opposition to King Charles I. **2.** One versed in parliamentary usages.

Par'lia-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Pert. to Parliament. **2.** Enacted by Parliament. **3.** According to the rules and usages of deliberative bodies.

Par'lor (pär'lẽr), *n.* [F. *parloir*. See PARLEY.] [Written also *parlour*.] A room for conversation, reception of guests, etc.; a drawing-room.

Pa-ro'chi-al (pa-rō'kĭ-al), *a.* [LL. *parochialis*. See PARISH.] Pert. to a parish; limited; narrow.

Par'o-dy (păr'ō-dȳ), *n.* [Gr. παῳδία; παρά beside + ᾠδή song.] A writing mimicking the language or sentiment of an author; travesty. — *v. t.* To write a parody upon; to burlesque. — **Par'o-dist**, *n.*

Par'o-ket' (-kĕt'), *n.* Paroquet; parrakeet.

Pa-rol' (pa-rōl'), *n.* [Same word as PAROLE.] Oral declaration; word of mouth. — *a.* Given by word of mouth; oral; given by a writing not under seal.

Pa-role' (pa-rōl'), *n.* [F. See PARLEY.] **1.** Word of promise; promise, upon one's honor, to fulfill stated conditions. **2.** A watchword given only to officers of guards. **3.** Oral declaration. — *a.* Parol. — *v. t.* To set at liberty on parole.

‖ **Par'o-no-ma'si-a** (păr'ō-nō-mā'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. παρονομασία, fr. παρά + ὄνομα name.] Play upon words; punning. — **Par'o-no-mas'tic** (-măs'tĭk), **-tic-al**, *a.*

Par'o-nym (păr'ō-nĭm), *n.* A paronymous word.

Pa-ron'y-mous (pa-rŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. παρώνυμος; παρά + ὄνομα.] **1.** Having the same derivation; — as *man*, *mankind*, *manhood*, etc. **2.** Of like sound, but different orthography and meaning; — as *hair* and *hare*, etc.

Pa-ron'y-my (-mȳ), *n.* The being paronymous; use of paronymous words. [rakeet.

Par'o-quet' (păr'ō-kĕt'), *n.* [F. *perroquet*.] A par-

Pa-rot'id (pa-rŏt'ĭd), *a.* [Gr. παρωτίς, *-ίδος*; παρά + οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] (*a*) Near the ear. (*b*) Pert. to, or near, the parotid gland. — *n.* The parotid gland, one of the salivary glands situated just in front of or below the ear.

Par'ox-ysm (păr'ŏks-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. παροξυσμός, fr.

παρά + ὀξύνειν to sharpen, fr. ὀξύς sharp.] **1.** Fit or exacerbation of a remitting disease. **2.** Sudden and violent emotion. — **Par·ox·ys'mal** (păr'ŏks-ĭz'măl), *a.*

Par·ox'y-tone (păr-ŏks'ĭ-tōn), *n.* [Gr. παροξύτονος, *a.* See PARA-, and OXYTONE.] A Greek word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

Par-quet' (pär-kā' *or* -kĕt'), *n.* [F. See PARQUETRY.] **1.** A body of seats on the floor of a theater nearest the orchestra; lower floor of a theatre; pit. **2.** Parquetry.

Par'quet-ry (pär'kĕt-rĭ), *n.* [F. *parqueterie*, fr. *parquet* inlaid flooring, fr. *parquet*, dim. of *parc* an inclosure. See PARK.] Joinery consisting of an inlay of patterns.

Par-quetto' (-kĕt'), *n.* Parquet.

Par'ra-keet' (păr'rà-kēt'), **Par'a-keet'**, *n.* [See PAROQUET.] A small parrot having a graduated tail, frequently very long; — called also *paroquet* and *paraquet*.

Par'ri-cide (-rĭ-sīd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *parricida*; *pater* father + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** One who murders one's own father; one who murders any ancestor. **2.** [L. *parricidium*.] Murder of one's father or any ancestor. — **Par'ri-ci'dal**, *a.*

Par'rot (-rŭt), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *Pierrot*, dim. of *Pierre* Peter.] A tropical climbing bird, akin to parrakeets and macawa. Many species, as cage birds, learn to repeat words.

Par'ry (-rĭ), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *paré*, p. p. of *parer*. See PARE.] To ward off; to avoid; to evade. — *n.* A warding off of a thrust or attack.

Parse (pärs), *v. t.* [L. *pars* part.] To resolve (a sentence) into its elements; to analyse grammatically.

Par'see (pär'sē *or* pär-sē'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *pārsī*.] **1.** An adherent of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion; fire worshiper; Gheber. **2.** The Iranian dialect of Parsee religious literature. — **Par'see-ism**, *n.*

Par'si-mo'ni-ous (-sĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Exhibiting parsimony; frugal to excess. — **Par'si-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Par'si-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Covetous; mean; stingy. See AVARICIOUS.

Par'si-mo-ny (-mō-nỹ), *n.* [L. *parsimonia*; cf. *parcere* to spare.] Closeness in expenditure of money.

Syn. — Illiberality; closeness; stinginess. See ECONOMY.

Pars'ley (pärs'lĭ), *n.* [OE. & F. *persil*; Gr. πετροσέλινον; πέτρος stone + σέλινον parsley.] An aromatic herb, whose leaves are used in cookery and as a garnish.

Pars'nip (-nĭp), *n.* [L. *pastinaca*.] Aromatic and edible root of the cultivated form of a plant very poisonous in its wild state; the plant itself.

Par'son (-sn), *n.* [OE. & OF. *persone*, LL. *persona* (sc. *ecclesiae*), fr. L. *persona* person.] **1.** One who represents a parish in its ecclesiastical and corporate capacities; rector of a parochial church. **2.** Clergyman.

Par'son-age (-ĕj), *n.* **1.** In England, a certain portion of lands, tithes, and offerings, to maintain a parson. **2.** Residence owned by a parish for the use of the pastor.

Part (pärt), *n.* [F.; L. *pars*, *partis*.] **1.** A portion of anything; piece. **2.** (*a*) An equal constituent portion; one of several like quantities, numbers, etc., of which anything is composed. (*b*) Constituent portion of a living or spiritual whole; organ. (*c*) A constituent of character or capacity; faculty; talent; — usually in *pl.* (*d*) Quarter; region; district; — usually in *pl.* (*e*) Such portion of any mathematical quantity, as when taken a certain number of times, will exactly make that quantity; as, 3 is a *part* of 12; — opp. of *multiple*. **3.** That which belongs to one in a division or apportionment; share; lot; office. **4.** (*a*) One of the opposing sides in a conflict; faction. (*b*) A particular character in a drama or play; language, actions, and influence of a character in a play, or in real life. (*c*) One of the different melodies of a concerted composition, which heard in union compose its harmony; music for each voice or instrument.

Syn. — Division; fraction; fragment; piece; share; constituent. See PORTION, and SECTION.

— *v. t.* [F. *partir*, L. *partire*, fr. *pars*.] **1.** To divide into distinct parts or pieces; to sever. **2.** To divide into shares; to apportion. **3.** To separate or sunder. **4.** To hold apart; to stand between (combatants, etc.). — *v. i.* **1.** To be divided into parts or pieces; to break. **2.** To go away; to quit each other; to die.

Par-take' (pär-tāk'), *v. i.* [*imp.* PARTOOK (-tŏk'); *p. p.* PARTAKEN (-tāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARTAKING.] [*Part* + *take*.] **1.** To take a part, portion, lot, or share, in common with others; to participate; to share. **2.** To have something of the properties, character, or office. — *v. t.* To have a part or share in. — **Par-tak'er**, *n.*

Part'er (pärt'ĕr), *n.* One that parts or separates.

Par-terre' (pär-tār' *or* -târ'), *n.* [F., fr. *par* on, by (L. *per*) + *terre* earth, ground, L. *terra*.] An ornamental arrangement of flower beds in a garden.

Par'tial (-shal), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *partialis*, fr. L. *pars*, *partis*, part.] **1.** Pert. to, or affecting, a part only; not general or universal; not entire. **2.** Inclined to favor one party or one side of a question, more than the other; biased. **3.** Having a predilection for; foolishly fond. — **Par'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tỹ *or* -shăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Par'tial-ly, *adv.* **1.** In part; not totally. **2.** In a partial manner; with undue bias of mind; unjustly.

Part'i-ble (pärt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being parted; divisible. — **Part'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Par-tic'i-pant (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pant), *a.* Participating; having a share or part. — *n.* A participator; partaker.

Par-tic'i-pate (-pāt), *v. i.* [L. *participare*, *-patum*, to participate; *pars*, *partis* + *capere*.] To have a share in common with others; to take a part; to partake. — **Par-tic'i-pa'tion**, *n.* — **Par-tic'i-pa'tor**, *n.*

Par'ti-cip'i-al (-tĭ-sĭp'ĭ-al), *a.* Having the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle.

Par'ti-ci-ple (-sĭ-p'l), *n.* [L. *participium*, fr. *particeps* sharing; *pars*, *partis* + *capere* to take.] A part of speech of the nature of both verb and adjective.

Par'ti-cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*.] **1.** Minute part or portion of matter; little bit; atom; jot. **2.** A subordinate word that is never inflected; word used only in composition; as, *ly* in lov*ely*.

Par-tic'u-lar (-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *particularis*. See PARTICLE.] **1.** Relating to a part of anything; separate; individual; specific. **2.** Pert. to a single person, class, or thing; not general; peculiar. **3.** Separate by reason of superiority; distinguished; special. **4.** Concerned with details; minute; nice; fastidious. — *n.* A separate part of a whole; individual fact, detail, or item.

Syn. — Individual; respective; peculiar; especial; exact; specific; precise; circumstantial. See MINUTE.

Par-tic'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** The being particular; circumstantiality; minuteness in detail. **2.** That which is particular; peculiarity; special circumstance.

Par-tic'u-lar-ize (-lẽr-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* To give as a particular; to mention particularly; to specify in detail.

Par-tic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a particular manner; expressly. **2.** In an especial manner; highly.

Part'ing (pärt'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Serving to part; dividing. **2.** Given when departing. **3.** Departing. **4.** Admitting of being parted. — *n.* **1.** A dividing; separation. **2.** A leave-taking. **3.** A surface or line of separation.

Par'ti-san (pär'tĭ-zan), *n.* [F., fr. It. *partigiano*. See PARTY.] [Written also *partizan*.] **1.** An adherent to a party or faction. **2.** Commander, or member, of a body of detached troops harassing an enemy. — *a.* **1.** Adherent to a faction. **2.** Serving as a partisan in a detached command. — **Par'ti-san-ship**, *n.*

Par'ti-san, *n.* [F. *pertuisane*, fr. OF. *pertuisier* to pierce.] A kind of halberd or pike; a truncheon; staff.

Par-ti'tion (-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *partitio*.] **1.** A parting or dividing; a being parted; division; distribution. **2.** That which divides; separating boundary; interior wall dividing one part of a house, inclosure, etc., from another. — *v. t.* **1.** To divide into shares; to distribute. **2.** To divide into distinct parts by lines, walls, etc.

Par'ti-tive (pär'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* Denoting a part. — *n.* A word expressing partition. — **Par'ti-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Part'ly (pärt'lȳ), *adv.* In part; not wholly.

Part'ner (-nẽr), *n.* [For *parcener*, influenced by *part.*] One who has a part in anything with another; partaker. (*a*) A husband or a wife. (*b*) One of a couple dancing together. (*c*) One sharing as a member of a partnership in the management of a business.

Syn. — Associate; colleague; coadjutor; confederate; partaker; participator; companion; comrade; mate.

Part'ner-ship, *n.* 1. The being a partner. 2. A sharing among partners; joint possession or interest. 3. An association of persons to prosecute an undertaking on joint account; a company; firm; house.

Par'tridge (pär'trĭj), *n.* [OF. *pertris*, *perdris*, L. *perdix*, Gr. πέρδιξ.] 1. A small gallinaceous game bird of the Old World. 2. The American quail; bobwhite. 3. The ruffed grouse. [*New Eng.*]

Par-tu'ri-ent (-tū'rĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *parturiens*, p. pr. of *parturire* to desire to bring forth, fr. *parere*, *partum*, to bring forth. See PARENT.] Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young; fruitful.

Par'tu-ri'tion (pär'tū-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A bringing forth, or being delivered of, young; delivery; childbirth.

Par'ty (pär'tȳ), *n.* [F. *parti* and *partie*, fr. F. *partir* to part, divide, L. *partire*.] 1. A number of persons united in opinion or action; one of the parts into which a people is divided on questions of public policy. 2. A part of a larger body or company; a detachment. 3. A number of persons invited to a social entertainment; the entertainment itself. 4. One concerned in an affair; participator. 5. The plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit; a litigant. 6. A person; as, he is a queer *party*. [*Vulgar*] — *a.* 1. Parted. 2. Partial; favoring one party.

Par'ty-col'ored | (-kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* Colored with differ-
Par'ti-col'ored | ent tints; variegated.

Par've-nu' (-vẽ-nū'), *n.* [F., prop. p. p. of *parvenir* to rise to high station, L. *pervenire* to come to; *per* through + *venire* to come.] An upstart.

‖ **Pas** (pä), *n.* [F. See PACE.] 1. A pace; step in a dance. 2. Right of going foremost; precedence.

Pasch (pȧsk), | *n.* [AS. & L. *pascha*, Gr. πάσχα,
‖ **Pas'cha** (pȧs'kȧ), | fr. Heb. *pesach*, fr. *pāsach* to pass over.] The passover; Easter. — **Pas'chal** (pȧs'kal), *a.*

Pa-sha' (pȧ-shä'), *n.* [Turk. *pāshā*, *bāshā*.] Turkish honorary title for governors of provinces, military commanders, etc. [Jurisdiction of a pasha.

Pa-sha'lic (-lĭk), *n.* [Written also *pachalic*.] [Turk.]

Pas'quin (pȧs'kwĭn), *n.* [It. *pasquino* mutilated statue at Rome, on which it was customary to paste satiric papers.] A lampooner; a lampoon.

Pas'quin-ade' (-ād'), *n.* Lampoon. — *v. t.* To satirize.

Pass (pȧs), *v. i.* [F. *passer*, LL. *passare*, fr. L. *passus* step, or fr. *pandere*, *passum*, to lay open. See PACE.] 1. To go; to proceed. 2. To change possession or circumstances. 3. To move beyond the range of the senses or of knowledge; to disappear; to die. 4. To come into being or under notice; to take place; to happen; to occur progressively or in succession. 5. To elapse; to be spent. 6. To go from one person to another; to obtain general acceptance; to circulate. 7. To receive legislative sanction; to be enacted. 8. To go through any test successfully; to be approved or accepted. 9. To be suffered to go on; to be tolerated. 10. To decline to play (a card) in one's turn; in euchre, to decline to make the trump. — *v. t.* 1. (*a*) To go by, beyond, over, through, etc. (*b*) To go from one limit to the other of; to spend; to live through; to suffer. (*c*) To go by without noticing; to disregard. (*d*) To surpass; to exceed. (*e*) To go successfully through (an examination, trial, test, etc.); to obtain the formal sanction of (a legislative body, etc.). 2. (*a*) To cause to move or go; to transmit; to deliver. (*b*) To cause to pass the lips; to utter; to promise. (*c*) To make an end of. (*d*) To carry through an ordeal or action; to ratify; to enact. (*e*) To put in circulation; to give currency to. (*f*) To cause to obtain admission or conveyance. 3. To emit from the bowels; to evacuate. 4. To make (a thrust, etc.) in fencing. — *n.* 1. An opening available for passing; defile; ford. 2. A thrust or push in fencing; attempt to stab or strike. 3. Movement of the hand over anything; manipulation of a mesmerist. 4. State of things; condition. 5. License to pass, or to go and come; passport; ticket permitting free transit or admission.

Pass'a-ble (pȧs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* 1. Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, traversed, penetrated, etc. 2. Capable of being freely circulated; acceptable; current. 3. Tolerable; moderate; mediocre. — **Pass'a-bly**, *adv.*

Pas'sage (pȧs'sĭj; 2), *n.* [F. See PASS.] 1. A passing; a going by, over, across, or through. 2. Transit by water, carriage, car, etc.; travel; right, or means, of passing. 3. Price paid for liberty to pass; fare. 4. Way; road; hall; corridor. 5. A continuous course or connected series. 6. Occurrence; incident. 7. A portion constituting a part of something continuous; portion of a book, speech, or musical composition; paragraph; clause. 8. A pass or encounter. 9. A movement of the bowels. 10. Adoption; enactment.

Syn. — Vestibule; hall; corridor. See VESTIBULE.

‖ **Pas'sé'**, *masc.* } (pȧ'sā'), *a.* [F.] Past; gone by;
‖ **Pas'sée'**, *fem.* } past one's prime; worn; faded.

Pas'sen-ger (pȧs'sĕn-jẽr), *n.* [OE. & F. *passager*.] Passer-by; wayfarer; traveler.

‖ **Passe' par'tout'** (pȧs' pär'tōō'), *n.* [F., fr. *passer* to pass + *partout* everywhere.] 1. A master key; latch-key. 2. A light picture frame of cardboard, wood, etc.

Pass'er (pȧs'ẽr), *n.* One who passes; a passenger.

‖ **Pas'se-res** (pȧs'sē-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *passer* a sparrow.] An order of birds, including all singing birds. — **Pas'ser-ine** (pȧs'sẽr-In *or* -ĭn), *a.* & *n.*

Pas'si-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *passibilis*, fr. *pati* to suffer.] Susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of impressions from external agents. — **Pas'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

‖ **Pas'sim** (-sĭm), *adv.* [L.] Here and there.

Pass'ing (pȧs'ĭng), *n.* A going by or away. — *a.* 1. Going by, beyond, through, or away; departing. 2. Exceeding; eminent. — *adv.* Surpassingly.

Pas'sion (pȧsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *passio*, fr. *pati*, *passus*, to suffer.] 1. A suffering or enduring of pain; distress; the suffering of Christ in the garden and upon the cross. 2. A being acted upon; subjection to an external influence; a passive condition; — opp. to *action*. 3. State of the mind when powerfully acted upon; controlling emotion (esp., love or anger); inordinate desire.

Passion flower, the flower of a climbing plant, so named from its fancied resemblance to the instruments of our Savior's crucifixion. — **Passion week**, the last week but one in Lent, or second week preceding Easter.

Passion Flower (*Passiflora cærulea*).

Syn. — PASSION; FEELING; EMOTION. — When any *feeling* or *emotion* completely masters the mind, we call it a *passion;* as, a *passion* for music, dress, etc.; especially is anger (when thus extreme) called *passion*.

Pas'sion-ate (-ĭt), *a.* 1. Capable or susceptible of passion, or of different passions; quick-tempered. 2. Characterized by passion; ardent in feeling; vehement; warm. — **Pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

Pas'sion-less (-lĕs), *a.* Void of passion; calm.

Pas'sive (pȧs'sĭv), *a.* [L. *passivus*. See PASSION.] 1. Not active, but acted upon; receiving impressions. 2. Enduring without either active sympathy or active resistance; patient; not opposing; unresisting. — **Pas'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Pas'sive-ness**, **Pas-siv'i-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — Inactive; inert; quiescent; unresisting; unopposing; suffering; enduring; submissive; patient.

Pass'o'ver (pȧs'ō'vẽr), *n.* [*Pass* + *over*. Cf. PASCH.] (*a*) A feast of the Jews, commemorating the sparing of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the firstborn of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites. (*b*) Sacrifice offered at the passover; the paschal lamb.

Pass'port (-pōrt), *n.* [F. *passeport*, orig., permission to leave a port or sail into it; *passer* to pass + *port* harbor.] **1.** Permission to pass. **2.** Safe-conduct. **3.** Anything which secures general acceptance.

Pass'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* A watchword; countersign.

Past (pȧst), *a.* [Fr. *pass*, v.] Pert. to a former time or state; gone by; elapsed; spent. — *n.* A former time; state of things gone by. — *prep.* **1.** Further than; beyond the reach of. **2.** After. — *adv.* By; beyond.

Paste (pāst), *n.* [OF.; L. *pasta*, fr. Gr. πάστη barley broth.] **1.** A soft composition, as of moistened flour or earth. **2.** Dough for crust of pies, etc. **3.** Cement made of flour and water, etc., to unite paper, etc. **4.** A vitreous composition, used in imitations of gems. **5.** A soft confection made of inspissated juice of fruit, licorice, etc. — *v. t.* To join by paste.

Paste'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* Stiff, thick paper board.

Pas'tel (pȧs'tĕl), *n.* [F.] **1.** Colored crayon. **2.** A plant affording a blue dye; woad; the dye itself.

Pas'tern (-tẽrn), *n.* [OF. *pasturon*.] **1.** That part of the foot of the horse, etc., between fetlock and coffin joint. See *Illust.* of HORSE. **2.** Shackle for horses pasturing.

Pas'til (-tĭl), } *n.* [F. *pastille*, L. *pastillus* little
Pas-tille' (-tēl'), } loaf, lozenge, dim. of *pastus* food.] **1.** Small mass of a paste of gum, benzoin, etc., to scent the air of a room. **2.** An aromatic or medicated lozenge; troche. **3.** A pastel, or crayon. [*Incorrect use*]

Pas'time' (pȧs'tīm'), *n.* [*Pass* + *time*.] That which makes time pass agreeably; amusement; diversion.

Syn. — Entertainment; diversion; sport; play.

Pas'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed.] **1.** A shepherd; one in charge of flocks and herds. **2.** A guardian; minister in charge of a church. — **Pas'tor-ate, Pas'tor-ship**, *n.*

Pas'tor-al, *a.* [L. *pastoralis*.] **1.** Pert. to shepherds, or to rural life and scenes. **2.** Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church. — *n.* **1.** A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds; idyl; bucolic. **2.** Letter of a pastor to his charge. — **Pas'tor-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pas'try (pā'strȳ), *n.* Articles of food made of paste, or having a crust made of paste, as pies, tarts, etc.

Pastry cook, one whose occupation is to make pastry.

Pas'tur-age (pȧs'tūr-āj; 2), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Grazing ground; pasture. **2.** Business of feeding cattle.

Pas'ture (-tūr; 40), *n.* [OF.; L. *pastura*, fr. *pascere*, *pastum*, to feed.] **1.** Grass growing for food of cattle. **2.** Grass land; pasturage. — *v. t.* & *i.* To graze.

Pas'ty (pā'stȳ), *a.* Like paste, in color, softness, etc.

Pas'ty, *n.* [OF. *pasté*, F. *pâté*.] A pie consisting of meat surrounded with a crust of paste; a meat pie.

Pat (pȧt), *v. t.* [Cf. G. *patschen* to strike.] To strike gently with the hand; to tap. — *n.* **1.** A tap. **2.** A small mass, as of butter, shaped by pats. — *a.* Exactly suitable; fit; timely. — *adv.* In a pat manner; opportunely.

Patch (pȧch), *n.* [OE. *pacche*.] **1.** A piece of cloth fixed upon a garment, etc., to repair or strengthen it. **2.** Piece of silk stuck on the face, to hide a defect or heighten beauty. **3.** Piece of greased cloth or leather for wrapping a rifle ball, to make it fit the bore. **4.** A small piece of ground; plot. — *v. t.* **1.** To mend by sewing on pieces of cloth, leather, etc. **2.** To repair clumsily. **3.** To adorn (the face) with patches. — **Patch'er**, *n.*

Patch'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work composed of pieces sewed together; anything clumsily composed.

‖ **Pa'té'** (pä'tā'), *n.* [F.] A pie; patty.

Pate (pāt), *n.* [Cf. LG. *pattkopf* scabby head; *patt* scab + *kopf* head.] Head; top, or crown, of the head.

‖ **Pa-tel'la** (pȧ-tĕl'lȧ), *n.* [L., small pan, kneepan, dim. of *patina*, *patena*, pan, dish.] **1.** Small dish, pan, or vase. **2.** Kneepan; cap of the knee.

Pat'en (pȧt'ĕn), *n.* [L. *patina*.] Plate for the consecrated bread in the Eucharist.

Pat'ent (pā'tent *or* pă'tent), *a.* [L. *patens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *patere* to be open.] **1.** (*Oftener pron.* pă'tent *in this sense*) Open; evident; conspicuous. **2.** Open to public perusal; — said of a document conferring some right or privilege. **3.** Appropriated or protected by letters patent; patented. — *n.* Letter, or letters, patent; official document conferring a right or privilege: (*a*) A writing securing to an inventor the exclusive right to his invention. (*b*) Document making a grant of public lands. — *v. t.* To grant or protect by patent.

Pat'ent-ee' (-en-tē'), *n.* One holding a privilege by patent.

Pa-ter'nal (pȧ-tẽr'nal), *a.* [L. *paternus*, fr. *pater* a father.] **1.** Pert. to a father; fatherly; guiding or instructing as a father. **2.** Received from a father; hereditary.

Pa-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *paternitas*.] **1.** Relation of a father to his children; fatherhood; family headship. **2.** Male parentage. **3.** Origin; authorship.

Path (pȧth), *n.*; *pl.* PATHS (pȧthz). [AS. *pæð*, *pað*; akin to G. *pfad*.] **1.** A trodden way; footway. **2.** Way, course, or track, in which anything moves; route; passage.

Pa-thet'ic (pȧ-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παθητικός, fr. παθεῖν to suffer.] Affecting the tender emotions, esp. pity or grief; full of pathos. — **Pa-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Path'less (pȧth'lĕs), *a.* Having no beaten path or way; untrodden; impenetrable.

Pa-thog'e-ny (pȧ-thŏj'ē-nȳ), *n.* Generation and development of disease. — **Path'o-gen'ic** (pȧth'ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

Pa-thol'o-gy (-thŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. πάθος suffering, disease + *-logy*.] Science of diseases, their nature, causes, progress, symptoms, etc. — **Pa-thol'o-gist**, *n.* — **Path'o-log'ic** (pȧth'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Path'o-log'ic-al**, *a.*

Pa'thos (pā'thŏs), *n.* [Gr. πάθος suffering, passion, fr. παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer.] That which touches the feelings or excites emotions, pity, sorrow, etc.

Path'way' (pȧth'wā'), *n.* A footpath; beaten track.

Pa'tience (pā'shens), *n.* **1.** The being patient; power of suffering with fortitude. **2.** A calmly waiting for something due or hoped for; forbearance. **3.** Constancy; perseverance. **4.** Solitaire, a game of cards.

Syn. — PATIENCE; RESIGNATION. — *Patience* implies quietness of one's spirit under sufferings, provocations, etc.; *resignation* submission to the will of another.

Pa'tient (-shent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *patiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pati* to suffer.] **1.** Having the quality of enduring. **2.** Undergoing pains, trials, etc., without murmuring; long-suffering. **3.** Constant in pursuit or exertion; persevering. **4.** Expectant with calmness, or without discontent; not hasty; composed. **5.** Forbearing. — *n.* **1.** One passively affected. **2.** One under medical or surgical treatment. — **Pa'tient-ly**, *adv.*

Pat'in (pȧt'ĭn), **Pat'ine**, *n.* A paten.

Pa'tois' (pȧ'twȧ'), *n.* [F.] Provincial dialect.

Pa'tri-arch (pā'trĭ-ärk), *n.* [Gr. πατριάρχης, fr. πατριά lineage, race; πατήρ father + ἀρχός leader, chief.] **1.** Father and ruler of a family. **2.** A dignitary, in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, superior to an archbishop. **3.** A venerable old man; an elder. — **Pa'tri-ar'chal** (-är'kal), **Pa'tri-ar'chic** (-kĭk), *a.*

Pa'tri-ar'chate (-är'kāt), *n.* **1.** Office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch. **2.** Residence of an ecclesiastical patriarch. **3.** Patriarchal form of government.

Pa'tri-arch-y (-ärk'ȳ), *n.* **1.** Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchship. **2.** Government by a patriarch.

Pa-tri'cian (pȧ-trĭsh'an), *a.* [L. *patricius*, fr. *patres* fathers or senators, pl. of *pater*.] **1.** Pert. to the Roman *patres* (fathers) or senators, or patricians. **2.** Noble; not plebeian. — *n.* One of high birth; a nobleman.

Pat'ri-cide (pȧt'rĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *pater* + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** Murderer of his father. **2.** Crime of murdering one's father; parricide. — **Pal'ri-ci'dal** (-sī'dal), *a.*

Pat'ri-mo-ny (păt'rĭ-mō-nȳ), *n.* [L. *patrimonium*, fr. *pater.*] Right or estate inherited from an ancestor. — **Pat'ri-mo'ni-al** (-mō'nĭ-*al*), *a.* — **Pat'ri-mo'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pa'tri-ot (pā'trĭ-ŏt), *n.* [Gr. πατριώτης fellow-countryman, fr. πάτριος established by forefathers, fr. πατήρ father.] One who loves his country, and supports its interests. — *a.* Becoming to a patriot. — **Pa'tri-ot'ic**, *a.*

Pa'tri-ot-ism, *n.* Love of country; devotion to the welfare of one's country; virtues of a patriot.

Pa-tris'tic (pā-trĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Pert. to the Fathers of
Pa-tris'tic-al (-tĭ-*kal*), } the Christian church.

Pa-trol' (-trōl'), *v. i. & t.* [F. *patrouiller*, O. & Prov. F. *patouiller* to paddle, paw about, patrol, fr. *patte* a paw.] To traverse and guard a district or beat. — *n.* Guard or men whose duty it is to patrol.

Pa'tron (pā'trŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *patronus*, fr. *pater* father.] One who protects, supports, or countenances; a defender; advocate; promoter. — *a.* Doing the duty of a patron; tutelary.

Pat'ron-age (păt'rŭn-ĭj), *n.* [F.] 1. Special countenance or support. 2. Business custom. [*Commercial Cant*] 3. Guardianship; tutelary care. 4. Right of nomination to political office; offices, contracts, honors, etc., which a public officer may bestow by favor.

Pa'tron-ess (pā'trŭn-ĕs), *n.* A female patron.

Pat'ron-ize (păt'rŭn-īz), *v. t.* 1. To act as patron toward; to countenance; to aid. 2. To trade with customarily. [*Commercial Cant*] 3. To assume the air of a patron, or of a superior and protector, toward.

Pat'ron-i-z'ing (-ĭ'zĭng), *a.* Condescending.

Pat'ro-nym'ic (-rō-nĭm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πατρωνυμικός; πατήρ + ὄνυμα name.] Derived from ancestors, as a name. — *n.* A modification of the father's name borne by the son; family name. — **Pat'ro-nym'ic-al**, *a.*

Pat'ten (-tĕn), *n.* [F. *patin* high-heeled shoe, *patte* foot.] Clog worn to raise the feet from wet or mud.

Pat'ter (-tĕr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *pat.*] 1. To strike with a quick succession of slight, sharp sounds. 2. To mumble. — *v. t.* To mutter (prayers). — *n.* 1. A quick succession of slight sounds. 2. Glib speech. 3. Cant of a class; patois.

Pat'tern (-tĕrn), *n.* [OE. & F. *patron* patron, also, pattern.] 1. Model for imitation. 2. Specimen; sample. 3. Stuff sufficient for a garment. — *v. t.* 1. To model; to imitate. 2. To serve as an example for; to parallel.

Pat'ty (-tȳ), *n.* [F. *pâté.*] A little pie.

Pau'ci-ty (pą'sĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *paucitas*, fr. *paucus* few, little.] 1. Fewness; scarcity. 2. Insufficiency.

Paunch (pąnch *or* pänch), *n.* [OF. *panche*, L. *panter*, *panticis.*] The belly and its contents; abdomen; the first stomach, or rumen, of ruminants.

Pau'per (pą'pĕr), *n.* [L.] A poor person; one dependent on charity. — **Pau'per-ism**, *n.*

Syn. — Indigence; penury; want. See POVERTY.

Pau'per-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To reduce to pauperism.

Pause (pąz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pausa.*] 1. Temporary stop or rest; interruption. 2. Hesitation; doubt. 3. Brief suspension of voice, to indicate limits and relations of sentences. 4. In writing and printing, a mark indicating an arrest of voice in reading; punctuation point. 5. A paragraph in writing. 6. A hold, in music.

Syn. — Stop; cessation; suspension.

— *v. i.* 1. To make a short stop; to cease for a time; to wait; to rest. 2. To be intermitted; to cease.

Syn. — To stop: stay; delay; hesitate; demur.

Pave (pāv), *v. t.* [F. *paver* to pave, fr. L. *pavire* to beat, tread down.] 1. To lay or cover with stone, brick, etc., so as to make a firm surface to travel on. 2. To make smooth, easy, and safe; to prepare (a path or way). — **Pav'er** (pāv'ẽr), *n.* [Written also *parier* and *pavior.*]

Pave'ment, *n.* [F., fr. L. *pavimentum.*] That with which anything is paved; floor; sidewalk.

Pa-vil'ion (pa-vĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *pavillon*, fr. L. *papilio* butterfly, tent.] 1. Temporary movable habitation; large tent; marquee. 2. A single mass of building, contained within a single roof. 3. A flag or banner. 4. Auricle of the ear.

Pav'ing (pāv'ĭng), *n.* 1. A laying a pavement, or covering some place with a pavement. 2. A pavement.

Pav'ior (pāv'yẽr), *n.* 1. One who paves; paver. 2. Rammer for driving paving stones. 3. Brick or slab for paving. [including the peacocks.

‖ **Pa'vo** (pā'vō), *n.* [L., peacock.] A genus of birds,

Pav'o-nine (pāv'ō-nin), *a.* 1. Pert. to the genus Pavo. 2. Like a peacock's tail in colors; iridescent.

Paw (pą), *n.* [OF. *poe*: cf. *patte*, G. *pfote.*] 1. Foot of a quadruped having claws, as the lion, dog, cat, etc. 2. The hand. [*Jocose*] — *v. t. & i.* 1. To stroke or handle with the paws. 2. To scrape with the forefoot.

Pawl (pąl), *n.* [W., pole, stake.] A pivoted tongue, or sliding bolt, on one part of a machine, to fall into notches on another part, so as to permit motion in one direction and prevent it in the reverse; catch, or detent. — *v. t.* To stop with a pawl. [Written also *paul*, or *pall.*]

Pawn (pąn), *n.* [OF. *peon*, LL. *pedo* foot soldier, fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] A piece of the lowest rank in chess.

Pawn, *n.* [OF. *pan* pledge, piece, fr. L. *pannus.* See PANEL.] Anything deposited as security. — *v. t.* 1. To give in pledge, or as security, for the payment of money borrowed. 2. To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise; to wager. — **Pawn'er** (-ẽr), **Pawn-or'** (-ôr'), *n.*

Pawn'bro'ker (-brō'kẽr), *n.* One who lends money on the security of goods deposited in his keeping.

Paw'paw' (pą'pą'), *n.* Papaw.

Pax (păks), *n.* [L., peace.] 1. Kiss of peace. 2. Tablet representing Christ, the Virgin Mary, or some saint.

Pay (pā), *v. t.* [OF. *peier*, fr. L. *picare* to pitch, *pix* pitch.] To cover (the bottom of a vessel, a seam, spar, etc.) with tar, pitch, etc.; to smear.

Pay, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAID (pād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAYING.] [F. *payer*, fr. L. *pacare* to pacify, fr. *pax*, *pacis.*] 1. To content; to satisfy (another person) for service rendered, property delivered, etc. 2. To requite according to merit; to reward; to punish; to retaliate upon. 3. To discharge (a debt, etc.) by giving what is due or required. 4. To fulfill (a duty or promise). 5. To give or offer (attention, a visit, etc.). — *v. i.* 1. To make payment or satisfaction; to discharge a debt. 2. To be worth the effort or pains required. — *n.* 1. Satisfaction; content. 2. Equivalent for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; wages; hire.

Pay day, day of settling accounts. — Pay office, place where payment is made. — Pay roll, a roll or list of persons entitled to payment, with the amounts due.

Pay'a-ble (pā'ȧ-b'l), *a.* To be paid; justly due.

Pay-ee' (pā-ē'), *n.* One to whom money is to be paid.

Pay'er, *n.* One who pays; one by whom a bill or note has been, or should be, paid.

Pay'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* One who pays, rewards, or requites; agent who pays salaries, wages, etc.

Pay'ment, *n.* 1. A paying, or giving compensation; discharge of an obligation. 2. That which is paid; return.

Pea (pē), *n.*; *pl.* PEAS (pēz) or PEASE (pēz). [AS. *pisa*, or OF. *pois*, fr. L. *pisum.*] A leguminous plant, and its fruit, cultivated for food.

Peace (pēs), *n.* [OE. & OF. *pais*, L. *pax*, *pacis.*] 1. A state of quiet; freedom from agitation; contentment; tranquillity. 2. Reconciliation; harmony; concord.

Peace offering. (*a*) Among the ancient Jews, a voluntary offering to God in token of homage. (*b*) A gift or service offered as satisfaction to an offended person. — Peace officer, a civil officer charged to preserve the public peace.

Peace'a-ble, *a.* Being in or at peace; quiet; not quarrelsome. — **Peace'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Peace'a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — PEACEABLE; PEACEFUL; pacific; tranquil; quiet; mild; undisturbed; serene; still. — *Peaceable* describes the state of an individual, nation, etc., in reference to external hostility, attack, etc.; *peaceful*, in respect to internal disturbance.

Peace'ful (pēs'fŭl), *a.* **1.** Enjoying peace; not disturbed by war, anxiety, etc. **2.** Not disposed to agitation; pacific. — **Peace'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Peace'ful-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See PEACEABLE.

Peace'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties at variance.

Peach (pēch), *v. t.* [See IMPEACH.] To accuse of crime. — *v. i.* To betray one's accomplice. [*Low*]

Peach, *n.* [OF. *peseche*, fr. L. *Persicum* (sc. *malum*) Persian apple, peach.] A tree, and its juicy fruit, containing one or two seeds in a hard stone.

Pea'chick' (pē'chĭk'), *n.* Chicken of the peafowl.

Pea'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* [OE. *pecok*. *Pea-* is fr. AS. *pēa*, *pāwa*, peacock, fr. L. *pavo*.] **1.** Male of any pheasant of the genus *Pavo*, native of Southern Asia and the East Indies. The upper tail coverts are long and capable of erection, and each marked with a black spot bordered by concentric bands of brilliant blue, green, and golden colors. **2.** The species collectively; a peafowl.

Peacock. (1/8)

Pea'fowl' (-foul'), *n.* The peacock or pealien.

Pea'hen' (-hĕn'), *n.* The female peafowl.

Pea'-jack'et (-jăk'ĕt), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *pij*, *pije*, coat of coarse woolen stuff.] A thick loose woolen jacket.

Peak (pēk), *n.* [AS. *peac*.] **1.** A point. **2.** Top of a hill, mountain, or range; isolated mountain. **3.** (*a*) Upper aftermost corner of a fore-and-aft sail. (*b*) Narrow part of a vessel's bow, or part of the hold within it. (*c*) Extremity of an anchor fluke; bill. — *v. i.* **1.** To rise into a point. **2.** To look thin or sickly. **3.** To peep slyly. — *v. t.* To raise (an oar, gaff, yard, etc.) upright.

Peal (pēl), *n.* [Abbr. of F. *appel* call, appeal, ruffle of a drum, fr. *appeller* to call L. *appellare*.] **1.** A loud sound as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, etc. **2.** A set of bells tuned to each other; changes rung on a set of bells. — *v. i.* To utter loud sounds.

Pe'an (pē'ăn), *n.* A pæan; song of triumph.

Pea'nut (-nŭt'), *n.* **1.** Fruit of a trailing leguminous plant, being a hard pod, containing seeds which ripen beneath the soil; groundnut. **2.** The plant itself.

Pear (pār), *n.* [AS. *peru*, L. *pirum*.] The fleshy pome of a rosaceous tree of temperate climates; tree bearing it.

Pearl (pẽrl), *n.* [LL. *perla*, *perula*, fr. L. *pirum* pear.] **1.** A shelly concretion, having a brilliant luster, with varying tints, found in the shell of certain mollusks. Pearls of fine luster are esteemed as jewels. **2.** Something very precious. **3.** Nacre. **4.** A size of type, between agate and diamond.
☞ This line is printed in the type called *pearl*.
Pearl oyster, a large tropical marine bivalve mollusk, which yields pearls.
— *a.* Pert. to pearls; made of pearls, or of mother-of-pearl. — *v. t.* **1.** To adorn with pearls, or with mother-of-pearl. **2.** To make into small round grains. — *v. i.* **1.** To resemble pearls. **2.** To dive or hunt for pearls.

Pearl'ash' (-ăsh'), *n.* Refined potash, used in making soap, glass, etc.

Pearl'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Containing, or yielding, pearls. **2.** Resembling pearl or pearls; clear; transparent; iridescent.

Pear'main (pār'mān), *n.* A kind of apple.

Peas'ant (pĕz'ant), *n.* [OF. *paisant*, *paisan*, fr. *pays*, L. *pagus* country. See PAGAN.] A countryman; rustic; tiller of the soil in European countries. — *a.* Rustic; rural.
Syn. — Countryman; rustic; swain; hind.

Peas'ant-ry (pĕz'ant-rĭ), *n.* Peasants, collectively.

Peas'cod' (pēz'kŏd'), *n.* Legume, or pod, of the pea.

Pease (pēz), *n.* A plural form of PEA.

Peat (pēt), *n.* [Prob. for *beat*, prop., material used to make the fire burn *better*, fr. AS. *bētan* to better, mend (a fire).] A vegetable substance consisting of roots, fibers, moss, etc., often dried and used for fuel.
Peat moss. (*a*) Plants which decompose into peat. (*b*) A fen producing peat. (*c*) Moss which grows in boggy places.

Peat'y (-ĭ), *a.* Composed of, full of, or like, peat.

Peb'ble (pĕb'b'l), *n.* [AS. *papolstān*.] **1.** Small bowlder; stone rounded by action of water. **2.** Transparent rock crystal. — *v. t.* To grain (leather) so as to produce a surface covered with small prominences.

Peb'bly (-blĭ), *a.* Full of pebbles.

Pe-can' (pē-kăn'), *n.* [F. *pacane*.] A species of hickory; also, its fruit, a smooth, well-flavored nut.

Pec'ca-ble (pĕk'ka-b'l), *a.* [F. See PECCANT.] Liable to sin. — **Pec'ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Pec'ca-dil'lo (-dĭl'lō), *n.* [Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado* a sin, fr. L. *peccatum*.] A petty fault.

Pec'can-cy, *n.* **1.** The being peccant. **2.** A sin.

Pec'cant, *a.* [L. *peccans*, *-cantis*, p. pr. of *peccare* to sin.] **1.** Sinning. **2.** Morbid; corrupt.

Pec'ca-ry (-kā-rĭ), *n.* [Fr. South Amer. name.] A pachyderm about the size and shape of a small hog, ranging from Arkansas to Brazil.

Peck (pĕk), *n.* [Perh. akin to *pack*.] **1.** The fourth of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts. **2.** A great deal.

Peck, *v. t.* & *i.* [See PICK.] **1.** To strike with the beak. **2.** To strike, pick, or dig, with a pointed instrument; esp., to strike with repeated quick movements. **3.** To pick up with the beak; to bite; to eat. **4.** To make (a hole, etc.) by striking with the beak or a pointed instrument. — *n.* A quick, sharp stroke.

Peck'er, *n.* **1.** One that pecks; a woodpecker. **2.** Instrument for pecking; pick.

Pec'ten (-tĕn), *n.* [L. *pecten*, *-tinis*, comb, kind of shellfish.] **1.** (*a*) A pigmented membrane projecting into the vitreous humor of the eye in birds, and in many reptiles and fishes. (*b*) The pubic bone. **2.** A bivalve mollusk; scallop.

Pec'ti-nal (-tĭ-nal), *a.* Like, or pert. to, a comb. — *n.* A fish whose bones resemble comb teeth.

Pec'ti-nate (-nāt), **Pec'ti-na'ted,** } *a.* **1.** Like teeth of a comb. **2.** Having narrow, close divisions, like those of a comb.

Pectinate Frond of a Fern (*Polypodium pectinatum*).

Pec'to-ral (-tŏ-ral), *a.* [L. *pectoralis*, fr. *pectus*, *-toris*, breast.] **1.** Pert. to the breast, or chest. **2.** Relating to, or good for, diseases of the chest or lungs. **3.** Having the breast conspicuously colored; — said of birds, etc. — *n.* **1.** A breastplate. **2.** Medicine for diseases of the chest and lungs.

Pec'u-late (-ū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *peculari*, *-latus*, to peculate, akin to *peculium*. See PECULIAR.] To appropriate (public property) to one's own use; to embezzle. — **Pec'u-la'tion**, *n.* — **Pec'u-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.]

Pe-cul'iar (pē-kūl'yẽr), *a.* [L. *peculiaris*, fr. *peculium* private property, akin to *pecunia* money. See PECUNIARY.] **1.** One's own; not owned in common. **2.** Particular; individual; appropriate. **3.** Unusual; rare; strange. — *n.* That which is peculiar; exclusive property; prerogative; characteristic. — **Pe-cul'iar-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — PECULIAR; SPECIAL; ESPECIAL. — *Peculiar* is from the Roman *peculium*, a thing emphatically one's own, and hence, dear. The former sense always belongs to *peculiar* (as, *peculiar* manners, etc.), and usually so

much of the latter as to involve feelings of interest: as, *peculiar* care, satisfaction, etc. Nothing of this kind belongs to *special* and *especial*. They mark simply the relation of *species* to *genus*, and denote that there is something in this case more than ordinary.

Pe-cu'liar'i-ty (pē-kūl'yăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** A being peculiar. **2.** That which is peculiar; distinctive characteristic.

Pe-cun'ia-ry (-kūn'yē-rȳ), *a.* [L. *pecuniarius*, fr. *pecunia* money, orig., property in cattle, fr. *pecus* cattle.] **1.** Relating to money. **2.** Consisting of money.

Ped'a-gogue (pĕd'ă-gŏg), *n.* [F.; Gr. *παιδαγωγός*; *παις*, *παιδός*, boy + *ἀγειν* to guide.] **1.** Teacher of children; schoolmaster. **2.** One who by teaching has become formal or pedantic; a pedant. — **Ped'a-gog'ic** (-gŏj'ĭk), **Ped'a-gog'ic-al**, *a.* — **Ped'a-gog-ism** (-gŏg-ĭz'm), *n.*

Pe'dal (pē'dal), *a.* [L. *pedalis*, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] **1.** Pert. to the foot or feet. **2.** (pĕd'al) Pert. to a pedal.

Ped'al (pĕd'al), *n.* [F. *pédale*, It. *pedale*.] A lever acted on by the foot, as in the pianoforte to raise the dampers, or in the organ to open and close certain pipes.

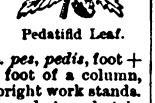
Ped'ant, *n.* [F. *pédant*, It. *pedante*, fr. Gr. *παιδεύειν* to instruct, fr. *παις* boy. See PEDAGOGUE.] One who puts on an air of learning, or makes a vain display of learning; a pretender to knowledge. — **Pe-dan'tic** (pē-dăn'tĭk), **Pe-dan'tic-al**, *a.*

Ped'ant-ry (pĕd'ant-rȳ), *n.* Acts or manners of a pedant; ostentation of learning.

Pedate Leaf.

Pe'date (-dāt), *a.* [L. *pedare*, *-datum*, to furnish with feet, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Palmate, with the lateral lobes cleft into segments.

Pe-dat'i-fid (pē-dăt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [*Pedate* + root of L. *findere* to split.] Cleft in a pedate manner, but having the lobes connected at the base; — said of a leaf.



Pedatifid Leaf.

Ped'dle (pĕd'd'l), *v. i.* [Fr. OE. *ped* a basket.] **1.** To travel about to retail goods. **2.** To do a small business; to be busy about trifles. — *v. t.* To hawk; to retail. — **Ped'dler**, *n.* [Written also *pedlar* and *pedler*.]

Ped'es-tal (-ĕs-tal), *n.* [Sp.; fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot + OHG. *stal* standing place.] Base or foot of a column, statue, lamp, etc.; part on which an upright work stands.

Pe-des'tri-an (pē-dĕs'trĭ-an), *a.* [L. *pedester*, *-destris*, pert. to the feet, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Going on foot; performed on foot. — *n.* A walker; foot traveler; professional walker or runner. — **Pe-des'tri-an-ism**, *n.*

Ped'i-cel (pĕd'ĭ-sĕl), **Ped'i-cle** (-k'l), *n.* [F. *pédicelle*, L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes*, *pedis*.] (*a*) A stalk supporting one flower or fruit. See *Illust.* of FLOWER. (*b*) A slender support of any special organ.

Ped'i-gree (-grē), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *par degrés* by degrees.] **1.** A line of ancestors; descent; lineage; geneology. **2.** Record of an animal's strain.

Ped'i-ment, *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] The triangular space forming the gable of a simple roof; a similar decoration over porticoes, doors, windows, etc.

a Pedunclc (1).

Ped'lar, Ped'ler (-lẽr), *n.* Peddler.

Pe'do-bap'tism (pē'dō-băp'tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *παις*, *παιδός*, child + E. *baptism*.] Baptism of infants. [Written also *pædobaptism*.] — **Pe'do-bap'tist**, *n.*

Pe-dom'e-ter (-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Pedi-*, *pedo-* + *-meter*.] Instrument for indicating the number of steps taken in walking, and so ascertaining the distance passed over.

Pe-dun'cle (-dŭŋ'k'l), *n.* [Fr. (assumed) L. *pedunculus*, dim. of *pes*, *pedis*.] **1.** Stem supporting the flower or fruit of a plant. **2.** Stem attaching certain shells and barnacles to other objects. **3.** Band of nervous or fibrous matter connecting different parts of the brain. — **Pe-dun'cu-lar** (pē-dŭŋ'kŭ-lẽr), *a.*

Peek (pēk), *v. i.* [F. *piquer* to pierce, prick, E. *pique*.] To look slyly, or with the eyes half closed, or through a crevice; to peep. [*Colloq.*]

Peel (pēl), *n.* [F. *pelle*, L. *pala*.] A spade-like implement, variously used; blade of an oar.

Peel, *v. t.* [F. *peler* to pull out the hair, to strip, to peel, fr. L. *pilare* to deprive of hair, fr. *pilus* hair.] **1.** To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; to flay; to decorticate. **2.** To strip or tear off (the skin of an animal, bark of a tree, etc.). — *v. i.* To lose the skin, bark, or rind; to come off. — *n.* Skin or rind. — **Peel'er**, *n.*

Peen (pēn), *n.* [Cf. G. *pinne*.] (*a*) A rounded end to the head of a sledge, used to bend metal. (*b*) Sharp-edged end of the head of a mason's hammer. [Spelt also *pane*, *pein*, and *piend*.] — *v. t.* To draw, bend, or straighten (metal) by blows with the peen of a hammer.

a Peen.

Peep (pēp), *v. i.* [Imitative.] **1.** To cry, as a chicken hatching or newly hatched; to chirp; to cheep. **2.** To begin to appear; to look forth from concealment. **3.** To look cautiously or slyly; to peer; to pry. — *n.* **1.** Cry of a young chicken; chirp. **2.** First outlook or appearance. **3.** A sly look; look from a place of concealment.

Peep'er, *n.* **1.** A chicken just breaking the shell; a young bird. **2.** One who peeps; spy. **3.** The eye. [*Colloq.*]

Peer (pēr), *v. i.* [Cf. PRY, to peep.] To peep.

Peer, *n.* [OE. & OF. *per*, fr. L. *par* equal.] **1.** One of the same rank, quality, endowments, character, etc. **2.** Comrade; associate. **3.** Member of the British nobility.

Peer'age (-ăj; 2), *n.* **1.** Rank or dignity of a peer. **2.** The nobility, collectively. [by marriage.]

Peer'ess, *n.* A woman ennobled in her own right, or

Peer'less, *a.* Having no peer or equal; matchless.

Pee'vish (pē'vĭsh), *a.* [OE. *pevische*.] **1.** Habitually fretful; apt to complain. **2.** Expressing discontent. — **Pee'vish-ly**, *adv.* — **Pee'vish-ness**, *n.*

SYN. — Querulous; cross. See FRETFUL, also PETULANCE.

Peg (pĕg), *n.* [OE. *pegge*; cf. E. *peak*.] **1.** Small, pointed piece of wood, for fastening boards together, attaching soles of shoes, etc. **2.** Wooden pin, or nail, on which to hang coats, etc.; support; reason; pretext. **3.** One of the pins of a musical instrument, for straining the strings. **4.** A step; degree. — *v. t.* **1.** To put pegs into; to fasten the parts of with pegs; to limit closely. **2.** To score (points in cribbage) with a peg. — *v. i* To work (on, at, away, etc.) diligently, as one who pegs shoes.

Peh'le-vi' (pā'lĕ-vē'), *n.* [Parsee *Pahlavi*.] Ancient Persian dialect in which words were partly represented by their Semitic equivalents. [Written also *Pahlavi*.]

Pe-la'gi-an (pē-lā'jĭ-an), **Pe-lag'ic** (-lăj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πελάγιος*, fr. *πέλαγος* sea.] Pert. to the sea; marine; — applied esp. to animals living at the surface of the ocean, away from the coast.

Pelf (pĕlf), *n.* [OF. *pelfre* booty, *pelfrer* to plunder. Cf. PILFER.] Money; riches; lucre; gain.

Pel'i-can (pĕl'ĭ-kan), *n.* [Gr. *πελεκάν*, *πελεκανος*, woodpecker, also a water bird of the pelican kind, fr. *πελεκᾶν* to hew with an ax, fr. *πέλεκυς* ax.] [Written also *pelecan*.] A large web-footed bird, having an enormous bill, to the lower edge of which is attached a pouch for storing captured fishes.

Pe-lisse' (pē-lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pellicea* made of skins, fr. *pellis* skin.] An outer garment, orig. of fur, or lined with fur.

Pell (pĕl), *n.* [OF. *pel*, L. *pellis*.] **1.** A skin or hide; pelt. **2.** A roll of parchment; parchment record.

Pel'let (pĕl'ĕt), *n.* [F. *pelote*, fr. *pila* ball.] Little ball.

Pel'li-cle (-lĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis* skin.] A thin skin or film. — **Pel-lic'u-lar** (-lĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.*

Pel'li-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *n.* [OF. *paritoire*, L. *parietaria*

wall plant, fr. *paries* wall.] A low, harmless weed of the Nettle family; — also called *wall pellitory*, and *lichwort*.

Pel'li-to-ry (pĕl'ĭ-tō-rȳ), *n.* [Sp. *pelitre*, fr. L. *pyrethrum*.] (*a*) A composite plant of the Mediterranean region. Its root is used as an irritant and to cause flow of saliva. (*b*) A similar plant allied to camomile.

Pell'-mell' (pĕl'-mĕl'), *n.* Pall-mall.

Pell'mell', *adv.* [F. *pêle-mêle*, prob. fr. *pelle* a shovel + *mêler* to mix.] In utter confusion; with violence.

Pel-lu'cid (-lū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *pellucidus*; *per* + *lucidus* clear.] Transparent; limpid; translucent; not opaque. — **Pel-lu'cid-ness, Pel'lu-cid'i-ty** (-sĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pelt (pĕlt), *n.* [Cf. G. *pelz* pelt, fur, fr. OF. *pelice* (see Pelisse); or perh. abbr. fr. *peltry*.] Skin of a beast with the hair on; undressed hide.

Pelt, *v. t.* [L. *pultare*, equiv. to *pulsare* (v. freq. fr. *pellere* to drive).] 1. To strike with something thrown or driven; to assail with pellets or missiles. 2. To throw. — *n.* Blow from something thrown.

‖ **Pel'ta** (pĕl'tȧ), *n.* [L., shield, fr. Gr. πέλτη.] Anciently, a small shield of elliptic shape.

Pel'tate (-tāt), **Pel'ta-ted** (-tā-tĕd), *a.* Shield-shaped; scutiform; having the stem or support attached to the lower surface; — said of a leaf or other organ.

Peltate Leaf of *Hydrocotyle*.

Pelt'ry (pĕlt'rȳ), *n.* [F. *pelleterie*, fr. *pelletier* furrier, fr. OF. *pel* skin, L. *pellis*.] Pelts or skins, collectively; furs.

Pel'vis (pĕl'vĭs), *n.* [L., basin, laver.] The open, bony structure at the lower extremity of the body, to which the lower limbs are jointed. — **Pel'vic**, *a.*

Pem'mi-can (pĕm'mĭ-kan), *n.* [Written also *pemican*.] Meat cut thin, dried, pounded, mixed with melted fat and sometimes dried fruit, and compressed.

Pen (pĕn), *n.* [OE. & OF. *penne*, fr. L. *penna* feather.] 1. Instrument for writing with ink. 2. Internal shell of a squid. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Penned (pĕnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Penning (-nĭng).] To write.

Pen, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Penned (pĕnd) or Pent (pĕnt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Penning.] [AS. *pennan*, prob. fr. root of *pīn*, and orig., to fasten with a peg.] To shut up, as in a pen or cage. — *n.* A small inclosure.

Pe'nal (pē'nal), *a.* [L. *poenalis*, fr. *poena* punishment.] Pert. to punishment, to penalties, or to crimes and offenses; inflicted as punishment.

Pe'nal-ty (pē'nal-tȳ), *n.* [F. *pénalité*.] 1. Penal retribution; punishment. 2. Forfeiture; fine.

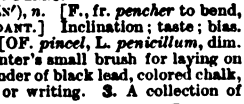
Pen'ance, *n.* [OF.; L. *paenitentia* repentance.] Suffering imposed or submitted to, to repair a sin committed, and obtain pardon for it.

‖ **Pe-na'tes** (pē-nā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] Ancient Roman household gods, presiding over the home and hearth.

Pence (pĕns), *n.*, *pl.* of Penny.

‖ **Pen'chant'** (pän'shäN'), *n.* [F., fr. *pencher* to bend, fr. L. *pendere*. See Pendant.] Inclination; taste; bias.

Pen'cil (pĕn'sĭl), *n.* [OF. *pincel*, L. *penicillum*, dim. of *penis* tail.] 1. A painter's small brush for laying on colors. 2. A slender cylinder of black lead, colored chalk, slate, etc., for drawing or writing. 3. A collection of rays of light, diverging from, or converging to, a point. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Penciled (-sĭld) or Pencilled; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Penciling or Pencilling.] To write or mark with a pencil; to paint or draw.



Pencils of Rays (3).

Pend (pĕnd), *v. t.* [L. *pendere*.] To be undecided, or in process of adjustment.

Pend'ant, *n.* [F., orig. p. pr. of *pendre* to hang, L. *pendere*.] 1. Something which hangs, depends, or is suspended; a hanging appendage of an ornamental character; an appendix or addition. 2. A hanging ornament on roofs, ceilings, etc. 3. One of a pair; a counterpart.

Pend'ant-ry (pĕnd'ȧn-tr-ȳ), *n.* 1. A being pendent or suspended. 2. A being undecided; suspense.

Pend'ent, *a.* [L. *pendens*, *-dentis*, p. pr. of *pendere*.] 1. Supported from above. 2. Jutting over; overhanging.

Pend'ing, *a.* Not yet decided. — *prep.* During.

Pen'du-lous (pĕn'dū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pendulus*, fr. *pendere*.] Depending; swinging. — **Pen'du-lous-ness**, *n.*

Pen'du-lum, *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pendulus*.] A body suspended from a fixed point, and swinging freely to and fro by alternate action of gravity and momentum. It is used to regulate movements of machinery.

Pen'e-tra-ble (-tr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced. — **Pen'e-tra-ble-ness, Pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Pen'e-trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [L. *penetrare*, *-tratum*; akin to *penitus* inward.] 1. To enter into; to pierce. 2. To affect through the senses; to move deeply. 3. To arrive at the inner contents or meaning of; to comprehend; to understand. — *v. i.* To pass; to make way.

Pen'e-tra'tion, *n.* 1. A penetrating. 2. Insight.

Syn. — Acuteness; discrimination. See Discernment, and Sagacity.

Pen'e-tra-tive (-trā-tĭv), *a.* 1. Tending to penetrate; piercing. 2. Acute; discerning; sagacious.

Pen'guin (-gwĭn), *n.* [Perh. fr. South Amer. name.] A bird of the south temperate and antarctic regions, covered with short, thick feathers, which lack true quills. They cannot fly, but use their wings in diving.

Pen-in'su-la (-ĭn'sū-lȧ; 40), *n.* [L.; *paene* almost + *insula* island.] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with a larger body by a neck, or isthmus. — **Pen-in'su-lar** (-lēr), *a.*

Pe'nis (pē'nĭs), *n.* [L.] Male organ of generation.

Pen'i-tence (pĕn'ĭ-tens), *n.* [F.; L. *paenitentia*.] The being penitent; sorrow for sins or faults.

Syn. — Repentance; contrition; compunction.

Pen'i-tent, *a.* [F.; L. *paenitens*, *-tentis*, p. pr. of *paenitere* to repent; prob. akin to *poena* punishment.] Feeling sorrow on account of offenses; repentant; contrite. — *n.* 1. One who repents of sin. 2. One under church censure, or under the direction of a confessor.

Pen'i-ten'tial (-tĕn'shal), *a.* Pert. to penitence, or to penance; expressing penitence.

Pen'i-ten'tia-ry (-shā-rȳ), *a.* 1. Relating to penance, or to rules and measures of penance. 2. Expressive of penitence. 3. Used for punishment and reformation. — *n.* A house of correction; prison.

Pen'i-tent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

Pen'knife' (-nīf'), *n.* A small pocketknife.

Pen'man, *n.* 1. One skilled in using the pen; a writing master. 2. An author; composer.

Pen'man-ship, *n.* Art of writing; chirography.

‖ **Pen'na** (-nȧ), *n.* [L.] A perfect, or normal, feather.

Pen'nant, *n.* [OE. & OF. *penon*, fr. L. *penna*.] (*a*) A small flag; pennon. (*b*) Rope or strap to which a purchase is hooked.

Pen'nate, **Pen'na-ted**, *a.* 1. Winged; plume-shaped. 2. In botany, pinnate. [poor.]

Pen'ni-less (-nĭ-lĕs), *a.* [Fr. *penny*.] Without money; poor.

Pen'non (-nŭn), *n.* [Cf. Pinion.] Wing; pinion.

Pen'non, *n.* Pennant; flag.

Pen'ny (-nȳ), *a.* [Perh. corrup. of *pun*, for *pound*.] Denoting pound weight for 1000; — used in combination, with respect to nails; as, tenpenny nails, nails of which 1000 weigh 10 pounds.

Pen'ny, *n.*; *pl.* Pennies (-nĭz) or Pence (pĕns). *Pennies* denotes number of coins; *pence* amount in value. [AS. *penig*, *pending*; akin to D. *penning*, G. *pfennig*.] 1. An English coin, the 1-12th of a shilling, and worth about two cents; — usually abbr. *d.* (initial of *denarius*). 2. Any small sum or coin. — *a.* Worth a penny.

Penny wise, wise or prudent only in small matters; saving small sums while losing larger; — used chiefly in the phrase, *penny wise* and pound foolish.

Pen'ny-roy'al (pĕn'nȳ-roi'al), *n.* A European aromatic herb; a North American plant resembling it in flavor.

Pen'ny-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* A troy weight containing 24 grains, or the 1-20th of an ounce.

Pen'ny-worth' (-wûrth'; *colloq.* pĕn'nŭrth), *n.* **1.** A penny's worth; as much as a penny will buy. **2.** Full return for money laid out; a bargain. **3.** A trifle.

Pen'sile (-sĭl), *a.* [L. *pensilis*, fr. *pendere* to hang.] Hanging; suspended; pendent; pendulous.

Pen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pensio* a paying, payment, fr. *pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh, to pay; akin to *pendēre* to hang.] **1.** A stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services; stipend paid by a government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, families of soldiers killed in service, meritorious authors, etc. **2.** [F., pron. pĕn'syôn'.] A boarding house or school. — *v. t.* (pĕn'shŭn) To grant a pension to. — **Pen'sion-er**, *n.*

Pen'sion-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension. **2.** Consisting of a pension. — *n.* **1.** One who receives a pension; pensioner. **2.** One of the chief magistrates of towns in Holland.

Pen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [F. *pensif*, fr. *penser* to think, fr. L. *pensare* to consider.] Thoughtful, sober, or sad; given to musing. — **Pen'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Pen'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* **1.** A close conduit to conduct water to a water wheel, to empty a pond, etc. **2.** Barrel of a wooden pump.

Pent (pĕnt), *p. p.* or *a.* Penned or shut up; confined.

Pen'ta-chord (pĕn'tȧ-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. πεντάχορδος; πεντα- five + χορδή string.] **1.** An ancient musical instrument with 5 strings. **2.** A system of 5 sounds.

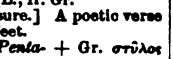
Pen'ta-gon (-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. πεντάγωνον; πεντα- + γωνία angle.] Plane figure having 5 angles and 5 sides. — **Pen-tag'o-nal** (-tăg'ō-nal), *a.*

Pentagon.

Pen'ta-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*Penta-* + Gr. ἕδρα base.] A solid figure having 5 sides. — **Pen'ta-he'dral**, *a.*

Pen-tam'e-ter (-tăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πεντάμετρος; πεντα- + μέτρον measure.] A poetic verse of 5 feet. — *a.* Having 5 metrical feet.

Pen'ta-style (pĕn'tȧ-stīl), *a.* [*Penta-* + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] Having 5 columns in front. — *n.* A portico having 5 columns.


Pentastyle.

Pen'ta-teuch (-tūk), *n.* [Gr. πεντάτευχος; πεντα- + τεῦχος tool, book.] The first 5 books of the Old Testament; — called also the *Law of Moses*.

Pen'te-cost (-tē-kŏst), *n.* [Gr. πεντηκοστή (sc. ἡμέρα) the 50th day, Pentecost, fr. πεντηκοστός 50th, fr. πέντε 5.] **1.** A Jewish festival, 50 days (seven weeks) after the Passover. **2.** Christian festival commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles, on Pentecost; — called also *Whitsunday*. — **Pen'te-cos'tal**, *a.*

Pent'house' (pĕnt'hous'), *n.* [Corrup. of *pentice*, fr. F. *appentis* penthouse.] A shed sloping from the main wall or building, as over a door or window; a lean-to.

Pent'roof' (-rōōf'), *n.* [F. *pente* slope + E. *roof*, or fr. *penthouse roof*.] A lean-to.

Pe'nult (pē'nŭlt *or* pē-nŭlt'), **Pe-nul'ti-ma** (-nŭl'tĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L. (sc. *syllaba*), fr. *penultimus* last but one; *paene* almost + *ultimus* last.] The last syllable but one of a word.

Pe-nul'ti-mate (-mĭt), *a.* Last but one. — *n.* The penult.

Pe-num'bra (-nŭm'brȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *paene* + *umbra* shade.] Partial shadow on an eclipse.

Penumbra.
S Sun; *M* Moon; *CHB CDI* Penumbra.

Pe-nu'ri-ous (-nū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Fr. *penury*.] **1.** Excessively sparing in use of money; sordid. **2.** Not bountiful or liberal; scanty. — **Pe-nu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Covetous: miserly: stingy. See AVARICIOUS.

Pen'u-ry (pĕn'ū-rȳ), *n.* [L. *penuria*; cf. Gr. πεῖνα hunger, πενία poverty.] Want; destitution.

Pe'on (pē'ŏn), *n.* [Sp., one who travels on foot, foot soldier, pawn in chess.] **1.** A foot soldier; policeman; office attendant; messenger. [*India*] **2.** A day laborer; in some Spanish American countries, a debtor held by his creditor to work out a debt. — **Pe'on-age** (-ăj; 2), *n.*

Pe'o-ny (-ō-nȳ), *n.* [OE. & OF. *pione*, Gr. παιωνία, fr. Παίων god of healing.] A plant, and its showy flower. [Written also *pæony*, and *piony*.]

Peo'ple (-p'l), *n.* [F. *peuple*, fr. L. *populus*.] **1.** Body of persons composing a community, tribe, nation, or race; a community; nation. **2.** Persons, generally; an indefinite number of men and women; folks; population. **3.** The mass of a community; populace; the vulgar.

Syn. — PEOPLE; NATION. — When speaking of a state, we use *people* for the mass of the community, as distinguished from their rulers, and *nation* for the entire political body, including the rulers. In another sense, *nation* describes those descended from the same stock.

— *v. t.* To stock with people or inhabitants; to populate.

Pep'per (pĕp'pẽr), *n.* [AS. *pipor*, L. *piper*, fr. Gr. πέπερι.] **1.** A pungently aromatic condiment, the dried berry of a climbing plant, used in medicine as a carminative stimulant. **2.** Plant yielding pepper. — *v. t.* **1.** To sprinkle or season with pepper. **2.** To pelt.

Pepper box *or* **caster**, a small box, with a perforated lid, for sprinkling ground pepper on food, etc.

Pep'per-corn' (-kôrn'), *n.* **1.** A dried berry of the black pepper. **2.** Anything insignificant; a particle.

Pep'per-grass' (-grȧs'), *n.* A cruciferous garden herb; garden cress; pepperwort.

Pep'per-mint (-mĭnt), *n.* [*Pepper* + *mint*.] **1.** An aromatic and pungent plant used in medicine and confectionery. **2.** Volatile oil distilled from the fresh herb. **3.** A lozenge of sugar flavored with peppermint.

Pep'per-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Peppergrass.

Pep'per-y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or like, pepper; hot; pungent. **2.** Hot-tempered; choleric.

Pep'sin (-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. πέψις digestion, fr. πέπτειν to cook.] A ferment contained in the secretory glands of the stomach, and the active agent in the gastric juice.

Pep'tic (-tĭk), *a.* **1.** Relating to digestion; digestive. **2.** Pert. to, or containing, pepsin.

Per-ad-ven'ture (pẽr'ăd-vĕn'tûr), *adv.* & *conj.* [OE. *per aventure*, F. *par aventure*.] By chance; perhaps; if; supposing. — *n.* Chance; hap; doubt; question.

Per-am'bu-late (pẽr-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *perambulare*, *-latum*; *per* through + *ambulare* to walk.] To walk through or over; to inspect by traversing. — *v. i.* To ramble; to stroll. — **Per-am'bu-la'tion**, *n.*

Per-am'bu-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who perambulates. **2.** A surveyor's wheel for measuring distances. **3.** A low carriage for a child.

‖ **Per'cale'** (*F.* pẽr'kal'; *E.* pẽr-kāl'), *n.* [F.] A fine cotton fabric, for women's and children's wear.

Per-ceiv'a-ble (pẽr-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perceived; perceptible. — **Per-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

Per-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.* [OF. *percevoir*, L. *percipere*, *-ceptum*; *per* + *capere* to take, receive.] **1.** To obtain knowledge of through the senses; to see, hear, or feel. **2.** To apprehend by the mind. — **Per-ceiv'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To PERCEIVE; DISCERN: distinguish: observe; see; feel; know; understand. — To *perceive* a thing is to apprehend it as presented to the senses or the intellect; to *discern* is to mark differences, or to see a thing as distinguished from others around it.

Per-cent'age (-sĕnt'ăj), *n.* [*Per cent* + *-age*.] A certain rate per cent; allowance, duty, rate of interest, discount, or commission, on a hundred.

Per-cep'ti-ble (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perceived; cognizable; discernible. — **Per-cep'ti-ble-ness**, **Per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

Per-cep'tion, *n.* **1.** A perceiving; cognizance by the senses or intellect; discernment; cognition. **2.** Faculty

of perceiving; act of apprehending material objects or qualities through the senses; — disting. fr. *conception*.

Per-cep'tive (pĕr-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* Pert. to, or used in, perception; observant.

Perch (pĕrch), *n.* [Written also *pearch*.] [F. *perche*, L. *perca*, fr. Gr. πέρκη; cf. περκνός dark-colored.] Food fish inhabiting both fresh and salt waters.

Perch, *n.* [F. *perche*, L. *pertica*.] **1.** A pole; long staff; rod; support for fowls to roost on; elevated resting place or seat. **2.** (*a*) A measure of length containing 5½ yards; a rod, or pole. (*b*) In land or square measure: A square rod; the 160th part of an acre. (*c*) In solid measure: A mass 16½ feet long, 1 foot in height, and 1½ feet in breadth, or 24¾ cubic feet. — *v. i.* To alight, settle, sit, or roost. — *v. t.* To place or set on a perch.

Per-chance' (pĕr-chăns'), *adv.* [F. *par* by (L. *per*) + *chance*.] By chance; perhaps; peradventure.

Per'che-ron (pĕr'shĕ-rŏn), *n.* [F.] One of a breed of draught horses from *Perche*, in Normandy.

Per-cip'i-ent (-ĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *percipiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *percipere*. See PERCEIVE.] Having the faculty of perception. — **Per-cip'i-ence, Per-cip'i-en-cy**, *n.*

Per'co-late (pĕr'kō-lāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *percolare*, *-latum*, to percolate; *per* through + *colare* to strain.] To pass through fine interstices; to filter; to strain. — **Per'co-la'tion**, *n.* — **Per'co-la'tor**, *n.*

Per-cuss' (-kŭs'), *v. t.* [L. *percutere*, *-cussum*; *per* + *quatere* to shake. See QUASH.] To strike smartly.

Per-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A percussing, or striking one body against another; forcible, or noisy, collision. **2.** Vibratory shock; impression of sound on the ear.

Percussion cap, a small copper cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, and used with a percussion lock to explode gunpowder. — **Percussion lock**, the lock of a gun that is fired by percussion upon fulminating powder. — **Percussion powder**, powder so composed as to ignite by slight percussion; fulminating powder.

Percussion Lock.

Per-di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *perditio*, fr. *perdere*, *-ditum*, to ruin, to lose; *per* + *-dere* (only in comp.) to put.] Entire destruction; ruin; eternal death.

Per-du' } (pĕr-dū' *or* pĕr'dū), *a.* [F., p. p. of *perdre*
Per-due' } to lose, L. *perdere*.] **1.** Lost to view; in ambush; close. **2.** Accustomed to, or employed in, desperate enterprises; hence, reckless; hopeless.

Per'e-gri-nate (pĕr'ĕ-grĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *peregrinari*, *-natus*, to travel.] To travel from place to place. — **Per'e-gri-na'tion**, *n.* — **Per'e-gri-na'tor**, *n.* [L.]

Per'emp-to-ry (-ĕmp-tŭ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *peremptorius* destructive, decisive, final, fr. *perimere*, *-emptum*, to take away, destroy.] **1.** Precluding debate or expostulation; not admitting of question or appeal; positive; conclusive; final. **2.** Positive in opinion or judgment; dictatorial. — **Per'emp-to-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'emp-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Decisive; positive; absolute; authoritative; express; arbitrary; dogmatical.

Per-en'ni-al (-ĕn'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *perennis* lasting the whole year through; *per* + *annus* year.] **1.** Continuing through the year. **2.** Continuing without intermission; never failing. **3.** Continuing more than two years; as, a *perennial* stem, root, or plant. — *n.* A plant which lives more than two years. — **Per-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Perpetual; never failing; uninterrupted.

Per'fect (pĕr'fĕkt), *a.* [OE. & OF. *parfit*, L. *perficere*, *-fectum*, to carry to the end, to finish, perfect; *per* + *facere* to make, do.] **1.** Brought to completeness; not defective nor redundant; without fault or blemish; mature; whole; correct. **2.** Well informed; certain; sure. **3.** Hermaphrodite; having both stamens and pistils; — said of a flower. — *n.* In grammar, the perfect tense, which expresses an act or state completed.

Per'fect (pĕr'fĕkt *or* pĕr-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To make perfect; to give to anything all that is requisite to its nature and kind. — **Per'fect-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To finish; accomplish; complete; consummate.

Per-fect'i-ble (-fĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of becoming, or being made, perfect. — **Per-fect'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Per-fec'tion, *n.* [F.; L. *perfectio*.] **1.** The being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; entire development; maturity. **2.** A quality or acquirement completely excellent; ideal faultlessness.

Per-fec'tion-ist, *n.* One pretending to perfection; believer that men attain to moral perfection in this life.

Per-fect'ive (-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to perfect.

Per'fect-ly (pĕr'fĕkt-lĭ), *adv.* Wholly; thoroughly.

Per'fect-ness, *n.* A being perfect; perfection.

Per-fid'i-ous (-fĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *perfidiosus*; *per* away + *fides* faith.] **1.** Guilty of perfidy; violating vows; false to trust reposed; treacherous; faithless. **2.** Involving, or characterized by, perfidy. — **Per-fid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Per-fid'i-ous-ness, Per'fi-dy** (pĕr'fĭ-dĭ), *n.*

Per'fo-rate (-fō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *perforare*, *-ratum*, to perforate; *per* + *forare* to bore.] To bore through; to penetrate the surface of. — **Per'fo-rate, Per'fo-ra'ted**, *a.* — **Per'fo-ra'tor**, *n.* [or pierced; an aperture.

Per'fo-ra'tion, *n.* **1.** A perforating. **2.** A hole bored

Per'fo-ra-tive (pĕr'fō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Able to perforate or pierce. [By force; of necessity.

Per-force' (pĕr-fōrs'), *adv.* [F. *par* (L. *per*) + *force*.]

Per-form' (-fôrm'), *v. t.* [OF. *parfournir* to finish, complete; *par* + *fournir* to furnish, complete.] **1.** To carry through; to accomplish; to do. **2.** To fulfill; to act up to (a duty, promise, vow, etc.). **3.** To represent; to act; to play, as in a drama. — *v. i.* To do something; to acquit one's self in any business; to act a part; to play on a musical instrument. — **Per-form'er**, *n.* — **Per-form'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To do; act; transact; achieve; execute; discharge; fulfill; effect; consummate. See ACCOMPLISH.

Per-form'ance, *n.* **1.** A performing; a carrying into execution or action; representation by action. **2.** That which is performed or accomplished; thing done; feat.

Syn. — Completion; execution; accomplishment; production; work; act; deed; exploit; feat.

Per-fume' (pĕr-fūm'), *v. t.* [F. *parfumer*; *par* + *fumer* to smoke, L. *fumare*, fr. *fumus* smoke.] To fill with a perfume; to scent. — **Per-fum'er**, *n.*

Per'fume (pĕr'fūm *or* pĕr-fūm'), *n.* **1.** Scent; fragrance; aroma. **2.** Substance emitting agreeable odor.

Per-fum'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Perfumes, in general.

Per-func'to-ry (-fŭnk'tŭ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *perfunctorius*, fr. *perfungi*, *-functus*, to discharge; *per* + *fungi* to perform. See FUNCTION.] **1.** Done merely to get rid of a duty; performed mechanically, carelessly, and superficially. **2.** Indifferent; listless. — **Per-func'to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Per-haps' (-hăps'), *adv.* [*Per* + *hap* chance.] By chance; peradventure; perchance; it may be.

Pe'ri (pē'rĭ), *n.* [Per. *peri*.] An elf or fairy, in Persian mythology.

Per'i-anth (pĕr'ĭ-ănth), *n.* [Pref. *peri-* + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] The leaves of a flower generally, esp. when the calyx and corolla are not readily distinguished.

Per'i-car'di-ac (-kär'dĭ-ăk), **Per'i-car'di-al, Per'i-car'di-an, Per'i-car'dic**, *a.* Pert. to the pericardium; situated around the heart. [of the pericardium.

‖ **Per'i-car-di'tis** (-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation

Per'i-car'di-um (-dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περικάρδιον, fr. περικάρδιος about the heart; περί + καρδία heart.] Double baglike membrane inclosing the heart.

Per'i-carp (-kärp), *n.* [Gr. περικάρπιον; περί + καρπός fruit.] The ripened ovary; walls of the fruit.

Per'i-cra'ni-um (-krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] The periosteum covering the cranium externally.

Per'i-gee (-jē). } *n.* [NL. *perigeum*, fr. Gr.
Per'i-ge'um (-jē'ŭm), } περί + γῆ the earth.] That

point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth; — opp. to *apogee*. Called also *epigee*, *epigeum*.

Per'i-hel'ion (pĕr'ĭ-hēl'yŭn *or* -hē'lĭ-ŭn), } *n.* [NL.,
Per'i-he'li-um (-hē'lĭ-ŭm), } fr. Gr. περί + ἥλιος sun.] That point of the orbit of a planet or comet nearest to the sun; — opp. to *aphelion*.

Per'il (pĕr'ĭl), *n.* [F. *péril*, fr. L. *periculum*.] Danger; exposure of person or property to injury.

Syn. — Hazard; risk; jeopardy. See DANGER. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERILED (-ĭld) or PERILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERILING or PERILLING.] To hazard; to risk.

Per'il-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Written also *perillous*.] Full of, or involving, peril; dangerous. — **Per'il-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Per-im'e-ter (-ĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. περίμετρος; περί + μέτρον measure.] Outer boundary of a body or figure.

‖ **Per'i-ne'um** (-ĭ-nē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περίναιον.] Region included within the outlet of the pelvis.

Pe'ri-od (pē'rĭ-ŭd), *n.* [Gr. περίοδος a going round; περί + ὁδός way.] **1.** A portion of time; series of years, months, or days, in which something is completed, and ready to recommence. **2.** A cycle; age; epoch. **3.** One of the great divisions of geological time. **4.** A complete sentence, from one full stop to another. **5.** Punctuation point [.] marking the end of a complete sentence or abbreviated word.

Syn. — Time; date; epoch; era; age; duration; limit; bound; end; conclusion; determination.

Pe'ri-od'ic (-ŏd'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Pert. to a period or
Pe'ri-od'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } periods, or to division by periods. **2.** Performed in a period, or regular revolution. **3.** Happening, by revolution, at a stated time; recurring. **4.** Pert. to a rhetorical period; constituting a complete sentence. — **Pe'ri-od'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Pe'ri-od'ic-al-ness**, **Pe'ri-o-dic'i-ty** (-ō-dĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pe'ri-od'ic-al, *n.* A magazine or other publication published at stated intervals.

‖ **Per'i-os'te-um** (pĕr'ĭ-ŏs'tē-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περί + ὀστέον bone.] Fibrous membrane investing all bones.

Per'i-pa-tet'ic (-pă-tĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. περιπατητικός, fr. περί + πατεῖν to walk.] **1.** Walking about; itinerant. **2.** Pert. to the philosophy of Aristotle (who taught while walking in the Lyceum at Athens), or to his followers. — *n.* **1.** A pedestrian. **2.** A disciple of Aristotle.

Pe-riph'er-y (pē-rĭf'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* [Gr. περιφέρεια; περί + φέρειν to carry.] **1.** Outside of a body; surface. **2.** Circumference of a circle, ellipse, etc. — **Pe-riph'er-al**, **Per'i-pher'ic** (pĕr'ĭ-fĕr'ĭk), **Per'i-pher'ic-al**, *a.*

Per'i-phrase (pĕr'ĭ-frāz), *n.* [Gr. περίφρασις; περί + φράζειν to speak.] Use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; roundabout way of speaking; circumlocution. — *v. t.* & *i.* To express by circumlocution. — ‖ **Pe-riph'ra-sis** (pē-rĭf'rā-sĭs), *n.* — **Per'i-phras'tic** (pĕr'ĭ-frăs'tĭk), **Per'i-phras'tic-al**, *a.*

Per'i-scope (pĕr'ĭ-skōp'ĭk), *a.* [Pref. *peri-* + *-scopic*.] Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Per'ish (-ĭsh), *v. i.* [F. *périr*, p. pr. *périssant*, L. *perire* to go through, perish; *per* through + *ire* to go.] To be destroyed; to become nothing; to die; to waste away.

Per'ish-a-ble, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to death.

Per'i-some (-ĭ-sōm), *n.* [Pref. *peri-* + *-some* body.] Entire covering of an invertebrate animal; integument.

Per'i-sperm (-spẽrm), *n.* [See PERI-, and SPERM.] Albumen of a seed.

Per'i-stal'tic (-stăl'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. περισταλτικός clasping and compressing; περί + στέλλειν to arrange.] Applied to the peculiar wormlike wave motion of the intestines, etc., produced by contraction of the muscular fibers of their walls, forcing their contents onward.

Per'i-style (-stĭl), *n.* [Gr. περίστυλον; περί + στῦλος column.] A range of columns round a building or square.

Per'i-to-ne'um (-tō-nē'ŭm), *n.* [Gr. περιτόναιον; περί + τείνειν to stretch.] Smooth serous membrane lining the abdomen, and surrounding the viscera, forming a sac. [Written also *peritonæum*.] — **Per'i-to-ne'al**, *a.*

Per'i-wig (pĕr'ĭ-wĭg), *n.* [OE. *perrwige*, corrup. fr. F. *perruque*.] A wig. — *v. t.* To dress with false hair.

Per'i-win'kle (-wĭŋ'k'l), *n.* [AS. *pinewincla* shellfish; *pine-*, fr. L. *pina* a mussel.] A small marine gastropod shellfish.

Per'i-win'kle, *n.* [AS. *pervince*, fr. L. *pervinca*.] A trailing herb; — in America miscalled *myrtle*.

Per'jure (pẽr'jŭr; 40), *v. t.* [F. *parjurer*, L. *perjurare*; *per* through, over + *jurare* to swear.] To cause to make oath knowingly to what is untrue. — **Per'jur-er**, *n.* — **Per'ju-ry** (-jū-rȳ), *n.*

Syn. — To PERJURE; FORSWEAR. — These words have interchanged; but there is a tendency to restrict *perjure* to that species of forswearing which constitutes the crime of perjury at law, namely, the willful violation of an oath.

Perk (pẽrk), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. W. *perc*.] To make smart; to display jauntily. — *a.* Smart; trim; spruce.

Per'ma-nent (pẽr'mȧ-nent), *a.* [L. *permanens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *permanere* to last; *per* + *manere* to remain.] Continuing in the same state, or without change that destroys form or character; fixed; stable. — **Per'ma-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'ma-nence**, **Per'ma-nen-cy**, *n.*

Syn. — Lasting; durable; constant. See LASTING.

Per'me-a-ble (-mē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being permeated, or passed through; penetrable. — **Per'me-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Per'me-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Per'me-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *permeare*, *-atum*, to permeate; *per* + *meare* to go, pass.] To pass through pores or interstices of; to pervade. — **Per'me-a'tion**, *n.*

Per-mis'ci-ble (-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *permiscere* to mingle; *per* + *miscere* to mix.] Capable of being mixed.

Per-mis'si-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be permitted; allowable; admissible.

Per-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A permitting or allowing; formal consent; license or liberty granted.

Syn. — LEAVE; PERMISSION; liberty; license. — *Leave* implies that the recipient may decide whether to use the license granted or not. *Permission* is the absence of anything preventive, and in general signifies approval.

Per-mis'sive (-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Permitting; granting leave. **2.** Permitted; tolerated. — **Per-mis'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Per-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [L. *permittere*, *-missum*; *per* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To consent to; to suffer to be done; to put up with. **2.** To grant (one) liberty to do an act; to authorize. **3.** To give over; to commit. — *v. i.* To grant permission. — **Per-mit'ter**, *n.*

Syn. — To ALLOW; PERMIT; SUFFER; TOLERATE; let; grant; admit; endure; consent to. — To *allow* is positive, denoting a decided assent. To *permit* imports only acquiescence or abstinence from prevention. To *suffer* has a stronger passive or negative sense than to *permit*, sometimes implying against the will, sometimes mere indifference. To *tolerate* is to endure what is contrary to desire.

Per'mit (pẽr'mĭt *or* pẽr-mĭt'), *n.* Warrant; leave; a written license or permission given by one in authority.

Per-mit'tance (-mĭt'tans), *n.* A permitting; leave.

Per'mu-ta'tion (pẽr'mŭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A permuting; exchange of one thing for another; mutual transference. **2.** (*a*) Arrangement of any determinate number of things, as units, letters, etc., in all possible orders, one after the other; — called also *alternation*. (*b*) Any one of such possible arrangements. **3.** Barter; exchange.

Per-mute' (pẽr-mūt'), *v. t.* [L. *permutare*, *-tatum*; *per* + *mutare* to change.] To interchange.

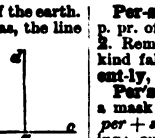
Per-ni'cious (-nĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pernicious*, fr. *pernicies* destruction, fr. *per* + *necare* to kill.] Injuring or killing; very mischievous. — **Per-ni'cious-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Destructive; ruinous; deadly; noxious.

Per'o-ra'tion (pĕr'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peroratio*, fr. *perorare*, *-ratum*, to speak from beginning to end; *per* + *orare* to speak.] Concluding part of an oration; final summing up and enforcement of an argument.

Per'pen-dic'u-lar (pẽr'pĕn-dĭk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *perpendicularis*, *perpendicularius*: *per* + *pendere* to hang.] **1.** Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in

a right line from any point toward the center of the earth. **2.** At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the line *ad* is *perpendicular* to the line *bc*. — *n.* **1.** Line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; vertical line or direction. **2.** Line or plane falling at right angles on another line or surface. — **Per'pen-dic'u-lar'i-ty** (pĕr'pĕn-dĭk'ū-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Per'pen-dic'u-lar-ly** (-lĕr-lȳ), *adv.*



ad Perpendicular Line; *bc* Horizontal Line.

Per'pe-trate (-pē-trāt), *v. t.* [L. *perpetrare, -tratum*, to effect; *per* + *patrare* to perform.] To do or perform; to be guilty of. — **Per'pe-tra'tor**, *n.* [L.]

Per'pe-tra'tion, *n.* **1.** A perpetrating; a doing. **2.** The thing perpetrated; an evil action.

Per-pet'u-al (-pĕt'ū-*al*), *a.* [OE. & F. *perpétuel*, fr. L. *perpetualis*, fr. *perpes, -petis*, lasting throughout.] Never-ceasing; continuing forever or for an unlimited time; unfailing. — **Per-pet'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Continual; unceasing; endless. See CONSTANT.

Per-pet'u-ate, *v. t.* [L. *perpetuare, -atum.*] To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction or oblivion. — **Per-pet'u-a'tion**, *n.*

Per'pe-tu'i-ty (pĕr'pē-tū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** A being perpetual. **2.** Something that is perpetual. **3.** Endless time.

Per-plex' (-plĕks'), *v. t.* [L. *perplexari* to perplex, entangle: *perplexus* entangled, intricate; *per* + *plectere, plexum*, to plait, braid.] **1.** To involve; to make intricate or complicated, and difficult to be unraveled or understood. **2.** To embarrass; to trouble with ambiguity, suspense, or anxiety. **3.** To vex; to torment.

Syn. — To entangle; involve; complicate; puzzle; bewilder; confuse; distract. See EMBARRASS.

Per-plexed' (-plĕkst'), *a.* Entangled or confused; puzzled; anxious. — **Per-plex'ed-ly** (-plĕks'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.*

Per-plex'i-ty (-plĕks'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A being perplexed or puzzled; complication; bewilderment; doubt.

Per'qui-site (pĕr'kwĭ-zĭt), *n.* [L. *perquisitum*, fr. *perquirere, -quisitum*, to ask for diligently; *per* + *quaerere* to seek.] Something gained over and above one's ordinary wages for services rendered; fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service.

Per'ro-quet' (pĕr'rō-kĕt'), *n.* [F.] Parrakeet.

‖ **Per'ruque'** (pĕ'rŭk'), *n.* [F.] Peruke.

Per'ry (pĕr'rȳ), *n.* [F. *poiré*, fr. *poire* pear, L. *pirum.*] A fermented liquor made from pears; pear cider.

Per'se-cute (pĕr'sē-kūt), *v. t.* [F. *persécuter*, L. *persequi, -secutus*, to pursue, prosecute; *per* + *sequi* to follow.] **1.** To pursue so as to injure or afflict; to afflict, punish, or put to death, for adherence to a religious creed. **2.** To harass. — **Per'se-cu'tor**, *n.* — **Per'se-cu'tion**, *n.*

Per'se-ver'ance (-vĕr'*ans*), *n.* A persevering; persistence in any business, or enterprise begun.

Syn. — Persistence; constancy; pertinacity.

Per'se-vere' (-vēr'), *v. t.* [L. *perseverare*, fr. *perseverus* very strict; *per* + *severus* strict, severe.] To persist in anything undertaken. — **Per'se-ver'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — To PERSEVERE; CONTINUE; PERSIST. — The idea of not laying aside is common to these words. *Continue* is to do as one has done hitherto. To *persevere* is to *continue* in a given course in spite of discouragements, etc., in order to obtain our end. To *persist* is to *continue* from determination not to give up. *Persist* is used in a bad sense, implying obstinacy in pursuing an unworthy aim.

‖ **Per'si'flage'** (*F.* pĕr'sē'flăzh'; *E.* pĕr'sĭ-flăzh), *n.* [F., fr. *persifler* to quiz, fr. L. *per* + F. *siffler* to whistle, hiss, L. *sibilare, sifflare.*] Frivolous or bantering talk.

Per-sim'mon (pĕr-sĭm'mŭn), *n.* [Virginia Indian.] An American tree found from New York southward; also, its fruit, like a plum, but astringent until exposed to frost, when it becomes palatable and nutritious.

Per-sist' (-sĭst'), *v. i.* [L. *persistere; per* + *sistere* to be fixed, fr. *stare* to stand.] To stand firm; to stay; to continue steadfastly, against opposing motives.

Syn. — See PERSEVERE and INSIST.

Per-sist'ent (pĕr-sĭst'ent), *a.* [L. *persistens, -entis*, p. pr. of *persistere.*] **1.** Inclined to persist; tenacious. **2.** Remaining beyond the period when parts of the same kind fall off or are absorbed; permanent. — **Per-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Per-sist'ence, Per-sist'en-cy**, *n.*

Per'son (pĕr's'n), *n.* [OE. & OF. *persone*, L. *persona* a mask (used by actors), a personage, part, person, fr. *per* + *sonare* to sound.] **1.** Bodily form of a human being; outward appearance. **2.** A living, self-conscious being; man, woman, or child. **3.** Among Trinitarians, one of the three subdivisions of the Godhead (Father, Son, and Holy Ghost). **3.** One of three relations or conditions (that of speaking, of being spoken to, and of being spoken of) pertaining to a noun or a pronoun, also to the verb of which it may be the subject.

Per'son-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Having a well-formed person; presentable. **2.** Legally enabled to maintain pleas in court, or to take anything granted.

Per'son-age (-ĕj; 2), *n.* [F. *personnage.*] **1.** External appearance, figure, air, etc. **2.** Character assumed. **3.** A notable person; conspicuous character.

Per'son-al (-*al*), *a.* [L. *personalis.*] **1.** Pert. to human beings as distinct from things. **2.** Pert. to a particular person, or to private concerns; not public or general. **3.** Denoting person in grammar.

Per'son-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Individuality. **2.** Something said or written about the person, conduct, etc., of some individual, esp. something offensive.

Per'son-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a personal manner; in person; not by representative or substitute. **2.** With respect to an individual. **3.** As regards one's self. [realty.

Per'son-al-ty, *n.* Personal property, as disting. fr.

Per'son-ate, *v. t.* **1.** To assume the character of; to feign. **2.** To personify; to describe. — *v. i.* To play a character. — **Per'son-a'tion**, *n.* — **Per'son-a'tor**, *n.*

Per-son'i-fi-ca'tion (-sŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A personifying; impersonation; embodiment. **2.** A rhetorical figure in which an inanimate object or abstract idea is represented as endowed with personality; prosopopœia.

Per-son'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* **1.** To regard or represent as a person, or as a rational being. **2.** To impersonate.

‖ **Per'son'nel'** (*F.* pĕr'sō'nĕl'; *E.* pĕr'sŭn-nĕl'), *n.* [F.] Body of persons employed in some public service, as the army, navy, etc.; — disting. fr. *matériel.*

Per-spec'tive (pĕr-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *perspicere, -spectum*, to look through; *per* + *spicere, specere*, to look.] Pert. to the art, or according to the laws, of perspective. — *n.* **1.** What is seen through an opening; view; vista. **2.** Effect of distance upon the appearance of objects. **3.** The delineating objects so that they seem to lessen as they recede from the eye. — **Per-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Per'spi-ca'cious (-spĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *perspicax, -acis*, fr. *perspicere.*] Seeing clearly; quick-sighted; keen. — **Per'spi cac'i-ty** (-kăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *perspicacitas.*]

Per'spi-cu'i-ty (-kū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *perspicuitas.*] **1.** The being perspicuous **2.** Sagacity; perspicacity.

Syn. — Perspicuousness; plainness. See CLEARNESS.

Per-spic'u-ous (-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *perspicuus*, fr. *perspicere.*] Clear to the understanding; clear in thought or in expression; not obscure or ambiguous. — **Per-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Per-spic'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Per-spir'a-ble (-spīr'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perspired. — **Per-spir'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Per-spi-ra'tion (pĕr'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A perspiring. **2.** That which is excreted through the skin; sweat.

Per-spire' (-spīr'), *v. i.* [L. *perspirare* to breathe through; *per* + *spirare.*] **1.** To excrete matter through the pores of the skin; to sweat. **2.** To be excreted, or to exude, through pores of the skin. — *v. t.* To sweat.

Per-suade' (-swād'), *v. t.* [L. *persuadere, -suasum; per* + *suadere* to advise, persuade.] **1.** To influence by argument, advice, entreaty, etc.; to draw to a determination by presenting sufficient motives. **2.** To convince; to cause to believe. **3.** To inculcate by argument; to

recommend. — *v. i.* To plead; to prevail by persuasion. — **Per-suad'er** (pĕr-swād'ēr), *n.* — **Per-suad'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To prevail on; win over; entice. See CONVINCE.

Per-sua'si-ble (-swā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being persuaded. — **Per-sua'si-ble-ness, Per-sua'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Per-sua'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** A persuading. **2.** A being persuaded; settled opinion. **3.** A creed or belief; sect adhering to certain opinions. **4.** Persuasiveness.

Syn. — See CONVICTION.

Per-sua'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to persuade; persuading. — *n.* An inducement; incitement; exhortation. — **Per-sua'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Per-sua'sive-ness**, *n.*

Per-sua'so-ry (-sō-rў), *a.* Persuasive.

Pert (pĕrt), *a.* [OE. & OF. *apert* open, free, impudent.] Free, or presuming; saucy; bold.

Per-tain' (pĕr-tān'), *v. i.* [OF. *partenir*, fr. L. *pertinere* to stretch out, reach; *per* + *teneres* to hold.] **1.** To belong; to have dependence on something, as an attribute, etc.; to appertain. **2.** To refer to something.

Per'ti-na'cious (pĕr'tĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pertinax, -nacis; per* + *tenax* tenacious.] **1.** Holding obstinately to any opinion or design. **2.** Resolute; persevering. — **Per'ti-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'ti-na'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Obstinate; stubborn; inflexible; unyielding; resolute; determined; firm; constant; steady.

Per'ti-nac'i-ty (-năs'ĭ-tў), *n.* The being pertinacious.

Syn. — See OBSTINACY.

Per'ti-nent (-nent), *a.* [L. *pertinens, -nentis*, p. pr. of *pertinere*. See PERTAIN.] Belonging to the subject in hand; adapted to the end proposed; material; relevant. — **Per'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'ti-nence, Per'ti-nen-cy**, *n.*

Syn. — Apposite; relevant; suitable; appropriate; fit.

Pert'ly (pĕrt'lў), *adv.* In a pert manner.

Pert'ness, *n.* The being pert.

Per-turb' (pĕr-tûrb'), *v. t.* [L. *perturbare, -batum; per* + *turbare* to disturb, fr. *turba* disorder.] To disturb.

Per'tur-ba'tion, *n.* [L. *perturbatio.*] **1.** A perturbing, or being perturbed; agitation of mind. **2.** Disturbance in the regular elliptic or other motion of a heavenly body.

Per'uke (pĕr'ŭk), *n.* [F. *perruque.*] A wig; periwig.

Pe-ruse' (pē-rŭz'), *v. t.* [Pref. *per-* + *use.*] To read through; to read carefully. — **Pe-rus'al**, *n.*

Per-vade' (pĕr-vād'), *v. t.* [L. *pervadere, -vasum; per* + *vadere* to go, walk.] **1.** To pass or flow through, as an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate. **2.** To spread, or be diffused, throughout. — **Per-va'sion** (-vā'zhŭn), *n.* — **Per-va'sive** (-sĭv), *a.*

Per-verse' (-vĕrs'), *a.* [L. *perversus* turned the wrong way, p. p. of *pervertere* to turn around, overturn. See PERVERT.] **1.** Turned aside, or away from the right; willfully erring; perverted. **2.** Obstinate in the wrong. — **Per-verse'ly**, *adv.* — **Per-verse'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — PERVERSE; FROWARD; untoward; wayward; stubborn; intractable; cross; petulant; vexatious. — One who is *froward* is capricious, and reluctant to obey. One who is *perverse* has a settled obstinacy of will, and likes or dislikes in contradiction to the will of others.

Per-ver'sion (-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* A perverting, or being perverted; change to something worse; a turning to a wrong end or use.

Per-ver'si-ty (-sĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *perversitas.*] A being perverse; perverseness.

Per-ver'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to pervert.

Per-vert' (pĕr-vĕrt'), *v. t.* [F. *pervertir*, L. *pervertere, -versum; per* + *vertere* to turn.] To turn from truth, rectitude, or propriety; to lead astray; to misapply; to misinterpret designedly. — **Per-vert'er**, *n.*

Per'vert (pĕr'vĕrt), *n.* One perverted; one who has turned to error, esp. in religion. See Syn. of CONVERT.

Per-vert'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perverted.

Per'vi-ous (-vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pervius; per* + *via* a way.] Admitting passage; capable of being penetrated by another substance; permeable. — **Per'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Pes (pēz), *n.*; *pl.* **PEDES** (pē'dēz). [L., foot.] Distal segment of the hind limb of vertebrates, including tarsus and foot.

Pes'ky (pĕs'kў), *a.* Pestering; troublesome. [*Colloq. & Low, U. S.*]

Pes'si-mism (-sĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* [L. *pessimus* worst, superl. of *pejor* worse.] Opinion that everything in nature is ordered for the worst, or that the world is wholly evil; — opp. to *optimism*. — **Pes'si-mist**, *n.* — **Pes'si-mist, Pes'si-mis'tic**, *a.*

Pest (pĕst), *n.* [L. *pestis.*] **1.** A fatal epidemic disease; pestilence; the plague. **2.** A nuisance.

Pes'ter (pĕs'tĕr), *v. t.* [OF. *empaistrier* to entangle the feet or legs, to embarrass.] To trouble; to harass with petty vexations. — **Pes'ter-er**, *n.*

Pest'house' (pĕst'hous'), *n.* Hospital for persons infected with pestilential disease.

Pes-tif'er-ous (pĕs-tĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pestiferus; pestis* pest + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** Pest-bearing; pestilential; malignant; contagious. **2.** Noxious to peace, morals, or society; vicious. — **Pes-tif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Pes'ti-lence (-tĭ-lens), *n.* [F.; L. *pestilentia.*] The plague; any contagious epidemic disease that is virulent and devastating.

Pes'ti-lent, *a.* [L. *pestilens, -lentis*, fr. *pestis.*] Pestilential; noxious; pernicious. — **Pes'ti-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Pes'ti-len'tial (-lĕn'shal), *a.* **1.** Like a pestilence; producing pestilence. **2.** Mischievous; noxious; morally destructive. — **Pes'ti-len'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Pes'tle (pĕs''l), *n.* [L. *pistillum*, fr. *pinsere* to pound, crush.] **1.** Implement for pounding substances in a mortar. **2.** Leg and leg bone of a pig, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To pound, pulverize, bray, or mix, with a pestle.

Pet (pĕt), *n.* [Formerly *peat*, perh. fr. Ir. *peat.*] **1.** A lamb brought up by hand. **2.** A person or animal especially indulged; a darling. **3.** A slight fit of peevishness. — *a.* Petted; cherished. — *v. t.* To fondle.

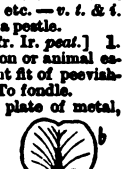
Pet'al (pĕt'al), *n.* [Gr. πέταλον leaf, plate of metal, fr. πέταλος outspread, broad, flat.] One of the leaves of the corolla, or the colored leaves of a flower. [ing petals.

Pet'al-if'er-ous (-lĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing|

Pet'al-ine (-ĭn), **Pet'al-oid** (-oid), *a.* Pert. to a petal; attached to, or like, a petal. [— opp. to *opetalous.*

Pet'al-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having petals;

Pe-tard' (pē-tärd'), *n.* [F. *pétard*, fr. *péter* to crack, explode, L. *pedere, peditum.*] Case containing powder to be exploded against and break down gates, barricades, etc.



Petals of Locust Blossom.

Pet'i-o-lar (pĕt'ĭ-ō-lēr), } *a.* Pert. to a petiole, or pro-
Pet'i-o-la-ry (-lā-rў), } ceeding from it.

Pet'i-o-late, } *a.* Having a stalk or petiole.
Pet'i-o-la'ted, }

Pet'i-ole (-ōl), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *petiolus* little foot, fruit stalk; cf. *pes, pedis*, foot.] **1.** A leaf-stalk; footstalk of a leaf, connecting blade with stem. See *Illust.* of LEAF. **2.** A stalk or peduncle.

Petiole.

Ivy Leaf, showing: *a* Petiole; *b* Blade; *c* Part of the Branch.

Pet'it (pĕt'ў: *F.* pe-tē'), *a.* [F. See PETTY.] Small; insignificant; mean.

Petit jury, a jury of twelve men, impaneled to try causes at the bar of a court; — distinguished fr. the *grand jury*. — **Petit larceny**, the stealing of goods under a specified small value; — opp. to *grand larceny*. — **Petit maître** (mā'tr'). [F., lit., little master.] A fop; coxcomb; ladies' man.

Pe-ti'tion (pē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *petitio*, fr. *petere, petitum*, to beg, seek.] **1.** A prayer; supplication; entreaty; a single clause in a prayer. **2.** Formal request addressed to an official person or body. — *v. t. & i.* To request; to solicit. — **Pe-ti'tion-er**, *n.* — **Pe-ti'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rў), *a.*

Pet'rel (pĕt'rĕl), *n.* [F. *pétrel*; dim. of *Peter*; — prob. fr. St. *Peter's* walking on the sea.] A long-winged sea bird of many species; Mother Carey's chicken.

Pe-tres'cent (pē-trĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *petra* rock, stone, Gr. *πέτρα*.] Petrifying. — **Pe-tres'cence**, *n.*

Pet'ri-fac'tion (pĕt'rĭ-făk'shŭn), **Pet'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A petrifying, or changing into stone; conversion of organic matter (animal or vegetable) into a stony substance. 2. A being petrified. 3. Anything petrified; an incrustation. 4. Hardness; obduracy.

Pet'ri-fac'tive (-tĭv), **Pe-trif'ic** (pē-trĭf'ĭk), *a.* 1. Able to petrify. 2. Pert. to petrifaction.

Pet'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *petra* + *-fy*.] 1. To convert (animal or vegetable matter) into stone or stony substance. 2. To make callous or obdurate; to stupefy; to paralyse. — *v. i.* To become stony, callous, or obdurate.

Pe-tro'le-um (pē-trō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *petra* a rock + *oleum* oil.] Rock oil; mineral oil; an inflammable liquid exuding or pumped from the upper strata of the earth, and refined by distillation into kerosene, benzine, gasoline, paraffin, etc.

‖ **Pé'tro'leur'** (pā'trō'lẽr'), *n. m.* } [F.] One who uses
‖ **Pé'tro'leuse'** (-lēz'), *n. f.* } petroleum for incendiary purposes.

Pet'ti-coat (pĕt'tĭ-kōt), *n.* [*Petty* + *coat*.] A woman's under-garment, covering the body below the waist.

Pet'ti-fog (-fŏg), *v. i.* [*Petty* + *fog* to pettifog.] To do a petty business as a lawyer; to do law business in a tricky way. — **Pet'ti-fog'ger**, *n.* — **Pet'ti-fog'ger-y**, *n.*

Pet'ti-ly, *adv.* In a petty manner; frivolously.

Pet'ti-ness, *n.* A being petty or paltry; meanness.

Pet'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* [Fr. *pet.*] Fretful; peevish; captious. — **Pet'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **Pet'tish-ness**, *n.*

Pet'ti-toes (-tĭ-tōz), *n. pl.* Toes or feet of a pig.

Pet'ty (-tĭ), *a.* [OE. & F. *petit*; prob. of Celtic origin. Cf. PETIT.] Little; trifling; inferior; subordinate.

Pet'u-lance (-tū-lans; 40), **Pet'u-lan-cy** (-lan-sĭ), *n.* } The being petulant; capricious ill humor.

Syn. — PETULANCE; PEEVISHNESS. — *Peevishness* implies a permanently sour, fretful temper; *petulance* temporary or capricious irritation.

Pet'u-lant, *a.* [L. *petulans*, *-lantis*, prop., making slight attacks upon, fr. *petere* to fall upon, to attack.] Capriciously fretful; irritable. — **Pet'u-lant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Irritable; peevish; cross; querulous.

Pe-tu'ni-a (pē-tū'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Bras. *petun* tobacco.] A flowering herb with funnel-form corollas.

Pew (pū), *n.* [OE. *pewe*, OF. *puie*, parapet, balcony, fr. L. *podium* elevated place, balcony in the circus, where distinguished persons sat.] A compartment in a church, having seats for several persons; — sometimes called *slip*.

Pe'wee (pē'wē), *n.* [Named fr. its note.] 1. An American tyrant flycatcher. 2. The woodcock. [*U. S.*]

Pe'wit (-wĭt), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] (*a*) The lapwing. (*b*) The European black-headed, or laughing, gull. (*c*) The pewee or tyrant flycatcher.

Pew'ter (pū'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *peutre*, LL. *peutreum*, *pestrum*.] 1. A hard, tough, but easily fusible, alloy of tin with lead, etc. 2. Utensils made of pewter.

‖ **Phæ'no-ga'mi-a** (fē'nō-gā'mĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [N. L.; Gr. *φαίνειν* to show + *γάμος* marriage.] The plants having true flowers with distinct floral organs.

Phæ'ton (fā'ĕ-tŏn), *n.* [F. *phaéton* a kind of carriage, fr. *Phaéthon*. See PHAETHON, in list of *Deities* in Appendix.] A four-wheeled open carriage.

Pha'lanx (fā'lăŋks *or* făl'ăŋks), *n.*; *pl.* E. PHALANXES (-ĕz), L. PHALANGES (fă-lăn'jēz). [L., fr. Gr. *φάλαγξ*.] 1. A body of troops in close array; combination of people firmly united. 2. A digital bone of the hand or foot.

Phan'tasm (făn'tăz'm), *n.* [L. *phantasma*.] [Spelt also *fantasm*.] 1. A mental image supposed to be real; optical illusion; phantom; dream. 2. A fancy; notion.

Phan-tas'ma-go'ri-a (-tăz'mă-gō'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φάντασμα* phantasm + *ἀγορά* assembly.] 1. An optical effect produced by a magic lantern. 2. Apparatus producing such an effect. 3. A medley of figures; illusive images. — **Phan-tas'ma-gor'ic** (-gŏr'ĭk), *a.*

Phan'ta-sy (făn'tă-sĭ), *n.* Fantasy.

Phan'tom (-tŭm), *n.* [OF. *fantosme*, L. *phantasma*, Gr. *φάντασμα*, fr. *φαίνειν* to show.] That which has only apparent existence; specter; phantasm; ideal image.

Phar'i-sa'ic (făr'ĭ-sā'ĭk), **Phar'i-sa'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* 1. Like, or pert. to, the Pharisees. 2. Formal; hypocritical; self-righteous. — **Phar'i-sa'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Phar'i-sa'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Phar'i-sa-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* 1. Notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees. 2. Rigid observance of external forms of religion, without genuine piety.

Phar'i-see (-sē), *n.* [Gr. *Φαρίσαιος*, fr. Heb. *pārash* to separate.] One of a Jewish sect noted for strict and formal observance of ceremonies and traditions of the elders, whose pretensions to superior sanctity led them to separate from the other Jews.

Phar'ma-ceu'tic (fär'mă-sū'tĭk), **Phar'ma-ceu'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pert. to pharmacy.

Phar'ma-ceu'tics, *n.* Science of preparing medicines.

Phar'ma-ceu'tist, **Phar'ma-cist** (-sĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist.

Phar'ma-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον* drug + *-logy*.] Knowledge of drugs; the preparing medicines. — **Phar'ma-col'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Phar'ma-co-poe'ia (-kō-pē'yă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φαρμακοποιία* preparation of medicines; *φάρμακον* + *ποιεῖν* to make.] A book describing the drugs, preparations, etc., used in medicine.

Phar'ma-cy (-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φαρμακεία*, fr. *φαρμακεύειν* to use medicines, fr. *φάρμακον*.] 1. The preparing and preserving drugs, and compounding and dispensing medicines according to prescriptions of physicians; occupation of an apothecary or pharmaceutical chemist. 2. Drug store; apothecary's shop.

Pha'ros (fā'rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φάρος*, fr. *Φάρος* an island in the Bay of Alexandria, where Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse.] A lighthouse.

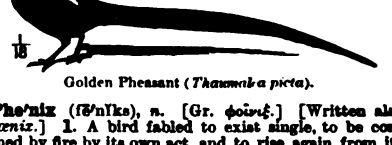
Phar'yn-ge'al (făr'ĭn-jē'al *or* fă-rĭn'jē-al), *a.* Pert. to, or in the region of, the pharynx.

Phar'yn-got'o-my (-ĭn-gŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*Pharynx* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut.] (*a*) A cutting into the pharynx, to remove a tumor, etc. (*b*) Scarification of the tonsils.

Phar'ynx (făr'ĭŋks), *n.*; *pl.* PHARYNGES (fă-rĭn'jēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *φάρυγξ*, *-υγγος*.] Part of the alimentary canal between mouth and esophagus, into which the nose opens.

Phase (fāz), ‖ **Pha'sis** (fā'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *φάσις*, fr. *φαίνειν* to make to appear.] 1. That which is exhibited to the eye; appearance which anything manifests. 2. A particular appearance or state in a regularly recurring cycle of changes, as of the moon or planets.

Phea'sant (fĕz'ant), *n.* [OF. *faisant*, Gr. *φασιανός* (sc. *ὄρνις*) the Phasian bird, pheasant, fr. *Φᾶσις* a river in Pontus.] 1. A large gallinaceous bird, orig. of Asia. 2. The ruffed grouse. [*Southern U. S.*]



Golden Pheasant (*Thaumalea picta*).

Phe'nix (fē'nĭks), *n.* [Gr. *φοῖνιξ*.] [Written also *phœnix*.] 1. A bird fabled to exist single, to be consumed by fire by its own act, and to rise again from its ashes. 2. A southern constellation.

‖ **Phen'o-ga'mi-a** (fĕn'ŏ-gā'mĭ-ă *or* fē'nŏ-), *n. pl.* [Phænogamia.]

Phe'nol (fē'nŏl), *n.* [Gr. *φαίνειν* to show + *-ol*.] A crystalline substance produced by destructive distillation of wood, coal, etc., and obtained from coal tar. It is a powerful caustic poison, and is used as an antiseptic.

Phe-nom'e-nal (-nŏm'ĕ-nal), *a.* Pert. to, or like, a phenomenon; extraordinary; wonderful.

Phe-nom'e-non (fē-nŏm'ē-nŏn), *n.* [Gr. *φαινόμενον*, fr. *φαίνεσθαι* to appear, *φαίνειν* to show.] **1.** An appearance; whatever, in matter or spirit, is apparent to observation. **2.** Extraordinary person, thing, or occurrence.

Phi'al (fī'al), *n.* [F. *fiole*, L. *phiala* a shallow cup or bowl, Gr. *φιάλη*.] A glass bottle; vial.

Phi-lan'der (fĭ-lăn'dẽr), *v. i.* [Gr. *φίλανδρος* fond of men; *φίλος* loving + *ἀνήρ* man.] To make love to women.

Phil'an-throp'ic (fĭl'ăn-thrŏp'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or characterized by, philanthropy; loving mankind.

Phil'an-throp'ic-al (-ĭ-kal),

Phi-lan'thro-pist (fĭ-lăn'thrō-pĭst), *n.* [Gr. *φιλάνθρωπος*; *φίλος* + *ἄνθρωπος* man.] One who loves mankind, and seeks to promote the good of others.

Phi-lan'thro-py, *n.* [Gr. *φιλανθρωπία*.] Love to mankind; desire to do good to all; — opp. to *misanthropy*.

Phil-hel'len-ist (-hĕl'lĕn-ĭst), *n.* [*Philo-* + Gr. Ἕλλην a Greek.] A friend of Greece or of the Greeks.

Phil'i-beg (fĭl'ĭ-bĕg), *n.* Filibeg. [*Scot.*]

Phil-lip'pic (fĭl-lĭp'pĭk), *n.* **1.** An oration of Demosthenes, denouncing Philip, king of Macedon. **2.** A declamation abounding in acrimonious invective.

Phi-lis'tine (-lĭs'tĭn), *n.* [L. *Philistinus*, Heb. *Plishthi*, pl. *Plishthim*.] **1.** An inhabitant of ancient Philistia, in southern Palestine. **2.** One deficient in culture and refinement; one whose scope is limited to selfish and material interests. [*Recent*] — *a.* **1.** Pert. to the Philistines. **2.** Uncultured; commonplace.

Phil-lol'o-ger (-lŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* [Gr. *φιλόλογος*, orig., fond of talking; hence, fond of learning and literature; *φίλος* loving + *λόγος* speech, discourse.] A philologist.

Phil'o-log'ic-al (fĭl'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal),

Phil'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk),

Phi-lol'o-gy (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φιλολογία*.] Philosophical study of language. **Phi-lol'o-gist**, *n.*

Phil'o-mel (fĭl'ō-mĕl), **Phil'o-me'la** (-mē'lā), *n.* [Gr. *Φιλομήλα*, fr. *Φιλομήλα* (daughter of Pandion, king of Athens), who became a nightingale.] The nightingale.

Phil'o-pe'na (-pē'nā), *n.* [Prob. corrup. fr. G. *vielliebchen*, lit., much loved; but influenced by Gr. *φίλος* friend, and L. *poena* penalty.] A gift made as a forfeit in a game played in various ways; the game itself.

Phil'o-pro-gen'i-tive-ness (fĭl'ō-prō-jĕn'ĭ-tĭv-nĕs), *n.* [*Philo-* + L. *progenies* offspring.] Love of offspring; fondness for children.

Phi-los'o-pher (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. *φιλόσοφος*; *φίλος* loving + *σοφός* wise.] **1.** One who philosophizes; one versed in philosophy. **2.** One who reduces the principles of philosophy to practice in the conduct of life.

Philosopher's stone, an imaginary stone which the alchemists supposed to convert base metals into gold.

Phil'o-soph'ic (fĭl'ō-sŏf'ĭk),

Phil'o-soph'ic-al (-ĭ-kal),

Phi-los'o-phism (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fĭz'm), *n.* Spurious philosophy; love of sophistry. — **Phi-los'o-phist**, *n.*

Phi-los'o-phize (-fīz), *v. i.* To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things.

Phi-los'o-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φιλοσοφία*.] **1.** Love of wisdom; knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws. **2.** A particular philosophical system or theory; hypothesis explaining particular phenomena. **3.** Practical wisdom; stoicism. **4.** Reasoning; argumentation. **5.** Course of sciences read in the schools. **6.** Treatise on philosophy.

Phil'ter (fĭl'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *φίλτρον*, fr. *φιλεῖν* to love, *φίλος* dear.] A charm to excite love.

Phiz (fĭz), *n.* [Contr. fr. *physiognomy*.] The face.

Phle-bot'o-my (flē-bŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φλεβοτομία*; *φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, vein + *τέμνειν* to cut.] An opening a vein to let blood. — **Phle-bot'o-mist**, *n.*

Phlegm (flĕm), *n.* [L. *phlegma*, fr. Gr. *φλέγμα* flame, inflammation, phlegm, humor in the body, fr. *φλέγειν* to burn.] **1.** One of the four humors which the ancients supposed to compose the blood. **2.** Viscid mucus secreted excessively in the respiratory and digestive passages. **3.** Sluggishness of temperament; dullness; coldness.

Phleg-mat'ic (flĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φλεγματικός*.] **1.** Abounding in phlegm. **2.** Generating phlegm. **3.** Not easily excited; sluggish. — **Phleg-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Phlo-gis'ton (flō-jĭs'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φλογιστός* burnt, fr. *φλογίζειν* to set on fire, fr. *φλόξ*, *φλογός*, blaze.] In old chemistry, the hypothetical principle of fire, or inflammability; caloric. — **Phlo-gis'tic**, *a.*

Phlox (flŏks), *n.* [Gr. *φλόξ*.] An American herb, having showy red, white, or purple flowers.

‖ **Pho'ca** (fō'kā), *n.* [L.] A genus of seals.

Pho-net'ic (fō-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φωνητικός*, fr. *φωνή* sound.] **1.** Pert. to the voice. **2.** Representing sounds.

Pho-net'ics, *n.* **1.** Science of sounds; phonology. **2.** The representing vocal sounds by written characters.

Pho'ne-tist (fō'nē-tĭst), *n.* One versed in phonetics.

Phon'ic (fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to sound; acoustic.

Phon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Phonetics.

Pho'no-graph (fō'nō-grăf), *n.* [*Phono-* + *-graph*.] **1.** A character or symbol representing a sound, esp. one used in phonography. **2.** Instrument to register and reproduce audible sounds, as articulate speech, music, etc.

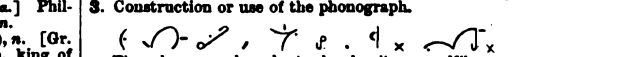
Pho-nog'ra-pher (-nŏg'rā-fẽr), *n.* **1.** One versed in phonography. **2.** One skilled in the use of the phonograph.

Pho'no-graph'ic (fō'nō-grăf'ĭk),

Pho'no-graph'ic-al (-grăf'ĭ-kal),

a. **1.** Pert. to phonography. **2.** Pert. to, or done by, the phonograph.

Pho-nog'ra-phy (-nŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*Phono-* + *-graphy*.] **1.** Science of the human voice, or of speech. **2.** Representation of sounds by characters; shorthand writing. **3.** Construction or use of the phonograph.



They also serve who only stand and wait. *Milton.*

Phonographic Characters.

Pho-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Phono-* + *-logy*.] Science of elementary sounds in speech; phonetics. — **Pho-nol'o-gist**, *n.* — **Pho'no-log'ic** (-nō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'ic-al**, *a.*

Pho'no-type (-nō-tīp), *n.* [*Phono-* + *type*.] A type or character used in phonotypy.

Pho-not'y-py (-nŏt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* Method of phonetic printing of the English language.

Phos'phate (fŏs'fāt), *n.* A salt of phosphoric acid.

Phos'phite (-fīt), *n.* A salt of phosphorous acid.

Phos'phor (-fŏr), *n.* The planet Venus, when the morning star; Lucifer. [*Poetic*]

Phos'phor-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To impregnate, or combine, with phosphorus or its compounds.

Phos'phor-esce' (-ĕs'), *v. i.* To shine like phosphorus.

Phos'phor-es'cence (-ĕs'ens), *n.* **1.** A being phosphorescent; a phosphorescing. **2.** A phosphoric light.

Phos'phor-es'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Shining with phosphoric light; luminous without sensible heat.

Phos-phor'ic (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, like, or containing, phosphorus. **2.** Phosphorescent.

Phos'phor-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L., morning star, Gr. *φωσφόρος*, lit., light bringer; *φῶς* light + *φέρειν* to bring.] **1.** The morning star; Phosphor. **2.** A poisonous nonmetallic element of the nitrogen group, so combustible that it must be preserved under water, and giving a faint glow, — whence its name. — **Phos'phor-ous**, *a.*

Pho'to (fō'tō), *n.* Colloq. contr. of *photograph*.

Pho'to-en-grav'ing (-ĕn-grāv'ĭng), *n.* The obtaining an etched or engraved plate from the photographic image, to be used in printing; picture produced by such process.

Pho'to-graph (fō'tō-grăf), *n.* [*Photo-* + *-graph.*] Picture obtained by photography. — *v. t.* To take a likeness of by photography. — *v. i.* To take photographs. — **Pho-tog'ra-pher** (-tŏg'rā-fẽr), *n.* — **Pho'to-graph'ic** (-tō-grăf'ĭk), **Pho'to-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

Pho-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rā-fy), *n.* [*Photo-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** Science of the action of light on sensitive bodies in producing pictures, fixing images, etc. **2.** The producing pictures by this action of light.

Pho'to-lith'o-graph (-tō-lĭth'ō-grăf), *n.* [*Photo-* + *lithograph.*] A lithographic picture or copy from a stone prepared by aid of photography. — *v. t.* To produce (a picture, a copy) by photolithography.

Pho'to-li-thog'ra-phy (-lĭ-thŏg'rā-fy), *n.* The producing photolithographs.

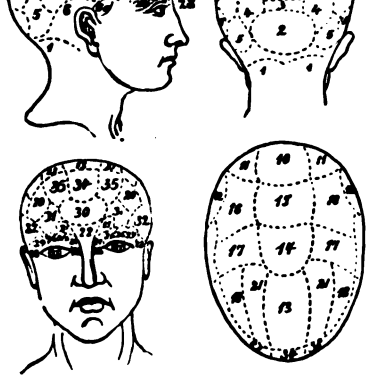
Pho-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Photo-* + *-meter.*] Instrument for measuring intensity of light, or comparing relative intensities of different lights.

Phrase (frāz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *phrasis* diction, Gr. φράσις, fr. φράζειν to speak.] **1.** A brief expression. **2.** A pithy expression; esp., one often employed; an idiomatic turn of speech. **3.** Form of speech; diction. — *v. t.* To express in peculiar words; to call; to style.

Phra/se-ol'o-gy (frā/zē-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. φράσις, φράσεως + *-logy.*] Manner of expression; peculiarity of diction; style. — **Phra/se-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.*

Syn. — Diction; style. See DICTION.

Phre-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. φρήν, φρενός + *-logy.*] **1.** Science of the special functions of the several parts of the brain, or of the supposed connection between the faculties of the mind and organs in the brain. **2.** Physiological hypothesis that mental faculties, and traits of character, are shown on the surface of the head or skull; craniology. — **Phre-nol'o-gist**, *n.* — **Phren'o-log'ic** (frĕn'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Phren'o-log'ic-al**, *a.*



A Chart of Phrenology.

1 Amativeness · 2 Philoprogenitiveness · 3 Concentrativeness · 3 *a* Inhabitiveness · 4 Adhesiveness · 5 Combativeness · 6 Destructiveness · 6 *a* Alimentiveness · 7 Secretiveness · 8 Acquisitiveness · 9 Constructiveness · 10 Self-esteem · 11 Love of Approbation · 12 Cautiousness · 13 Benevolence · 14 Veneration · 15 Firmness · 16 Conscientiousness · 17 Hope · 18 Wonder · 19 Ideality · 19 *a* (Not determined) · 20 Wit · 21 Imitation · 22 Individuality · 23 Form · 24 Size · 25 Weight · 26 Coloring · 27 Locality · 28 Number · 29 Order · 30 Eventuality · 31 Time · 32 Tune · 33 Language · 34 Comparison · 35 Causality. [Some raise the number of organs to forty-three.]

Phren'sy (frĕn'sy), *n.* & *v. t.* Frenzy.

Phthis'ic (tĭz'ĭk), *n.* Phthisis.

Phthis'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), **Phthis'ick-y** (-ĭk-y), *a.* Pert. to phthisis; wasting; consumptive.

Phthi'sis (thī'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. φθίσις, fr. φθίειν to waste away.] A wasting or consumption of the tissues; pulmonary consumption.

Phy-col'o-gy (fĭ-kŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. φῦκος seaweed + *-logy.*] Science of algæ, or seaweeds.

Phy-lac'ter-y (-lăk'tẽr-y), *n.* [Gr. φυλακτήριον, fr. φυλακτήρ watcher; φυλάσσειν to guard.] **1.** Charm worn as a preservative from danger or disease. **2.** Small box, containing scriptural passages, worn by Jews during the time of prayer. [A leaf.

Phyl'loid (fĭl'loid), *a.* [*Phyllo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling

Phyl'lox-e'ra (-lŏks-ē'rā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φύλλον leaf + ξηρός dry.] **1.** A small hemipterous insect allied to the aphida, which attacks roots and leaves of grapevines, often killing the vine. **2.** Diseased condition of a vine caused by this insect.

Phys'ic (fĭz'ĭk), *n.* [F. *physique*, Gr. φυσική, fr. φυσικός natural, fr. φύσις nature.] **1.** Art of healing diseases; science or practice of medicine. **2.** A remedy for disease; medicine. **3.** A medicine that purges; a cathartic. — *v. t.* **1.** To treat with medicine; to operate on as a cathartic; to purge. **2.** To heal; to cure.

Phys'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Pert. to nature (as including all created existences); in accordance with the laws of nature; material. **2.** Pert. to physics, or natural philosophy; treating of the causes of natural phenomena. **3.** Perceptible through a bodily or material organization; external. — **Phys'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Phy-si'cian (fĭ-zĭsh'an), *n.* [OF. *physicien.*] One skilled in physic; a doctor of medicine.

Phys'i-cist (fĭz'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* One versed in physics.

Phys'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science of nature, of natural objects, and of the laws and properties of matter, and forces acting upon it; natural philosophy.

Phys'i-og'no-my (-ĭ-ŏg'nō-mỹ), *n.* [Gr. φυσιογνωμονία; φύσις nature + γνώμων a judge, fr. γνωναι, γιγνώσκειν, to know.] **1.** A discovering the characteristic qualities of the mind, by outward appearance, esp. by the features of the face. **2.** Configuration or expression of countenance, as denoting character. **3.** General aspect of a thing, without reference to its scientific characteristics. — **Phys'i-og'no-mer**, **Phys'i-og'no-mist**, *n.*

Phys'i-ol'o-gy (-ĭl'ō-jy), *n.* [Gr. φυσιολογία; φύσις + λόγος discourse.] **1.** Science of the phenomena of living organisms; study of processes incidental to life. **2.** Treatise on physiology. — **Phys'i-ol'o-ger**, **Phys'i-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **Phys'i-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'ic-al**, *a.*

Phy-sique' (fĭ-zēk'), *n.* [F. See PHYSIC.] Natural constitution, or physical structure, of a person.

Phy-tiv'o-rous (fĭ-tĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*Phyto-* + L. *vorare* to eat greedily.] Feeding on plants or herbage.

Phy-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rā-fy), *n.* [*Phyto-* + *-graphy.*] The describing plants systematically.

Phy-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [*Phyto-* + *-logy.*] Science of plants; description of plants; botany.

Phy-toph'a-gous (-tŏf'ā-gŭs), *a.* [*Phyto-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] Feeding on plants; herbivorous.

Pi (pi), *n.* [Perh. fr. *pie* magpie, alluding to its mixed colors.] A mass of type confusedly mixed. — *v. t.* To put (type) into a disordered condition; to disarrange the type of. [Written also *pie.*]

‖ **Pi'a ma'ter** (pī'ā mā'tẽr). [L. *pia* tender + *mater* mother.] Membrane investing brain and spinal cord.

‖ **Pi'a-nis'si-mo** (pē'ä-nĭs'sĭ-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *piano.*] Very soft; — a direction to execute a musical passage as softly as possible. (Abbr. *pp.*)

Pi-an'ist (pĭ-ăn'ĭst), *n.* Performer on the piano.

‖ **Pi-a'no** (pē-ä'nō), *a.* & *adv.* [It., even, smooth, soft, fr. L. *planus* level.] Soft; — a direction to execute a musical passage with diminished tone. (Abbrev. *p.*)

Pi-an'o (pĭ-ăn'ō), **Pi-an'o-for'te** (-ōr'tā), *n.* [It. *piano* + *forte* strong, fr. L. *fortis*.] Musical instrument consisting of a series of wires of graduated length and tension, struck by hammers moved by keys.

Pi-as'ter (-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [It. *piastra* thin plate of metal, dollar.] A silver coin of Spain, etc.

Pi-az'za (-ăz'zä), *n.* [It., market place, L. *platea* street, courtyard.] An open square in a European town; arcaded and roofed gallery; portico; veranda.

Pi'broch (pē'brŏk), *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd* pipe music, fr. *piobair* piper, fr. *pioba* bagpipe.] A Highland air; air played on the bagpipe when Highlanders go to battle.

Pi'ca (pī'kä), *n.* [L., magpie.] 1. Genus of birds including magpies. 2. A printing type of two sizes, *small pica* (next larger than long primer), and *pica* (larger than small pica, and smaller than English).

☞ This line is printed in *pica*.

☞ This line is printed in *small pica*.

‖ **Pic'a-dor'** (pĭk'ä-dōr'), *n.* [Sp.] A mounted lancer in a bullfight who receives the first attack of the bull.

Pic'a-yune' (pĭk'ä-ūn'), *n.* [Caribb word.] A small silver coin worth 6 1-4 cents. [*Local, U. S.*]

Pic'ca-lil'li (-kä-lĭl'lĭ), *n.* An East Indian pickle.

‖ **Pic'co-lo** (-kŏ-lō), *n.* [It., small.] 1. A small, shrill flute, pitched an octave higher than the ordinary flute. 2. Small upright piano. 3. Organ stop of piercing tone.

Pick (pĭk), *v. t.* [Akin to G. *picken*, F. *piquer*.] 1. To peck at, as a bird with its beak; to strike at with anything pointed; to pierce; to prick. 2. To separate or open with a sharp point. 3. To open (a lock), as by a wire. 4. To pull apart or away; to pluck; to gather (fruit from a tree, feathers from a fowl, etc.). 5. To select; to cull. 6. To gather from here and there; to collect. — *v. i.* 1. To eat by morsels; to nibble. 2. To do anything nicely or by attending to small things. 3. To steal; to pilfer. — *n.* 1. A sharp-pointed tool for picking; — often in composition; as, tooth*pick*, *pick*lock. 2. A heavy iron tool, curved, and wielded by a wooden handle inserted in the middle, — used by quarrymen, roadmakers, etc. 3. Choice; right of selection. 4. That which would be picked or chosen first; the best.

Pick'a-nin'ny (pĭk'ä-nĭn'nĭ), *n.* [Sp. *pequeño* little, young.] A small child; esp., a negro or mulatto infant.

Pick'ax' (-ăks') **Pick'axe'** } (-ăks'), *n.* [Corrup. of F. *picois*.] A pick with a point at one end, transverse blade at the other, and handle at the middle.

Pick'ed (pĭk't; *often* pĭk'ĕd, esp. in sense 1), *a.* 1. Pointed; sharp. 2. Having a pike or spine on the back; — said of fishes. 3. Carefully selected; chosen.

Pick'er, *n.* 1. One that picks, — as, one who uses a pick; one who gathers; a thief; pick; pickax. 2. Machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces.

Pick'er-el, *n.* A freshwater fish of the Pike kind.

Pick'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *piquet*, dim. of *pique* spear, pike.] 1. A pointed stake. 2. Pale for making fences. 3. A detached body of troops serving to guard an army from surprise. 4. Piquet, a game at cards. — *v. t.* 1. To fortify with pointed stakes. 2. To fence with pickets or pales. 3. To tether to a picket. 4. To guard (a camp or road) by an outlying picket.

Pick'ing, *n.* 1. A digging or breaking up, as with a pick. 2. A choosing or gathering. 3. That which is picked or gleaned. 4. Pilfering; that which is pilfered.

Pic'kle (-k'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *pekel*.] 1. (*a*) A solution of salt and water, for preserving fish, meat, etc.; brine. (*b*) Vinegar for preserving vegetables, fish, oysters, etc. 2. Any article of food preserved in brine or vinegar. 3. A bath of dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, etc., to remove burnt sand, scale rust, etc., from cast metal, or to improve the color. — *v. t.* To preserve or season in pickle.

Pick'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* 1. An instrument for picking locks. 2. One who picks locks; a thief.

Pick'pock'et (pĭk'pŏk'ĕt), *n.* One who steals articles from pockets.

Pic'nic (-nĭk), *n.* [See Pick, *v.*] Excursion, whose members have a repast (usually in the open air, and from food carried by themselves). — *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Picnicked (-nĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Picnicking (-nĭk'ĭng).] To go on a picnic; to eat in picnic fashion.

Pic-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *pictorius*, fr. *pictor* painter, fr. *pingere* to paint.] Pert. to, or illustrated by, pictures; graphic. — **Pic-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pic'ture (pĭk'tūr; 40), *n.* [L. *pictura*, fr. *pingere*, *pictum*.] 1. A representation (of a person, landscape, building, etc.) upon canvas, paper, or other surface, produced by painting, drawing, engraving, photography, etc.; a representation in colors; figure; model. 2. An image or a resemblance; representation to the eye or mind. — *v. t.* To draw a resemblance of; to represent.

Syn. — Picture; Painting. — Every representation by drawing or painting is a *picture*, whether made with oil colors, water colors, pencil, crayons, or India ink; a *painting* is a picture made by colored paints.

Pic'tur-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* [It. *pittoresco*.] Forming a pleasing picture; graphic; vivid.

‖ **Pi'cus** (pī'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Pici (pī'sī). [L., a woodpecker.] A genus of woodpeckers.

Pid'dle (pĭd'd'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *peta* to pick.] 1. To deal in trifles. 2. To be squeamishly nice about one's food.

Pie (pī), *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *pighe* pie, Gael. *pige* earthen pot.] Baked paste, containing fruit, meat, etc.

Pie, *n.* [F.; L. *pica*; cf. *picus* woodpecker, *pingere* to paint.] 1. The party-colored magpie, or bird of allied genera. [Written also *pye*.] 2. The Roman Catholic service book. 3. Type confusedly mixed; pl.

Pie'bald' (pī'bôld'), *a.* [*Pie* party-colored bird + *bald*.] 1. Having spots and patches of black and white, or other colors; mottled; pied. 2. Mixed.

Piece (pēs), *n.* [F. *pièce*, LL. *pecia*, *petia*.] 1. A part of anything separated by cutting, splitting, breaking, etc.; a portion. 2. A definite portion or quantity. 3. An individual article; distinct single effort of a series. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To make or repair, by addition of pieces; to patch. 2. To unite; to join; to combine.

Piece'meal' (pēs'mēl'), *adv.* [OE. *pecemele*; *pece* piece + AS. *mǣl* part.] 1. In pieces, parts, or fragments. 2. Piece by piece; by little and little in succession. — *a.* Made up of parts or pieces; separate.

Pied (pīd), *a.* [Fr. *pie* party-colored bird.] Piebald.

Pie'plant' (pī'plănt'), *n.* Garden rhubarb.

Pier (pēr), *n.* [OF. *piere* a stone, fr. L. *petra*, Gr. πέτρα.] 1. Mass of masonry supporting weight or stiffening a wall. 2. A projecting wharf or landing place.

Pier glass, a high and narrow mirror put up between windows. — Pier table, a table to stand between windows.

Pierce (pērs), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *percer*, OF. *percier*.] 1. To penetrate with a pointed instrument. 2. To enter; to pass through. 3. To affect deeply.

Pi'e-tism (pī'ĕ-tĭz'm), *n.* 1. Principles or practice of the Pietists. 2. Strict devotion; affectation of devotion.

Pi'e-tist, *n.* One of a class of German reformers who sought to revive piety in Protestant churches; — often applied to those making a display of religious feeling. — **Pi'e-tist**, **Pi'e-tis'tic**, **Pi'e-tis'tic-al**, *a.*

Pi'e-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [F. *piété*; L. *pietas* piety, fr. *pius* pious.] 1. Veneration of the Supreme Being, and love of his character; loving obedience to the will of God. 2. Duty; dutifulness toward parents, country, etc.

Syn. — Devotion; godliness; holiness. See Religion.

Pig (pĭg), *n.* [Cf. D. *bigge*.] 1. The young of swine; any swine; a hog. 2. Any wild species of the genus *Sus* and related genera. 3. [Cf. Sow, channel for melted iron.] An oblong mass of cast iron, lead, or other metal. 4. A greedy person. [*Low*] — *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To bring forth (pigs); to farrow. 2. To huddle together like pigs, in one bed.

Pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pipio* a young chirping bird, fr. *pipire* to chirp.] **1.** A bird of the order Columbæ, found in nearly all parts of the world. **2.** A victim of sharpers; a gull. *[Slang]*

Pigeon English [perh. corrup. of *business English*], a grotesque dialect, employed in communication between foreign merchants and the Chinese. Its base is English, with a mixture of Portuguese and Hindoostanee. — **Pigeon hole.** (*a*) A hole for pigeons to enter a pigeon house. (*b*) See PIGEONHOLE.

Pi'geon-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* Small compartment in a desk, to keep letters, documents, etc., resembling compartments in a dovecote. — *v. t.* To place in the pigeonhole of a cabinet; to put away; to lay aside indefinitely.

Pig'gin (pĭg'gĭn), *n.* [Scot.; cf. Gael. *pigean*, dim. of *pigeadh*, *pige*, earthen jar.] A wooden tub with an upright stave for a handle, — often used as a dipper.

Pig'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* Like a pig; greedy.

Pig'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having a head like a pig; stupidly obstinate; perverse; stubborn.

Pig'ment, *n.* [L. *pigmentum*, fr. root of *pingere* to paint.] **1.** Any material from which a dye, paint, etc., may be prepared. **2.** Any colored substance found in animal and vegetable tissues and fluids.

Pig'my (-mĭ), *n.* Pygmy.

Pig'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** Tail of a pig. **2.** A cue, or queue.

Pike (pīk), *n.* [F. *pique*.] **1.** A foot soldier's wooden staff, with a pointed steel head, now superseded by the bayonet. **2.** A spike. **3.** A turnpike; toll bar. **4.** *sing. & pl.* A large fresh-water food fish; pickerel.

Piked (pīkt *or* pĭk'ĕd), *a.* Furnished with a pike; ending in a point; peaked; pointed.

Pike'staff' (pīk'stăf'), *n.* **1.** Shaft of a pike. **2.** A staff with a spike in the lower end, to prevent slipping.

Pi-las'ter (pĭ-lăs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *pilastre*, LL. *pilastrum*, fr. L. *pila* pillar.] A square column, projecting partly from a wall.

Pilaster.

Pil'chard (pĭl'chẽrd), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *pilsetr*, W. *pilcod* minnows.] A small European food fish resembling the herring.

Pile (pīl), *n.* [L. *pilus* hair.] **1.** A hair; nap of carpeting and velvet. **2.** A covering of hair or fur.

Pile, *n.* [AS. *pil* arrow, stake, L. *pilum* javelin; also L. *pila* pillar.] Stake or pointed timber driven into the earth, to support a building, pier, etc., or to form a cofferdam, etc. — *v. t.* To drive piles into; to strengthen with piles.

Pile, *n.* [F.; L. *pila* pillar, pier.] **1.** Mass of things heaped together; heap. **2.** A funeral pile; pyre. **3.** Mass of buildings. **4.** Series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, peculiarly arranged to produce a current of electricity; — commonly called *Volta's pile*, *voltaic pile*, or *galvanic pile*. — *v. t.* **1.** To lay in a pile; to heap up; to amass. **2.** To fill; to load.

Piles (pīlz), *n. pl.* [L. *pila* ball. Cf. PILL, medicine.] Small tumors about the anus; hemorrhoids.

Pil'fer (pĭl'fẽr), *v. i. & t.* [OF. *pelfrer*. See PELF.] To steal in a small way; to filch. — **Pil'fer-er**, *n.*

Pil-gar'lic (-gär'lĭk), *n.* One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor wretch.

Pil'grim (-grĭm), *n.* [OE., fr. L. *peregrinus* foreigner, fr. *pereger* abroad; *per* + *ager* land.] **1.** A wanderer; stranger. **2.** One who visits a holy place as a devotee.

Pil'grim-age (-ĭj; 2), *n.* Journey of a pilgrim; journey to a shrine or sacred place; journey of human life.

Syn. — Journey; tour; excursion. See JOURNEY.

Pill (pĭl), *n.* [F. *pilule*, L. *pilula* pill, little ball, dim. of L. *pila* ball.] **1.** Medicine in the form of a little ball, to be swallowed whole. **2.** Something nauseous.

Pil'lage (pĭl'lĭj; 2), *n.* [F., fr. *piller* to plunder.] **1.** A pillaging; robbery. **2.** Something taken by force. — *v. i. & t.* To plunder; to ravage. — **Pil'la-ger**, *n.*

Syn. — PILLAGE; PLUNDER; rapine; spoil; depredation. — *Pillage* refers to the act of stripping sufferers of their goods; *plunder* to the removal of things thus taken.

Pil'lar (pĭl'lẽr), *n.* [F. *pilier*, fr. L. *pila* pillar. See PILE, a heap.] **1.** A support, column, or post; shaft erected for a monument. **2.** A supporter or mainstay.

Pil'lion (-yŭn), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *pill* skin or hide.] Cushion behind a saddle, on which another may ride.

Pil'lo-ry (-lō-rĭ), *n.* [F. *pilori*; LL. *pilorium*.] A frame with holes through which the head and hands of an offender were thrust, to expose him publicly. — *v. t.* **1.** To set in the pillory. **2.** To expose to public scorn.

Pil'low (-lō), *n.* [AS. *pyle*, fr. L. *pulvinus*.] **1.** Anything to support the head of one reposing. **2.** Support to equalize pressure of machinery. **3.** Block under the inner end of a bowsprit. — *v. t.* To rest upon a pillow; to support.

Pil'low-case' (-kās'), *n.* Removable case for a pillow.

Pi-lose' (pī-lōs' *or* pĭ-lōs'), *a.* [L. *pilosus*, fr. *pilus* hair.] **1.** Hairy; full of, or made of, hair. **2.** Clothed with pile, down, or hairs. — **Pi-los'i-ty** (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Pi'lot (pī'lŭt), *n.* [F. *pilote*, prob. fr. D. *peillood* plummet, sounding lead.] **1.** One who steers a vessel; helmsman; steersman. **2.** A guide. — *v. t.* **1.** To direct the course of (a ship) where navigation is dangerous. **2.** To guide through dangers or difficulties.

Pilot bread, ship biscuit. — **Pilot cloth**, a coarse, stout cloth for overcoats. — **Pilot fish**, a pelagic fish often seen in company with a shark.

Pi'lot-age (-ĭj; 2), *n.* **1.** A pilot's pay. **2.** Guidance.

Pi'lous (pī'lŭs), *a.* Pilose.

Pi-men'to (pĭ-mĕn'tō), **Pi-men'ta** (-tä), *n.* [Sp. *pimiento*, *pimienta*; fr. L. *pigmentum* pigment, juice of plants; something aromatic.] Allspice, the tree and fruit.

Pimp (pĭmp), *n.* [Cf. F. *pimpant* smart.] One who provides for the lust of others. — *v. i.* To pander.

Pim'per-nel (pĭm'pẽr-nĕl), *n.* [F. *pimprenelle*.] A plant whose flowers close at the approach of bad weather.

Pim'ple (-pl), *n.* [AS. *pipelian* to blister; cf. L. *papula* pimple.] A small pointed elevation of the skin. — **Pim'pled** (-pld), **Pim'ply** (-plĭ), *a.* [pen.]

Pin (pĭn), *v. t.* [Cf. PEN, to confine.] To confine; to

Pin, *n.* [AS. *pinn* pin, peg; fr. L. *pinna* pinnacle, pin, feather.] **1.** A peg; bolt. **2.** A small, pointed and headed piece of wire, for fastening clothes, papers, etc. **3.** A trifle. — *v. t.* To fasten with a pin; to join.

Pin hole, a small hole made by a pin; a very small aperture. — **Pin money**, a husband's allowance of money to his wife, for personal expenditure.

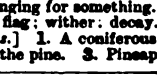
Pin'a-fore' (pĭn'ä-fōr'), *n.* [*Pin* + *afore*.] A child's apron to protect the front part of the dress.

Pin'cers (pĭn'sẽrz), *n. pl.* [F. *pince*.] Pinchers.

Pinch (pĭnch), *v. t.* [F. *pincer*, prob. fr. OD. *pitsen* to pinch.] **1.** To squeeze between the fingers, teeth, claws, or jaws of an instrument; to compress. **2.** To cramp; to distress. — *v. i.* **1.** To compress; to squeeze. **2.** To be niggardly or covetous. — *n.* **1.** A close compression; a nip. **2.** As much as may be taken between finger and thumb; a very small quantity. **3.** Pain; pang. **4.** A lever, to roll wheels, etc.

Pinch'beck (-bĕk), *n.* [Inventor's name.] An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold, used in cheap jewelry. — *a.* Sham; spurious; unreal.

Pinch'ers (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws working on a pivot, for griping things to be held fast, drawing nails, etc.



Pinchers.

Pin'cush'ion (pĭn'kŏŏsh'-ŭn), *n.* Cushion, in which pins may be stuck for use.

Pine (pīn), *v. i.* [AS. *pinan* to torment, fr. *pin* torment, L. *poena* penalty. See PAIN.] To languish; to wear away under distress or longing for something.

Syn. — To languish; droop; flag; wither; decay.

Pine, *n.* [AS. *pin*, L. *pinus*.] **1.** A coniferous tree of many species. **2.** Wood of the pine. **3.** Pineapple.

Pi'ne-al (pī'nē-al *or* pĭn'ē-al), *a.* [L. *pinea* cone of a pine, fr. *pinus*.] Pert. to, or like, a pine cone.

Pine'ap'ple (pīn'ăp'p'l), *n.* A tropical plant and its fruit, resembling the cone of the pine tree.

Pin'er-y (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* 1. A pine forest. 2. A hothouse for growing pineapples.

Pin'feath'er (pĭn'fĕth'ẽr), *n.* Feather not fully developed; rudimentary feather emerging through the skin.

Pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *pignon* pen, F., gable, pinion (in sense 5); fr. L. *pinna* pinnacle, feather, wing.] 1. A feather; quill. 2. A wing. 3. Joint of a bird's wing farthest from the body. 4. Fetter for the arm. 5. A cogwheel with teeth, adapted to engage with a larger wheel or rack. — *v. t.* 1. To bind the wings of; to confine by binding the wings. 2. To disable by cutting off the pinion joint. 3. To restrain (a person) by binding the arms to the body; to confine; to tie up.

Pinion and Spur Wheel.

Pink (pĭŋk), *n.* [D.] A vessel with a very narrow stern; — called also *pinky*.

Pink, *v. t.* [OE. *pinken* to prick, prob. nasalized form of *pick*.] 1. To pierce with small holes; to cut the edge of (cloth or paper) in small scallops. 2. To pierce as with a sword. — *n.* A stab.

Pink, *n.* [Perh. akin to *pick*.] 1. A garden plant, and its flower. 2. A color of vivid red combined with white; — fr. the color of the flower. 3. Anything supremely excellent. — *a.* Like the garden pink in color.

Pink eye, epidemic ophthalmia, reddening the eyeball.

‖ **Pin'na** (pĭn'nȧ), *n.* [L., feather.] 1. A leaflet. 2. The auricle of the ear.

Pin'nace (-nās; 2), *n.* [F. *pinasse*, fr. L. *pinus* pine tree, thing made of pine, ship.] A small vessel propelled by sails or oars.

Pin'na-cle (-nă-k'l), *n.* [OE. & F. *pinacle*, L. *pinnaculum*, fr. *pinna* pinnacle, feather.] 1. Upright architectural member, generally ending in a spire. 2. A lofty peak.

Pin'nate (-nāt), **Pin'na-ted** (-nā-tĕd), } *a.* [L. *pinnatus* feathered, fr. *pinna*.] 1. Consisting of several leaflets arranged on each side of a common petiole, as leaves of a rosebush, hickory, or ash. 2. Having a wing-like tuft of feathers on each side of the neck.

Pinnate Leaf of Poison Sumac.

Pin-nat'i-fid (-năt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [L. *pinnatus* + root of *findere* to split.] Divided in a pinnate manner, with divisions not reaching to the midrib.

Pinnatifid Leaf.

Pin-nat'i-ped (-pĕd), *a.* [L. *pinnatus* + *pes, pedis*, foot.] Having the toes bordered by membranes; fin-footed. — *n.* A bird having toes bordered by membranes.

Pint (pint), *n.* [OE. & F. *pinte*, fr. Sp. *pinta* spot, mark, pint, fr. *pintar* to paint; a mark for a pint prob. having been made on a larger measure.] A measure of capacity, 1-2 quart, or 4 gills.

Pin'tle (pĭn't'l), *n.* [Dim. of *pin*.] 1. A little pin. 2. An upright pivot pin, in a hinge, for a rudder to hang and turn on, etc.

a Pintle of a Hinge or Rudder.

‖ **Pi'nus** (pī'nŭs), *n.* [L., pine tree.] A large genus of evergreen coniferous trees, mostly found in the northern hemisphere.

Pin'worm' (pĭn'wûrm'), *n.* A small worm parasitic in the rectum of man.

Pin'y (pīn'ỹ), *a.* Abounding with pines. [Written also *piney*.]

Pi'o-neer' (pī'ō-nēr'), *n.* [F. *pionnier*, orig., a foot soldier, OF. *peon* foot soldier. See Pawn in chess.] 1. Soldier detailed to form roads, trenches, bridges, etc., as an army advances. 2. One who goes before, preparing the way for others to follow. — *v. t. & i.* To go before, and open a way.

Pi'o-ny (pī'ō-nỹ), *n.* Peony.

Pi'ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pius*.] 1. Pert. to piety; reverential; devout; godly. 2. Practiced under pretext of religion; prompted by mistaken piety. — **Pi'ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Godly; devout; religious; righteous.

Pip (pĭp), *n.* [D.; fr. LL. *pipita*, L. *pituita* slime, phlegm, in fowls, the pip.] A contagious disease of fowls, forming a "scale" on the tongue.

Pip, *n.* [F. *pepin*. Cf. Pippin.] A seed, as of an apple or orange.

Pip, *n.* [Perh. for *pick*, F. *pique* a spade at cards, a pike.] One of the "spots" on cards, dominoes, etc.

Pip, *v. i.* [See Peep.] To chirp, as a chicken.

Pipe (pīp), *n.* [AS. *pipe*, prob. fr. L. *pipare* to chirp.] 1. A wind instrument of music, consisting of a tube of straw, reed, wood, or metal. 2. A long hollow body to conduct water, steam, gas, etc. 3. Bowl with a hollow stem, — for smoking tobacco, etc. 4. A cask usually containing 126 wine gallons; quantity it contains. — *v. i.* 1. To play on a pipe, fife, flute, etc. 2. To have a shrill sound like a pipe; to whistle. — *v. t.* 1. To perform (a tune) on a pipe, flute, fife, etc. 2. To direct (a crew) by the boatswain's whistle. 3. To furnish (an engine, building, etc.) with pipes. — **Pip'er** (pīp'ẽr), *n.*

Pipe clay, a plastic, unctuous clay used in making tobacco pipes and earthenware, in scouring cloth, etc.

Pip'ing (pīp'ĭng), *a.* 1. Playing on a musical pipe. 2. Peaceful; favorable to music of the pipe rather than of the drum and fife. 3. Emitting a high, shrill sound. 4. Simmering; boiling; sizzling; hissing. — *n.* 1. Small cord covered with cloth, — used for trimming dresses. 2. Pipes, collectively. 3. Shrill whistling of birds, etc. 4. Piece cut off to plant; propagation by cuttings.

Pip'it (pĭp'ĭt), *n.* [Fr. its call.] Any one of various song birds resembling the true larks; titlark. [boiler.

Pip'kin (pĭp'kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of *pipe*.] Small earthen

Pip'pin (-pĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. OE. *pippin* seed.] (*a*) An apple from a tree raised from seed and not grafted; seedling apple. (*b*) A name for apples of several kinds.

Pi'quant (pē'kant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *piquer* to prick or sting.] Stimulating to the taste; tart; sharp; pungent. — **Pi'quan-cy**, *n.* — **Pi'quant-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Pi'qué'** (pē'kā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *piquer*.] A cotton dress fabric, figured in the loom.

Pique (pēk), *n.* [F., fr. *piquer*.] Resentment, awakened by a slight or injury; stinging vexation.

Syn. — Pique; Spite; Grudge; displeasure; irritation. — *Pique* denotes a quick and often transient sense of resentment for supposed neglect or injury. *Spite* denotes settled malice, with a desire to injure, as the result of extreme irritation. *Grudge* denotes cherished and secret enmity, with an unforgiving spirit.

— *v. t.* 1. To wound the pride of; to nettle; to fret. 2. To excite to action by jealousy; to stimulate. 3 To pride or value (one's self). — *v. t.* To irritate.

Syn. — To offend; provoke; sting; goad; stimulate.

Pi-quet' (pē-kĕt' *or* pĭk'ĕt), *n.* [F., prob. fr. *pique*.] A game at cards played between two persons, with 32 cards, the deuces, 3s, 4s, 5s, and 6s, being set aside.

Pi'ra-cy (pī'rā-sỹ), *n.* [LL. *piratia*, Gr. πειρατεία.] 1. Act or crime of a pirate. 2. Robbery on the high seas.

Pi'rate (-rāt; 2), *n.* [L. *pirata*, Gr. πειρατής, fr. πειρᾶν to attempt, πεῖρα trial; akin to E. *peril*.] 1. A robber on the high seas; freebooter. 2. An armed ship sailing without legal commission, to plunder other vessels. 3. One who publishes an author's work without permission. — *v. i.* To play the pirate; to rob on the high seas. — *v. t.* To publish (writings) wrongfully. — **Pi-rat'ic** (-răt'ĭk), **Pi-rat'ic-al**, *a.* — **Pi-rat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pi-rogue' (pĭ-rōg'), *n.* [Amer. Indian word.] A dugout canoe; any small boat.

Pir'ou-ette' (pĭr'ōō-ĕt'), *n.* [F.] A whirling on the toes in dancing. — *v. i.* To whirl, like a dancer.

Pis'ca-ry (pĭs'kā-rỹ), *n.* [L. *piscarius* relating to

fishes or fishing, fr. *piscis* fish.] Right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters.

Pis-ca'tor (pĭs-kā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] Fisherman; angler.

Pis'ca-to'ri-al (pĭs'kă-tō'rĭ-al), **Pis'ca-to-ry** (pĭs'kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to fishes or fishing.

Pis'ces (-sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *piscis.*] 1. (*a*) The 12th sign of the zodiac, marked ♓ in almanacs. (*b*) A zodiacal constellation, including the first point of Aries; the Fish. 2. Class of Vertebrata including fishes.

Pis'ci-cul'ture (-sĭ-kŭl'tŭr; 40), *n.* [L. *piscis* + E. *culture.*] Fish culture. — **Pis'ci-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*

Pish (pĭsh), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt.

Pis'sas-phalt (pĭs'săs-fălt), *n.* [Gr. πισσάσφαλτος; πίσσα pitch + ἄσφαλτος asphalt.] Earth pitch; inflammable bitumen, resembling petroleum and asphalt.

Pis-ta'chio (-tä'shō), *n.* [It. *pistacchio*, fr. Gr. πιστάκη, Per. *pistah.*] Nut of a tree of Arabia, Persia, Syria, and Sicily, containing an almond-like kernel.

Pis'ta-reen' (-tă-rēn'), *n.* An old Spanish silver coin worth about 20 cents.

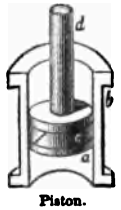
Pis'til (-tĭl), *n.* [L. *pistillum* pestle.] The seed-bearing organ of a flower. It consists of an ovary, containing the ovules or rudimentary seeds, and a stigma, commonly raised on an elongated portion called a *style*. See *Illusts.* of FLOWER, and OVARY.

Pistil.
a Stigma; *b* Style; *c* Ovary; *d* Receptacle.

Pis'tol (-tĭl), *n.* [F. *pistole*, prob. fr. *Pistoja*, a town in Italy where pistols were first made.] A firearm to be fired from one hand. — *v. t.* To shoot with a pistol.

Pis-tole' (-tōl'), *n.* [F.] A gold coin of various values formerly coined in Europe.

Pis'ton (-tŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pinsere, pistum*, to pound, stamp.] A sliding cylinder fitting within a cylindrical vessel along which it moves, back and forth, — used in steam engines to receive motion from the steam, and in pumps to transmit motion to a fluid, also for other purposes.



Piston.
a Follower; *b* Cylinder, shown in section; (*c*) Packing Ring; (*d*) Piston Rod.

Pit (pĭt), *n.* [AS. *pyt* pit, hole, L. *puteus* well, pit.] 1. A hole in the ground; indentation. 2. An abyss; the grave; hades. 3. Pitfall; trap; snare. 4. A depression in the surface of the human body. 5. That part of a theater below the level of the stage and behind the orchestra; parquet. 6. An inclosed area in which gamecocks, dogs, etc., fight. 7. (*a*) Endocarp of a drupe, and its contained seeds; a stone. (*b*) Thin spot in the wall of a duct.

Pit saw, a saw worked by two men, one of whom stands on the log and the other beneath it, often in a pit.

— *v. t.* 1. To put into a pit or hole. 2. To mark with little hollows, as by variolous pustules. 3. To introduce as an antagonist; to set forward in a contest.

Pit'a-pat' (pĭt'ă-păt'), *adv.* [Onomat. redupl. of *pat.*] In a flutter; with palpitation.

Pitch (pĭch), *n.* [AS. *pic*, L. *pix*; akin to Gr. πίσσα.] Thick, black, sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar, and used to calk seams of ships, and to coat rope, canvas, wood, ironwork, etc., to preserve them. — *v. t.* 1. To cover or smear with pitch. 2. To blacken.

Mineral pitch, bitumen; asphalt. — **Pitch coal**, bituminous coal. — **Pitch pine**, any species of pine yielding pitch.

Pitch, *v. t.* [OE. *picchen*; akin to E. *pick, pike.*] 1. To throw; to cast, hurl, or toss. 2. To plant (stakes or poles) in the ground; to establish (a tent, camp, etc.). 3. To set the tone of (a tune). — *v. i.* 1. To encamp. 2. To light; to come to rest from flight. 3. To fix one's choice (*on* or *upon*). 4. To plunge or fall; to slope. — *n.* 1. A throw; toss; cast. 2. A fall; a thrusting down. 3. Point where a declivity begins; slant. 4. Relative acuteness or gravity of a musical tone. 5. (*a*) Distance from center to center of holes or of adjacent teeth of gearing. (*b*) Length of a complete turn of the thread of a screw.

Pitch pipe, a wind instrument used by choristers in regulating the pitch of a tune.

Pitch'-dark' (pĭch'därk'), *a.* Dark as pitch; intensely dark.

Pitch'er, *n.* One who pitches hay, quoits, a ball, etc.

Pitch'er, *n.* [OF. *pichier*; prob. same as E. *beaker.*] 1. A wide-mouthed jug; jar. 2. A cuplike appendage of leaves of plants.

Pitch'fork' (-fôrk'), *n.* Fork for pitching hay, sheaves of grain, etc. — *v. t.* To throw with a pitchfork.

Pitch'y (-ĭ), *a.* 1. Like pitch. 2. Smeared with pitch. 3. Black; pitch-dark; dismal. — **Pitch'i-ness**, *n.*

Pit'e-ous (pĭt'ē-ŭs), *a.* 1. Evincing pity or sympathy. 2. Fitted to excite pity; miserable. 3. Paltry; pitiful. — **Pit'e-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pit'e-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Sorrowful; doleful; sad; compassionate.

Pit'fall' (-fal'), *n.* A pit deceitfully covered to entrap wild beasts or men; a trap.

Pith (pĭth), *n.* [AS. *piða*; akin to D. *pit* pith, kernel.] 1. Soft spongy substance in stems of plants. 2. (*a*) Spongy interior substance of a feather. (*b*) Spinal cord; marrow. 3. Vital or essential part; vigor.

Pith'less, *a.* Destitute of pith or strength; feeble.

Pith'y, *a.* 1. Consisting of pith; abounding in pith. 2. Energetic; cogent. — **Pith'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Pith'i-ness**, *n.*

Pit'i-a-ble (pĭt'ĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* [OF.] Deserving pity or compassion. — **Pit'i-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Pit'i-a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Sorrowful; woful; sad. See PITEOUS.

Pit'i-ful, *a.* 1. Full of pity; sympathetic. 2. Piteous; eliciting compassion. 3. Miserable; despicable. — **Pit'i-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Pit'i-ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Despicable; mean; paltry. See CONTEMPTIBLE.

Pit'i-less, *a.* 1. Merciless. 2. Exciting no pity. — **Pit'i-less-ly**, *adv.* — **Pit'i-less-ness**, *n.*

Pit'man, *n.* 1. One who works in a pit, as in mining, sawing timber, etc. 2. Connecting rod in a sawmill, etc.

Pit'tance (-tans), *n.* [OE. & F. *pitance*, LL. *pitancia.*] 1. Allowance of food bestowed in charity; dole. 2. A meager allowance; inconsiderable compensation.

Pi-tu'i-tous (pĭ-tū'ĭ-tŭs-rĭ), **Pi-tu'i-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *pituita* phlegm.] Secreting mucus or phlegm.

Pit'y (pĭt'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *pité, pitié*, L. *pietas* piety, pity.] 1. A feeling for sufferings of others; fellow-feeling. 2. Cause of pity; thing to be regretted. — *v. t.* To commiserate. — *v. i.* To show pity.

Syn. — PITY; SYMPATHY; COMPASSION; mercy; commiseration; condolence; fellow-suffering; fellow-feeling. — *Sympathy* is literally *fellow-feeling*, and requires a certain equality in situation, etc. *Compassion* is tenderness for another under misfortune. *Pity* regards its object not only as suffering, but *weak*, and hence inferior.

Piv'ot (pĭv'ŭt), *n.* [F.; prob. akin to It. *piva* pipe.] A fixed pin on which a wheel or other body turns. — *v. t. & i.* To place, or turn, on a pivot.

Pla'ca-ble (plā'kă-b'l), *a.* [L. *placabilis*, fr. *placare* to pacify.] Capable of being appeased; willing to forgive. — **Pla'ca-ble-ness**, **Pla'ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Pla-card' (plă-kärd' *or* plăk'ärd), *n.* [F., fr. *plaquer* to clap on, *plaque* tablet.] An advertisement or declaration posted in a public place; a poster. — *v. t.* 1. To post placards upon or within. 2. To announce by placards.

Pla'cate (plā'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *placare, -catum*, to placate, akin to *placere* to please.] To appease; to conciliate.

Place (plās), *n.* [F., fr. L. *platea* street, area.] 1. A portion of space; spot. 2. Broad way in a city; area. 3. Position occupied and held; mansion; town or city; fortified post; region or country. 4. Rank; grade; social position; official station; occupation. 5. Vacated space; room; stead. 6. Ordinal relation; position in the order of proceeding.

Syn. — Situation; position; site; spot; office; employment; function; trust; ground; room; stead.

Place (plās), *v. t.* **1.** To assign a place to; to fix; to locate. **2.** To put in a particular rank or position. **3.** To invest; to loan. **4.** To set; to repose. **5.** To attribute; to ascribe.
Syn. — See PUT.

Place'man (plās'măn), *n.* One who holds a place; one having an office under government.

Pla-cen'ta (plă-sĕn'tă), *n.* [L., cake, Gr. πλακοῦς flat cake, fr. πλακόεις flat.] The vascular appendage connecting the fetus with the parent.

Pla-cen'tal, *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or having, a placenta. **2.** Pert. to the Placentalia. — *n.* One of the Placentalia.

‖ **Plac'en-ta'li-a** (plăs'ĕn-tā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] A division of Mammalia including those having a placenta.

Pla'cer (plā'sĕr), *n.* One who places or sets.

Plac'er (plăs'ĕr; *Sp.* plă-thĕr'), *n.* [Sp.] A mineral deposit in the bed of a mountain torrent. [*U. S.*]

Plac'id (plăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *placidus*, fr. *placere* to please.] Pleased; contented; tranquil; quiet; gentle. — **Plac'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Plac'id-ness**, **Pla-cid'i-ty** (plă-sĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pla'gia-rism (plā'jă-rĭz'm *or* plā'jĭ-ă-), *n.* **1.** A plagiarizing. **2.** That which is plagiarized.

Pla'gia-rize (-rīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To steal from another's writings; to appropriate (ideas of another) without acknowledgment. — **Pla'gia-rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

Pla'gia-ry (-rȳ), *n.* [L. *plagiarius* kidnaper, literary thief, fr. *plagium* kidnaping, *plaga* net.] **1.** One who offers another's ideas as his own; a plagiarist. **2.** Plagiarism; literary theft. — *a.* Practicing plagiarism.

Plague (plāg), *n.* [Gr. πλαγή, fr. πλήσσειν to strike.] **1.** That which smites or troubles; vexation. **2.** Malignant contagious fever; pestilence. — *v. t.* **1.** To infest with disease or calamity. **2.** To vex; to harass. — **Pla'guer** (plā'gĕr), *n.*
Syn. — To vex; torment; distress; afflict; harass; annoy; tease; tantalize; molest; embarrass; perplex.

Pla'guy (plā'gȳ), *a.* Vexatious; troublesome. Also used adverbially. — **Pla'gui-ly**, *adv.* [*Colloq.*]

Plaice (plās), *n.* [F. *plaise*, prob. fr. L. *platessa* flatfish.] Food fish, allied to the flounder.

Plaid (plăd; *in Scot.* plād), *n.* [Gael. *plaide.*] **1.** A rectangular cloth worn by both sexes in Scotland. **2.** Goods of the pattern of a plaid or tartan; checkered cloth or pattern. — *a.* Having a pattern like a Scotch plaid; checkered with bars at right angles to one another.

Plain (plān), *v. i.* & *t.* To complain. [*Poetic*]

Plain, *a.* [F., level, fr. L. *planus.*] **1.** Without elevations or depressions; even. **2.** Open; unencumbered; fair. **3.** Not intricate or difficult; evident. **4.** Void of extraneous beauty or pretension; simple; frank; homely.
Syn. — Level; flat; open; artless; frank; sincere; downright; blunt; simple; apparent. See MANIFEST. — *adv.* In a plain manner; plainly. — *n.* Level land. — *v. t.* To make plain or manifest; to explain. — **Plain'ly**, *adv.* — **Plain'ness**, *n.*

Plaint (plānt), *n.* [OE. & F. *plainte*, fr. L. *plangere*, *planctum*, to beat, beat the breast, lament.] **1.** Cry of sorrow; complaint; lament. **2.** Protest against an injury.

Plain'tiff (plān'tĭf), *n.* [F. *plaintif* making complaint.] One who commences a personal legal action to obtain remedy for an injury; — opp. to *defendant.*

Plain'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [F. *plaintif.*] **1.** Repining; lamenting. **2.** Mournful; sad. — **Plain'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Plait (plāt; *colloq.* plēt), *n.* [OF. *pleit*, L. *plicare*, *-catum*, to fold, akin to *plectere* to plait.] **1.** A flat fold; a doubling, as of cloth; pleat. **2.** A braid; plat. — *v. t.* **1.** To fold; to pleat. **2.** To braid; to plat.

Plan (plăn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *planus* flat. See PLAIN, *a.*] **1.** A draught or form; representation drawn on a plane, as a map or a chart; top view; horizontal section of anything; diagram. **2.** Scheme; project. **3.** Method; custom. — *v. t.* **1.** To draught; to represent, as by a diagram. **2.** To scheme; to devise; to contrive.
Syn. — Draught; delineation; plot; sketch; project; design; contrivance; device. See SCHEME.

Planch'et (plănch'ĕt), *n.* [F. *planchette* a small board, dim. of *planche* plank.] A flat piece, or disk, of metal.

Plane (plān), *n.* [F.; Gr. πλάτανος, fr. πλατύς broad.] A tree of both continents, and of many species.

Plane (plān), *a.* [L. *planus*; F. *plan.* See PLAIN, *a.*] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat. — *n.* **1.** A geometrical surface in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line joining them lies wholly in that surface; surface without curvature. **2.** Tool for smoothing surfaces, forming moldings, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To make smooth; to level. **2.** To efface or remove.

Carpenter's Jack Plane.

Plan'er (plān'ĕr), *n.* One that planes; planing machine or implement.

Plan'et (plăn'ĕt), *n.* [Gr. πλανήτης; prop., wandering, fr. πλανᾶσθαι to wander.] Celestial body revolving about the sun.

Plan'e-ta'ri-um (-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] An orrery.

Plan'et-a-ry (-ĕt-ă-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, consisting of, or caused by, planets. **2.** Like a planet; erratic.

Pla-nim'e-ter (plă-nĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*Plani-* + *-meter.*] Instrument to measure the area of a plane figure.

Pla-nim'e-try (-trȳ), *n.* Mensuration of plane surfaces.

Plan'ish (plăn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *planir.*] To smooth (metal) by light blows with a hammer.

Plan'i-sphere (-ĭ-sfēr), *n.* [*Plani-* + *sphere.*] Sphere projected on a plane; representation of the celestial sphere, showing the position of the heavens, stars, etc.

Plank (plăngk), *n.* [OF. *planque*, *planche*; L. *planca.*] **1.** Broad piece of sawed timber, thicker than a board. **2.** That which supports, as a board does a swimmer. **3.** One of the articles in a political platform, or declaration of principles. [*Cant*] — *v. t.* **1.** To cover (a floor, ship, etc.) with planks. **2.** To lay down, as on a plank or table; to stake or pay cash. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Plan'ner (plăn'nĕr), *n.* One who plans; projector.

Pla'no-con'cave (plā'nō-kŏn'kāv), *a.* [*Plano-* + *concave.*] Plane or flat on one side, and concave on the other. See LENS.

Pla'no-con'vex (-kŏn'vĕks), *a.* [*Plano-* + *convex.*] Plane on one side, and convex on the other.

Plant (plănt), *n.* [AS. *plante*, L. *planta.*] **1.** A vegetable; an organized living being, having, when complete, a root, stem, and leaves. **2.** Machinery and apparatus used in a mechanical business. — *v. t.* **1.** To put (seed, young trees, etc.) in the ground for growth. **2.** To furnish (a garden, orchard, forest, etc.) with plants. **3.** To furnish with a fixed population; to settle (a colony). **4.** To set firmly; to fix; to direct, or point.

Plan'tain (plăn'tĭn; 2), *n.* [Cf. F. *plantain-arbre*, *plantanier*; prob. same word as *plane* tree.] **1.** A tree-like perennial tropical herb, bearing immense leaves. **2.** Edible fruit of this plant.

Plan'tain, *n.* [F., fr. L. *plantago.*] A low herb with broad spreading radical leaves, and spikes of minute flowers.

Plan-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A planting. **2.** Place under cultivation; estate cultivated by laborers living on it. **3.** A colony.

Plant'er (plănt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that plants, sows, or cultivates a plantation. **2.** Colonist in a new territory.

Plant'let (-lĕt), *n.* A plant in embryo.

‖ **Plan'ti-gra'da** (plăn'tĭ-grā'dă), *n. pl.* [NL.] A subdivision of Carnivora having plantigrade feet.

Plan'ti-grade (-grād), *a.* [L. *planta* sole of the foot + *gradi* to walk.] (*a*) Walking on the sole of the foot; pert. to the plantigrades. (*b*) Having the foot so formed that the heel touches the ground when the leg is upright. — *n.* A plantigrade animal, as man, and the bears.

Plaque (plăk), *n.* [F. See PLACARD.] Flat, thin piece of metal, clay, ivory, etc.; a brooch.

Plash (plăsh), *n.* [OD. *plasch.*] **1.** Small pool of standing water; puddle. **2.** A dash of water; splash. —*v. t.* & *i.* To dabble in water; to splash.

Plash, *v. t.* [OF. *plaissier* to bend.] To cut partly, or to bend and intertwine branches of. —*n.* Branch of a tree intertwined with other branches.

Plash'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Watery; abounding with puddles; splashy. **2.** Specked, as if plashed with color.

Plasm (plăz'm), **Plas'ma** (-mȧ), *n.* [Gr. πλάσμα, -ματος, fr. πλάσσειν to mold.] Greenish quartz, used by the ancients for engraved ornaments. **2.** Viscous material of an animal or vegetable cell, which forms tissues by differentiation; protoplasm. **3.** Elementary matter.

Plas'ter (plȧs'tẽr), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *emplastrum,* Gr. ἔμπλαστρον, fr. ἐν in + πλάσσειν to mold.] [Formerly written *plaister.*] **1.** An external application, harder than ointment, adhesive to the body, and used to produce medicinal effect, to bind parts together, etc. **2.** Composition of lime, water, and sand, for coating walls, etc. **3.** Calcined gypsum, or plaster of Paris, for making figures, moldings, etc.; calcined gypsum used as a fertilizer. —*v. t.* **1.** To cover with a plaster. **2.** To overlay (ceilings, walls, etc.) with plaster. **3.** To smooth over; to cover the defects of; to hide. —**Plas'ter-er,** *n.*

Plas'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** Plaster for walls, etc. **2.** An overlaying with plaster. **3.** A covering of plaster.

Plas'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. πλαστικός, fr. πλάσσειν.] **1.** Able to form matter. **2.** Capable of being molded. **3.** Pert. to, or produced by, molding; —said of sculpture, etc., as disting. fr. graphic arts. —**Plas-tic'i-ty** (-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Plas'tron (-trŏn), *n.* [F., breastplate, LL. *plastra* thin plate of metal.] **1.** A pad protecting a fencer's breast. **2.** Ventral shell of turtles, etc.

Plat (plăt), *v. t.* [See PLAIT.] To form by interweaving; to plait. —*n.* Work done by braiding; a plait.

Plat, *n.* [F., flat.] Small plot of ground laid out for a special use. —*v. t.* To lay out (ground) in plots.

Plate (plāt), *n.* [OF., plate of metal, cuirass, fr. *plat* flat, Gr. πλατύς.] **1.** A flat sheet of metal. **2.** Metallic armor. **3.** Domestic vessels of gold or silver. **4.** Plated metallic ware, disting. fr. genuine silver or gold. **5.** A shallow vessel, to hold food at table. **6.** Piece of metal on which anything is engraved to be printed; impression from engraved metal. **7.** A horizontal timber laid upon a wall, etc., to support other timbers, roof trusses, or rafters. **8.** In photography, a sheet of glass, porcelain, metal, etc., with a coating sensitive to light. —*v. t.* **1.** To overlay with gold, silver, etc., by a mechanical or chemical process. **2.** To cover with metal. **3.** To beat into thin pieces.

Pla-teau' (plȧ-tō'), *n.; pl.* F. PLATEAUX (*F.* -tō'; *E.* -tōz'), E. PLATEAUS (-tōz'). [F., fr. OF. *platel* little plate.] **1.** A flat surface; broad, level, elevated area of land; table-land. **2.** Ornamental dish; tray; salver.

Plate'ful (plāt'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* PLATEFULS (-fo͝olz). Enough to fill a plate; as much as a plate will hold.

Plat'en (plăt'ĕn), *n.* [F. *platine,* fr. *plat* flat.] Flat part of a printing press, typewriter, machine tool, etc.

Plat'form', *n.* **1.** A flat or horizontal surface, forming a roof, raised floor, etc.; a landing; stage, for speakers, performers, or workmen. **2.** A declaration of the principles upon which a person or party stands.

Plat'i-na (plăt'ĭ-nȧ *or* plȧ-tē'nȧ), *n.* [Sp. or NL. See PLATINUM.] Platinum.

Plat'ing (plāt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A covering anything with plates, or with metal; an overlaying base metal with a thin plate of precious or bright metal. **2.** Thin coating of metal laid upon another metal. **3.** Defensive armor.

Plat'i-num (plăt'ĭ-nŭm *or* plȧ-tē'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *platina,* fr. *plata* silver, LL. *plata* thin plate of metal.] A metallic element, intermediate in value between silver and gold, ductile and malleable, but very infusible.

Plat'i-tude (plăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. *plat* flat.] **1.** A being flat or insipid. **2.** A truism; commonplace.

Pla-ton'ic (plȧ-tŏn'ĭk), **Pla-ton'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. Πλατωνικός.] **1.** Pert. to Plato, his philosophy, or opinions. **2.** Pure; passionless; nonsexual.

Platonic love, a pure, spiritual affection between persons of opposite sex, without carnal desires.

Pla'to-nism (plā'tō-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Philosophy of Plato. **2.** An elevated ethical conception of the universe; fantastic philosophical notions. —**Pla'to-nist,** *n.*

Pla-toon' (plȧ-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *peloton* a ball of thread, knot of men, platoon, fr. *peloie* ball.] (*a*) Orig., a body of men who fired together. (*b*) Half of a military company.

Platt'deutsch' (plăt/doitsh'), *n.* The dialects of the north of Germany; modern Low German.

Plat'ter (-tẽr), *n.* One who plats or braids.

Plat'ter, *n.* [OF. *platel.*] Dish for serving food.

Plau'dit (plȧ'dĭt), *n.* [L. *plaudite,* imperative of *plaudere.* Cf. PLAUSIBLE.] Expression of applause; praise.

Syn. — Acclamation; commendation; approval.

Plau'si-ble (-zĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *plausibilis,* fr. *plaudere, plausum,* to applaud, clap the hands.] **1.** Worthy of being applauded. **2.** Obtaining approbation; apparently right. **3.** Using specious arguments or discourse. —**Plau'si-bly,** *adv.* —**Plau'si-ble-ness, Plau'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Syn. — PLAUSIBLE; SPECIOUS. — *Plausible* denotes that which seems reasonable, yet leaves distrust in the judgment. *Specious* describes that which presents a fair appearance to the view, yet covers something false.

Play (plā), *v. i.* [AS. *plegian,* akin to *plega* play, game, quick motion.] **1.** To engage in sport; to frolic. **2.** To trifle; to be careless. **3.** To gamble. **4.** To perform on a musical instrument. **5.** To act; to practice deception. **6.** To move in any manner; to move with alternate or reciprocating motion. **7.** To act on the stage; to personate a character. —*v. t.* **1.** To put in action or motion. **2.** To perform; to execute; to simulate. **3.** To engage in (a contest for amusement, a wager, prize, etc.). —*n.* **1.** Amusement; sport. **2.** A game. **3.** A contending for victory, amusement, or a prize; gaming. **4.** Action; use; practice. **5.** A dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy. **6.** Performance on an instrument of music. **7.** Motion; movement, regular or irregular; room for motion; scope. —**Play'er,** *n.*

Play'bill' (plā'bĭl'), *n.* Programme of a play.

Play'day' (-dā'), *n.* Day given to play; holiday.

Play'fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* A companion in sports.

Play'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Sportive; frolicsome; merry. —**Play'ful-ly,** *adv.* —**Play'ful-ness,** *n.*

Play'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A building for dramatic exhibitions; theater. **2.** House for children to play in.

Play'mate' (-māt'), *n.* Playfellow.

Play'thing' (-thĭng'), *n.* A thing to play with; toy.

Play'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* Maker or adapter of plays.

‖ **Pla'za** (*E.* plă'zȧ; *Sp.* plä'thä), *n.* [Sp.] A public square in a city.

Plea (plē), *n.* [OE. & OF. *plait,* LL. *placitum* judgment, assembly, court, fr. L. *placere* to please.] **1.** What is alleged by a party in support of a legal cause; a defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. **2.** Cause in court; lawsuit. **3.** Excuse; apology. **4.** Urgent entreaty.

Plead (plēd), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLEADED (*colloq.* PLEAD (plĕd) or PLED); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLEADING.] **1.** To argue in support of a claim; to speak by way of persuasion. **2.** To carry on a suit or plea. —*v. t.* **1.** To discuss and maintain by arguments. **2.** To allege in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse. —**Plead'er,** *n.*

Pleas'ant (plĕz'ănt), *a.* [F. *plaisant.*] **1.** Pleasing; agreeable. **2.** Cheerful; enlivening. —**Pleas'ant-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — PLEASANT; PLEASING; AGREEABLE; gratifying; cheerful; good-humored; enlivening; gay; lively; merry; humorous; jocose; witty. —*Agreeable* is applied to that which agrees with one's tastes, character, etc. *Pleasant* and *pleasing* are stronger. *Pleasant* refers to the state or condition; *pleasing,* to the act or effect.

Pleas'ant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [F. *plaisanterie.*] That which promotes pleasure; gayety; playfulness; badinage.

Please (plēz), *v. t.* [OF. *plaisir*, fr. L. *placere*, akin to *placare* to reconcile.] 1. To give pleasure to; to gratify. 2. To take pleasure in; to choose. 3. To be the will of; to seem good to.—*v. i.* 1. To impart pleasure. 2. To have pleasure; to be willing; to consent.

Pleas'ing, *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction.
Syn.—Gratifying; agreeable. See PLEASANT.

Pleas'ur-a-ble (plĕzh'ŭr-ȧ-b'l; 40), *a.* Capable of affording pleasure; gratifying. — **Pleas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.*

Pleas'ure (-ŭr), *n.* [F. *plaisir*. See PLEASE.] 1. Gratification of the senses or mind. 2. Amusement; diversion; sensual gratification. 3. Will; choice; purpose. 4. That which pleases; a favor.—*v. t. & i.* To please.

Ple-be'ian (plĕ-bē'yan), *a.* [L. *plebeius*, fr. *plebs*, *plebis*, the common people.] Pert. to the common people; vulgar; common.—*n.* One of the lower social ranks.

Ple-be'ian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* 1. The being plebeian. 2. Conduct of plebeians; vulgarity.

Pleb'i-scite (plĕb'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [F. *plébiscite*, L. *plebiscitum*.] A vote by universal male suffrage.

‖ **Pleb'is-ci'tum** (plĕb'ĭs-sī'tŭm), *n.* [L., from *plebs*, *plebis* + *scitum* decree.] A law enacted by the common people of ancient Rome, without the senate's intervention.

Pled (plĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of PLEAD. [*Colloq.*]

Pledge (plĕj), *n.* [OF. *plege* pledge, guaranty, LL. *plegium*.] 1. Legal security for a debt or engagement; thing put in pawn. 2. A promise by which one binds one's self to do, or refrain from doing, something. 4. A sentiment agreed to by drinking one's health; toast; health.
Syn.—See EARNEST.
—*v. t.* 1. To deposit in pledge or pawn, or as security. 2. To guarantee; to plight. 3. To engage solemnly. 4. To drink the health of; to toast.—**Pledg'er**, *n.*

Pledg-ee' (plĕj-ē'), *n.* One to whom a pledge is given.

Pledg'et (-ĕt), *n.* [Prov. E., small plug.] 1. A string of oakum used in calking. 2. A compress, or small flat tent of lint, laid over a wound, ulcer, etc.

Ple'iad (plē'yad), *n.* One of the Pleiades.

Ple'ia-des (-yȧ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλειάδες.] The seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, fabled to have been made a constellation in the sky.

Ple'na-ry (plē'nȧ-rў), *a.* [LL. *plenarius*, fr. L. *plenus* full.] Full; complete; absolute.—**Ple'na-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry (plĕn'ĭ-pō-tĕn'shĭ-ȧ-rў), *n.* [LL. *plenipotentiarius*; L. *plenus* + *potentia* power.] One authorized to transact any business; ambassador to a foreign court, having full power to negotiate treaties, etc.—*a.* Containing, conferring, or having full power.

Plen'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *plenitudo*, fr. *plenus*.] The being full or complete; fullness; abundance.

Plen'te-ous (-tē-ŭs), *a.* 1. Containing plenty; abundant; copious; sufficient for every purpose. 2. Yielding abundance; fruitful. 3. Having plenty; abounding; rich.—**Plen'te-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**Plen'te-ous-ness**, *n.*
Syn.—Plentiful; copious; full. See AMPLE.

Plen'ti-ful (-tĭ-fŭl), *a.* 1. Containing plenty; ample. 2. Fruitful.—**Plen'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**Plen'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

Plen'ty (-tў), *n.* [OF. *plenté*, fr. L. *plenitas*, fr. *plenus*.] Full; enough and to spare; ample supply for human wants.—*a.* Plentiful; abundant.
Syn.—Abundance; exuberance. See ABUNDANCE.

Ple'o-nasm (plē'ŏ-năz'm), *n.* [Gr. πλεονασμός, fr. πλέων more, compar. of πολύς much.] Redundancy of language; use of more words than are necessary.—**Ple'o-nas'tic** (-năs'tĭk), **Ple'o-nas'tic-al**, *a.*

Pleth'o-ra (plĕth'ŏ-rȧ), *n.* [Gr. πλήθωρη, fr. πλήθειν to be or become full.] Overfullness; repletion.

Ple-thor'ic (plē-thŏr'ĭk *or* plĕth'ŏ-rĭk), *a.* [Gr. πληθωρικός.] Having a full habit of body, or excess of blood.

Pleu'ra (plū'rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. PLEURÆ (-rē), E. PLEURAS (-rȧz). [Gr. πλευρά rib, side.] Serous membrane covering the lungs and thorax.—**Pleu'ral**, *a.*

Pleu-ri'sy (-rĭ-sў), *n.* [Gr. πλευρίτις (sc. νόσος), fr. πλευρά.] Inflammation of the pleura.

Pleu-rit'ic (plū-rĭt'ĭk), **Pleu-rit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* (*a*) Pert. to pleurisy. (*b*) Suffering from pleurisy.

Pleu'ro-pneu-mo'ni-a (-rō-nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*Pleuro-* + *pneumonia*.] Inflammation of the pleura and lungs.

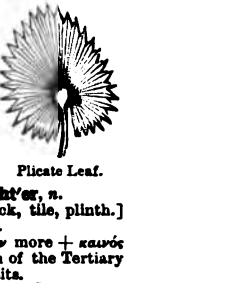
Plex'i-form (plĕks'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Plexus* + *-form*.] Like network; complicated.

Plex'us (-ŭs), *n.* [L., braid, fr. *plectere*, *plexum*, to twine.] A network of vessels, nerves, or fibers.

Pli'a-ble (plī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *plier* to bend.] 1. Capable of being plied or bent; flexible; pliant; supple; yielding. 2. Flexible in disposition.—**Pli'a-ble-ness**, **Pli'a-bil'i-ty**, **Pli'an-cy** (-an-sў), *n.*

Pli'ant, *a.* [F.; p. pr. of *plier*.] Capable of plying or bending; flexible; tractable.—**Pli'ant-ness**, *n.*

Pli'cate (-kāt), **Pli'ca-ted** (-kā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *plicare*, *-catum*, to fold.] Plaited; folded like a fan.


Plicate Leaf.

Pli'ers (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* Small pinchers with long jaws, for bending or cutting metal wire, handling small objects, etc.

Plight (plīt), *n.* [AS. *plíht* danger, fr. *pleón* to risk; to hazard.] 1. That which is exposed to risk, or is plighted or pledged; a gage; pledge. 2. Condition; state.—*v. t.* 1. To give as a pledge for the performance of some act; as, to *plight* faith, honor, word, etc. 2. To engage; to betroth.—**Plight'er**, *n.*

Plinth (plĭnth), *n.* [Gr. πλίνθος brick, tile, plinth.] Lowest member of a column or pedestal.

Pli'o-cene (plī'ŏ-sēn), *a.* [Gr. πλείων more + καινός new.] Pert. to the most recent division of the Tertiary age.—*n.* The Pliocene period or deposits.

Plod (plŏd), *v. i.* [Cf. Gael., clod, pool.] 1. To travel slowly but steadily; to trudge. 2. To toil; to drudge.—*v. t.* To walk on slowly or heavily.

Plot (plŏt), *n.* [AS.] 1. A small extent of ground; plat. 2. Plan or draught of a field, estate, etc., drawn to a scale.—*v. t.* To make a plot, map, or plan, of.

Plot, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *complot*.] 1. Scheme, stratagem, or plan, to accomplish some purpose; conspiracy; intrigue. 2. The story of a play, novel, poem, etc.
Syn.—Intrigue; stratagem; cabal; contrivance.
—*v. i.* 1. To conspire. 2. To scheme.—*v. t.* To contrive secretly.—**Plot'ter**, *n.*

Plough (plou), *n. & v.* Plow.

Plov'er (plŭv'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *plovier* rain bird, fr. L. *pluvia* rain, *pluere* to rain.] 1. A limicoline game bird. 2. The American upland, or field, plover; a sandpiper.

Plow, **Plough** (plou), *n.* [AS. *plōh*.] 1. An implement, drawn by horses, oxen, or other power, to turn up the soil to prepare it for bearing crops, etc. 2. A joiner's plane for making grooves.—*v. t. & i.* 1. To turn up, break up, or trench, with a plow. 2. To cut a groove (in a plank, edge of a board, etc.).

Plow'a-ble, **Plough'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being plowed; arable.

Plow'boy', **Plough'boy'**, *n.* A boy that drives or guides a team in plowing; a young rustic.

Plow'er, **Plough'er**, *n.* One who plows; plowman; cultivator.

Plow'man, **Plough'man**, *n.* 1. One who plows; a husbandman. 2. A rustic; countryman.

Plow'share', **Plough'share'**, *n.* Part of a plow, cutting the earth at the bottom of the furrow.

Pluck (plŭk), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *pluccian*.] 1. To pull; to draw. 2. To pull off or out from something; to twitch. 3. To strip (a fowl, etc.) of feathers, etc.—*n.* 1. A plucking; pull; twitch. 2. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal. 3. Spirit; courage.—**Pluck'er**, *n.*

Pluck'y (-ў), *a.* Having pluck; courageous.

Plug (plŭg), *n.* [Akin to D. & G. *pflock*.] 1. Piece of wood, metal, etc., to stop or fill a hole; stopple. 2. A cake of pressed tobacco. [*U. S.*] 3. A high silk

hat. [*Slang, U. S.*] **4.** A worthless horse. [*Slang, U. S.*] — *v. t.* To stop with a plug; to make tight.

Plum (plŭm), *n.* [AS. *plúme*, fr. L. *prunum*. Cf. PRUNE dried plum.] **1.** Edible drupaceous fruit of a tree of many varieties; the tree itself. **2.** A grape dried in the sun; raisin. **3.** A handsome fortune; formerly, in cant language, £100,000; one possessing it.

‖ **Plu'ma** (plū'mȧ), *n.* [L.] A feather.

Plum'age (plū'mĭj), *n.* [F., fr. *plume* feather.] A bird's clothing of feathers.

Plumb (plŭm), *n.* [F. *plomb*, L. *plumbum* lead, a bullet.] A weight of lead, etc., attached to a line, and used to indicate a vertical direction; plummet.

Plumb line. (*a*) Cord suspending a plumb; plummet. (*b*) Line directed to the center of gravity of the earth. — **Plumb rule**, a narrow board with a plumb line, used by builders and carpenters.

Plumb Rule.

— *a.* Perpendicular; vertical. — *adv.* Perpendicularly. — *v. t.* **1.** To adjust by a plumb line; to make perpendicular. **2.** To sound (depth of water) with a plumb or plummet; to fathom; to test. **3.** To seal with lead. **4.** To supply (a building) with a system of plumbing.

Plum-ba'go (-bā'gō), *n.* [L., fr. *plumbum*.] **1.** Graphite; black lead. **2.** An herbaceous plant; leadwort. — **Plum-bag'i-nous** (-băj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

Plumb'er (plŭm'ẽr), *n.* [F. *plombière*.] One who works in lead; one who furnishes, fits, and repairs pipes and apparatus for conveying water, gas, or drainage in buildings.

Plumb'er-y (-ẽ-ỹ), *n.* [F. *plomberie*.] A place where plumbing is carried on; lead works.

Plumb'ing, *n.* **1.** The casting and working lead, and applying it to building purposes; the furnishing pipes for conducting water, sewage, etc. **2.** Pipes and apparatus used to convey water, sewage, etc., in a building.

‖ **Plum'bum** (-bŭm), *n.* [L.] Lead.

Plume (plūm), *n.* [F.; L. *pluma*.] **1.** A feather. **2.** Ornamental tuft of feathers. **3.** A token of prowess; a prize. — *v. t.* **1.** To adjust the plumes or feathers of; to prink. **2.** To adorn with plumes. **3.** To pride (one's self); to vaunt; to boast.

Plu'mi-ped (plū'mĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *plumipes*, *-pedis*; *pluma* + *pes* foot.] Having feet covered with feathers. — *n.* A plumiped bird.

Plum'met (plŭm'mĕt), *n.* [OE. & OF. *plommet*, fr. OF. *plom*, *plum*.] **1.** Piece of lead attached to a line, for sounding depth of water. **2.** A plumb line; a weight.

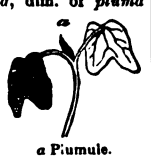
Plu-mose' (plū-mōs'), } *a.* [L. *plumosus*, fr. *pluma*
Plu'mous (plū'mŭs), } feather.] **1.** Having feathers or plumes. **2.** Feathery; plumelike.

Plump (plŭmp), *a.* [OE. & D. *plomp* rude, clumsy; akin to G. & Sw. *plump*.] Well rounded or filled out; full; fleshy; fat. — *v. i.* & *t.* **1.** To grow, or make, plump; to swell out. **2.** To drop suddenly or heavily, all at once. — *adv.* Directly; suddenly; perpendicularly.

Plump'er, *n.* **1.** One that plumps or swells out something else; something carried in the mouth to distend the cheeks. **2.** A downright, unqualified lie. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Plu'mu-la** (plū'mŭ-lȧ), *n.* [L.] A plumule.

Plu'mule (-mūl), *n.* [L. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma* feather.] **1.** First bud, or gemmule, of a young plant; bud, or growing point, of the embryo, above the cotyledons. See *Illust.* of RADICLE. **2.** (*a*) A down feather. (*b*) Aftershaft of a feather. See *Illust.* under FEATHER.



a Plumule.

Plum'y (plūm'ỹ), *a.* Covered with plumes; feathery.

Plun'der (plŭn'dẽr), *v. t.* [G. *plündern* to plunder, *plunder* frippery, baggage.] **1.** To take the goods of without right. **2.** To take by pillage.

Syn. — To pillage; despoil; sack; rifle; strip; rob. — *n.* **1.** A plundering or pillaging. **2.** That which is taken from an enemy, or by fraud. — **Plun'der-er**, *n.*

Plunge (plŭnj), *v. t.* [OF. *plongier*, fr. L. *plumbum* lead.] **1.** To thrust into water or any penetrable substance; to immerse quickly and forcibly; to thrust. **2.** To baptize by immersion. — *v. i.* **1.** To cast one's self into water or other fluid; to dive, or to rush in. **2.** To pitch headlong or violently forward, as a horse does. — *n.* A plunging, dive, leap, rush, etc.

Plun'ger (plŭn'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One that plunges; a diver. **2.** A long solid cylinder, used instead of a piston in pumps. **3.** Firing pin of a breechloading gun.

Plunger pump, a pump having a plunger, instead of a piston, to act upon the water.

Plu'per'fect (plū'pẽr'fĕkt), *a.* [L. *plus* more + *perfectus* perfect.] More than perfect; past perfect; — said of the tense denoting an action completed at or before the time of another past action. — *n.* The pluperfect tense; a verb in that tense.

Plu'ral (-rȧl), *a.* [L. *pluralis*, fr. *plus*, *pluris*, more.] Relating to, or containing, more than one; designating two or more. — *n.* The plural number; that form of a word which denotes more than one.

Plu'ral-ist, *n.* A clergyman holding more than one ecclesiastical benefice. [*Eng.*]

Plu-ral'i-ty (-răl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* **1.** A being plural, or consisting of more than one; a number consisting of two or more of the same kind. **2.** The greater number; a majority; the greatest of several numbers; in elections, the excess of the votes given for one candidate over those given for any other candidate. — **Plu'ral-ly**, *adv.*

Plus (plŭs), *a.* [L., more.] **1.** More, required to be added; positive, as disting. fr. negative; — opp. to *minus*. **2.** Additional; real; actual.

Plus sign, the sign [+] denoting addition, or a positive quantity.

Plush (plŭsh), *n.* [F. *pluche*, *peluche*, fr. L. *pilus* hair.] A textile fabric with a nap or shag on one side.

Plu'to (plū'tō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλούτων.] The fabled son of Saturn and Ops, and god of the Lower World.

Plu-toc'ra-cy (-tŏk'rȧ-sỹ), *n.* [Gr. πλουτοκρατία; πλοῦτος wealth + κρατεῖν to rule.] A form of government which puts supreme power in the hands of the wealthy classes; a controlling class of rich men.

Plu'to-crat (-tō-krăt), *n.* One whose wealth gives him power or influence; one of the plutocracy. — **Plu'to-crat'ic**, *a.*

Plu-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [Gr. πλοῦτος + *-logy*.] Science of wealth.

Plu-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), **Plu-to'ni-an** (-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Pert. to Pluto; subterranean. **2.** Igneous.

Plu'vi-al (-vĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *pluvialis*, fr. *pluvia* rain.] Produced by action of rain.

Plu'vi-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), **Plu'vi-am'e-ter** (-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *pluvia* + *-meter*.] A rain gauge.

Plu'vi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pluviosus*, *pluvius*, fr. *pluvia*.] Abounding in rain; rainy; pluvial.

Ply (plī), *v. t.* [F. *plier* to fold, bend, fr. L. *plicare*.] **1.** To lay on closely, or in folds; to work upon steadily; to urge importunately. **2.** To use steadily. **3.** To work at. — *v. i.* To act, go, or work steadily; to do something by repeated actions; to go back and forth. — *n.* **1.** A fold; plait; turn or twist, as of a cord. **2.** Bent; bias.

Pneu-mat'ic (nū-măt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. πνευματικός, fr.
Pneu-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } πνεῦμα, -ματος, wind, air, πνεῖν to blow, breathe.] **1.** Consisting of, or like, air, or an elastic fluid; gaseous; — opp. to *dense* or *solid*. **2.** Pert. to pneumatics. **3.** Moved by pressure or flow of air. **4.** Fitted to contain air; having cavities filled with air.

Pneu-mat'ics, *n.* Science of the mechanical properties of elastic fluids.

Pneu'ma-tol'o-gy (-mȧ-tŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* [*Pneumato-* + *-logy*.] Doctrine of, or treatise on, air and elastic fluids.

Pneu-mo'ni-a (-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. πνευμονία, fr. πνεύμων, pl. πνεύμονες the lungs.] Inflammation of the lungs.

Pneu-mon'ic (nū-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* (*a*) Pert. to the lungs. (*b*) Pert. to pneumonia. — *n.* Medicine for the lungs.

Poach (pōch), *v. t.* [F. *pocher* to pocket, to poach eggs, fr. *poche* pocket, pouch.] **1.** To cook (eggs) by breaking them into boiling water. **2.** To pocket and convey away (game) by stealth; to plunder. — *v. i.* To steal game; to hunt or fish unlawfully. — **Poach'er**, *n.*

Poach'y (-ĭ), *a.* Wet and soft; marshy.

Pock (pŏk), *n.* [AS. *pocc*, *poc*. Cf. Pox.] Pustule raised on the surface of the body in smallpox, etc.

Pock'et (pŏk'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *poquette*.] **1.** A pouch; small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles; money; wealth. **2.** (*a*) Cavity in a rock containing a nugget of gold, or other mineral; small body of ore in such cavity. (*b*) Hole containing water. — *v. t.* **1.** To put, or conceal, in the pocket. **2.** To take clandestinely.

Pock'et-book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* Case for carrying papers, money, etc., in the pocket.

Pock'et-knife' (-nīf'), *n.* A knife whose blades fold into the handle so as to be carried in the pocket.

Pock'mark' (-märk'), *n.* Mark or pit made by smallpox. — **Pock'marked'** (-märkt'), *a.*

Pock'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of pocks or pustules.

Pod (pŏd), *n.* [Prob. akin to *pudding*, and perh. same word as *pad* cushion.] **1.** A capsule of a plant; a legume; a dry dehiscent fruit. **2.** A number of animals clustered together; — said of seals. — *v. i.* To swell; to fill; to produce pods.

Pod.

Po'em (pō'ĕm), *n.* [L. *poëma*, Gr. ποίημα, fr. ποιεῖν to make, write.] **1.** A metrical composition characterized by imagination and poetic diction; — disting. fr. *prose*. **2.** A composition, not in verse, whose language is imaginative or impassioned.

Po'e-sy (-ĕ-sĭ), *n.* [F. *poésie*, Gr. ποίησις, fr. ποιεῖν.] **1.** Poetical skill. **2.** Poetry; metrical composition. **3.** Motto engraved on a ring, etc.; posy.

Po'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *poëte*, Gr. ποιητής.] Author of a poem; imaginative thinker or writer. — **Po'et-ess**, *n. f.*

Po-et'ic (pō-ĕt'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Pert. to poetry; suitable
Po-et'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } for poetry. **2.** Expressed in metrical form; imaginative. — **Po-et'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Po-et'ics, *n.* Principles and rules of poetry. [ize.]

Po'et-ize (pō'ĕt-ĭz), *v. i.* To write as a poet; to ideal-

Po'et-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** The apprehending and interpreting ideas by imagination. **2.** Imaginative composition; verse; rhyme; poems collectively.

Poh (pō), *interj.* Exclamation of disgust; bah!

Po'i (pō'ē), *n.* A food of the Hawaiians, being a fermented paste made from the kalo (or taro) root.

Poign'ant (poin'ant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *poindre*, L. *pungere* to prick, sting.] **1.** Pricking; sharp; pungent. **2.** Pointed; keen; satirical. — **Poign'an-cy**, *n.*

Point (point), *n.* [F.; L. *punctum*, fr. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.] **1.** That which pricks; sharp end of a needle, pin, etc. **2.** Anything which tapers to a sharp end; promontory or cape. **3.** Mark made by a sharp instrument; prick. **4.** An indefinitely small space; in geometry, that which has position, but not length, breadth, nor thickness. **5.** A moment; instant; the verge. **6.** A mark of punctuation; a stop, as a comma, semicolon, or period; an end or conclusion. **7.** Degree; step; stage; position attained. **8.** Salient feature; item; detail. **9.** The prominent feature of an argument, discourse, etc.; essential matter. **10.** A small matter; trifle; punctilio. **11.** (*a*) One of the points of the compass, or of the 32 divisions of the card in the mariner's compass, of which the 4 marking east, west, north, and south, are called *cardinal points*. See *Illust.* under Compass. (*b*) The difference between two points of the compass. **12.** Attitude of a pointer dog when he finds game. — *v. t.* **1.** To give a point to; to sharpen. **2.** To direct toward an object; to aim. **3.** To direct the attention of. **4.** To punctuate. **5.** To indicate, as if by pointing. **6.** To fill up joints of (a wall). — *v. i.* **1.** To direct (a finger, etc.) so as to designate an object. **2.** To indicate the presence of game by a fixed look, as certain hunting dogs do.

Point'-blank' (point'blăngk'), *n.* [F. *point* point + *blanc* white.] The point toward which a projectile is aimed. — *a.* **1.** Aimed directly toward the mark. **2.** Direct; plain; unqualified. — *adv.* Directly.

Point'ed, *a.* **1.** Sharp; having a sharp point. **2.** Sharp or pithy in expression; terse; directed to a particular person or thing. — **Point'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Point'er, *n.* One that points. (*a*) Hand of a timepiece. (*b*) One of a breed of dogs trained to stop at scent of game, and with the nose point it out to sportsmen. (*c*) *pl.* Two stars in the Great Bear, the line between which points nearly in the direction of the north star.

Pointer.

Point'less, *a.* Having no point; blunt; obtuse. — **Point'less-ly**, *adv.* **Syn.** — Blunt; obtuse; dull; stupid.

Poise (poiz), *n.* [OE. & OF. *pois*, *peis*, fr. L. *pensum* portion weighed out, *pendere* to weigh out.] **1.** Gravity; heaviness. **2.** Weight used to balance the substance weighed. **3.** Equipoise; equilibrium; rest. **4.** Counterweight. — *v. t.* **1.** To balance. **2.** To hold in equilibrium. **3.** To counterbalance. **4.** To weigh. — *v. i.* To hang in equilibrium; to be in suspense or doubt.

Poi'son (poi'z'n), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *potio* a drink, potion, poisonous draught, fr. *potare* to drink.] Any agent producing a morbid or deadly effect.

Syn. — Poison; Venom; virus; bane; pest; malignity. — *Poison* denotes something received into the system by the mouth, breath, etc. *Venom* is discharged from animals and received by a wound, as by a bite or sting. Hence, *venom* implies malignity of nature or purpose. — *v. t.* **1.** To put poison upon or into; to infect with poison. **2.** To injure or kill by poison; to administer poison to. **3.** To taint; to vitiate. — *v. i.* To act as, or convey, a poison. — **Poi'son-er**, *n.* — **Poi'son-ous**, *a.*

Poke (pōk), *n.* A large North American herb, bearing dark purple juicy berries of emetic and purgative properties, and used in medicine. [**2.** A long, wide sleeve.]

Poke, *n.* [AS. *poca*, *pohha*.] **1.** A bag; sack; pocket.

Poke, *v. t.* [Cf. LG. *poken* to prick, *pok* dagger, knife.] **1.** To thrust with anything pointed; to stir up; to excite. **2.** To thrust with the horns; to gore. — *v. i.* To search; to grope. — *n.* **1.** A poking; thrust; jog. **2.** A lazy person; dawdler; stupid or uninteresting person. [*Slang*, *U. S.*] **3.** Yoke to prevent an animal from breaking through fences. [*U. S.*]

Pok'er (pōk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who pokes. **2.** Anything used in poking; metal rod for stirring a fire.

Pok'er, *n.* A game at cards derived from brag.

Pok'er, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *pokker* deuce, devil.] Any imagined frightful object; bugbear. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Po'land-er (pō'lănd-ẽr), *n.* Pole; citizen of Poland.

Po'lar (pō'lẽr), *a.* **1.** Pert. to one of the poles of the earth, or of a sphere; situated near, or proceeding from, one of the poles. **2.** Pert. to the magnetic pole, or point to which the magnetic needle is directed. **3.** Pert. to, reckoned from, or having, a common radiating point.

‖ **Po-la'ris** (pō-lā'rĭs), *n.* [NL.] The polestar.

Po-lar'i-scope (-lăr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*Polar* + *-scope*.] Instrument for polarising light, and analyzing its properties.

Po-lar'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Quality of a body whereby it exhibits opposite, or contrasted, properties or powers, in opposite, or contrasted, parts or directions; as, attraction and repulsion in the opposite parts of a magnet, dissimilar phenomena corresponding to the different sides of a polarized ray of light, etc.

Po'lar-ize (pō'lēr-īz), *v. t.* To communicate polarity to. — **Po'lar-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Pole (pōl), *n.* An inhabitant of Poland; Polander.

Pole, *n.* [AS. *pāl*, L. *palus*.] 1. A long, slender piece of wood. 2. A measuring stick; measure of length equal to 5½ yards; square measure equal to 30¼ square yards; rod; perch. — *v. t.* 1. To furnish (beans, etc.) with poles for support. 2. To convey on poles. 3. To impel (a boat) by poles.

Pole, *n.* [L. *polus*, Gr. πόλος pivot or hinge, axis.] 1. Either extremity of an axis of a sphere; one of the extremities of the earth's axis. 2. One of the opposite parts or directions in which a polar force is manifested; a point of maximum intensity of a force which has two such points, or which has polarity. 3. The firmament.

Pole'cat' (-kăt'), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *poule* hen, and orig., a poultry cat.] A small European carnivore of the Weasel family, whose scent glands secrete a substance of foul odor. Called also *fitchet*, *foulmart*, and *European ferret*.

European Polecat (*Putorius fœtidus*).

Po-lem'ic (pō-lĕm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολεμικός warlike, fr. πόλεμος.] 1. Pert. to, or involving, controversy. 2. Engaged in, or addicted to, polemics; disputatious. — *n.* A controversialist; disputant. — **Po-lem'ic-al**, *a.*

Po-lem'ics, *n.* Disputation; theological science of ecclesiastical controversy.

Pole'star' (pōl'stär'), *n.* 1. Polaris, or the north star. [2. A guide or director.]

Po-lice' (pō-lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *politia* condition of a state, administration, Gr. πολιτεία, fr. πολίτης citizen, πόλις city.] 1. A judicial and executive system, for governing a city or district, preserving order, cleanliness, health, etc. 2. Internal regulation of a state. 3. Organized body of civil officers charged with preservation of order, detection and suppression of crime, etc. — *v. t.* To keep in order.

Po-lice'man, *n.* Member of a body of police; constable.

Pol'i-cy (pŏl'ĭ-sy), *n.* [L. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεία.] 1. Method of administering the government and affairs of a nation. 2. System of management; course. 3. Worldly wisdom; dexterity of management; cunning; stratagem. 4. Prudence in managing affairs; sagacity; wit.

Syn. — See Polity.

Pol'i-cy, *n.* [F. *police;* of uncertain origin.] 1. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds. 2. Writing embodying a contract of insurance. 3. A betting on numbers to be drawn in a lottery.

Pol'ish (pŏl'ĭsh), *a.* Pert. to Poland or its inhabitants. — *n.* Language of the Poles.

Pol'ish (pŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *polir*, L. *polire*.] 1. To make smooth and glossy; to burnish. 2. To refine; to make elegant and polite. — *v. i.* To become smooth, as from friction; to take a glossy surface. — *n.* 1. Smooth surface; gloss; luster. 2. Anything used to produce gloss. 3. Refinement; elegance of manners. — **Pol'ish-er**, *n.*

Po-lite' (pō-līt'), *a.* [L. *polire, politum.*] 1. Smooth in behavior or manners. 2. Characterized by refinement, or high finish. — **Po-lite'ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Polished; refined; well bred; urbane; civil.

Po-lite'ness, *n.* The being polite; refinement.

Syn. — Politeness; Courtesy; good breeding; refinement; urbanity; courteousness; affability; complaisance; civility; gentility; courtliness. — *Politeness* denotes that ease of manners first found in cities, connected with a desire to please others. *Courtesy* is the *politeness* of courts. It appears in the address and manners; it is shown especially in receiving and entertaining others, and is a union of dignified complaisance and kindness.

Pol'i-tic (pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολιτικός belonging to citizens or to the state, fr. πολίτης citizen.] 1. Pert. to polity, or civil government; political. 2. Pert. to, or promoting, a policy; well-devised. 3. Sagacious in devising and advancing a system of management; devoted to a scheme rather than to a principle; in a good sense, wise; prudent: in a bad sense, artful; cunning.

Syn. — Wise; prudent; discreet; provident; wary.

Po-lit'i-cal (pō-lĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* 1. Pert. to public policy, or to politics; relating to affairs of state or administration. 2. Pertaining to parties. — **Po-lit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Political economy, science of the sources, production, and preservation, of the material prosperity of nations.

Pol'i-ti'cian (pŏl'ĭ-tĭsh'an), *n.* 1. One versed in the science of government; statesman. 2. One seeking advancement in public office, or success of a party; intriguer.

Pol'i-tics (-tĭks), *n.* 1. Science of government; regulation of a nation or state. 2. Management of a political party; contests of parties concerning administration of public affairs; advancement of candidates to office; political intrigue or trickery.

Pol'i-ty (-tỹ), *n.* [L. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεία.] 1. Constitution of the civil government of a state; organization of departments into a systematic whole. 2. Form or constitution by which any institution is organized; principles lying at the foundation of any human institution.

Syn. — Polity; Policy. — These two words were originally the same. *Polity* is now confined to the structure of a government; while *policy* is applied to the management of public affairs with reference to some aim or result. *Policy* has the further sense of cunning management.

Pol'ka (pōl'kă), *n.* [Pol. *Polka* a Polish woman.] A Polish dance performed by two persons.

Poll (pōl), *n.* [Fr. *Polly*, proper name.] A parrot.

Poll (pōl), *n.* [Akin to LG. *polle* head, crest of a bird, top of a tree.] 1. The head; back part of the head. 2. A number of heads; list of individuals. 3. Register of electors. 4. Election. 5. *pl.* Place where votes are cast.

Poll tax, a tax levied by the head, or poll; capitation tax.

— *v. t.* 1. To remove the poll of; to clip; to lop; to mow or crop. 2. To pay as one's personal tax. 3. To enter (polls or persons) in a register; to enroll. 4. To register or deposit (a vote); to call forth (votes or voters). — **Poll'er**, *n.*

Poll'ard (pŏl'ĕrd), *n.* [Fr. *poll* head.] 1. A tree having its top cut off, that it may throw out branches. 2. (*a*) A fish, the chub. (*b*) A stag that has cast its antlers. (*c*) A hornless animal (cow or sheep). — *v. t.* To lop the tops of (trees); to poll.

Pol'len (-lĕn), *n.* [L., fine flour; cf. Gr. πάλη.] The fecundating dustlike cells of the anthers of flowers.

‖ **Pol'lex** (pŏl'lĕks), *n.; pl.* Pollices (-lĭ-sēz). [L., thumb.] The first digit of the fore limb; the thumb.

Pol'li-wig (-lĭ-wĭg), } *n.* [OE. *polywigle*. Cf. Poll,
Pol'ly-wog (-lĭ-wŏg), } head, and Wiggle.] A tadpole.

Pol'lock (-lŭk), *n.* A sea fish, allied to the cod.

Pol-lute' (-lūt'), *v. t.* [L. *polluere, -lutum*, to defile, fr. *luere* to wash.] 1. To make impure; to desecrate. 2. To debauch. — **Pol-lut'er**, *n.* — **Pol-lu'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To defile; corrupt; taint; dishonor; ravish.

Pol'ly-wog (-lĭ-wŏg), *n.* Polliwig.

Po'lo (pō'lō), *n.* [Of Eastern origin.] 1. A game of ball resembling hockey, with the players on horseback. 2. A similar game played by skaters.

Po'lo-naise' (-nāz'), *a.* [F., Polish.] Pert. to the Poles, or to Poland. — *n.* 1. The Polish language. 2. A woman's dress, consisting of a body and outer skirt in one piece. 3. A stately Polish dance.

Pol-troon' (pŏl-trōōn'), *n.* [F. *poltron*, fr. It. *poltrone* idle fellow, coward, *poltro* idle, lazy.] An arrant coward; dastard. — *a.* Base; vile. — **Pol-troon'er-y** (-ēr-ỹ), *n.*

Pol'y-an'thus (pŏl'ĭ-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύς ἄνθος rich in flowers; πολύς + ἄνθος flower.] (*a*) A species of flower whose peduncle bears a many-flowered umbel. (*b*) A bulbous flowering plant of the Narcissus kind.

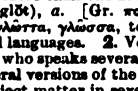
Po-lyg'a-mist (pō-lĭg'ă-mĭst), *n.* One who practices or advocates polygamy.

Po-lyg'a-mous (pŏ-lĭg'ă-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύγαμος living in polygamy; πολύς + γάμος marriage.] Pert. to, or involving, polygamy; having a plurality of wives.

Po-lyg'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* **1.** The having a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; — opp. to *monogamy*. **2.** The having more than one mate.

Pol'y-glot (pŏl'ĭ-glŏt), *a.* [Gr. πολύγλωττος many-tongued; πολύς + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, language.] **1.** Containing several languages. **2.** Versed in many languages. — *n.* **1.** One who speaks several languages. **2.** A book containing several versions of the same text, or containing the same subject matter in several languages.

Pol'y-gon (-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. πολύγωνος polygonal; πολύς + γωνία angle.] A plane figure having many angles and sides; esp., one whose perimeter consists of more than four sides. — **Po-lyg'o-nal** (pŏ-lĭg'ŏ-nal), *a.*



Polygons.

Pol'y-graph (pŏl'ĭ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. πολυγράφος writing much; πολύς + γράφειν to write.] **1.** Instrument for multiplying copies of a writing; copying machine. **2.** In bibliography, a collection of different works. — **Pol'y-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Pol'y-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

Po-lyg'ra-phy (pŏ-lĭg'ră-fĭ), *n.* **1.** Art of writing in various ciphers. **2.** Use of a polygraph.

Pol'y-he'dron (pŏl'ĭ-hē'drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύεδρος with many sides; πολύς + ἕδρα seat, side.] A geometrical body or solid contained by many sides or planes. — **Pol'y-he'dral** (-hē'drăl), **Pol'y-hed'ric-al** (-hĕd'rĭ-kal), **Pol'y-he'drous** (-hē'drŭs), *a.*

Pol'y-ne'sian (-nē'shan *or* -shan), *a.* Pert. to Polynesia (the islands of the eastern and central Pacific), or to the Polynesians. — *n.* A native of Polynesia.

Pol'y-no'mi-al (-nō'mĭ-al), *n.* [*Poly-* + *-nomial*, as in *monomial*, *binomial*.] An algebraic expression composed of two or more terms, connected by the signs *plus* or *minus*; as, $a^3 - 2ab + b^2$. — *a.* **1.** Containing many names or terms. **2.** Consisting of two or more words.

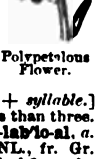
Pol'yp (pŏl'ĭp), *n.* [L. *polypus*, Gr. πολύπους, πολύποδος, many-footed; πολύς + ποῦς, ποδός, foot.] (*a*) One of the feeding or nutritive zooids of corals, etc. (*b*) One of the Anthozoa. [Written also *polype*.]

Pol'y-pet'al-ous (-ĭ-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* [*Poly-* + *petal*.] Consisting of several or many separate petals.

Pol'y-pi (-pī), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Anthozoa.

Pol'y-pous (-pŭs), *a.* Of the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots, like the polypus; affected with polypus.

Pol'yp-us (-pŭs), *n.* [L. See POLYP.] **1.** A polyp. **2.** A tumor, usually with a narrow base, found in the nose, uterus, etc.



Polypetalous Flower.

Pol'y-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'al-ŭs), *a.* [*Poly-* + *sepal*.] Having the sepals separate from each other.

Pol'y-syl'la-ble (-sĭl'lă-b'l), *n.* [*Poly-* + *syllable*.] A word of many syllables, or more syllables than three. — **Pol'y-syl-lab'ic** (-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), **Pol'y-syl-lab'ic-al**, *a.*

Pol'y-syn'de-ton (-sĭn'dē-tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύς + σύν with + δεῖν to bind.] Rhetorical figure by which the conjunction is often repeated, as in the sentence, "We have ships and men and money and stores." Opposed to *asyndeton*.

Pol'y-tech'nic (-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολύτεχνος: πολύς + τέχνη an art.] Comprehending many arts and sciences; — applied esp. to schools of art and science, and to exhibitions of machinery and industrial products.

Pol'y-tech'nics, *n.* Science of the mechanic arts.

Pol'y-the-ism (-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Poly-* + Gr. θεός god.] Doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods. — **Pol'y-the-ist**, *n.* — **Pol'y-the-is'tic**, **Pol'y-the-is'tic-al**, *a.*

Pol'y-zo'a (pŏl'ĭ-zō'ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύς + ζῷον animal.] The bryozoa.

Pom'ace (pŭm'ĭs), *n.* [L. *pomum* a fruit, LL., an apple.] Substance of apples, etc., crushed by grinding.

Po-ma'ceous (pō-mā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** (*a*) Like an apple or pear; producing pomes. (*b*) Pert. to a suborder of rosaceous plants, including true thorn trees, quinces, medlars, apples, pears, crabs, etc. **2.** Like pomace.

Po-made' (-mād'), *n.* [F. *pommade* pomatum, fr. L. *pomum*.] Perfumed ointment; unguent for the hair; pomatum; — orig. made from apples. [with pomatum.]

Po-ma'tum (-mā'tŭm), *n.* Pomade. — *v. t.* To dress

Pome (pōm), *n.* [L. *pomum*.] A fruit composed of several carpels inclosed in a fleshy mass, as an apple.

Pome'gran'ate (pŭm'grăn'ĭt), *n.* [OF. *pome de grenate*, L. *pomum* + *granatus* grained, having many seeds.] Oriental tree, bearing a fruit as large as an orange, having a hard rind containing many seeds, each covered with a crimson, acid pulp.

Po-mif'er-ous (pō-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pomifer*; *pomum* + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing pomes, or applelike fruits.

Pom'mel (pŭm'mĕl), *n.* [OE. & OF. *pomel*, LL. *pomellus*, fr. L. *pomum*.] A knob or ball. (*a*) Knob on the hilt of a sword. (*b*) Protuberant part of a saddlebow. (*c*) Finial of a turret or pavilion. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POMMELED (-mĕld) or POMMELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POMMELING or POMMELLING.] To beat soundly, as with the pommel of a sword, or with the fists. [Written also *pummel*.]

Po-mol'o-gy (pō-mŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *pomum* + *-logy*.] Science of fruits; cultivation of fruit trees. — **Po-mol'o-gist**, *n.* — **Po'mo-log'ic-al** (-mō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

Pomp (pŏmp), *n.* [OE. & F. *pompe*, L. *pompa*, fr. Gr. πομπή procession, pomp, fr. πέμπειν to send.] **1.** A splendid procession; pageant. **2.** Parade; display.

Syn. — Display; parade; ostentation; grandeur; pride.

Pomp'ous (pŏmp'ŭs), *a.* [F. *pompeux*, L. *pomposus*.] **1.** Displaying pomp; stately; showy with grandeur. **2.** Ostentatious; vainglorious. — **Pomp'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pomp'ous-ness**, **Pom-pos'ĭ-ty** (pŏm-pŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Pon'cho (pŏn'chŏ), *n.* [Sp.] Spanish American cloak, like a blanket, with a slit for the head to pass through.

Pond (pŏnd), *n.* [Prob. same word as *pound* an inclosure.] A body of water smaller than a lake.

Pon'der (pŏn'dĕr), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *ponderare*, fr. *pondus*, *-deris*, weight, fr. *pendere* to weigh.] To weigh in the mind; to examine carefully. — **Pon'der-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To PONDER: CONSIDER: MUSE. — To *consider* means to contemplate with fixed thought. To *ponder* is to dwell upon with anxious attention, with a view to some decision. To *muse* is simply to think upon continuously.

Pon'der-a-ble, *a.* Having appreciable weight.

Pon'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ponderosus*, fr. *pondus*.] **1.** Very heavy; weighty. **2.** Important; momentous; forcible. **3.** Heavy; dull; wanting lightness or spirit. — **Pon'der-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pon'der-os'ĭ-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Pon-gee' (-jē'), *n.* [Of East Indian origin.] A fabric of undyed silk from India and China.

Pon'iard (-yĕrd), *n.* [F. *poignard*, fr. L. *pugio*, *-onis*; akin to *pugnus* fist.] A slender dagger. — *v. t.* To stab.

Pon'ti-fex (-tĭ-fĕks), *n.*; *pl.* PONTIFICES (-tĭf'ĭ-sēz). [L.] A high priest; pontiff.

Pon'tiff (-tĭf), *n.* [L. *pontifex*, *-ficis*; *pons*, *pontis*, bridge + *facere* to make.] A high priest. (*a*) The Jewish chief priest. (*b*) The pope. — **Pon-tif'ic**, *a.*

Pon-tif'ic-al, *a.* Pert. to a pontiff, high priest, or pope; papal. — *n.* [F.] **1.** A book containing the formulas used by a pontiff. **2.** *pl.* Dress and ornaments of a pontiff. — **Pon-tif'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pon-tif'ĭ-cate (-kāt), *n.* **1.** State or dignity of a high priest, or of the pope. **2.** Term of office of a pontiff.

Pon-toon', **Pon-ton'** (pŏn-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *ponton*, fr. L. *ponto*, *-onis*, fr. *pons*, *pontis*.] **1.** A flat-bottomed boat, metallic cylinder, etc., forming a portable float, to build bridges quickly for passage of troops. **2.** A low,

flat vessel, having machinery, for careening ships, raising weights, drawing piles, etc.; a lighter.

Po'ny (pō'nȳ), *a.* [Gael. *ponaidh.*] **1.** A small horse. **2** A translation used in getting lessons; a crib. [*College Cant*] **3.** A small glass (of beer, brandy, etc.). [*Slang*]

Poo'dle (pōō'd'l), *n.* [G. *pudel.*] A breed of dogs having curly hair, and often of remarkable intelligence.

Pooh (pōō), *interj.* Pahaw! pish! nonsense!

Pooh'-pooh' (-pōō'), *v. t.* To make light of; to treat with derision. [*Colloq.*]

Pool (pōōl), *n.* [AS. *pōl.*] **1.** A small collection of water; reservoir for water. **2.** A puddle.

Pool, *n.* [F. *poule*, prop., a hen. See PULLET.] **1.** Stake played for in certain games of cards, billiards, etc.; stake to which each player has contributed a share; receptacle for the stakes. **2.** A game at billiards, in which each player stakes a certain sum, the winner taking the whole, or in which the loser pays for the entire game; a game of skill in pocketing the balls on a pool table. **3.** A gambling or commercial venture in which several persons join. — *v. t.* & *i.* To contribute to a common fund, on the basis of a mutual division of profits or losses.

Poop (pōōp), *n.* [F. *poupe*, fr. L. *puppis.*] A deck raised above the after part of a vessel; cabin covered by such a deck. — *v. t.* To strike in the stern.

Poor (pōōr), *a.* [OE. & OF. *povre*, F. *pauvre*, L. *pauper.*] **1.** Destitute of property; needy; indigent. **2.** Destitute of desirable qualities; lean; feeble; not good; shabby; exhausted; sterile; unfavorable; uncomfortable; insignificant. **3.** Worthy of pity or sympathy. **4.** Free from self-assertion; meek. — **Poor'ness,** *n.*

Poor'house' (-hous'), *n.* A dwelling for paupers.

Poor'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a poor manner or condition; in indigence. **2.** With little success; indifferently. **3.** Without skill or merit. — *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed.

Pop (pŏp), *n.* [Imitative.] **1.** A small, sharp explosive sound. **2.** A beverage which expels the cork with a pop from the bottle containing it. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound. **2.** To enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden movement; to dart. — *v. t.* **1.** To thrust or offer suddenly; to bring unexpectedly to notice. **2.** To burst open by heat, as grains of Indian corn. — *adv.* Like a pop; suddenly; unexpectedly.

Pope (pōp), *n.* [AS. *pāpa*, L. *papa* father, bishop.] **1.** The bishop of Rome, head of the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** Priest or chaplain of the Greek Church.

Pope'dom (-dŭm), *n.* [AS. *pāpedōm.*] **1.** Place, office, or dignity of the pope. **2.** Jurisdiction of the pope.

Pop'er-y (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Religion, doctrines, and practices, of the Roman Catholic Church.

Pop'gun' (pŏp'gŭn'), *n.* A child's gun for shooting pellets, with a popping noise, by compression of air.

Pop'in-jay (-ĭn-jā), *n.* [OF. *papegai.*] **1.** (*a*) The green woodpecker. (*b*) A parrot. **2.** A fop.

Pop'ish (pōp'ĭsh), *a.* Pert. to, or taught by, the pope; pert. to the Roman Catholic Church. — **Pop'ish-ly,** *adv.*

Pop'lar (pŏp'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *poplier*, fr. L. *populus* poplar.] **1.** A rapidly growing tree of several species; also, the timber, which is soft, and capable of many uses. **2.** Timber of a large North American tree, also called *tulip tree.* [*U. S.*]

Pop'lin (-lĭn), *n.* [F. *popeline.*] A woman's dress [fabric of silk and worsted.]

Pop-lit'e-al (-lĭt'ē-al), **Pop-lit'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *poples, -litis*, the ham.] Pert. to the ham; behind the knee joint.

Pop'py (-pȳ), *n.* [AS. *popig*, L. *papaver.*] An herb with showy polypetalous flowers and a milky juice, one species of which yields opium; flower of the plant.

Pop'u-lace (-ū-lās), *n.* [F., fr. L. *populus.* See PEOPLE.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude. Syn. — Mob; people; commonalty.

Pop'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [L. *popularis*, fr. *populus.*] **1.** Pert. to the common people, or whole body of the people, as dist. fr. a select portion. **2.** Suitable to common people; easily comprehended; plain. **3.** Obtainable by the many; cheap; ordinary; inferior. **4.** Beloved by the people; pleasing to people in general, or to many people. — **Pop'u-lar'i-ty** (pŏp'ū-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pop'u-lar-ize (-lẽr-īz), *v. t.* To make popular.

Pop'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a popular manner; so as to be generally accepted by the people; commonly; currently.

Pop'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To furnish with inhabitants.

Pop'u-la'tion, *n.* **1.** A populating; multiplication of inhabitants. **2.** The whole number of people in a country, or portion of a country. [many inhabitants.]

Pop'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *populosus.*] Containing

Por'ce-lain (pōr'sẽ-lĭn), *n.* [F. *porcelaine* porcelain shell, fr. L. *porcus* pig.] Fine translucent earthenware; — called also *China.*

Porch (pōrch), *n.* [F. *porche*, L. *porticus*, fr. *porta* gate.] Covered entrance to a building.

Por'cine (pōr'sīn), *a.* [L. *porcinus*, fr. *porcus* pig.] Pert. to swine; characteristic of the hog.

Por'cu-pine (-kū-pīn), *n.* [OE. *porkepyn.* OF. *porcespi*, fr. L. *porcus* + *spina* thorn, spine.] A rodent quadruped having the back covered with erectile spines or quills.

Common Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*).

Pore (pōr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *porus*, Gr. πόρος a passage, pore.] **1.** Minute orifice in an animal or vegetable membrane. **2.** Minute interstice between the molecules of a body.

Pore, *v. i.* To gaze steadily; to be absorbed.

Por'gy (pōr'gȳ), *n.* A saltwater food fish, of many species. [Written also *porgee, porgie*, and *paugy.*]

Pork (pōrk), *n.* [F. *porc*, L. *porcus* hog, pig.] Flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

Pork'er, *n.* A hog.

Por'ous (pōr'ŭs), *a.* Full of pores; permeable by liquids. — **Por'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Por'ous-ness, Po-ros'i-ty** (pō-rŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Por'phy-ry (pōr'fĭ-rȳ), *n.* [Gr. πορφύρίτης, fr. πορφύρα purple.] A compact rock containing crystals, as of feldspar or quartz. — **Por'phy-rit'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Por'poise (-pŭs), *n.* [OF. *porpeis* hog fish, fr. L. *porcus* + *piscis* fish.] **1.** A small cetacean, allied to the dolphin, but having a shorter snout. **2.** A true dolphin.

Por'ridge (pŏr'rĭj), *n.* [Prob. corrup. fr. *pottage.*] Broth or thin pudding made by boiling vegetables, etc., in water or milk. [feeding children.]

Por'rin-ger (-rĭn-jẽr), *n.* A porridge dish; cup for

Port (pōrt), *n.* [Fr. *Oporto*, in Portugal, i. e., *o porto* the port, L. *portus* harbor.] A strong Portuguese wine.

Port, *n.* [AS.; L. *portus.*] **1.** Haven for ships. **2.** Harbor where vessels discharge and receive cargoes, from whence they depart, and where they finish voyages.

Port, *n.* [F. *porte*, L. *porta*, akin to *portus.*] **1.** A passageway; gate; portal. **2.** Opening in a vessel's side; embrasure through which to fire cannon; porthole; shutters to close such an opening.

Port, *v. t.* [F. *porter*, L. *portare* to carry.] To throw (a musket, etc.) diagonally across the body, with the lock in front, and the barrel sloping upward.

Port, *n.* [F.; fr. *porter.*] Manner in which a person bears himself; deportment; carriage; bearing; demeanor.

Port, *n.* Larboard or left side of a ship (looking from the stern toward the bow). Also used adjectively. — *v. t.* To turn (the helm) to the left side of a ship.

Port'a-ble (pōrt'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *portabilis*, fr. *portare.*] Capable of being borne or carried; easily transported. — **Port'a-ble-ness, Port'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Portage (pōr'tĭj) *n.* [F., fr. *porter* to carry.] **1.** A transporting. **2.** Price of carriage; porterage. **3.** A

carry between navigable waters. — *v. t. & i.* To carry (goods, boats, etc.) overland between navigable waters.

Por'tal (pôr'*tal*), *n.* [OF.; LL. *portale*, fr. L. *porta* gate.] Door or gate; imposing way of entrance or exit.

Port-cul'lis (pôrt-kŭl'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *porte coulisse, coleice*, sliding door.] A grating hung over the gateway of a fortress, to be let down to bar entrance.

Porte (pôrt), *n.* [F., gate, L. *porta*.] The Ottoman court; government of the Turkish empire, officially called the *Sublime Porte*, from the gate (*port*) of the sultan's palace at which justice was administered.

‖ **Porte'-co-chère'** (pôrt'kō-shâr'), *n.* [F.] A large doorway allowing vehicles to drive into a building; porch over a driveway before an entrance door.

Porte'mon-naie' (pôrt'mŭn-nā'), *n.* [F., fr. *porter* to carry + *monnaie* money.] A pocketbook for money.

Por-tend' (pôr-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *portendere, -tentum*, to foretell, predict, impend; *tendere* to stretch.] To indicate (events, misfortunes, etc.) as in the future.

Syn. — To foreshow; betoken; augur; threaten.

Por-tent' (-tĕnt'), *n.* [L. *portentum*.] That which portends, or foretokens; sign of coming calamity; omen.

Por-tent'ous (-tŭs), *a.* **1.** Ominous. **2.** Monstrous; prodigious; dreadful. — **Por-tent'ous-ly**, *adv.*

Por'ter, *n.* [F. *portier*, L. *portarius*, fr. *porta* door.] One in charge of a door or gate; doorkeeper.

Por'ter, *n.* [F. *porteur*, fr. *porter* to carry, L. *portare*.] **1.** One who carries burdens, etc., for hire. **2.** Malt liquor of tonic and intoxicating qualities.

Por'ter-age (-ĭj), *n.* **1.** Work of a porter, carrier, or doorkeeper. **2.** Payment for carriage of burdens.

Port-fol'io (pôrt-fōl'yō *or* -fō'lĭ-ō), *n.* [F. *portefeuille; porter* + *feuille* leaf.] **1.** Portable case for loose papers. **2.** Office and functions of a minister of state.

Port'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* Embrasure in a ship's side.

Por'ti-co (pôr'tĭ-kō), *n.* [It., L. *porticus*. See Porch.] A colonnade; covered space before a building.

Portico.

‖ **Por'tière'** (pôr'tyĕr'), *n.* [F., fr. *porte* gate.] Curtain hanging across a doorway.

Por'tion (pôr'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *portio*, akin to *pars, partis*, a part.] **1.** A part of anything. **2.** Part assigned; allotment; share; fate. **3.** The part of an estate given to a child or heir; an inheritance. **4.** A wife's fortune; dowry.

Syn. — Portion; Part; division; share; parcel; quantity; allotment; dividend. — *Part* is generic, referring simply to some *whole*. *Portion* refers to a division to an individual, or to some object. — *v. t.* **1.** To divide into portions or shares; to parcel. **2.** To endow. — **Por'tion-er**, *n.* — **Por'tion-less**, *a.*

Port'ly (pôrt'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Having a dignified port or mien. **2.** Bulky; corpulent. — **Port'li-ness**, *n.*

Port-man'teau (-măn'tō), *n.* [F. *porte-manteau; porter* to carry + *manteau* cloak.] Traveler's hand bag.

Por'trait (pôr'trāt), *n.* [F., orig. p. p. of *portraire* to portray.] **1.** Likeness of a person. **2.** Graphic or vivid description of a person.

Por'trai-ture (-trā-tūr; 40), *n.* [F.] **1.** A portrait; likeness. **2.** The making portraits.

Por-tray' (-trā'), *v. t.* [Written also *pourtray*.] [OF. *portraire*, fr. L. *protrahere, -tractum*, to draw forth; *pro* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To paint or draw the likeness of. **2.** To describe in words. — **Por-tray'al**, *n.*

Por'tress (pôr'trĕs), *n.* A female porter.

Por'tu-guese (-tū-gēz), *a.* Pert. to Portugal, or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* An inhabitant of Portugal; people of Portugal.

Pose (pōz), *n.* [F. *pose*, fr. *poser* to place, put, L. *pausare* to pause, fr. *pausa* a pause.] Attitude of a person; position assumed for effect. — *v. t.* To place in an attitude, for the sake of effect; to arrange the posture and drapery of (a person). — *v. i.* To assume a studied attitude; to affect a certain character.

Pose (pōz), *v. t.* [Abbr. fr. *appose*, for *oppose*.] To question, so as to puzzle; to bring to a stand.

Pos'er (pōz'ẽr), *n.* One that puzzles; hard question.

Po-si'tion (pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *positio*, fr. *ponere, positum*, to put, place.] **1.** A being placed; attitude; condition. **2.** Spot where one is placed; situation. **3.** Ground which one takes in an argument or controversy; proposition; thesis. **4.** Relative place or standing; rank; office; post.

Syn. — Situation; station; place; condition; attitude; posture; proposition; assertion; thesis.

Pos'i-tive (pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [OE. & F. *positif*, L. *positivus*. See Position.] **1.** Having a real position, existence, or energy; actual; — opp. to *negative*. **2.** Derived from an object by itself; not dependent on changing circumstances or relations; absolute; — opp. to *relative*. **3.** Definitely laid down; explicitly stated; — opp. to *implied*. **4.** Not admitting of doubt, condition, or discretion; not dependent on circumstances; peremptory; decisive. **5.** Prescribed by express enactment or institution. **6.** Fully assured; confident; dogmatic; overbearing. **7.** In photography, corresponding with the original in position of lights and shades, instead of having them reversed. **8.** (*a*) Electro-positive. (*b*) Basic; metallic; not acid; — opp. to *negative*, and said of metals, bases, and basic radicals, in chemistry. — *n.* **1.** That which is capable of being affirmed; reality. **2.** That which settles by absolute appointment. **3.** The positive degree or form, in grammar. **4.** A photographic picture in which the lights and shades correspond with those of the original. **5.** Positive plate of a voltaic or electrolytic cell. — **Pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Pos'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

Pos'i-tiv-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A philosophical system which deals only with *positives*, excluding all inquiry into *causes*. — **Pos'i-tiv-ist**, *n. & a.*

‖ **Pos'se com'i-ta'tus** (pŏs'sĕ kŏm'ĭ-tā'tŭs). [L. *posse* to be able + LL. *comitatus* county, fr. *comes, comitis*, count.] The power of the county, or the citizens summoned by the sheriff to assist in suppressing a riot, etc.

Pos-sess' (pŏz-zĕs' *or* pō-zĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *possidere, -sessum*, to have.] **1.** To occupy; to have and to hold. **2.** To have legal title to; to own. **3.** To accomplish; to gain. **4.** To control the will of; to affect. **5.** To put in possession; to acquaint; to inform.

Syn. — To Possess; Have; hold; occupy; control; own. — *Have* is the more general word. To *possess* denotes to *have as a property*. It usually implies more permanence of control than is involved in *having*.

Pos-ses'sion, *n.* **1.** A possessing, or holding as one's own. **2.** The having, holding, or detention of property in one's legal power or command; ownership. **3.** Thing possessed; in *pl.*, property in the aggregate; wealth; dominion. **4.** State of being possessed or controlled, as by an evil spirit, or passions; madness; frenzy.

Pos-ses'sive, *a.* Pert. to possession; having or indicating possession. — *n.* **1.** The possessive case. **2.** A possessive pronoun; a word in the possessive case.

Possessive case, in English grammar, the genitive case; the case of nouns and pronouns which expresses ownership, or some possessive relation of one thing to another. — Possessive pronoun, a pronoun denoting ownership.

Pos-sess'or, *n.* [L.] One who holds, owns, etc.

Syn. — Owner; proprietor; master; holder; occupant.

Pos-sess'o-ry (-ō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to possession.

Pos'set (pŏs'sĕt), *n.* [W. *posel* curdled milk, posset.] Milk curdled by some strong infusion, as by wine, etc. — *v. t.* To treat with possets; to pamper.

Pos'si-bil'i-ty (-sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** A being possible; power of happening or existing. **2.** That which is possible; contingent interest, as in real or personal estate.

Pos'si-ble (-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *possibilis*, fr. *posse* to

be able.] Capable of existing or occurring, or of being thought of; capable of being done; barely able to be, or to come to pass. — **Pos'si-bly** (pŏs'sĭ-blȳ), *adv.*

Syn. — Practicable; likely. See Practicable.

Pos'sum (pŏs'sŭm), *n.* An opossum. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Post (pōst), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *postis*, akin to *ponere, positum*, to place.] Piece of timber or other solid substance, fixed in an upright position; support; pillar.

Post, *n.* [F. *poste*, LL. *posta* station, post (where horses were kept), prop., a set place, fem. fr. L. *positus* placed, p. p. of *ponere*.] 1. Place at which anything is stopped, placed, or fixed. (*a*) A station for accommodating travelers. (*b*) A military station; troops at such a station. 2. Messenger who goes from station to station; an express; letter carrier; postman. 3. Established conveyance for letters; post office; mail. 4. Office or position of trust or emolument. 5. A size of paper.

Post office. (*a*) An office under governmental superintendence, where mailable matter is received and distributed. (*b*) The governmental system for forwarding mail matter.

— *v. t.* 1. To attach to a post or other place of affixing public notices; to placard. 2. To hold up to public reproach; to denounce by public proclamation. 3. To enter (a name) on a list, as for service, promotion, etc. 4. To assign to a station; to set; to place. 5. To carry (an account in bookkeeping) from the journal to the ledger. 6. To place in the care of the post; to mail. 7. To inform; to give the news to; to make (one) acquainted with the details of a subject. — *v. i.* To travel with post horses, or in haste. — *adv.* With post horses; rapidly.

Post'age (-ĕj), *n.* Legal price for conveying mails.

Postage stamp, a government stamp required to be put upon articles sent by mail in payment of the postage.

Post'al, *a.* Pert. to the post office or mail service.

Postal card, *or* Post card, a card sold by the government for transmission through the mails. — Postal note, an order payable to bearer, for a sum of money issued from one post office and payable at another specified office.

Post'boy' (-boi'), *n.* 1. A postilion; courier. 2. Boy who carries letters from the post.

Post'di-lu'vi-al (-dĭ-lū'vĭ-*al*), *a.* [Pref. *post-* + *diluvial*.] Being or happening after the flood in Noah's days. [after the flood.

Post'di-lu'vi-an, *a.* Postdiluvial. — *n.* One who lived

Post'er, *n.* 1. Placard posted in public places. 2. One who posts bills; billposter.

Post'er, *n.* One who posts, or travels expeditiously.

Pos-te'ri-or (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., compar. of *posterus* coming after, fr. *post* after.] 1. Later in time; coming after; — opp. to *prior*. 2. Situated behind; hinder; — opp. to *anterior*. 3. At or toward the caudal extremity. — **Pos-te'ri-or'i-ty** (-ŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [mal's body.

Pos-te'ri-ors (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* Hinder parts, as of an ani-

Pos-ter'i-ty (-tĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *posteritas*.] 1. Race proceeding from a progenitor; descendants; — opp. to *ancestry*. 2. Succeeding generations; future times.

Pos'tern (pŏs'tẽrn), *n.* [OF. *posterne*, fr. L. *posterula*, fr. *posterus* coming after.] 1. Back door; private entrance. 2. Small door or gate. — *a.* Back; private.

Post'fix (pōst'fĭks), *n.* [Pref. *post-* + *-fix*.] Letter, syllable, or word, added to another word; suffix.

Post-fix' (pōst-fĭks'), *v. t.* To annex; to suffix.

Post'haste' (-hāst'), *n.* Haste or speed in traveling, like that of a post or courier. — *adv.* With speed.

Post'hu-mous (pŏst'hū-mŭs), *a.* [L. *posthumus, postumus*, last, late born, superl. of *posterus, posterior*.] 1. Born after the father's death, or taken from the mother's dead body. 2. Published after the author's death. 3. Continuing after one's death. — **Post'hu-mous-ly**, *adv.*

Pos-til'ion (pŏs-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *postillon*, It. *postiglione*, fr. *posta* post.] One who rides a horse in the team of a coach, etc. [Written also *postillion*.]

Post'man (pōst'*m*an), *n.* Courier; letter carrier.

Post'mark' (-märk'), *n.* Mark, or stamp, of a post office on a letter, giving the place and date of mailing or of arrival. — *v. t.* To mark with such stamp.

Post'mas'ter (pōst'mās'tẽr), *n.* 1. One in charge of a station for accommodating travelers; one who supplies post horses. 2. One in charge of a post office.

Post'me-rid'i-an (-mē-rĭd'ĭ-*an*), *a.* [L. *postmeridianus; post* after + *meridianus*. See Meridian.] Coming after the sun has passed the meridian; belonging to the afternoon. [Abbr. P. M.]

‖ **Post-mor'tem** (-môr'tĕm), *a.* [L.] After death.

Post-mortem examination, an examination of the body made after the death of the patient; an autopsy.

Post-o'bit (-ō'bĭt *or* -ŏb'ĭt), *n.*, *or* **Post-o'bit bond'**. [Pref. *post-* + *obit*.] A bond in which the obligor, in consideration of a certain sum of money, binds himself to pay a larger sum, on the death of some specified individual.

Post'paid' (-pād'), *a.* Having the postage prepaid.

Post-pone' (-pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *postponere, -positum; post* after + *ponere* to place, put.] To defer to a later time; to put off; to adjourn. — **Post-pone'ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To adjourn; defer; delay; procrastinate.

Post'script (-skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *postscribere, -scriptum*, to write after; *post* + *scribere* to write.] Paragraph added to a letter; addition to a book, etc., supposed to have been finished. [Abbr. *P. S.*]

Pos'tu-lant (pŏs'tū-*lant*; 40), *n.* [F., fr. L. *postulans*, p. pr. of *postulare*. See Postulate.] One who makes a request or demand; candidate.

Pos'tu-late (-lāt), *n.* [L. *postulatum* request, prop. p. p. of *postulare* to demand.] 1. Something demanded or asserted; position or supposition assumed without proof, or considered as self-evident. 2. Enunciation of a self-evident problem in geometry, disting. fr. an *axiom*, the enunciation of a self-evident theorem. — *v. t.* To beg, or assume without proof; to take for granted.

Pos'tu-la'tion, *n.* A postulating; thing postulated; assumption; suit; cause. [postulate.

Pos'tu-la-to-ry (-lā-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Of the nature of a

Pos'ture, *n.* [F., fr. L. *positura*, fr. *ponere, positum*, to place.] 1. Position of the body; disposition of the parts of the body with respect to each other, or for a particular purpose; attitude. 2. State or condition; disposition; mood. — *v. t. & i.* To pose; to attitudinize.

Syn. — Attitude; position. See Attitude.

Po'sy (pō'zȳ), *n.* [Contr. fr. *poesy*.] 1. A brief poetical sentiment, motto, or legend; esp., one inscribed on a ring. 2. A flower; bouquet; nosegay.

Pot (pŏt), *n.* [Akin to D. & F. *pot*.] 1. Vessel, for boiling food, holding liquids, for plants, etc. 2. Cup; mug. 3. Quantity contained in a pot. 4. Extension of a flue above the top of a chimney. 5. Wicker vessel for catching fish, eels, etc. — *v. t.* To place in pots.

Po'ta-ble (pō'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *potabilis*, fr. *potare* to drink.] Fit to be drunk; drinkable. — *n.* A beverage. — **Po'ta-ble-ness**, *n.*

Pot'ash' (pŏt'ăsh'), *n.* [*Pot* + *ash*.] Alkaline salt from ashes of plants; lye; pearlash. [ide; caustic potash.

Po-tas'sa (pō-tăs'sȧ), *n.* [NL.] Potassium hydrox-

Po-tas'si-um (-sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] An alkali element, reduced from the carbonate as a soft white metal, lighter than water, and used in glass making, soap making, in fertilizers, and in many drugs and chemicals.

Po-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *potatio*, fr. *potare* to drink.] 1. A drinking. 2. Draught. 3. Beverage.

Po-ta'to (-tō), *n.* [Sp. *patata* potato, *batata* sweet potato, fr. native name in Hayti.] (*a*) A plant of the Nightshade family, and its esculent farinaceous tuber, native of South America. (*b*) The sweet potato.

Potato beetle, Potato bug, a beetle which destroys leaves of the potato. — Sweet potato, a climbing plant allied to the morning-glory, bearing farinaceous tubers of a sweetish taste, and cooked for food.

Po'tent (pō'tent), *a.* [L. *potens, -entis*, p. pr. of *posse* to have power, fr. *potis* able + *esse* to be.] 1. Producing great physical effects; powerful. 2. Having great

authority or dominion; mighty; influential. — **Po'tent-ly**, *adv.* — **Po'ten-cy**, **Po'tent-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Powerful; mighty; efficient; efficacious; cogent.

Po'ten-tate (pō'ten-tāt), *n.* [LL. *potentare*, *-atum*, to exercise power, fr. *potens*.] Sovereign; monarch.

Po-ten'tial (-tĕn'shal), *a.* 1. Being potent. 2. Existing in possibility, not in actuality. — **Po-ten'tial-ly**, *adv.* — **Po-ten'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Potential mood, *or* mode, form of the verb expressing possibility, power, will, obligation, or necessity, by the use of *may*, *can*, *must*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should*.

Poth'er (pŏth'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. D. *peuteren* to rummage, poke.] Bustle; confusion; bother. — *v. i.* & *t.* To fuss; to worry. [Written also *potter*, and *pudder*.]

Pot'hook' (pŏt'ho͝ok'), *n.* 1. An S-shaped hook for hanging pots and kettles over a fire. 2. A written character curved like a pothook; (*pl.*) scrawled writing.

Po'tion (pō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *potio*, fr. *potare* to drink.] A draught; dose of a liquid medicine.

Pot'pour'ri' (pō'po͝or'ĭ-rē'), *n.* [F., lit., rotten pot. Cf. Olla-podrida.] A medley or mixture, as a jar of flower leaves, spices, etc.; a medley of music, etc.

Pot'sherd' (pŏt'shẽrd'), *n.* [*Pot* + *sherd* or *shard*.] A piece of a broken pot.

Pot'tage (-tăj; 2), *n.* [F. *potage*, fr. *pot* pot.] Food made by boiling vegetables or meat in water; porridge.

Pot'ter, *n.* One who makes earthen vessels.

Pot'ter, *v. i.* [Cf. W. *putio* to poke, or OD. *poteren* to search one thoroughly.] 1. To busy one's self with trifles; to pother. 2. To walk lazily or idly; to saunter.

Pot'ter-y (-tẽr-ȳ), *n.* [F. *poterie*, fr. *pot*.] 1. Ware made by potters. 2. Place where earthen vessels are made.

Pot'tle (-t'l), *n.* [OE. & OF. *potel*, dim. of *pot*.] 1. A liquid measure of 4 pints. 2. A small basket.

Pouch (pouch), *n.* [F. *poche* pocket, bag.] 1. Small bag. 2. (*a*) A protuberant belly; paunch. (*b*) A sac for carrying food or young. (*c*) Cyst containing fluid.

Pou-chong' (pōō-shŏng'), *n.* Superior souchong tea.

Pou-drette' (-drĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *poudre* dust.] Manure made from night soil, with charcoal, gypsum, etc.

Poult (pōlt), *n.* [F. *poulet*, dim. of *poule* fowl.] A young chicken, partridge, grouse, etc.

Poul'ter-er (pōl'tẽr-ẽr), *n.* Dealer in poultry.

Poul'tice (-tĭs), *n.* [L. *puls*, pl. *pultes*, thick pap.] A soft composition applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, etc.; a cataplasm. — *v. t.* To apply a poultice to.

Poul'try (-trȳ), *n.* [Fr. *poult*.] Domestic fowls.

Pounce (pouns), *n.* [F. *ponce* pumice, pounce, fr. L. *pumex*, *-micis*, pumice.] 1. A fine powder, formerly used to prevent ink from spreading on manuscript. 2. Colored powder for making patterns through perforated designs. — *v. t.* To sprinkle or rub with pounce.

Pounce, *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.] Claw or talon of a bird of prey. — *v. i.* To fall suddenly (upon) and seize with the claws.

Pound (pound), *v. t.* [AS. *punian*.] 1. To strike repeatedly with a heavy instrument; to beat. 2. To pulverize by beating; to break fine with a pestle, etc. — *v. i.* 1. To strike heavy blows. 2. To jar.

Pound, *n.* [AS. *pund*.] 1. An inclosure for confining cattle or other animals taken in trespassing, or roaming at large. 2. A level stretch in a canal between locks. 3. Net with a narrow entrance into which fish are directed by wings spreading outward. — *v. t.* To impound.

Pound, *n.* [AS. *pund*, fr. L. *pondo*, akin to *pondus* a weight, *pendere* to weigh.] 1. A certain specified weight; a legal standard of an established number of ounces. 2. A British money of account, worth 20 shillings sterling, or about $4.86.

Pound'age, *n.* 1. Sum deducted from a pound, or paid for each pound; commission. 2. Sum allowed to a sheriff, etc., upon proceeds of an execution.

Pound'cake' (-kāk'), *n.* Rich, sweet cake, whose ingredients are used by pounds, or in equal quantities.

Pound'er, *n.* 1. One that pounds. 2. Instrument for pounding; pestle. 3. A person or thing, so called with reference to its value, weight, etc.; as, a cannon carrying a 12-pound ball is called a twelve *pounder*.

Pour (pōr), *v. t.* [OE. *pouren*.] 1. To cause (a liquid, etc.) to flow in a stream. 2. To emit. — *v. i.* To issue in a stream; to fall continuously and abundantly. — *n.* A stream; a flood. [*Colloq.*]

Pout (pōōt), *n.* [F. *poulet*. See Poult.] The young of grouse, etc.; a young fowl.

Pout (pout), *v. i.* [OE. *pouten*.] 1. To thrust out the lips, as in displeasure; to look sullen. 2. To protrude. — *n.* Sullen protrusion of the lips; fit of sulks.

Pout, *n.* The European whiting pout or bib.

Pout'er, *n.* 1. One that pouts. 2. [Cf. G. *puter* turkey.] Pigeon which can greatly dilate its throat and breast.

Pov'er-ty (pŏv'ẽr-tȳ), *n.* [OF. *poverte*, fr. L. *pauper* poor.] 1. The being poor or indigent; want of means of subsistence; need. 2. Lack of resources.

Syn. — Poverty; Indigence; Pauperism; penury; beggary; need; lack; want. — *Poverty* is a relative term: what is *poverty* to a monarch, would be competence for a laborer. *Indigence* implies distress and destitution. *Pauperism* denotes dependence upon charity, and often a hopeless and degraded state.

Pow'der (pou'dẽr), *n.* [OE. & F. *poudre*, L. *pulvis*, *-veris*; cf. Pulverize.] 1. Fine particles produced by pounding, grinding, or triturating, any dry substance, or into which it falls by decay; dust. 2. An explosive mixture used in gunnery, blasting, etc.; gunpowder. — *v. t.* 1. To reduce to fine particles; to pulverize. 2. To besprinkle. — *v. i.* 1. To be reduced to powder. 2. To use powder on the hair or skin.

Pow'der-flask' (-flăsk'), **Pow'der-horn'** (-hôrn'), *n.* Utensil for carrying gunpowder.

Pow'der-mill' (-mĭl'), *n.* Mill for making gunpowder.

Pow'der-y (-ȳ), *a.* 1. Easily crumbling. 2. Sprinkled with powder; dusty. 3. Like, or consisting of, powder.

Pow'er (pou'ẽr), *n.* [F. *pouvoir*, n. & v., fr. LL. *potere*, for L. *posse*, *potesse*, to be able, to have power.] 1. Ability to act; potency; might. 2. Strength, force, or energy in action. 3. Capacity of undergoing or suffering; susceptibility. 4. Influence; sway; government. 5. One invested with authority; institution or government which exercises control; a superhuman agent; spirit; divinity. 6. A military or naval force; an army or navy. 7. Mechanical agent, from which useful energy is derived. 8. Applied force; force producing motion or pressure. 9. Machine acted upon by an animal, and serving as a motor to drive other machinery. 10. Product arising from multiplying a number into itself. 11. Degree to which an optical instrument magnifies. — **Pow'er-ful**, *a.* — **Pow'er-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Pow'er-ful-ness**, *n.* — **Pow'er-less**, *a.* — **Pow'er-less-ly**, *adv.* — **Pow'er-less-ness**, *n.*

Pow'wow' (pou'wou'), *n.* 1. A North American Indian priest, or conjurer. 2. Conjuration attended with noise, feasting, dancing, etc., performed by Indians to cure diseases, procure success in hunting or in war, etc. 3. A noisy frolic. — *v. i.* 1. To use conjuration. 2. To hold a disorderly meeting. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Pox (pŏks), *n.* [For *pocks*. See Pock.] Disease characterized by pustules or eruptions.

Poy'ou (poi'ōō), *n.* A South American armadillo.

Prac'ti-ca-ble (prăk'tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *practicare* to act, transact, fr. L. *practicus* active, Gr. πρακτικός.] 1. That may be practiced or performed; capable of being accomplished with available means; feasible. 2. Capable of being used; passable. — **Prac'ti-ca-bly**, *adv.* — **Prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — Practicable; Possible; feasible. — A thing may be *possible*, i. e., not forbidden by any law of nature, yet not *practicable* for want of requisite means.

Prac'ti-cal (-kal), *a.* [Gr. πρακτικός fit for doing, active, fr. πράσσειν to do, work.] 1. Pert. to practice or

action. **2.** Useful, disting. fr. *ideal* or *theoretical*. **3.** Evincing practice or skill; capable of applying knowledge to some useful end. **4.** Derived from practice. — **Prac'ti-cal-ness, Prac'ti-cal'i-ty** (prăk'tĭ-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Prac'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a practical way; not theoretically; really. **2.** By means of practice or use; by experience or experiment. **3.** In practice or use.

Prac'tice (-tĭs), *n.* [Gr. πρακτική, fr. πρακτικός.] **1.** Frequently repeated action; succession of acts of a similar kind; custom. **2.** Constant use; state of being used. **3.** Actual performance; application of knowledge; — opp. to *theory*. **4.** Systematic exercise for instruction or discipline. **5.** Exercise of any profession; professional business. **6.** Concise method of applying rules of arithmetic to questions in trade and business. **7.** Legal form of conducting suits.

Syn. — Custom; usage; habit; manner.

—*v. t.* [Often written *practise*.] **1.** To do or perform frequently or habitually; to make a practice of. **2.** To exercise as a profession, trade, art, etc. **3.** To exercise one's self in, for instruction or improvement, or to acquire dexterity. **4.** To act upon; to do. **5.** To teach by practice; to train. **—*v. i.*** **1.** To perform certain acts customarily. **2.** To form a habit. **3.** To pursue a profession. — **Prac'ti-cer, Prac-ti'tion-er** (-tĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.*

Prae'tor (prē'tŏr), *n.* Pretor.

Prag-mat'ic (prăg-măt'ĭk), **Prag-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* [Gr. πραγματικός, fr. πράγμα thing done, business, fr. πράσσειν to do. See PRACTICAL.] **1.** Pert. to business or to affairs; businesslike. **2.** Busy; officious; fussy and positive; meddlesome. — **Prag-mat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Prag-mat'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Prai'rie (prā'rĭ), *n.* [F., an extensive meadow, fr. L. *pratum* meadow.] Tract of level or rolling land, destitute of trees, and covered with coarse grass.

Prairie chicken, an American grouse inhabiting the prairies of the central United States. — **Prairie dog,** a small American rodent allied to the marmots, and inhabiting the plains west of the Mississippi. — **Prairie squirrel,** an American ground squirrel inhabiting prairies; — called also *gopher*. — **Prairie wolf,** the coyote.

Prairie Chicken (*Tympanuchus Americanus*).

Praise (prāz), *v. t.* [OF. *preisier*, L. *pretiare* to prize, fr. *pretium* price.] **1.** To commend; to express approbation of; to laud. **2.** To extol in words or song; to glorify for perfections or excellent works. — **Prais'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To PRAISE: APPLAUD; EXTOL; commend; laud; eulogize; celebrate; glorify; magnify. — To *praise* is to set at a high price; to *applaud* is to greet with clapping; to *extol* is to bear aloft, to exalt.

—*n.* **1.** Commendation for worth; approval expressed. **2.** Tribute of gratitude or homage to the Divine Being; worship by song, disting. fr. prayer and other acts of worship. **3.** The object, ground, or reason of praise.

Syn. — Encomium; honor; eulogy; commendation.

Praise'wor'thy (-wûr'thȳ), *a.* Commendable.

Prance (prăns), *v. i.* [Prob. akin to *prank*.] **1.** To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle. **2.** To ride ostentatiously. **3.** To strut pompously.

Prank (prăngk), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. G. *prangen* to make a show.] To dress or equip ostentatiously. **—*n.*** A sportive action; trick; caper; frolic. — **Prank'ish,** *a.*

Prate (prāt), *v. i. & t.* [Akin to D. *praten*.] To talk much and to little purpose; to speak foolishly; to babble. **—*n.*** Unmeaning loquacity. — **Prat'er** (prāt'ẽr), *n.*

Prat'ique (prăt'ēk; *F.* prȧ'tēk'), *n.* [F.] Liberty of converse; permit to a ship to land passengers and crew.

Prat'tle (prăt't'l), *v. i. & t.* [Freq. of *prate*.] To talk much and idly, like a child. **—*n.*** Trifling tattle; loquacity on trivial subjects. — **Prat'tler** (-tlẽr), *n.*

Prav'i-ty (prăv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *pravitas*, fr. *pravus* perverse.] Deterioration; moral crookedness; depravity.

Prawn (prȧn), *n.* An edible shrimplike crustacean.

Prax'is (prăks'ĭs), *n.* [Gr. πρᾶξις, fr. πράσσειν to do.] **1.** Use; practice; exercise or discipline for a specific purpose. **2.** Form of exercise; collection of examples.

Pray (prā), *v. i. & t.* [OF. *preier*, L. *precari*, fr. *prex*, *precis*, prayer, request.] To request earnestly; to entreat or supplicate; to address the Supreme Being with adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving.

Syn. — To entreat; beg; implore; beseech; petition.

Pray'er (prā'ẽr), *n.* One who prays; a supplicant.

Prayer (prâr), *n.* [OE. & OF. *preiere*, fr. L. *precarius* obtained by prayer, fr. *precari*.] **1.** A praying, or asking a favor; earnest entreaty; petition or memorial addressed to a court or a legislative body. **2.** The addressing supplication to a divinity, esp. to the true God; adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving. **3.** Form of words used in praying; an expressed petition.

Prayer book, a book containing devotional prayers. — **Prayer meeting,** a meeting or gathering for prayer to God.

Syn. — Petition; orison; supplication; entreaty; suit.

Prayer'ful, *a.* Given to prayer; devotional.

Preach (prēch), *v. i.* [OF. *preechier*, fr. L. *praedicare* to proclaim; *prae* before + *dicare* to make known.] **1.** To publish tidings; to proclaim the gospel; to deliver a sermon. **2.** To give serious advice on morals or religion. **—*v. t.*** **1.** To urge by public teaching. **2.** To deliver (a sermon, etc.). — **Preach'er,** *n.* — **Preach'ing,** *n.*

Pre-ad'am-ite (prē-ăd'ȧm-īt), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the earth before Adam. **2.** One who holds that men existed before Adam.

Pre'ad-mon'ish (prē'ăd-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* To admonish previously.

Pre-ad'mo-ni'tion (-ăd'mŏ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Forewarning.

Pre'am'ble (prē'ăm'b'l), *n.* [LL. *praeambulum*, fr. *prae* before + *ambulare* to walk.] Preface; introductory part of a statute, stating the intent of the law.

Preb'end (prĕb'ĕnd), *n.* [L. *praebenda*, fr. *praebere* to allow; *prae* before + *habere* to have.] Payment; stipend granted to a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church. — **Pre-ben'dal** (prē-bĕn'dal), *a.*

Preb'en-da-ry (prĕb'ĕn-dĕ-rȳ), *n.* A salaried clergyman attached to a collegiate or cathedral church.

Pre-ca'ri-ous (prē-kâ'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *precarius* obtained by prayer, fr. *precari* to beg.] **1.** Depending on another's pleasure. **2.** Held by doubtful tenure; not to be depended on. — **Pre-ca'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Pre-ca'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — PRECARIOUS; UNCERTAIN; unsettled; unsteady; dubious; equivocal. — *Precarious* is stronger than *uncertain*. Derived from *precari*, it first signified "granted to entreaty," hence, "wholly dependent on the will of another," or "on future casualties."

Pre-cau'tion (prē-kȧ'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *praecautio*, fr. *praecavere*, *-cautum*, to guard against beforehand; *prae* before + *cavere* to be on one's guard.] **1.** Previous care. **2.** Measure taken to ward off evil or secure good or success; precautionary act. — **Pre-cau'tion-al, Pre-cau'tion-a-ry, Pre-cau'tious,** *a.*

Pre-cede' (-sēd'), *v. t.* [L. *praecedere*, *-cessum*; *prae* + *cedere* to go.] To go before in time, place, rank, etc.

Pre-ced'ence (-ens), **Pre-ced'en-cy** (-en-sȳ), } *n.* **1.** A preceding or going before in time; priority. **2.** A going or being before in rank, dignity, etc.

Syn. — Antecedence; priority; precedence; preference; superiority.

Pre-ced'ent (prē-sēd'ent), *a.* Going before; anterior.

Prec'e-dent (prĕs'ē-dent), *n.* **1.** Something done or said that may authorize a similar subsequent act; an authoritative example. **2.** A judicial decision serving as a rule for future determinations in analogous cases.

Syn. — PRECEDENT; EXAMPLE; antecedent. — An *ex-*

example is a similar case which may serve as a rule or guide, but has no authority out of itself. A *precedent* comes down to us from the past with the sanction of usage.

Pre-ced'ent-ly (prĕ-sēd'ent-lĭ), *adv.* Beforehand.

Pre-cen'tor (-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* [L. *praecentor*, fr. *prae* + *canere* to sing.] Leader of a choir.

Pre'cept (-sĕpt), *n.* [L. *praeceptum*, fr. *praecipere* to take beforehand, instruct; *prae* + *capere* to take.] **1.** Commandment or order as an authoritative rule of action; injunction. **2.** A legal command, writ, or process.

Syn. — Commandment; injunction; mandate; law; rule; direction; principle; maxim. See DOCTRINE.

Pre-cep'tive (-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* Containing or giving precepts; didactic.

Pre-cep'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *praeceptor*.] **1.** One who makes rules; teacher. **2.** Head of a preceptory among Knights Templars. — **Pre-cep-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.*

Pre-cep'to-ry (-sĕp'tō-rĭ), *a.* Preceptive. — *n.* [LL. *praeceptoria* estate assigned to a preceptor, fr. *praeceptor*.] A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the temple or principal house of the order.

Pre-cep'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female teacher.

Pre-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praecedere, -cessum*, to go before. See PRECEDE.] A going before, or forward. — **Pre-ces'sion-al**, *a.*

Pre'cinct (prē'sĭŋkt), *n.* [L. *praecingere, -cinctum*, to gird about, encompass; *prae* + *cingere* to surround.] **1.** Boundary; limit of jurisdiction or authority. **2.** District within certain boundaries.

Pre'cious (prĕsh'ŭs), *a.* [OF.; L. *pretiosus*, fr. *pretium* price, value.] **1.** Of great price; costly. **2.** Of great value; highly esteemed; dear. Also used ironically; as, a *precious* rascal. — **Pre'cious-ly**, *adv.*

Prec'i-pice (prĕs'ĭ-pĭs), *n.* [F.; L. *praecipitium*, fr. *praeceps, -cipitis*, headlong.] A headlong steep; perpendicular or overhanging place; abrupt declivity; cliff.

Pre-cip'i-ta-ble (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being precipitated, as a chemical substance in solution.

Pre-cip'i-tant (-tant), *a.* [L. *praecipitans, -tantis*, p. pr. of *praecipitare*. See PRECIPITATE.] Falling or rushing headlong or recklessly. **2.** Unexpectedly or foolishly hastened; sudden; reckless. — *n.* A chemical force or reagent forming a precipitate. — **Pre-cip'i-tant-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-cip'i-tance, Pre-cip'i-tan-cy**, *n.*

Pre-cip'i-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *praecipitare, -tatum*, to precipitate, fr. *praeceps*.] **1.** Overhasty; rash. **2.** Lacking due care; hurried; said or done too soon. **3.** Falling with steep descent; headlong. — *n.* An insoluble chemical substance separated from a solution in a concrete state by action of some reagent or of some force, such as heat or cold. — *v. t.* **1.** To throw headlong. **2.** To urge on violently; to bring to a crisis too soon. **3.** To separate from a chemical solution, etc., in the form of a precipitate. — **Pre-cip'i-tate-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-cip'i-ta'tion**, *n.* — **Pre-cip'i-ta'tor**, *n.*

Pre-cip'i-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *praeceps, -cipitis*.] **1.** Steep, like a precipice. **2.** Headlong. **3.** Hasty; rash.

Pre-cise' (prē-sīs'), *a.* [L. *praecidere, -cisum*, to cut off; *prae* + *caedere* to cut.] **1.** Having exact limitations; sharply defined or stated; not vague or equivocal. **2.** Strictly adhering to rule; punctilious in conduct or ceremony. — **Pre-cise'ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-cise'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — EXACT; definite; correct; formal. See ACCURATE.

Pre-ci'sian (-sĭzh'ăn), *n.* One overprecise; a formalist.

Pre-ci'sion (-ĭzh), *n.* [F.; L. *praecisio* a cutting off. See PRECISE.] The being precise; definiteness.

Syn. — PRECISION; PRECISENESS; exactness; accuracy; nicety. — *Precision* is always used in a good sense; as, *precision* of thought or language. *Preciseness* is sometimes applied to persons or conduct in a disparaging sense, and *precise* is used in the same way.

Pre-clude' (-klūd'), *v. t.* [L. *praecludere, -clusum*; *prae* + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To shut out; to stop. **2.** To hinder action of, access to, enjoyment of, etc. — **Pre-clu'sion** (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* — **Pre-clu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.*

Pre-co'cious (prē-kō'shŭs), *a.* [L. *praecox, -cocis*, and *praecoquus*, fr. *praecoquere* to cook or ripen beforehand; *prae* + *coquere* to cook.] Developed more than is natural at a given age; too forward. — **Pre-co'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-co'cious-ness, Pre-coc'i-ty** (-kŏs'-ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Pre'con-ceit' (-kŏn-sēt'), *n.* A preconception.

Pre'con-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.* To conceive beforehand; to form a previous idea of. — **Pre'con-cep'tion**, *n.*

Pre'con-cert' (prē'kŏn-sẽrt'), *v. t.* To concert or arrange beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.

Pre-con'cert (prē-kŏn'sẽrt), *n.* Previous agreement.

Pre'con-tract' (prē'kŏn-trăkt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To contract or stipulate previously. [ing another.

Pre-con'tract (prē-kŏn'trăkt), *n.* A contract preced-

Pre-cur'sive (-kûr'sĭv), *a.* Preceding; precursory.

Pre-cur'sor (-sẽr), *n.* [L. *praecursor*, fr. *prae* + *currere* to run.] One that precedes an event, and indicates its approach; forerunner; harbinger.

Syn. — Predecessor; messenger; omen; sign.

Pre-cur'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Preceding as a harbinger; indicating something to follow.

Pre-da'ceous (-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *praeda* prey.] Living by prey; predatory.

Pred'a-to-ry (prĕd'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *praedatorius*, fr. *praedari* to plunder, fr. *praeda*.] **1.** Characterized by plundering; pillaging. **2.** Carnivorous.

Pred'e-ces'sor (-ĕ-sĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L. *praedecessor; prae* before + *decessor* one who withdraws, fr. *decedere*. See DECEASE.] One who precedes; one who has preceded another in any state, position, office, etc.

Pre-des'ti-na'ri-an (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nā'rĭ-an), *a.* Pert. to predestination. — *n.* A believer in predestination.

Pre-des'ti-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *praedestinare, -natum*, to predestine; *prae* + *destinare* to determine.] Predestinated; foreordained; fated. — *v. t.* To foreordain by an unchangeable purpose or decree; to preëlect.

Syn. — To predetermine; foreordain; foredoom.

Pre-des'ti-na'tion, *n.* **1.** A predestinating. **2.** Purpose of God from eternity respecting all events, preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery. See CALVINISM.

Pre-des'ti-na'tor, *n.* **1.** One who predestinates, or foreordains. **2.** A predestinarian.

Pre-des'tine (-tĭn), *v. t.* To predestinate. [mined.

Pre'de-ter'mi-nate (-dē-tẽr'mĭ-nāt), *a.* Predeter-

Pre'de-ter'mine (-mĭn), *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To determine (something) beforehand. **2.** To doom by previous decree; to foredoom. — **Pre'de-ter'mi-na'tion**, *n.*

Pre'di-al (-dĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *praedium* farm, estate.] **1.** Consisting of land or farms; landed. **2.** Attached to land. **3.** Issuing or derived from land.

Pred'i-ca-ble (prĕd'ĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being predicated or affirmed of something; attributable. — *n.* Anything affirmable of another; general attribute or notion. — **Pred'i-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Pre-dic'a-ment (prē-dĭk'ă-ment), *n.* [L. *praedicamentum*. See PREDICATE.] A class described by definite marks; particular state; trying position or condition.

Syn. — Category; condition; state; plight.

Pred'i-cate (prĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *praedicare, -catum*, to proclaim. See PREACH.] To assert to belong to something; to affirm (one thing of another). — *v. i.* To affirm something of another thing; to make an affirmation. — *n.* **1.** That which is affirmed or denied of a subject in logic. **2.** The word or words expressing what is affirmed of the subject in grammar. — **Pred'i-ca'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — Affirmation; declaration.

Pred'i-ca-to-ry (-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Affirmative; positive.

Pre-dict' (prē-dĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *praedicere, -dictum*, to predict; *prae* + *dicere* to say.] To tell beforehand; to prophesy. — **Pre-dict'or**, *n.*

Syn. — To foretell; prognosticate; presage; bode.

Pre-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Prophecy.

Syn. — Augury; divination; vaticination; foreboding.

Pre-dict'ive (prē-dĭkt'ĭv), *a.* Foretelling; prophetic.

Pre'di-lec'tion (prē'dĭ-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *pre-* + L. *diligere, -lectum*, to prefer.] A previous liking; prepossession of mind in favor of something; partiality.

Pre'dis-pose' (-dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.* 1. To dispose or incline beforehand; to give a predisposition or bias to. 2. To make fit beforehand; to give a tendency to.

Pre-dis'po-si'tion (-dĭs'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. A predisposing, or being predisposed; inclination or propensity; predilection. 2. Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose; susceptibility.

Pre-dom'i-nant (-dŏm'ĭ-nant), *a.* [F. See PREDOMINATE.] Having ascendency over others; superior in strength or authority. — **Pre-dom'i-nance, Pre-dom'i-nan-cy** (-nan-sȳ), *n.* — **Pre-dom'i-nant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Prevalent; superior; ruling; controlling.

Pre-dom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [Pref. *pre-* + *dominate*.] To be superior in number, strength, influence, or authority; to prevail. — **Pre-dom'i-na'tion**, *n.*

Pre-ĕm'i-nent (-ĕm'ĭ-nent), *a.* [L. *praeeminens, -entis*.] Eminent above others. — **Pre-ĕm'i-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-ĕm'i-nence**, *n.*

Pre-ĕmpt' (prē-ĕmt'), *v. t. & i.* To settle upon (public land) with a right of preëmption.

Pre-ĕmp'tion (-ĕmp'shŭn), *n.* [Pref. *pre-* + *emption*. See REDEEM.] Act or right of purchasing before others.

Preen (prēn), *n.* [AS. *prēon* clasp, bodkin.] A forked tool for dressing cloth. — *v. t.* To dress with a preen; to trim (the feathers) with the beak; — said of birds.

Pre'ĕn-gage' (prē'ĕn-gāj'), *v. t.* To engage by previous contract; to preoccupy. — **Pre'ĕn-gage'ment**, *n.*

Pre'ĕs-tab'lish, *v. t.* To establish beforehand. — **Pre'ĕs-tab'lish-ment**, *n.* [before something else.

Pre'ĕx-ist' (-ĕgz-ĭst'), *v. i.* To exist previously, or

Pre'ĕx-ist'ence, *n.* 1. Existence previous to something else. 2. Existence of the soul before its union with the body. — **Pre'ĕx-ist'ent**, *a.*

Pref'ace (prĕf'ās; 2), *n.* [F.; L. *praefatio*, fr. *praefari* to say beforehand; *prae* + *fari, fatus*, to speak.] Something spoken or written as introductory to a discourse, book, or essay; introduction. — *v. t. & i.* To introduce by preliminary remarks. — **Pref'a-cer (-ā-sĕr)**, *n.*

Syn. — Preamble; proem; prelude; prologue.

Pref'a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Introductory.

Pre'fect (prē'fĕkt), *n.* [L. *praefi*cere, *-fectum*, to set over; *prae* + *facere* to make.] 1. A Roman officer who controlled a particular command, charge, department, etc. 2. A French municipal officer.

Pre'fec-ture (-fĕk-tūr), *n.* Office, jurisdiction, or official residence of a prefect.

Pre-fer' (prē-fĕr'), *v. t.* [L. *praeferre; prae* + *ferre* to carry.] 1. To carry or bring (something) forward; to offer (a request, prayer, claim, charge, etc.). 2. To cause to go before; to advance before others; to exalt; to promote. 3. To set above something else in estimation, favor, or liking; to hold in greater favor.

Syn. — To choose; elect; select. See CHOOSE.

Pref'er-a-ble (prĕf'ĕr-ā-b'l), *a.* [F.] Worthy to be preferred; more desirable. — **Pref'er-a-ble-ness, Pref'er-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Pref'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

Pref'er-ence, *n.* [F.] 1. A preferring, or being preferred; a setting of one thing before another; higher estimation; predilection; power of choosing. 2. That which is preferred; object of superior favor.

Pref'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* Giving, indicating, or having a preference or precedence.

Pre-fer'ment (prē-fĕr'ment), *n.* 1. A preferring, or advancing in dignity or office; promotion. 2. A position or office of honor or profit. — **Pre-fer'rer**, *n.*

Pre-fig'ure (-fĭg'ûr; 40), *v. t.* [F. *préfigurer*, or L. *praefigurare, -ratum; prae* + *figurare* to figure.] To show by antecedent types and similitudes; to foreshadow. — **Pre-fig'ure-ment, Pre-fig'u-ra'tion**, *n.* — **Pre-fig'ur-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.*

Pre-fix' (prē-fĭks'), *v. t.* [L. *praefigere, -fixum*, to fix before; *prae* + *figere* to fix.] To put or fix before, or at the beginning of, another thing.

Pre'fix (prē'fĭks), *n.* That which is prefixed; one or more letters or syllables combined with the beginning of a word to modify its signification.

Preg'nant (prĕg'nant), *a.* [L. *praegnans, -nantis; prae* + *genere, gignere*, to beget.] 1. Being with young, as a female; having conceived; great with young; preparing to bring forth. 2. Heavy with important contents or significance; full of consequence; weighty. — **Preg'nant-ly**, *adv.* — **Preg'nan-cy** (-nan-sȳ), *n.* [being seized.

Pre-hen'si-ble (prē-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F.] Capable of

Pre-hen'sile (-sĭl), *a.* [L. *prehendere, -hensum*, to lay hold of; *pre-* + *hendere* (in comp.), akin to E. *get*.] Adapted to seize or grasp; as, a monkey's *prehensile* tail.

Pre-hen'sion, *n.* A grasping.

Pre'his-tor'ic (-hĭs-tŏr'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to a period before written history begins.

Pre-judge' (-jŭj'), *v. t. & i.* To judge before hearing, or before full examination; to decide by anticipation; to condemn beforehand. — **Pre-judg'ment**, *n.*

Pre-ju'di-cate (prē-jū'dĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *praejudicare, -catum*, to prejudge; *prae* + *judicare* to judge.] 1. Formed before due examination. 2. Prejudiced. — *v. t. & i.* To prejudge. — **Pre-ju'di-ca'tion**, *n.*

Prej'u-dice (prĕj'ū-dĭs), *n.* [F.; L. *praejudicium; prae* + *judicium* judgment.] 1. Judgment formed without due examination; opinion adverse to anything, without just grounds or sufficient knowledge. 2. A bias on the part of judge, juror, or witness which interferes with fair judgment. 3. Mischief; damage; injury.

Syn. — Prejudgment; prepossession; bias; hurt. — *v. t.* 1. To prepossess with opinions formed without due knowledge or examination; to bias the mind of. 2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices; to damage; to impair.

Prej'u-di'cial (-dĭsh'al), *a.* Hurtful; injurious.

Prel'a-cy (prĕl'ā-sȳ), *n.* 1. Office or dignity of a prelate; church government by prelates. 2. Order of prelates, collectively; body of ecclesiastical dignitaries.

Prel'ate (-āt; 2), *n.* [F. *prélat*, fr. L. *praelatus*, used as p. p. of *praeferre* to prefer.] Clergyman of a superior order (archbishop or bishop) having authority over lower clergy; dignitary of the church. — **Prel'ate-ship**, *n.* — **Pre-lat'ic** (prē-lăt'ĭk), **Pre-lat'ic-al**, *a.*

Prel'a-tism (prĕl'ā-tĭz'm), *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy.

Prel'a-tist, *n.* One who advocates prelacy, or government of the church by prelates; a high-churchman.

Pre-lec'tion (prē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praelectio.*] A lecture read in public. — **Pre-lec'tor**, *n.*

Pre-lim'i-na-ry (-lĭm'ĭ-nĕ-rȳ), *a.* [Pref. *pre-* + L. *liminaris* belonging to a threshold, fr. *limen, liminis*, threshold.] Introductory; preceding the main discourse or business. — *n.* Something preparatory.

Syn. — Introduction; preface; prelude.

Pre'lude (prĕl'ūd *or* prē'ūd), *n.* [F.; L. *prae* + *ludus* play.] Introductory performance, preparing for the principal matter; preliminary part, strain, etc.

Syn. — Preface; preliminary; preamble; precursor.

Pre-lude' (prē-lūd'), *v. i.* [L. *praeludere, -lusum; prae* + *ludere* to play.] To give a prefatory performance; to serve as prelude. — *v. t.* 1. To introduce with a previous performance. 2. To precede as introductory. — **Pre-lu'sive** (-lū'sĭv), **Pre-lu'so-ry**, *a.*

Pre'ma-ture' (prē'mā-tūr'), *a.* [L. *praematurus; prae* + *maturus* ripe.] 1. Mature or ripe before the proper time. 2. Happening, existing, or performed before the proper or usual time; too early. 3. Arriving without due evidence. — **Pre'ma-ture'ly**, *adv.* — **Pre'ma-ture'ness, Pre'ma-tu'ri-ty** (-tū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pre-med'i-tate (-mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *praemeditari, -tatus; prae* + *meditari* to meditate.] To contrive previously. — **Pre-med'i-ta'tion**, *n.*

Pre'mi-er (prē'mĭ-ẽr), *a.* [F.; fr. L. *primarius* of the first rank, principal, fr. *primus* first.] First; chief; principal. — *n.* Prime minister. — **Pre'mi-er-ship**, *n.*

Prem'ise (prĕm'ĭs), *n.; pl.* **Premises** (-ĭ-sĕz). [Written also, less prop., *premiss.*] [F. *prémisse*, fr. L. *praemittere, -missum*, to send before; *prae* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** A proposition antecedently proved, or assumed as the basis of argument; condition; supposition. **2.** *pl.* A piece of real estate; a building and its adjuncts.

Pre-mise' (prē-mīz'), *v. t.* To set forth beforehand, or as introductory to the main subject; to lay down premises, on which to rest subsequent reasonings. — *v. i.* To set forth something as a premise.

Pre'mi-um (prē'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *praemium*, orig., what one has got before or better than others; *prae* + *emere* to take, buy.] **1.** A reward; prize to be won by being before others, in a competition; a bounty. **2.** Something given for the loan of money; bonus. **3.** A sum paid to underwriters for insurance. **4.** A sum in advance of, or in addition to, the par value of anything.

Pre-mon'ish (-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-* + *monish.*] To forewarn; to admonish beforehand. — **Pre'mo-ni'tion** (-mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* — **Pre-mon'i-to-ry**, *a.*

Pre-oc'cu-pan-cy (-ŏk'kū-*pan*-sў), *n.* Act or right of taking possession before another.

Pre-oc'cu-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* A preoccupying, or being preoccupied; prepossession.

Pre-oc'cu-py (-pī), *v. t.* **1.** To take possession of before another. **2.** To prepossess; to prejudice.

Pre'or-dain' (-ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine; to foreordain. — **Pre-or'di-nance** (-dĭ-nans), **Pre-or'di-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

Prep'a-ra'tion (prĕp'ā-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A preparing or fitting beforehand for a particular purpose or condition; a making ready. **2.** A being prepared; readiness; fitness. **3.** Preparatory measure. **4.** That which is prepared by a certain process or for a particular purpose.

Pre-par'a-tive (prē-păr'ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to prepare or make ready; preparatory. — *n.* **1.** That which can prepare for a purpose. **2.** Something done in the way of preparation. — **Pre-par'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-par'a-to-ry, *a.* Preparing the way for anything; antecedent and adapted to what follows; preparative.

Pre-pare' (-pâr'), *v. t.* [F. *préparer*; L. *prae* + *parare* to make ready.] **1.** To fit or qualify for a particular purpose. **2.** To get ready; to provide.

Syn. — To fit; adjust; qualify; equip; make ready. — *v. i.* **1.** To make all things ready; to put things in order. **2.** To get ready. — **Pre-par'er**, *n.*

Pre-pay'ment (-pā'mĕnt), *n.* Payment in advance.

Pre-pense' (-pĕns'), *a.* [Pref. *pre-* + F. *penser* to think.] Planned or devised beforehand; premeditated; aforethought.

Pre-pon'der-ant (-pŏn'dẽr-*ant*), *a.* [L. *praeponderans, -rantis.*] Preponderating; outweighing. — **Pre-pon'der-ance** (-*ans*), **Pre-pon'der-an-cy** (-*an*-sў), *n.*

Pre-pon'der-ate (-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *praeponderare, -ratum*; *prae* + *ponderare* to weigh, fr. *pondus, -deris*, weight.] **1.** To outweigh. **2.** To overpower by stronger influence or moral power. — **Pre-pon'der-a'tion**, *n.*

Prep'o-si'tion (prĕp'ŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praepositio*, fr. *praeponere* to place before; *prae* + *ponere* to put.] Word connecting a noun or pronoun, in an adjectival or adverbial sense, with another word. — **Prep'o-si'tion-al**, *a.*

Pre-pos'i-tive (prē-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *praepositivus.*] Put before; prefixed. — *n.* A prepositive word.

Pre'pos-sess' (-pŏz-zĕs' *or* -pŏs-sĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To preoccupy (ground or land). **2.** To bias or prejudice; to give a favorable opinion at the outset.

Pre'pos-sess'ing, *a.* Attractive.

Pre'pos-ses'sion, *n.* **1.** Preoccupation; prior possession. **2.** Preconceived opinion or impression.

Syn. — Bias; inclination; prejudgment. See **Bent**.

Pre-pos'ter-ous (-pŏs'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praeposterus; prae* + *posterus* coming after, latter.] Contrary to nature or reason; utterly foolish; perverted. — **Pre-pos'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-pos'ter-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Perverted; wrong; monstrous. See **Absurd**.

Pre-req'ui-site (-rēk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* Previously required. — *n.* Something necessary to an end or effect proposed.

Pre-rog'a-tive (-rŏg'ā-tĭv), *n.* [F.; L. *praerogativa* precedence in voting, preference, privilege, fr. *prae* + *rogare* to ask.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege; prior and indefeasible right; essential possession.

Syn. — Privilege; right. See **Privilege**.

Pre'sage (prĕs'ăj *or* prē-sāj'), *n.* [F. *présage*, L. *praesagium*; *prae* + *sagire* to perceive sharply.] **1.** Something portending a future event; augury. **2.** Power to look into the future; foreknowledge.

Syn. — Prognostic; omen; token; sign; presentiment.

Pre-sage' (prē-sāj'), *v. t.* & *i.* To foreknow; to predict.

Pres'by-ter (prĕs'bĭ-tẽr *or* prĕz'-), *n.* [Gr. πρεσβύτερος, fr. πρέσβυς old.] **1.** An elder in the early Christian church. **2.** A priest. **3.** Member of a presbytery.

Pres'by-te'ri-al (-tē'rĭ-al), *a.* Presbyterian.

Pres'by-te'ri-an (-an), *a.* Pert. to a presbyter, or to ecclesiastical government by presbyters. — *n.* Member of the Presbyterian church.

Pres'by-te'ri-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* A church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates; polity of Presbyterian churches.

Pres'by-ter-y (-bĭ-tẽr-ў), *n.* **1.** A body of elders in the early Christian church. **2.** A judicatory consisting of all Presbyterian ministers within a certain district, and one layman from each church.

Pre'sci-ence (prē'shĭ-ens *or* -shens), *n.* [F.; L. *praescientia.* See **Prescient**.] Foresight.

Pre'sci-ent (-shĭ-ent *or* -shent), *a.* [L. *praesciens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praescire* to foreknow; *prae* + *scire* to know.] Having knowledge of coming events; foreseeing.

Pre-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* [L. *praescribere, -scriptum*; *prae* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** To impose as a peremptory order. **2.** To direct, as a remedy to be used by a patient.

Syn. — To appoint; order; dictate; establish. — *v. i.* **1.** To dictate. **2.** To give medical directions; to indicate remedies. **3.** To claim title to a thing on the ground of immemorial use. — **Pre-scrib'er**, *n.*

Pre'script (prē'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *praescribere, -scriptum.*] Directed; prescribed. — *n.* Direction; precept.

Pre-scrip'ti-ble (-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F.] Depending on, or derived from, prescription; proper to be prescribed.

Pre-scrip'tion, *n.* [F.; L. *praescriptio.*] **1.** A prescribing; thing prescribed. **2.** A medical recipe. **3.** Right acquired by legal possession.

Pre-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Consisting in, or acquired by, long-continued use and enjoyment.

Pres'ence (prĕz'ens), *n.* **1.** A being present, or within sight or call, or at hand; — opp. to *absence.* **2.** Place in which one is present; neighborhood. **3.** Personal qualities of an individual; person. **4.** Port; mien; air.

Pres'ent (prĕz'ent), *a.* [L. *praesens, -sentis*, before one, in sight, p. p. of *praeesse* to be before; *prae* + *esse* to be.] **1.** Being at hand; — opp. to *absent.* **2.** Now existing; begun but not ended; not past or future. **3.** Not delayed; instant. — *n.* **1.** Present time; the time being. **2.** *pl.* Present letters or instrument (deed of conveyance, lease, letter of attorney, etc.). **3.** A present tense; form of the verb denoting action or being in the present time.

Pre-sent' (prē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* [L. *praesentare*, fr. *praesens.*] **1.** To bring into the presence of some one; to offer for acquaintance; (with reciprocal pronoun) to come into the presence of a superior. **2.** To set forth. **3.** To deliver. **4.** To give. **5.** To represent; to offer.

Pres'ent (prĕz'ent), *n.* [F.] Anything presented.

Syn. — Donation; donative; benefaction. See **Gift**.

Pre-sent'a-ble (prē-zĕnt'ā-b'l), *a.* [F.] Capable of being presented; fit to be introduced.

Pres/en-ta'tion (prĕz'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A presenting, or being presented. **2.** Exhibition; display; show. **3.** An offering a clergyman for institution in a benefice.

Pres/en-tee' (-tē'), *n.* One to whom something is presented; one who is presented; one presented to a benefice.

Pre-sent'er (prē-zĕnt'ĕr), *n.* One who presents.

Pre-sen'ti-ment (-sĕn'tĭ-ment), *n.* [Pref. *pre-* + *sentiment*; L. *prae* + *sentire* to feel.] Previous sentiment or opinion; foreboding.

Pres/ent-ly (prĕz'ent-lĭ), *adv.* At once; soon.

Pre-sent'ment (prē-zĕnt'ment), *n.* **1.** Presentation. **2.** Setting forth to view; exhibition. **3.** Notice taken by a grand jury of any offense. [served.

Pre-serv'a-ble (-zĕrv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pre-

Pres/er-va'tion (prĕz'ĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] A preserving, or keeping safe; a being preserved; security.

Pre-serv'a-tive (prē-zĕrv'ă-tĭv), *a.* Able, or tending, to preserve. — *n.* A preservative agent.

Pre-serv'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Preservative. — *n.* A room, or apparatus, for preserving perishable things.

Pre-serve' (-zĕrv'), *v. t.* [F. *préserver*, fr. L. *prae* before + *servare* to save, preserve.] **1.** To keep from injury or destruction. **2.** To save from decay by use of a preservative substance, as sugar, salt, etc. **3.** To maintain throughout; to keep intact.

Syn. — To save; secure; sustain; protect. See KEEP. — *v. i.* **1.** To make preserves. **2.** To protect game. — *n.* **1.** That which is preserved; fruit, etc., kept by suitable preparation. **2.** Place in which game, fish, etc., are preserved for sport, or for food. — **Pre-serv'er**, *n.*

Pre-side' (-zīd'), *v. i* [L. *praesidere*; *prae* + *sedere* to sit.] **1.** To be set, or to sit, in the place of authority; to direct, as chief officer. **2.** To watch over.

Pres'i-den-cy (prĕz'ĭ-*den*-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Function or condition of one who presides; superintendence. **2.** Office of president. **3.** Term during which a president serves. **4.** One of the three great divisions of British India.

Pres'i-dent, *n.* [F.; L. *praesidens*, *-dentis*, p. pr. of *praesidere*.] Chief officer of a corporation, company, society, etc.; chief executive officer of certain republics.

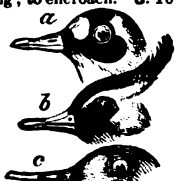
Pres/i-den'tial (-dĕn'shal), *a.* **1.** Presiding or watching over. **2.** Pert. to a president. [of president.

Pres'i-dent-ship (-dent-shĭp), *n.* Office and dignity

Pre-sid'er (prē-zīd'ĕr), *n.* One who presides.

Press (prĕs), *v. t.* [OF. *prest* a loan, fr. L. *praestare* to become surety for; *prae* + *stare* to stand.] To force into service, esp. naval service. — *n.* A commission to force men into public service.

Press, *v. t.* [F. *presser*, fr. L. *pressare* to press, fr. *premere*, *pressum*, to press.] **1.** To act upon with force; to push or thrust; to compress. **2.** To express (juice or contents) from something. **3.** To squeeze, compact, or smooth. **4.** To embrace closely; to hug. **5.** To oppress. **6.** To straighten; to distress. **7.** To constrain; to compel. **8.** To try to force (something upon some one); to urge importunately. **9.** To hurry; to urge on. — *v. i.* **1.** To exert pressure. **2.** To throng; to encroach. **3.** To urge vehemently. — *n.* **1.** An apparatus for pressing, squeezing, stamping, or shaping any substance; building containing presses. **2.** A printing press. **3.** Business of printing and publishing; printed publications, collectively. **4.** Case for keeping clothes, papers, etc. **5.** A thronging forward. **6.** Urgent demands of business. **7.** A multitude crowded together; throng. — **Press'er**, *n.*



Heads of Pressirosters. *a* Plover; *b* Lapwing; *c* Ring Dotterel.

Press'ing, *a.* Urgent; exacting. — **Press'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Pres'si-ros'ter (-sĭ-rŏs'tĕr), *n.* [L. *pressus* pressed + *rostrum* beak.] One of a tribe of wading birds including those which have compressed beaks, as the plovers. — **Pres'si-ros'tral** (prĕs'sĭ-rŏs'tral), *a.*

Press'man (prĕs'*man*), *n.* **1.** One who manages a press, esp. a printing press. **2.** One who presses clothes.

Pres'sure (prĕsh'ŭr; 42), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pressura*, fr. *premere*.] **1.** A pressing, or being pressed; compression. **2.** A constraining force or impulse. **3.** Affliction; distress. **4.** Urgency. **5.** Impression; stamp; character impressed. **6.** Action of a force against some obstacle or opposing force; thrust.

Pres'ti-dig'i-ta'tor (prĕs'tĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tā'tĕr), *n.* [L. *praesto* ready + *digitus* finger.] A juggler.

Pres'tige (prĕs'tēj; *F.* prĕs'tēzh'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *praestigiae* deceptions, jugglers' tricks.] Influence derived from character or reputation.

Pres'to (prĕs'tō), *adv.* [It. or Sp., quick, quickly.] Quickly; in haste; suddenly.

Pre-sum'a-ble (prē-zūm'ă-b'l), *a.* [F.] Such as may be presumed. — **Pre-sum'a-bly**, *adv.*

Pre-sume' (-zūm'), *v. t.* [F. *présumer*, L. *praesumere*, *-sumptum*; *prae* + *sumere* to take.] **1.** To assume or take beforehand; to do without leave previously obtained. **2.** To take to be true without examination; to take for granted. — *v. i.* **1.** To infer. **2.** To take liberties. — **Pre-sum'er**, *n.*

Pre-sump'tion (-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A presuming, or believing upon probable evidence; belief upon incomplete proof. **2.** Ground for presuming; strong probability. **3.** That which is presumed or assumed. **4.** A venturing beyond due bounds of courtesy; forward conduct.

Pre-sump'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Based on presumption or probability; probable. — **Pre-sump'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-sump'tu-ous (-tū-ŭs; 40), *a.* **1.** Full of presumption; venturesome. **2.** Founded on presumption. **3.** Done in violation of known duty; willful. — **Pre-sump'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-sump'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Overconfident; rash; forward; insolent.

Pre'sup-pose' (prē'sŭp-pōz'), *v. t.* To suppose beforehand; to take for granted; to assume. — **Pre-sup'po-si'tion** (-sŭp'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

Pre-tence' (-tĕns'), *n.* Pretense.

Pre-tend' (-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [F. *prétendre*, L. *praetendere*, *-tentum*, to stretch forward, pretend, assert; *prae* + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To lay a claim to; to claim. **2.** To represent falsely; to feign. — *v. i.* **1.** To allege a title; to strive after something. **2.** To hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or performing; to profess; to sham. — **Pre-tend'er**, *n.*

Pre-tend'ed, *a.* Unreal; false. — **Pre-tend'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-tense' } (-tĕns'), *n.* [LL. *praetensus*, for L. *prae-*
Pre-tence' } *tentus*, p. p. of *praetendere*.] **1.** A laying claim; claim laid; assumption; pretension. **2.** A holding out to others something false or feigned; simulation. **3.** Pretext; feint.

Syn. — PRETENSE; PRETEXT; appearance; color; show; excuse. — A *pretense* is held out as real when it is not so, thus falsifying the truth. A *pretext* is woven up in order to cover one's true motives or reasons.

Pre-ten'sion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A pretending, or laying claim; an asserting right or title. **2.** Claim made; a holding out the appearance of a certain character.

Pre-ten'tious, *a.* Full of pretension; assuming.

Pret'er-im-per'fect (prĕt'ĕr-ĭm-pĕr'fĕkt), *a.* & *n.* Old name of the imperfect tense in grammar.

Pret'er-it (prĕt'ĕr-ĭt *or* prē'tĕr-ĭt), *a.* [L. *praeterire*, *-teritum*, to go or pass by; *praeter* beyond, by + *ire* to go.] [Written also *preterite* and *præterite*.] Past; — applied to a tense expressing an action or state as past.

Pre'ter-i'tion (prē'tĕr-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A passing, or going past; a being past. **2.** A rhetorical figure by which, in pretending to pass over anything, a summary mention of it is made. Called also *paraleipsis*.

Pre'ter-mit', *v. t.* [L. *praetermittere*, *-missum*; *praeter* + *mittere* to send.] To pass by; to omit; to disregard.

Pre'ter-nat'u-ral (prē'tĕr-năt'ū-ral; 40), *a.* Beyond what is natural, but not clearly miraculous; strange; abnormal. — **Pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See SUPERNATURAL.

Pre'ter-per'fect (-pĕr'fĕkt), *a.* & *n.* Old name of the preterit tense. [of the pluperfect tense.

Pre'ter-plu'per'fect (-plū'pĕr'fĕkt), *a.* & *n.* Old name

Pre'text (prē'tĕkst *or* prē-tĕkst'), *n.* [L. *praetexere, -textum*, to weave before, allege as an excuse; *prae* + *texere* to weave.] Ostensible reason; pretense.

Syn. — Excuse; semblance; disguise. See PRETENSE.

Pre'tor (prē'tŏr), *n.* [L. *praetor*, fr. *prae* + *ire* to go.] A civil officer among the ancient Romans. — **Pre-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-al), **Pre-to'ri-an** (-an), *a.*

Pret'ty (prĭt'tĭ), *a.* [AS. *prættig* crafty, sly, akin to *præt* deceit.] 1. Pleasing by delicacy or grace; neat or elegant without grandeur. 2. Moderately large; considerable. 3. Affectedly nice; foppish. 4. Mean; despicable; — used ironically. — *adv.* In some degree; moderately; rather; almost. — **Pret'ti-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Elegant; neat; fine. See HANDSOME.

Pret'zel (prĕt'sĕl), *n.* [G.] A German salted cake.

Pre-vail' (prē-vāl'), *v. i.* [OF. *prevaleir*, L. *praevalere; prae* + *valere* to be strong.] 1. To overcome; to gain the advantage. 2. To be in force; to obtain. 3. To persuade or induce; — with *on*, *upon*, or *with*.

Pre-vail'ing, *a.* 1. Having superior force or influence; efficacious; persuasive. 2. Predominant; prevalent.

Prev'a-lent (prĕv'ă-lent), *a.* [L. *praevalens, -lentis*, p. pr. of *praevalere*.] 1. Gaining advantage or superiority; prevailing; predominant; victorious. 2. Most generally received or practiced; generally existing; widespread. — **Prev'a-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Prev'a-lence**, *n.*

Syn. — PREVALENT; PREVAILING: predominant; successful; efficacious; powerful. — What customarily prevails is *prevalent*. What actually prevails is *prevailing*.

Pre-var'i-cate (prē-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [L. *praevaricari, -catus*, to walk crookedly; *prae* + *varicare* to straddle.] To shift from one side to the other, or from truth; to quibble. — **Pre-var'i-ca'tor**, *n.* — **Pre-var'i-ca'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To PREVARICATE; EVADE; EQUIVOCATE; quibble; shuffle. — One who *evades* a question ostensibly answers it, but really turns aside to some other point. He who *equivocates* uses words of a double meaning, so that in one sense he can claim to have said the truth, though he does in fact deceive, and intends to do it. He who *prevaricates* talks all round the question, hoping to "dodge" it, and discloses nothing.

Pre-vent' (-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [L. *praevenire, -ventum; prae* + *venire* to come.] To intercept; to hinder; to thwart. — **Pre-vent'a-ble**, *a.* — **Pre-vent'er**, *n.* — **Pre-ven'tion**, *n.* — **Pre-vent'ive**, *a.* & *n.*

Pre'vi-ous (prē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praevius* going before; *prae* + *via* way.] Going before. — **Pre'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Antecedent; anterior; prior; former.

Pre-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *praevidere* to foresee; *prae* + *videre* to see.] Foresight; prescience.

Prey (prā), *n.* [OF. *preie*, L. *praeda*.] 1. Anything got by violence, or taken from an enemy in war; spoil; booty; plunder. 2. What is seized by animals or birds to be devoured; one given up as a victim. 3. A devouring other creatures. — *v. i.* To ravage. — **Prey'er**, *n.*

Price (prīs), *n.* [OE. & OF. *pris*, L. *pretium*.] 1. Sum at which a thing is valued, bought, or sold; cost. 2. Value; worth. 3. Reward; recompense. — *v. t.* 1. To set a price on; to value. 2. To ask the price of.

Price current, Price list, a published list of prevailing prices of merchandise, stocks, bills of exchange, etc.

Price'less, *a.* Of inestimable worth; invaluable.

Prick (prĭk), *n.* [AS. *prica*.] 1. That which pricks or punctures; goad; point. 2. A pricking; sharp, stinging pain; remorse. 3. Mark made by a pointed instrument; puncture; point. — *v. t.* 1. To puncture. 2. To designate by pricking. 3. To spur; to goad; to urge on. 4. To sting, as with remorse. 5. To erect into a point; to raise (something pointed, as an animal's ears); — hence, *to prick up the ears*, to listen sharply. — *v. i.* 1. To be punctured; to feel a sharp pain. 2. To spur onward. — **Prick'er**, *n.*

Prick'le (prĭk'k'l), *n.* [AS. *pricele*.] A little prick; sharp point; fine projection from an animal's skin, bark of a plant, etc.; a spine. — *v. t.* To prick slightly.

Prick'ly, *a.* Full of prickles. — **Prick'li-ness**, *n.*

Pride (prīd), *n.* [AS. *prȳte*.] 1. A being proud; inordinate self-esteem. 2. Sense of one's own worth, and abhorrence of what is beneath one; lofty self-respect; dignified bearing. 3. Disdainful treatment; insolence. 4. That of which one is proud. 5. Show; ostentation. 6. Highest pitch; prime; glory. — *v. t.* To indulge in pride, or self-esteem; to plume (one's self).

Syn. — PRIDE; VANITY; conceit; hauteur; haughtiness; lordliness; loftiness. — *Pride* is a high or an excessive esteem of one's self for some real or imagined superiority, as rank, wealth, talents, character, etc. *Vanity* is the love of being admired, praised, etc., by others. *Vanity* is an ostentation of *pride;* but one may have great *pride* without displaying it.

Priest (prēst), *n.* [AS. *prēost*, fr. L. *presbyter*, Gr. πρεσβύτερος older, n., an elder, compar. of πρέσβυς an old man.] 1. A Christian presbyter or elder; a minister. 2. One who officiates at the altar, or performs the rites of sacrifice; mediator between men and the gods.

Priest'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Priestly policy; fraud in religious concerns.

Priest'ess, *n.* A female priest.

Priest'hood (-hōōd), *n.* 1. Office or character of a priest; priestly function. 2. Priests, collectively.

Priest'ly, *a.* Pert. to a priest or the priesthood; sacerdotal; befitting a priest. — **Priest'li-ness**, *n.*

Prig (prĭg), *v. i.* & *t.* [A form of *prick*.] To filch. — *n.* 1. A pert, pragmatical fellow. 2. A thief. [*Cant*]

Prig'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* Conceited; pragmatical.

Prim (prĭm), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *primus* first. See PRIME, *a.*] Formal; precise; affectedly nice. — *v. t.* To deck with great nicety; to prink.

Pri'ma-cy (prī'mă-sȳ), *n.* [LL. *primatia*, fr. L. *primas, -matis*, chief, fr. *primus*.] Office, rank, or character of a primate; office of an archbishop.

‖ **Pri'ma don'na** (prē'mă dŏn'nă). [It., fr. *prima* first + *donna* lady, mistress.] Chief female singer in an opera.

Pri'mage (prī'mĕj; 2), *n.* [F.] Charge in addition to the freight on goods shipped.

Pri'mal (-mal), *a.* [LL. *primalis*, fr. L. *primus*.] First; primary; original; chief.

Pri'ma-ry (-mă-rȳ), *a.* [L. *primarius*, fr. *primus*.] 1. First in order of time. 2. Preparatory to something higher. 3. Chief; principal. — *n.* 1. A chief matter. 2. A primary meeting; caucus. 3. One of the large feathers on a bird's wing. — **Pri'ma-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Pri'ma-ri-ness**, *n.*

Pri'mate (-māt), *n.* [OE. & F. *primat*, L. *primas, -matis*, one of the first, chief, fr. *primus* first.] Chief ecclesiastic in a church; archbishop. — **Pri'mate-ship**, *n.*

Prime (prīm), *a.* [F., fr. L. *primus*.] 1. First in order of time; original; primary. 2. First in rank or importance. 3. Of highest quality. 4. Distinguished by a mark (′) called a *prime mark*. — *n.* 1. The first part; earliest stage; beginning (of the day, year, etc.); dawn. 2. Spring of life; youth; full health, strength, or beauty; perfection. 3. That which is first in quality; best part. 4. An inch, as composed of 12 seconds; — denoted by [′]. — *v. t.* 1. To apply priming to (a gun); to apply a primer to (a metallic cartridge). 2. To lay the first color or preparation upon (a surface) in painting. 3. To prepare; to instruct beforehand; to coach. [*Colloq.*] 4. To mark (a mathematical quantity) with a prime mark. — **Prim'er**, *n.* — **Prime'ly**, *adv.* — **Prime'ness**, *n.*

Prim'er (prĭm'ẽr), *n.* [Orig., the book read at *prime*, the first canonical hour. LL. *primae liber*.] 1. Orig.,

a small prayer book for church service. **2.** A beginner's reading book. **3.** A type of two species; one, *long primer*, intermediate in size between bourgeois and small pica; the other, *great primer*, larger than pica.

Long primer type.

Great primer type.

Pri-me'val (prī-mē'vəl), *a.* [L. *primaevus; primus* + *aevum* age.] Pert. to the first ages; pristine.

Prim'ing (prīm'Ing), *n.* **1.** The combustible used to communicate fire to a charge of gunpowder. **2.** First coating of color, size, etc., which a painter lays on canvas, on a building, etc. **3.** The carrying over of water from the boiler into the cylinder of a steam engine.

Prim'i-tive (prĭm'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *primitivus*, fr. *primus*.] **1.** Pert. to the beginning or to early times; first. **2.** Pert. to a former time; old-fashioned. **3.** Original; primary; radical; not derived. — *n.* An original or primary word; — opp. to *derivative*. — **Prim'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Prim'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — First; original; primary; radical; pristine; ancient; primeval; antiquated; old-fashioned.

Prim'ly, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner.

Prim'ness, *n.* A being prim; preciseness; stiffness.

Pri'mo-ge'ni-al (prī'mō-jē'nĭ-əl), *a.* First born, made, or generated; original; elemental.

Pri'mo-gen'i-tor (-jĕn'ĭ-tŏr), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *primus* + *genitor* a begetter.] The first ancestor; a forefather.

Pri'mo-gen'i-ture (-tūr; 40), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *primus* + *genitura* birth, generation, fr. *genere, gignere*, to beget.] **1.** The being the firstborn; seniority. **2.** Exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the eldest son or daughter. — **Pri'mo-gen'i-ture-ship**, *n.*

Pri-mor'di-al (-môr'dĭ-əl), *a.* [L. *primordialis; primus* + *ordiri* to begin.] First in order; primary; original. — *n.* A first principle or element.

Prim'rose' (prĭm'rōz'), *n.* [LL. *primula*, fr. L. *primus*.] An early flowering plant allied to the cowslip.

Prince (prĭns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *princeps, -cipis*, first, chief; *primus* + *capere* to take.] **1.** The one of highest rank or authority; sovereign; monarch. **2.** Son of a king or emperor. **3.** A title for persons of high rank.

Prince'dom (-dŭm), *n.* Jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince.

Prince'ly, *a.* **1.** Relating to a prince; regal; royal. **2.** Becoming to a prince; grand; magnificent. — *adv.* In a princely manner. — **Prince'li-ness**, *n.*

Prin'cess (prĭn'sĕs), *n.* **1.** Woman having sovereign power, or royal rank. **2.** Daughter of a sovereign; female member of a royal family. **3.** Consort of a prince.

Prin'ci-pal (-sĭ-pal), *a.* [F.; L. *principalis*.] Highest in rank, character, or degree; chief; main. — *n.* **1.** A leader, chief, or head. **2.** (*a*) Chief actor in a crime, or an abettor present at it, — disting. fr. an *accessory*. (*b*) Chief obligor or debtor, — disting. fr. a *surety*. (*c*) One who employs another to act for him, — disting. fr. an *agent*. **3.** A thing of chief importance; capital sum of money, placed at interest, due as a debt or used as a fund, — disting. fr. *interest* or *profit*. — **Prin'ci-pal-ly**, *adv.*

Prin'ci-pal'i-ty (-păl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *principalitas* preeminence, excellence.] **1.** Sovereignty; supreme power. **2.** A prince. **3.** Territory or jurisdiction of a prince.

Prin'ci-ple (-sĭ-p'l), *n.* [F. *principe*, L. *principium* beginning, foundation, fr. *princeps, -cipis*.] **1.** A source, or origin; ultimate element, or cause. **2.** An original faculty or endowment. **3.** A fundamental truth; comprehensive law from which others are derived; maxim; axiom; postulate. **4.** A settled rule of conduct. **5.** Any original inherent chemical constituent which characterizes a substance.

Prink (prĭnk), *v. i.* & *t.* To prank.

Print (prĭnt), *v. t.* [Abbr. fr. *imprint*. See Press to squeeze.] **1.** To fix or impress (a stamp, character, etc.) upon something. **2.** To mark by pressure. **3.** To strike off an impression from type, engraved plates, etc. **4.** To take (a copy, positive picture, etc.), from a photographic negative, transparent drawing, etc.). — *v. i.* **1.** To use typography. **2.** To publish a book, article, etc. — *n.* **1.** Mark made by impression. **2.** Stamp or die for impressing a design upon an object. **3.** Printed letters; impression taken from type, an engraved plate, etc.; a printed publication, newspaper, etc.; a fabric figured by stamping, esp. calico or cotton cloth; a photographic copy, or positive picture.

Print'er, *n.* One who prints; typesetter; pressman.

Print'ing, *n.* The impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, etc.; business of a printer; typography; the producing photographic prints.

Pri'or (prī'ŏr), *a.* [L.; compar. corresp. to *primus* first, and *pro* for.] Preceding in time; former; previous. — *n.* Superior of a priory, next below an abbot.

Pri'or-ess, *n.* A lady superior of a priory of nuns.

Pri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being prior in time, or preceding something else. **2.** Superior rank.

Syn. — Antecedence; precedence; preeminence.

Pri'o-ry (-ō-rȳ), *n.* [LL. *prioria*.] A religious house presided over by a prior or prioress.

Prism (prĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πρίσμα, fr. πρίζειν, πρίειν, to saw.] **1.** A solid whose bases or ends are similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms. **2.** A transparent body, with rectangular plane sides, and parallel triangular ends, used in experiments on refraction of light, dispersion, etc.

Prism.

Pris-mat'ic (prĭz-măt'ĭk), **Pris-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Like, or pert. to, a prism. **2.** Separated or distributed by a prism; formed by a prism. — **Pris-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pris'moid (-moid), *n.* Body resembling a prism.

Pris'on (prĭz'n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prehensio* a seizing, arresting, fr. *prehendere, prendere*, to lay hold of, seize.] **1.** Place or state of safe custody. **2.** A building for confining criminals, etc. — *v. t.* To imprison; to confine.

Pris'on-er, *n.* **1.** One confined in a prison. **2.** One under arrest, in custody, or in restraint; a captive.

Pris'tine (prĭs'tĭn), *a.* [L. *pristinus*, akin to *prior*.] Pert. to the earliest period or state; original; primitive.

Pri'va-cy (prī'vă-sȳ), *n.* **1.** A being private. **2.** Place of seclusion; retreat; solitude. **3.** Concealment.

Pri'vate (-vāt; 2), *a.* [L. *privatus* apart from the state, peculiar to an individual, fr. *privus* single, private.] **1.** Pert. to, or concerning, an individual person, company, or interest; personal; one's own; not public. **2.** Secret; secluded; solitary. **3.** Not publicly known; secret. — *n.* **1.** A common soldier. **2.** *pl.* The private parts; genitals. — **Pri'vate-ly**, *adv.* — **Pri'vate-ness**, *n.*

Pri'va-teer' (-vă-tēr'), *n.* **1.** An armed private vessel commissioned to cruise against the enemy. **2.** Commander of a privateer. — *v. i.* To cruise in a privateer.

Pri-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A depriving, or taking away; degradation in rank; deprivation. **2.** Destitution; need. **3.** A being absent; negation.

Priv'a-tive (prĭv'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *privativus*.] **1.** Causing privation; depriving. **2.** Consisting in the absence of something; not positive; negative. **3.** Implying privation or negation; giving negative force to a word; — applied to such prefixes and suffixes as *a-* (Gr. ἀ), *un-*, *non-*, *-less*. — *n.* **1.** That whose essence is the absence of something. **2.** A privative prefix or suffix.

Priv'et, *n.* A European shrub, much used in hedges.

Priv'i-lege (-ĭ-lĕj), *n.* [F.; L. *privilegium; privus* private + *lex, legis*, law.] A peculiar benefit or favor; special exemption from an evil or burden; prerogative; franchise. — *v. t.* **1.** To grant a particular right or exemption to. **2.** To deliver; to excuse.

Syn. — Privilege; Prerogative; immunity; fran-

chise; right; claim; liberty. — *Privilege*, among the Romans, was something conferred upon an individual by a private law, and denotes some peculiar advantage, right, or immunity, not enjoyed by the world at large. *Prerogative* was the right of voting first; and denotes a right of precedence, or of doing certain acts, or enjoying certain privileges, to the exclusion of others.

Priv'i-ly (prĭv'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a privy manner; secretly.

Priv'i-ty, *n.* 1. Privacy; secrecy; confidence. 2. Joint knowledge with another of a private concern; cognisance implying consent or concurrence. 3. A secret.

Priv'y (-ĭ), *a.* [F. *privé*, fr. L. *privatus*. See PRIVATE.] 1. Pert. to some person exclusively; not public. 2. Secret; clandestine. 3. Appropriated to retirement; not open to the public. 4. Admitted to knowledge of a secret transaction; secretly cognizant. — *n.* 1. One having legal interest in any action or in an estate created by another. 2. A necessary house.

Prize (prīz), *n.* [F. *prise* a seizing, hold, grasp, fr. *pris*, p. p. of *prendre* to take, L. *prendere*, *prehendere*.] 1. Thing seized by force or stratagem. 2. Anything captured by a belligerent using the rights of war; an honor or reward striven for in a competitive contest; that which may be won by chance, as in a lottery.

Prize, *v. t.* To move with a lever; to force up or open; to pry. — *n.* A lever; a pry. [Written also *prise*.]

Prize, *v. t.* [OF. *prisier*, fr. L. *pretiare*, fr. *pretium* worth, price.] 1. To estimate the value of; to appraise; to price; to rate. 2. To value highly; to esteem.

Pro (prō), *prep.* [L.; akin to E. *for*.] A Latin preposition signifying *for*, *before*, *forth*. — *adv.* For, on, or in behalf of, the affirmative side; — opp. to *con*.

Pro and con, for and against. — **Pros and cons**, arguments or reasons on both sides.

Prob'a-bil'i-ty (prŏb'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* 1. A being probable. 2. Something probable. 3. Likelihood of the occurrence of any event.

Syn. — Likeliness; credibleness; likelihood; chance.

Prob'a-ble (prŏb'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *probabilis*, fr. *probare* to try, prove.] 1. Having more evidence for than against; likely. 2. Supporting, or giving ground for, belief, but not demonstrating. — **Prob'a-bly**, *adv.*

Pro'bate (prō'bāt), *n.* [L. *probare*, *-batum*, to prove.] (*a*) Official proof; proof of the validity of a will. (*b*) Jurisdiction of proving wills.

Pro-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *probatio*, fr. *probare*.] Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualification, etc.; examination; trial. — **Pro-ba'tion-al**, **Pro-ba'tion-a-ry**, *a.*

Pro-ba'tion-er, *n.* One undergoing probation; a novice.

Pro'ba-tive (-bā-tĭv), *a.* Serving for trial or proof.

Pro'ba-to-ry (-bā-tō-rȳ), *a.* 1. Serving for trial; probationary. 2. Pert. to, or serving for, proof.

Probe (prōb), *v. t.* [L. *probare*.] 1. To examine (a wound, ulcer, or cavity of the body) with a probe. 2. To search to the bottom; to scrutinize thoroughly. — *n.* Surgical instrument for examining a wound, ulcer, etc.

Prob'i-ty (prŏb'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *probitas*, fr. *probus* honest. Cf. PROVE.] Tried virtue or integrity.

Syn. — PROBITY; INTEGRITY. — *Probity* denotes unimpeachable honesty and virtue, shown especially in performing those obligations, called *imperfect*, which laws can not enforce. *Integrity* denotes a *whole*-hearted honesty, and refers particularly to uprightness in mutual dealings and execution of trusts for others.

Prob'lem (-lĕm), *n.* [Gr. πρόβλημα thing thrown forward, question for solution; πρό forward + βάλλειν to throw.] Question for solution; matter stated for examination; matter difficult of settlement; doubtful case.

Prob'lem-at'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), **Prob'lem-at'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of the nature of a problem; questionable.

Pro-bos'cis (prō-bŏs'ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PROBOSCIDES (-sĭ-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. προβοσκίς; πρό + βόσκειν to feed.] A hollow organ connected with the head or mouth of various animals, for taking food or drink; snout; trunk; — also applied to similar organs of the lower animals.

Pro-ce'dure (prō-sē'dūr; 40), *n.* [F.] 1. A proceeding or moving forward; conduct. 2. Act performed.

Pro-ceed' (-sēd'), *v. i.* [F. *procéder*, fr. L. *procedere*, *-cessum*, to go before, proceed; *pro* forward + *cedere* to move.] 1. To move or go forward or onward. 2. To pass from one point, topic, or stage, to another. 3. To issue from a source or origin. 4. To go on in orderly manner; to prosecute a design. 5. To operate.

Syn. — To advance; go on; issue; arise; emanate.

Pro-ceed'ing, *n.* 1. Progress from one thing to another; transaction. 2. *pl.* Course of procedure in prosecuting an action at law.

Syn. — Procedure; measure; step. See TRANSACTION.

Pro'ceeds (prō'sēdz), *n. pl.* Yield; issue; product.

Proc'ess (prŏs'ĕs), *n.* [F. *procès*, L. *processus*. See PROCEED.] 1. A proceeding; progress; advance. 2. A series of occurrences; normal course or procedure. 3. Any marked bodily prominence, esp. of a bone. 4. Course of legal proceedings in a cause.

Pro-ces'sion (prō-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *processio*.] 1. A proceeding; continuous course. 2. A train of persons advancing in order; retinue. — **Pro-ces'sion-al**, *a.*

Pro-claim' (-klām'), *v. t.* [L. *proclamare*; *pro* before + *clamare* to cry out.] To make known by public announcement; to declare. — **Pro-claim'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To promulgate; declare. See ANNOUNCE.

Proc'la-ma'tion (prŏk'lă-mā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A proclaiming; publication. 2. That which is publicly announced or officially declared; published ordinance.

Pro-cliv'i-ty (prō-klĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *proclivitas*, fr. *proclivis* sloping; *pro* + *clivus* hill.] 1. Inclination; propensity; tendency. 2. Readiness; aptitude.

Pro-con'sul (-kŏn'sŭl), *n.* [L., fr. *pro* for + *consul*.] A Roman officer discharging the duties of a consul without being himself consul; governor of a province. — **Pro-con'su-lar** (-sū-lēr), **Pro-con'su-la-ry** (-lă-rȳ), *a.* — **Pro-con'su-late**, **Pro-con'sul-ship**, *n.*

Pro-cras'ti-nate (-krăs'tĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *procrastinare*, *-natum*, to procrastinate; *pro* + *cras* to-morrow.] To put off till to-morrow, or from day to day. — **Pro-cras'ti-na'tion**, *n.* — **Pro-cras'ti-na'tor**, *n.*

Syn. — To postpone; defer; delay; retard; protract.

Pro'cre-ate (prō'krē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *procreare*, *-atum*; *pro* + *creare* to create.] To generate and produce; to beget; to engender. — **Pro'cre-a'tion**, *n.* — **Pro'cre-a'tive**, *a.* — **Pro'cre-a'tor**, *n.*

Pro-crus'te-an (-krŭs'tē-an), *a.* Pert. to *Procrustes*, a Greek highwayman, who fitted his victims to an iron bed by stretching out or cutting off their legs, as the case required; producing conformity by violent means.

Proc'tor (prŏk'tĕr), *n.* [OE. *proketour*, contr. fr. *procurator*.] One employed to manage another's affairs. (*a*) An officer employed in English admiralty and ecclesiastical causes, equivalent to an *attorney* at common law, or a *solicitor* in equity. (*b*) A college officer who enforces obedience to its laws. — **Proc-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* — **Proc'tor-ship**, *n.*

Pro-cum'bent (prō-kŭm'bent), *a.* [L. *procumbens*, *-bentis*, p. pr. of *procumbere* to fall, or lean forward; *pro* forward + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down.] Lying down, or on the face; prone.

Proc'u-ra-cy (prŏk'ū-rā-sȳ), *n.* Office or act of a proctor or procurator; management for another.

Proc'u-ra'tion, *n.* 1. A procuring; procurement. 2. Management of another's affairs. 3. Instrument empowering one to transact another's affairs; a proxy.

Proc'u-ra'tor (-rā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] Agent; proctor.

Pro-cure' (prō-kūr'), *v. t.* [F. *procurer*, L. *procurare*, *-ratum*, to take care of; *pro* for + *curare* to care.] 1. To provide for one's self or for another; to get. 2. To cause. 3. To obtain for prostitution.

Syn. — See ATTAIN.

Pro-cure'ment, *n.* 1. A procuring or obtaining; attainment. 2. Efficient contrivance; management.

Pro-cur'er (prō-kūr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who procures. **2.** A pander. — **Pro-cur'ess**, *n. f.*

Prod (prŏd), *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *brod* goad, prickle, sting.] **1.** A pointed instrument for pricking, as a goad, awl, skewer, etc. **2.** A prick or stab. — *v. t.* To prick with something sharp; to goad, incite, or worry.

Prod'i-gal (-ĭ-gal), *a.* [L. *prodigus*, fr. *prodigere* to drive forth, to squander away; *pro* forward + *agere* to drive.] Given to extravagant expenditure; recklessly profuse. — *n.* A spendthrift. — **Prod'i-gal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Lavish; extravagant; wasteful. See PROFUSE.

Prod'i-gal'i-ty (-gălʹĭ-tȳ), *n.* Profusion; waste; — opp. to *frugality*, *economy*, and *parsimony*.

Pro-di'gious (prō-dijʹŭs), *a.* [L. *prodigiosus*, fr. *prodigium* a prodigy.] Extraordinary in bulk, extent, quantity, or degree; very great; immense. — **Pro-di'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-di'gious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Huge; enormous; monstrous; amazing.

Prod'i-gy (prŏdʹĭ-jȳ), *n.* [L. *prodigium*; *pro* before + (perh.) root of *adagium* adage.] **1.** Something out of the usual course of nature; a portent. **2.** Anything fitted to excite astonishment; a marvel.

Syn. — Wonder; miracle; portent; marvel; monster.

Pro-duce' (prō-dūsʹ), *v. t.* [L. *producere*, *-ductum*; *pro* + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To bring forward; to offer to view or notice; to exhibit. **2.** To bring forth (young, or a natural product or growth); to bear; to propagate. **3.** To bring about. **4.** To manufacture; to make. **5.** To yield; to gain. **6.** To draw out; to prolong. — *v. i.* To yield offspring, crops, effects, etc.

Prod'uce (prŏdʹūs), *n.* That which is produced or yielded; yield; proceeds; agricultural products.

Pro-du'cer (prō-dūʹsẽr), *n.* **1.** One who produces or generates. **2.** One who grows agricultural products, or manufactures crude materials into articles of use.

Pro-du'ci-ble (-sĭ-bʹl), *a.* Capable of being produced. — **Pro-du'ci-ble-ness**, **Pro-du'ci-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Prod'uct (prŏdʹŭkt), *n.* [L. *producere*, *-ductum*.] **1.** Anything produced. **2.** Sum obtained by adding one number or quantity to itself as often as there are units in another number; result of multiplication.

Syn. — Produce; production; fruit; result; effect.

Pro-duc'tile (prō-dŭkʹtĭl), *a.* [L. *productilis*, fr. *producere* to stretch out.] Capable of being extended or prolonged; extensible; ductile.

Pro-duc'tion, *n.* **1.** A producing, bringing forth, or exhibiting to view. **2.** That which is produced, yielded, or made. **3.** A lengthening out or prolonging.

Syn. — Product; produce; fruit; work: performance.

Pro-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having power to produce. **2.** Bringing into being; originative. **3.** Fertile; profitable. — **Pro-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-duc'tive-ness**, **Pro'duc-tiv'i-ty** (prŏ'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pro'em (prōʹĕm), *n.* [Gr. προοίμιον; πρό before + οἶμος way, strain of a song.] Preface; introduction; prelude. — **Pro-e'mi-al** (-ēʹmĭ-al), *a.*

Prof'a-na'tion (prŏf'ă-nāʹshŭn), *n.* **1.** A profaning or violating sacred things; desecration. **2.** A treating with disrespect, or with undue publicity, or lack of delicacy.

Pro-fane' (prō-fānʹ), *a.* [F., fr. L. *profanus*, prop., before the temple, i. e., without the temple, unholy; *pro* + *fanum* temple.] **1.** Not sacred or holy; unconsecrated; secular; — opp. to *sacred*, *religious*, or *inspired*. **2.** Unclean; impure; unholy. **3.** Treating sacred things with contempt, irreverence, or undue familiarity; blasphemous. — **Pro-fane'ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-fane'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Secular; temporal; worldly; unsanctified; unholy; irreligious; ungodly; wicked. See IMPIOUS.

Pro-fane', *v. t.* [L. *profanare*.] **1.** To violate (anything sacred); to desecrate; to pollute. **2.** To put to a wrong use; to debase; to defile. — **Pro-fan'er**, *n.*

Pro-fan'i-ty (-fănʹĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** A being profane; irreverence; blasphemy. **2.** Profane language or acts.

Pro-fess' (prō-fĕsʹ), *v. t.* [L. *profiteri*, *-fessus*; *pro* + *fateri* to confess, own.] **1.** To make open declaration of; to admit freely. **2.** To put on an appearance of. **3.** To make one's self a teacher or practitioner of; to declare (one's self to be such or such). [avowedly.

Pro-fess'ed-ly (prō-fĕsʹĕd-lȳ), *adv.* By profession;

Pro-fes'sion (prō-fĕshʹŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *professio*.] **1.** A professing or claiming; public acknowledgment. **2.** That which one professes; avowal; claim. **3.** That of which one professes knowledge; occupation (not mechanical, agricultural, etc.) to which one devotes one's self. **4.** Collective body of persons engaged in a calling.

Pro-fes'sion-al, *a.* **1.** Pert. to a profession or calling. **2.** Engaged in by professionals; — opp. to *amateur*. — *n.* One who prosecutes anything professionally, or for a livelihood. — **Pro-fes'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-fess'or (-fĕsʹẽr), *n.* [L., teacher.] **1.** One who professes his opinions; one who makes formal profession of religion. **2.** One who publicly teaches any science or branch of learning. — **Pro'fes-so'ri-al** (prō'fĕs-sōʹrĭ-al), *a.* — **Pro-fess'or-ship** (-fĕsʹẽr-shĭp), *n.*

Prof'fer (prŏfʹẽr), *v. t.* [L. *proferre* to bring forward; *pro* forward + *ferre* to bring.] To offer for acceptance; to propose to give. — *n.* Offer made; tender.

Pro-fi'cient (prō-fishʹent), *n.* [L. *proficiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *proficere* to go forward; *pro* + *facere* to make.] One skilled in any business, art, science, etc.; an expert; adept. — *a.* Well versed. — **Pro-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-fi'cience**, **Pro-fi'cien-cy**, *n.*

Pro'file (prōʹfĭl *or* -fēl), *n.* [It. *profilo*, fr. L. *pro* + *filum* thread, outline, shape.] **1.** An outline, or contour. **2.** A human head represented in a side view. — *v. t.* To draw or shape in profile.

Prof'it (prŏfʹĭt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *profectus*; fr. *proficere*, *-fectum*.] **1.** Acquisition beyond expenditure; excess of value received for producing or selling, over cost; pecuniary gain. **2.** Accession of good; valuable results.

Syn. — Benefit; service; gain; emolument.

— *v. t.* To help on; to aid. — *v. i.* **1.** To gain advantage: to improve. **2.** To be of use or bring good.

Prof'it-a-ble, *a.* [F.] Yielding profit or gain; useful; beneficial. — **Prof'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Prof'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

Prof'it-less, *a.* Without profit; unprofitable.

Prof'li-gate (-lĭ-gāt), *a.* [L. *profligare*, *-gatus*, to daah to the ground; *pro* + root of *fligere* to strike.] Broken down in respect of rectitude or decency; shamelessly vicious; dissolute. — *n.* A dissolute person. — **Prof'li-gate-ly**, *adv.* — **Prof'li-ga-cy** (-gă-sȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Corrupt; dissolute; vicious. See ABANDONED.

Pro-found' (prō-foundʹ), *a.* [F. *profond*, L. *profundus*; *pro* + *fundus* bottom.] **1.** Descending far below the surface; deep. **2.** Reaching to the bottom of a matter; thorough. **3.** Deeply felt; pervading. **4.** Bending low; expressing deep humility; submissive. — *n.* The deep; the ocean. — **Pro-found'ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-found'ness**, **Pro-fun'di-ty** (-fŭnʹdĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pro-fuse' (-fūsʹ), *a.* [L. *profundere*, *-fusum*, to pour out; *pro* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** Pouring forth bountifully; exceedingly liberal. **2.** Superabundant; excessive; lavish. — **Pro-fuse'ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-fuse'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — PROFUSE; LAVISH; PRODIGAL; exuberant: bountiful; extravagant. — *Profuse* denotes pouring out (money, etc.), with great freeness. *Lavish* is stronger. implying wasteful excess. *Prodigal* is stronger still, denoting unmeasured or reckless profusion.

Pro-fu'sion (-fūʹzhŭn), *n.* **1.** A lavishing or pouring out without stint. **2.** Abundance; exuberant plenty.

Prog (prŏg), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *pracken*, L. *procare* to ask, E. *procl.*] **1.** To wander and beg. **2.** To steal: to filch. [*Low*] — *n.* Victuals got by begging; food; supplies.

Pro-gen'i-tor (prō-jĕnʹĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *pro* forth + *gignere* to beget.] Ancestor; forefather.

Prog'e-ny (prŏjʹē-nȳ), *n.* [L. *progenies*.] Descendants or offspring; children; race; lineage.

Prog'na-thous (prŏgʹnă-thŭs), *a.* [Gr. πρό before +

γνάθος jaw.] Having the jaws projecting beyond the upper part of the face; — opp. to *orthognathous*.

Prog-no'sis (prŏg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. πρόγνωσις, fr. προγινώσκειν; πρό + γινώσκειν to know.] A foretelling the course and termination of a disease.

Prog-nos'tic (-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. προγνωστικός.] Indicating something future by signs or symptoms. — *n.* 1. Indication; sign or omen; prediction. 2. Symptom indicating the course of a disease.

Syn. — Sign; omen; presage; token; indication.

Prog-nos'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To indicate as future; to predict. — **Prog-nos'ti-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.*

Syn. — To foreshow; betoken; predict; prophesy.

Prog-nos'ti-ca'tion, *n.* 1. A foreshowing or foretelling; prediction. 2. That which foreshows; a foretoken.

Pro'gramme, **Pro'gram** (prō'grăm), *n.* [L. *programma* a public proclamation, Gr. πρόγραμμα, fr. πρό + γράφειν to write.] That which is written as a public notice; scheme; prospectus; outline of the order of any performance or entertainment.

Prog'ress (prŏg'rĕs), *n.* [L. *progressus*, fr. *progredi* to go forward; *pro* + *gradi* to step, go.] 1. A moving forward; an advance; increase. 2. A journey of state; circuit. [proceed. 2. To improve; to advance.

Pro-gress' (prō-grĕs'), *v. i.* 1. To make progress; to

Pro-gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. A moving forward; a proceeding in a course. 2. Course; passage; lapse of time. 3. Regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers or quantities. 4. A regular succession of musical tones or chords. — **Pro-gres'sion-al**, *a.*

Pro-gres'sive (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* 1. Moving forward; advancing; increasing; — opp. to *retrograde*. 2. Improving. — **Pro-gres'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-gres'sive-ness**, *n.*

Pro-hib'it (-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *prohibere*, *-hibitum*; *pro* + *habere* to have, hold.] 1. To forbid by authority; to interdict. 2. To hinder; to preclude. — **Pro-hib'it-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To Prohibit; Forbid: interdict; debar; prevent; hinder. — To *forbid* is Anglo-Saxon, and is more familiar; to *prohibit* is Latin, and more formal or official.

Pro'hi-bi'tion (prō'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. Interdict. 2. A legal forbidding of the sale of alcoholic liquors.

Pro-hib'it-ive (-hĭb'ĭt-ĭv), **Pro-hib'it-o-ry** (-ō-rў), *a.* Tending to prohibit or exclude; forbidding.

Proj'ect (prŏj'ĕkt), *n.* [OF.; L. *projicere*, *-jectum*, to project; *pro* + *jacere* to throw.] 1. Anything projected or devised; plan. 2. Impracticable design.

Syn. — Project; Design; scheme; plan; purpose. — A *project* is something practical thrown out for consideration as to its being done. A *design* is a project when matured, as a thing to be accomplished. See Scheme.

Pro-ject' (prō-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [OF. *projecter*.] 1. To throw forward. 2. To revolve in the mind; to scheme. 3. To draw or exhibit, as the form of anything; to delineate. — *v. i.* To shoot forward; to jut.

Pro-ject'ile (-ĭl), *a.* [F.] 1. Projecting or impelling forward. 2. Impelled forward. — *n.* 1. A body impelled forward by force; missile shot from a firearm. 2. *pl.* Science of the motion, range, flight, etc., of bodies thrown through the air by an impelling force.

Pro-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1. A throwing or shooting forward. 2. A jutting out; part jutting out; an extension beyond something else. 3. A scheming or planning; contrivance; design; plan. 4. Representation of something; delineation of any object on a perspective plane.

Pro-ject'or (-jĕkt'ẽr), *n.* One who projects a design; one who forms chimerical schemes.

Pro-jec'ture (-jĕk'tŭr; 40), *n.* A jutting out.

Pro'late (prō'lāt), *a.* [L. *prolatus*, used as p. p. of *proferre* to extend.] Stretched out; elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles; — opp. to *oblate*.

‖ **Pro'lé'taire'** (prō'lā'tār'), *n.* [F.; L. *proletarius*, fr. *proles* offspring.] One of the common people; the common people as a class. — **Prol'e-ta'ri-an** (prŏl'ē-tā'rĭ-ăn), *a.*

Pro'l'-cide (prō'lĭ-sid *or* prŏl'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *proles* + *caedere* to kill.] Crime of destroying one's offspring.

Pro-lif'ic (prō-lĭf'ĭk), *a.* [F. *prolifique*, fr. L. *proles*.] Producing young or fruit; fruitful; productive.

Pro-lix' (prō-lĭks' *or* prŏ'lĭks), *a.* [L. *prolixus*.] 1. Extending to a great length; minute in narration or argument. 2. Indulging in protracted discourse; tedious. — **Pro-lix'ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-lix'ness**, **Pro-lix'i-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — Prolix; Diffuse; long; prolonged; protracted; tedious; tiresome; wearisome. — A *prolix* writer delights in circumlocution, extended detail, and trifling particulars. A *diffuse* writer is fond of amplifying, and abounds in epithets, figures, and illustrations.

Prol'o-cu'tor (prōl'ō-kū'tẽr *or* prō-lŏk'ū-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *pro* + *loqui* to speak.] 1. One who speaks for another. 2. Presiding officer of a convocation.

Pro'logue (prō'lŏg), *n.* [Gr. πρόλογος, fr. πρό before + λέγειν to say.] Preface; introduction.

Pro-long' (prō-lŏng'), *v. t.* [L. *prolongare*; *pro* + *longus* long.] 1. To extend in space or length. 2. To draw out; to continue. 3. To postpone. — **Pro'lon-ga'tion** (prō'lŏn-gā'shŭn), *n.*

Pro-longe' (prō-lŏnj' ; *F.* prō'lôNzh'), *n.* [F.] A rope, with hook and toggle, belonging to a gun carriage.

Prom'e-nade' (prŏm'ē-nād' *or* -nād'), *n.* [F., fr. *promener* to lead, take for a walk, L. *prominare* to drive forward; *pro* + *minare* to drive animals.] 1. A walk. 2. Place for walking; public walk. — *v. i.* To walk.

Pro-me'the-an (prō-mē'thē-ăn), *a.* [L. *Promethēus*.] 1. Pert. to Prometheus, who was fabled to have formed men from clay, and given them life from fire stolen from heaven. 2. Having a life-giving quality; inspiring.

Prom'i-nent (prŏm'ĭ-nent), *a.* [L. *prominens*, *-nentis*, p. pr. of *prominere* to jut out.] 1. Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief. 2. Distinctly manifest; conspicuous. 3. Eminent; distinguished above others. — **Prom'i-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **Prom'i-nence**, **Prom'i-nen-cy**, *n.*

Pro-mis'cu-ous (prō-mĭs'kū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *promiscuus*; *pro* in place of, for + *miscere* to mix.] 1. Consisting of individuals confusedly united in a body or mass; undistinguished. 2. Distributed or applied without discrimination; common. — **Pro-mis'cu-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Prom'ise (prŏm'ĭs), *n.* [L. *promittere*, *-missum*, to put forth, foretell, promise; *pro* forward, for + *mittere* to send.] 1. A declaration, written or verbal, binding the person making it to do, or to forbear to do, a specified act. 2. That which causes hope or assurance. — *v. t.* 1. To engage to do or refrain from doing. 2. To cause hope of. 3. To pledge or engage to bestow. — *v. i.* 1. To give assurance by a promise. 2. To afford hopes or expectations. — **Prom'is-er** (-ẽr), **Prom'is-or** (-ôr), *n.*

Prom'is-ee', *n.* One to whom a promise is made.

Prom'is-so-ry (prŏm'ĭs-sō-rў), *a.* Containing a promise of something to be done or forborne.

Promissory note, a written promise to pay, at a time specified, a certain sum of money; a note of hand.

Prom'on-to-ry (-ŭn-tō-rў), *n.* [L. *promonturium*; *pro* before + *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] High point of land projecting into the sea; headland.

Pro-mote' (prō-mōt'), *v. t.* [L. *promovere*, *-motum*; *pro* forward + *movere* to move.] To contribute to the growth or prosperity of; to advance; to exalt; to raise. — **Pro-mot'er**, *n.* — **Pro-mo'tion**, *n.* — **Pro-mo'tive**, *a.*

Prompt (prŏmt), *a.* [F.; L. *promptus*, prop., brought forth (to light or view), hence, visible, ready.] 1. Ready and quick to act; immediate. 2. Done or rendered immediately; given without delay or hesitation.

Syn. — Prompt; Ready; Expeditious; quick; agile; alert; brisk; nimble. — One who is *ready* is prepared to act at the moment. One who is *prompt* acts at the moment. One who is *expeditious* carries through an undertaking with constant promptness.

Prompt (prŏmt), *v. t.* **1.** To assist or induce the action of; to incite. **2.** To suggest; to dictate. **3.** To remind (an actor or orator) of words or topics forgotten.

Pro-mul'gate (prō-mŭl'gāt), *v. t.* [L. *promulgare, -gatum.*] To make known (laws, decrees, or tidings); to publish. — **Pro'mul-ga'tion**, *n.* — **Pro'mul-ga'tor**, *n.*

Syn. — To publish; declare; proclaim. See ANNOUNCE.

Pro-mulge' (-mŭlj'), *v. t.* [F. *promulguer.*] To promulgate. — **Pro-mul'ger**, *n.*

Prone (prōn), *a.* [L. *pronus*, akin to *pro* forward, for.] **1.** Bending forward. **2.** Prostrate; flat; lying with the face down; — opp. to *supine*. **3.** Running downward. **4.** Declivous; not level. **5.** Inclined; disposed; — usually in an ill sense. — **Prone'ly**, *adv.* — **Prone'ness**, *n.*

Prong (prŏng), *n.* [D. *prangen* to pinch, press.] **1.** A sharp-pointed instrument. **2.** Tine of a fork, etc. **3.** Sharp projection, as of an antler; fang of a tooth.

Prong'horn' (prŏng'hôrn'), *n.* American antelope of the Rocky Mountain region.

Pronghorn (*Antilocapra Americana*).

Pro-nom'i-nal (prō-nŏm'ĭ-nal), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a pronoun. — **Pro-nom'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Pro'nom'ed'** (prō'nŏm'sā'), *a.* [F. See PRONOUNCE.] Strongly marked; decided, as in manners, etc.

Pro'noun (prō'noun), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + *noun*: cf. F. *pronom*, L. *pronomen.*] A word used instead of a noun or name, to avoid the repetition of it.

Pro-nounce' (prō-nouns'), *v. t.* [F. *prononcer*, L. *pronunciare*; *pro* before, forth + *nunciare, nuntiare*, to announce.] **1.** To utter articulately; to speak with proper sound and accent. **2.** To utter solemnly; to deliver (a decree or sentence); to recite (an oration). **3.** To declare or affirm. — **Pro-nounce'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To deliver; utter; speak. See DELIVER.

Pro-nounced' (-nounst'), *a.* [F. *prononcé.*] Strongly marked; unequivocal; decided. [*A Gallicism*]

Pro-nun'ci-a-men'to (-nŭn'sĭ-ä-mĕn'tō), *n.* Proclamation; manifesto; formal declaration.

Pro-nun'ci-a'tion (-sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An uttering with articulation. **2.** Mode of uttering words or sentences. **3.** Art of uttering a discourse gracefully; — now called *delivery*.

Proof (prōōf), *n.* [OF. *prove*, fr. L. *proba*, fr. *probare* to prove.] **1.** Any effort or operation to establish a fact or truth; test; trial. **2.** Conclusive evidence; demonstration. **3.** The having been proved or tried; impenetrability. **4.** Firmness of mind; stability. **5.** A trial impression, as from type. — *a.* **1.** Used in proving or testing. **2.** Firm in resisting. **3.** Being of a certain standard as to strength; — said of alcoholic liquors.

Syn. — Evidence; demonstration. See TESTIMONY.

Prop (prŏp), *v. t.* [Akin to D. *proppen* to cram, stuff.] To support, or prevent from falling, by placing something under or against; to sustain. — *n.* A support; stay.

Prop'a-ga-ble (prŏp'ä-gä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being propagated, or of being continued, spread, or extended.

Prop'a-gan'da (-găn'dä), *n.* [Abbr. fr. L. *de propaganda fide.* See PROPAGATE.] College of the Propaganda, at Rome, which educates priests for missions.

Prop'a-gan'dism, *n.* A propagating principles; zeal in propagating one's opinions. — **Prop'a-gan'dist**, *n.*

Prop'a-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *propagare, -gatum.*] **1.** To multiply by generation. **2.** To extend. **3.** To spread from person to person; to disseminate. **4.** To generate. — **Prop'a-ga'tion**, *n.* — **Prop'a-ga'tor** (-gā'tŏr), *n.*

Pro-pel' (prō-pĕl'), *v. t.* [L. *propellere, -pulsum; pro* forward + *pellere* to drive.] To drive forward; to move.

Pro-pel'ler, *n.* **1.** One that propels. **2.** A contrivance for propelling a steam vessel; propeller wheel, a screw, usually having two or more blades, used in propelling a vessel. **3.** A steamboat thus propelled; screw steamer.

Pro-pense' (-pĕns'), *a.* [L. *propendere, -pensum; pro* + *pendere* to hang.] Leaning toward; inclined; disposed; prone. — **Pro-pense'ness**, **Pro-pen'sion**, *n.*

Pro-pen'si-ty (-pĕn'sĭ-tȳ), *n.* Natural inclination.

Syn. — Bias; proclivity; proneness; bent; tendency.

Prop'er (prŏp'ẽr), *a.* [OE. & F. *propre*, fr. L. *proprius.*] **1.** Belonging to one; one's own; individual. **2.** Belonging to the natural or essential constitution; peculiar; not common. **3.** Befitting one's nature, qualities, etc.; suitable; right; fit. **4.** Pert. to one of a species, but not common to the whole; — opp. to *common*. **5.** Rightly so called; strictly considered. — *adv.* Properly; very. [*Vulgar*] — **Prop'er-ly**, *adv.* — **Prop'er-ness**, *n.*

Prop'er-ty (-tȳ), *n.* **1.** That which is proper to anything; peculiar quality inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it. **2.** An acquired or artificial quality. **3.** Exclusive right of possessing and disposing of a thing; ownership; title. **4.** Thing owned; estate. **5.** *pl.* Adjuncts of a theatrical play; stage requisites.

Proph'e-cy (prŏf'ĕ-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. προφητεία, fr. προφήτης prophet.] **1.** Declaration of something to come; prediction. **2.** A book of prophecies. **3.** Preaching.

Proph'e-sy (-sī), *v. t.* **1.** To foretell. **2.** To foreshow. — *v. i.* **1.** To utter predictions. **2.** To explain Scripture; to preach. — **Proph'e-si'er** (-sī'ẽr), *n.*

Proph'et, *n.* [Gr. προφήτης; πρό for, before + φάναι to speak.] **1.** One who prophesies. **2.** One inspired by God to speak in his name. — **Proph'et-ess**, *n. f.*

Pro-phet'ic (prō-fĕt'ĭk), ‖ *a.* Pert. to prophecy. — **Pre-phet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), ‖ **Pro-phet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Proph'y-lac'tic (prŏf'ĭ-lăk'tĭk *or* prō'fĭ-), **Proph'y-lac'tic-al**, *a.* [Gr. προφυλακτικός; πρό before + φυλάσσειν to guard.] Defending from disease; preventive.

Pro-pin'qui-ty (prō-pĭn'kwĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *propinquitas*, fr. *prope* near.] Nearness in place, time, or blood.

Pro-pi'ti-ate (-pĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *propitiare, -atum*, fr. *propitius* favorable.] To appease and render favorable; to conciliate. — *v. i.* To make propitiation; to atone. — **Pro-pi'ti-a'tion**, *n.* — **Pro-pi'ti-a'tor** (prō-pĭsh'ĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] — **Pro-pi'ti-a-to-ry** (-ä-tō-rȳ), *a.*

Pro-pi'tious (-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *propitius.*] Convenient; auspicious; kind. — **Pro-pi'tious-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — PROPITIOUS; AUSPICIOUS; favorable; kind. — *Auspicious* (fr. the ancient idea of *auspices*, or omens) denotes "indicative of success." *Propitious* denotes that which efficaciously protects us in some undertaking.

Pro'po-lis (prŏ'pō-lĭs *or* prŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόπολις; πρό before + πόλις city.] Bee glue.

Pro-po'nent (prō-pō'nent), *a.* [L. *proponens*, p. pr. of *proponere* to propose.] Proposing. — *n.* One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition; a propounder.

Pro-por'tion (-pōr'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *proportio*: *pro* before + *portio*. See PORTION.] **1.** Relation of one portion to another, or to the whole; ratio. **2.** Symmetry. **3.** Portion one receives when a whole is distributed; equal share; lot. **4.** (*a*) Equality or similarity of ratios. (*b*) The rule of three, in arithmetic. — *v. t.* **1.** To adjust symmetrically. **2.** To apportion.

Pro-por'tion-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being proportioned; proportional; proportionate. — **Pro-por'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Pro-por'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Having due proportion, or comparative relation. **2.** Constituting a mathematical proportion; having the same, or a constant, ratio. — *n.* Number or quantity in a mathematical proportion. — **Pro-por'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-por'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pro-por'tion-ate, *a.* Adjusted according to a proportion; proportional. — *v. t.* To proportion. — **Pro-por'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-por'tion-ate-ness**, *n.*

Pro-pos'al (prō-pōz'al), *n.* Thing proposed or propounded for consideration; scheme or design; offer.
Syn. — Proffer; tender; overture. See Proposition.

Pro-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *proposer*; pref. *pro-* (L. *pro* for, forward) + *poser* to place.] **1.** To offer for consideration. **2.** To purpose; to intend. — *v. i.* **1.** To design. **2.** To offer one's self in marriage. — **Pro-pos'er**, *n.*

Prop'o-si'tion (prŏp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A proposing, setting before, or offering. **2.** That which is proposed; proposal. **3.** Article of faith; creed. **4.** Sentence consisting of a subject and predicate united by a copula; a form of speech in which a predicate is affirmed or denied of a subject. **5.** Mathematical statement in terms of a truth to be demonstrated, or operation to be performed.
Syn. — Proposition; Proposal; offer; statement; declaration. — A *proposition* is presented for discussion or consideration. A *proposal* is offered by one party to be accepted or rejected by the other. If the *proposition* is favorably received, it is usually followed by *proposals* which complete the arrangement.

Pro-pound' (prō-pound'), *v. t.* [L. *proponere*, *-positum*; *pro* for, before + *ponere* to put.] To offer for consideration; to exhibit; to propose. — **Pro-pound'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Pro-pri'e-ta-ry (-prī'ē-tĕ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *proprietarius*.] **1.** A proprietor or owner. **2.** A body of proprietors, collectively. — *a.* Pert. to a proprietor; owned.

Pro-pri'e-tor, *n.* One having title to anything; owner. — **Pro-pri'e-tress**, *n. f.* — **Pro-pri'e-tor-ship**, *n.*

Pro-pri'e-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [F. *propriété*, L. *proprietas*, fr. *proprius* one's own, proper.] The being proper; fitness.

Pro-pul'sion (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* A propelling, or driving forward or away. — **Pro-pul'sive**, *a.*

‖ **Pro' ra'ta** (prō' rā'tä). [L.] In proportion; proportionately; according to the share of each.

Pro-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* To divide proportionally.

Pro-rogue' (-rōg'), *v. t.* [L. *prorogare*, *-gatum*; *pro* forward + *rogare* to ask. See Rogation.] **1.** To defer; to postpone. **2.** To end the session of a parliament by an order of the sovereign. — **Pro'ro-ga'tion** (-rō-gā'shŭn), *n.*
Syn. — To postpone; defer. See Adjourn.

Pro-sa'ic (-zā'ĭk), **Pro-sa'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or like, prose; unpoetical. **2.** Dull; commonplace; prosy. — **Pro-sa'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-sce'ni-um (-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *προσκήνιον*; *πρό* before + *σκηνή* tent, stage. See Scene.] The part of the stage of a theatre in front of the curtain.

Pro-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* [L. *proscribere*, *-scriptum*, to write before, to publish, proscribe; *pro* before + *scribere* to write.] **1.** To doom to destruction; to outlaw; to exile. **2.** To denounce; to interdict; to prohibit. — **Pro-scrib'er**, *n.* — **Pro-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.*

Pro-scrip'tive (-skrĭp'tĭv), *a.* Proscribing.

Prose (prōz), *n.* [F. *prose*, L. *prosa*, fr. *prorsus*, *prosus*, straight forward; *pro* forward + *versus*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn.] **1.** Ordinary language of men in speaking or writing; — opp. to *verse*. **2.** Dull and commonplace discourse. — *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or composed of, prose. **2.** Dull; prosaic. — *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To write in prose. **2.** To write or repeat tediously.

Pros'e-cute (prŏs'ē-kūt), *v. t.* [L. *prosequi*, *-cutis*, to follow, pursue.] **1.** To pursue in order to reach or accomplish. **2.** To seek to obtain by legal process. **3.** To accuse of crime. — **Pros'e-cu'tor** (-kū'tẽr), *n.* — **Pros'e-cu'trix**, *n. f.* — **Pros'e-cu'tion**, *n.*

Pros'e-lyte (prŏs'ē-līt), *n* [Gr. *προσήλυτος* new comer.] A new convert to some religion, opinion, or party. — *v. t.* To convert. — **Pros'e-ly-tism**, *n.*
Syn. — See Convert.

Pros'er (prōz'ẽr), *n.* Tedious talker or writer.

Pros'i-ly (prōz'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a prosy manner.

Pro-so'di-al (prō-sō'dĭ-al), **Pro-sod'ic-al** (-sŏd'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pert. to prosody; according to the rules of prosody.

Pros'o-dist (prŏs'ō-dĭst), **Pro-so'di-an** (prō-sō'dĭ-an), *n.* One skilled in prosody.

Pros'o-dy (prŏs'ō-dȳ), *n.* [Gr. *προσῳδία* a song sung to, or with, an accompanying song, the accent accompanying the pronunciation; *πρός* to + *ᾠδή* song, ode.] Part of grammar treating of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification.

‖ **Pros'o-po-poe'ia** (prŏs'ō-pō-pē'yä), *n.* [Gr. *προσωποποιία*; *πρόσωπον* face, person + *ποιεῖν* to make.] Rhetorical figure by which things are represented as persons, or by which an absent person is introduced as speaking.

Pros'pect (prŏs'pĕkt), *n.* [L. *prospicere*, *-spectum*, to look forward; *pro* before + *specere*, *spicere*, to look.] **1.** That which is embraced by the eye in vision; view. **2.** Picturesque view; landscape. **3.** A looking forward; anticipation. **4.** Thing hoped for; probable result. — *v. t.* & *i.* To explore; to seek. — **Pro-spec'tion**, *n.*

Pro-spec'tive (prō-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Pert. to a prospect. **2.** Looking forward; acting with foresight; — opp. to *retrospective*. **3.** Relating to the future; expected.

Pros'pect-or (prŏs'pĕkt-ẽr), *n.* [L.] One who prospects; one who explores for minerals, etc.

Pro-spec'tus (prō-spĕk'tŭs), *n.* [L., prospect, view.] A summary or plan of something proposed.

Pros'per (prŏs'pẽr), *v. t.* [L. *prosperare*, fr. *prosper* or *prosperus*. See Prosperous.] To favor; to render successful. — *v. i.* To succeed; to thrive.

Pros-per'i-ty (-pĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The being prosperous.
Syn. — Thrift; welfare; well being; happiness.

Pros'per-ous (prŏs'pẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *prosperus* or *prosper* answering to hope; *pro* according to + root of *sperare* to hope.] **1.** Tending to prosperity; favoring; helpful. **2.** Making gain or increase; thriving; successful. — **Pros'per-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pros'per-ous-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Successful; flourishing; thriving; favorable; auspicious; lucky. See Fortunate.

Pros'ti-tute (-tĭ-tūt), *v. t.* [L. *prostituere*, *-tiutum*; *pro* before, forth + *statuere* to put, place.] **1.** To offer (a woman) to a lewd use. **2.** To devote to base purposes. — *a.* Openly given up to lewdness; devoted to infamous purposes. — *n.* **1.** A strumpet; harlot. **2.** A mercenary. — **Pros'ti-tu'tion**, *n.* — **Pros'ti-tu'tor**, *n.*

Pros'trate (-trāt), *a.* [L. *prosternere*, *-stratum*; *pro* + *sternere* to spread out, throw down.] **1.** Lying at length; stretched out. **2.** Lying in a humble or suppliant posture. **3.** Trailing on the ground. — *v. t.* **1.** To lay flat; to level. **2.** To overthrow; to ruin.

Pros-tra'tion (prŏs-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A prostrating or laying flat. **2.** Great depression; dejection. **4.** Great oppression of natural vigor.

Pros'y (prōz'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or like, prose. **2.** Dull and tedious; prosaic.

‖ **Prot'a-sis** (prŏt'ä-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *πρότασις*, fr. *πρό* before + *τείνειν* to stretch.] **1.** A proposition; maxim. **2.** Introductory member of a conditional sentence; — opp. to *apodosis*.

Pro'te-an (prō'tē-an), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or like, Proteus. **2.** Exceedingly variable; assuming different shapes.

Pro-tect' (prō-tĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *protegere*, *-tectum*; *pro* + *tegere* to cover.] To cover from danger or injury.
Syn. — To guard; shield; preserve. See Defend.

Pro-tec'tion (-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A protecting, or being protected. **2.** That which protects from injury; a defense; refuge. **3.** A writing that secures from molestation or arrest; pass; safe-conduct; passport. **4.** The protecting producers in a country from foreign competition by imposing duties on goods of foreign production; — opp. to *free trade*.
Syn. — Preservation: defense; refuge; safety.

Pro-tec'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors protection in trade.

Pro-tect'ive (prō-tĕkt'ĭv), *a.* Sheltering; defensive.

Pro-tect'or (-ẽr), *n.* [L.] Defender; guardian; patron.

Pro-tect'or-ate (-āt), *n.* **1.** Government by a protector. **2.** Authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior one, which it protects and controls.

Pro-tect'or-ship, *n.* Office of a protector or regent; protectorate; regency.

Pro-tect'ress (prō-tĕkt'rĕs), } *n.* [NL. *protectrix.*] A
Pro-tect'rix (prō-tĕkt'rĭks), } woman who protects.
‖ **Pro'té'gé'** (prō'tā'zhā'), *n. m.* } [F., p. p. of *protéger.*] One under
‖ **Pro'té'gée'** (prō'tā'zhā'), *n. f.* } the care and protection of another.

Pro'te-les (prō'tē-lēz), *n.* [NL.] A South African carnivorous animal, allied to the hyena.

Pro-test' (prō-tĕst'), *v. i.* [L. *protestari; pro* before + *testis* a witness. See TESTIFY.] **1.** To affirm or bear witness; to avow. **2.** To make a solemn declaration of opposition; — with *against.*

Syn. — To aver; attest; declare; profess. See AFFIRM. — *v. t.* **1.** To make solemn affirmation of; to proclaim. **2.** To appeal to. — **Pro-test'er**, *n.*

To protest a bill *or* **note**, to make written declaration, on behalf of the holder, against all parties liable for any loss sustained by its nonacceptance or nonpayment.

Pro'test (prō'tĕst), *n.* A solemn declaration of opinion; objection against some act.

Prot'es-tant (prŏt'ĕs-tant), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *protestans, -tantis*, p. pr. of *protestare.*] One who protests; a Christian who rejects the opinions of the Roman Catholic or Greek Church. — *a.* **1.** Making protest; protesting. **2.** Pert. to the faith and practice of Protestant Christians.

Prot'es-ta'tion, *n.* A protesting; public avowal.

Pro'te-us (prō'tē-ŭs *or* prō'tūs), *n.* [Gr. Πρωτεύς.] A sea god who assumed different shapes at will; one who easily changes his appearance or principles.

Pro-thon'o-ta-ry (prō-thŏn'ō-tā-rȳ), *or* **Pro-ton'o-ta-ry** (prō-tŏn'-), *n.* [LL. *protonotarius*, fr. Gr. πρῶτος first + L. *notarius* scribe.] A chief notary or clerk.

Pro-tho'rax (-thō'rĭks), *n.* [Pref. *pro-* + *thorax.*] Anterior segment of the thorax in insects.

Pro'to-col (prō'tō-kŏl), *n.* [LL. *protocollum*, fr. Gr. πρωτόκολλον the first leaf glued to notarial documents, on which the date was written; πρῶτος first + κόλλα glue.] **1.** Original copy of a deed, treaty, dispatch, etc. **2.** Minutes, or rough draught, of a transaction.

Pro'to-mar'tyr (-mär'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πρωτομάρτυρ.] First martyr; esp., Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

Pro'to-plasm (-plăz'm), *n.* [*Proto-* + Gr. πλάσμα form, fr. πλάσσειν to mold.] Viscid material of vegetable and animal cells, having vital properties by which nutrition, secretion, and growth go forward.

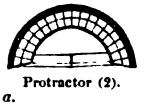
Pro'to-plast, *n.* **1.** The thing first formed; original. **2.** First individual, or pair of individuals, of a species.

Pro'to-type (-tīp), *n.* [F.; Gr. πρωτότυπος; πρῶτος first + τύπος type, model.] An original or model after which anything is copied; pattern; exemplar; archetype.

‖ **Pro'to-zo'a** (-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. πρῶτος first + ζῷον animal.] The lowest of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom. The entire animal consists of a single cell which reproduces by fission, or by the breaking up of the contents of the body after encystment, each portion becoming a distinct animal, or in other ways, but never by true eggs. Among the Protozoa are the Rhizopoda, Infusoria, etc.

Pre-tract' (prē-trăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *protrahere, -tractum; pro* forward + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To draw out or lengthen. **2.** To delay; to defer. **3.** To draw to a scale; to plot. **4.** To extend; to protrude; — opp. to *retract.* — **Pro-trac'tion**, *n.* — **Pro-tract'ive** (-trăkt'ĭv), *a.*

Pro-tract'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that protracts, or causes protraction. **2.** A mathematical instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper. **3.** A muscle which extends an organ or part; — opp. to *retractor.*


Protractor (2).

Pro-trude' (-trōd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *protrudere, -trusum; pro* + *trudere* to thrust.] To project. — **Pro-tru'sion** (-trō'zhŭn), *n.* — **Pro-tru'sive** (-sĭv), *a.*

Pro-tu'ber-ance (-tū'bẽr-ans), *n.* Something protuberant, or pushed beyond the surrounding surface.

Syn. — PROJECTION; PROTUBERANCE. — *Protuberance* is applied to parts rising from the surface with a gradual ascent or small angle; whereas a *projection* may be at a right angle with the surface.

Pro-tu'ber-ant (prō-tū'bẽr-ant), *a.* Prominent; bulging.

Pro-tu'ber-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *protuberare; pro* + *tuber* hump. See TUBER.] To swell, or be prominent; to bulge out. — **Pro-tu'ber-a'tion**, *n.*

Proud (proud), *a.* [AS. *prūd.*] **1.** Feeling or manifesting pride, or self-esteem; arrogant. **2.** Giving reason for self-gratulation; worthy of admiration; grand; splendid; ostentatious. — **Proud'ly**, *adv.*

Proud flesh, a fungous growth of granulations resembling flesh, in a wound or ulcer.

Prove (prōōv), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *prover*, fr. L. *probare* to try, approve, prove, fr. *probus* good.] To try or to ascertain by experiment, test, or standard; to establish; to verify; to experience; to suffer. — **Prov'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To try; test; verify; justify; confirm; show.

Prov'en (prōōv'n), *p. p.* or *a.* Proved.

Prov'en-der (prŏv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [OE. & F. *provende*; LL. *praebenda* daily allowance of provisions.] Dry food for domestic animals, as hay, straw, corn, oats, etc.

Prov'erb (prŏv'ẽrb), *n.* [OE. & F. *proverbe*; L. *proverbium; pro* for + *verbum* word. See VERB.] **1.** An old and common saying; maxim; adage. **2.** Paradoxical assertion; enigma. **3.** Subject of contemptuous reference.

Syn. — Maxim; aphorism; apothegm; adage; saw.

Pro-ver'bi-al (prō-vẽr'bĭ-al), *a.* Comprised in a proverb; commonly known. — **Pro-ver'bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-vide' (-vīd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *providere, -visum; pro* before + *videre* to see.] **1.** To look out for in advance; to prepare. **2.** To supply; to contribute. **3.** To establish as a condition; to stipulate. — **Pro-vid'er**, *n.*

Pro-vid'ed (-vīd'ĕd), *conj.* On condition; if.

Prov'i-dence (prŏv'ĭ-dens), *n.* [L. *providentia.*] **1.** A providing or preparing for future use; preparation. **2.** Foresight; care which God manifests for his creatures; God himself, as exercising constant prescience. **3.** Event ordained by divine direction. **4.** Frugality.

Prov'i-dent, *a.* [L. *providens, -dentis*, p. pr. of *providere.*] Foreseeing wants and providing to supply them.

Syn. — Cautious; prudent; frugal; economical.

Prov'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shal), *a.* Effected by, or referable to, divine direction. — **Prov'i-den'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Prov'ince (prŏv'ĭns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *provincia.*] **1.** A country brought under Roman government. **2.** Region dependent on a distant authority. **3.** A tract; district. **4.** Region over which one has jurisdiction. **5.** Duty of a person or body; office; charge; sphere.

Pro-vin'cial (prō-vĭn'shal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or constituting, a province. **2.** Exhibiting the ways of a province; not cosmopolitan; rude; illiberal. — *n.* **1.** One belonging to a province, or who is provincial. **2.** Roman Catholic monastic superior in charge of religious houses in a given district.

Pro-vin'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Word, or a manner of speaking, peculiar to a province; illiberality.

Pro-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A providing. **2.** Measures taken beforehand. **3.** Stock of food. **4.** That which is stipulated in advance; condition; proviso. — *v. t.* To supply with food; to victual.

Pro-vi'sion-al (-al), *a.* Of the nature of a provision or temporary arrangement. — **Pro-vi'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-vi'sion-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *a.* Provisional.

Pro-vi'so (-vī'zō), *n.* [L., (it) being provided, abl. of *provisus*, p. p. of *providere.*] An article in any statute, agreement, contract, etc., by which a condition is introduced; conditional stipulation.

Pro-vi'so-ry (-zō-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Containing a proviso; conditional. **2.** Making temporary provision; provisional.

Prov'o-ca'tion (prŏv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A provoking, or causing anger. **2.** That which excites anger; cause of resentment. **3.** Incitement; stimulus.

Pro-vo'ca-tive (prō-vŏ'kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to provoke or stimulate; exciting. — *n.* A stimulant.

Pro-voke' (prō-vōk'), *v. t.* [F. *provoquer*, L. *provocare* to call forth; pro + *vocare* to call.] To call forth; to exasperate; to irritate; to cause to retaliate.

Syn. — To stir up; awake; excite; incite. See IRRITATE.

Prov'ost (prŏv'ŭst), *n.* [OF.; L. *praepositus* placed before, a chief, fr. *praeponere* to place before.] One appointed to superintend; chief magistrate; head of a college, collegiate churches, etc. — **Prov'ost-ship**, *n.*

Provost marshal (often pron. prō-vō'), a military or naval officer for matters of police and discipline.

Prow (prou), *n.* [F. *proue*, L. *prora*, Gr. πρῷρα, akin to πρό before.] Fore part of a vessel; bow; stem.

Prow'ess (prou'ĕs), *n.* [OF. *proece*, F. *prouesse*.] Distinguished bravery; valor; gallantry.

Prowl (proul), *v. t. & i.* [OE. *prollen* to search about.] To rove about stealthily, esp. for prey; to plunder. — *n.* A prowling. — **Prowl'er**, *n.*

Prox'i-mate (prŏks'ĭ-mĭt), *a.* [L. *proximare*, *-matum*, to come near, fr. *proximus* next.] Nearest; immediately preceding or following. — **Prox'i-mate-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Nearest; next; closest; immediate; direct.

Prox-im'i-ty (-ĭm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The being proximate, or next in time, place, influence, etc.

Prox'i-mo (prŏks'ĭ-mō). [L., abl. of *proximus*.] In the next month after the present; — contr. *prox.*

Prox'y (-ȳ), *n.* [Contr. fr. *procuracy*.] 1. Agency for another who acts through the agent; authority to act for another. 2. One deputed to act for another. 3. A writing authorizing one person to vote for the signer.

Prude (prūd), *n.* [F.] A woman of affected modesty or coyness; one overscrupulous or sensitive.

Pru'dence (prū'dens), *n.* [F.] The being prudent; discretion; economy; frugality.

Syn. — Providence; judiciousness; caution; circumspection; judgment. See WISDOM.

Pru'dent, *a.* [L. *prudens*, *-dentis*, contr. fr. *providens*. See PROVIDENT.] 1. Sagacious in adapting means to ends; practically wise; sensible; — opp. to *rash*. 2. Economical; not extravagant. — **Pru'dent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Cautious; discreet; economical; frugal.

Pru-den'tial (prū-dĕn'shal), *a.* 1. Proceeding from, or dictated by, prudence. 2. Exercising prudence; advisory; superintending. — **Pru-den'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Prud'er-y (prūd'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* A being prudish; coyness.

Prud'ish, *a.* Like a prude; very formal or precise.

Prune (prūn), *v. t.* [OE. *proine*.] 1. To cut off superfluous parts, branches, or shoots of; to clear of useless material; to trim. 2. To preen; to prepare; to dress. — *v. i.* To dress; to prink. — **Prun'er**, *n.*

Prune, *n.* [F.; fr. L. *prunum* plum.] A dried plum.

Prun'ing (prūn'ĭng), *n.* A trimming, or removing what is superfluous.

Pruning hook, Pruning knife, Pruning shears, instruments for pruning trees, vines, etc.

Pru'ri-ent (prū'rĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *pruriens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *prurire* to itch.] Uneasy with desire; itching; lustful. — **Pru'ri-ence, Pru'ri-en-cy**, *n.*

‖ **Pru-ri'go** (-rī'gō), *n.* [L., fr. *prurire* to itch.] A disease of the skin, with intense itching.

Prus'sian (prŭsh'an *or* prū'shan), *a.* Pert. to Prussia. — *n.* An inhabitant of Prussia.

Prussian blue, blue substance obtained by adding yellow prussiate of potash to a ferric salt, and used in dyeing, in ink, etc.

Prus'sic (prŭs'ĭk *or* prū'sĭk), *a.* Designating a very poisonous acid composed of hydrogen and cyanogen.

Pry (prī), *n.* [Corrup. fr. *prize* a lever.] A lever; leverage. — *v. t.* To raise with a pry or lever; to prize.

Pry, *v. i.* [OE. *prien*.] To peep narrowly; to attempt to discover something by scrutinizing curiosity. — *n.* Curious inspection; impertinent peeping.

Pry'ing, *a.* Inspecting closely or impertinently.

Syn. — Inquisitive; curious. See INQUISITIVE.

Psalm (säm), *n.* [AS. *sealm*, L. *psalma*, fr. Gr. ψάλμα, fr. ψάλλειν to pull, twitch, play upon a stringed instrument, sing to the harp.] 1. A sacred song. 2. One of the hymns by David and others, collected in the Old Testament; metrical version of such a hymn for public worship.

Psalm'ist (säm'ĭst), *n.* A writer of sacred songs.

Psal'mo-dist (săl'mō-dĭst *or* säm'ō-), *n.* Psalmist.

Psal'mo-dy (-dȳ), *n.* [Gr. ψαλμῳδία; ψαλμός psalm + ᾠδή song, ode.] Act or art of singing sacred songs; psalms collectively; a collection of psalms. [Psalms.]

Psal'ter (sąl'tẽr), *n.* [L. *psalterium*.] The Book of Psalms. See PSALM.] Hebrew stringed musical instrument.

Pseu'do-nym (sū'dō-nĭm), *n.* [See PSEUDONYMOUS.] A fictitious name; pen name. [Written also *pseudonyme*.]

Pseu-don'y-mous (sū-dŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ψευδώνυμος; ψευδής false + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, a name.] Bearing a false or fictitious name.

Pshaw (shą), *interj.* [Imitative.] Pish! pooh! — exclamation of contempt, dislike, etc.

‖ **Psit'ta-ci** (sĭt'tă-sī), *n. pl.* [L. *psittacus* parrot, Gr. ψιττακός.] The order of birds comprising the parrots. — **Psit-ta'cous** (sĭt-tā'shŭs), **Psit'ta-cid** (sĭt'tă-sĭd), *a. & n.*

Head and Foot of the Macaw, one of the Psittaci.

Psy'che (sī'kē), *n.* [Gr. Ψυχή, fr. ψυχή the soul.] 1. A mythological maiden, daughter of a king, and mistress of Eros or Cupid. 2. The soul; vital principle; mind.

Psy'chic (sī'kĭk), **Psy'chic-al** (-kĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. ψυχικός, fr. ψυχή.] 1. Pert. to the human soul. 2. Pert. to the mind; mental; — opp. to *physical*.

Psy-chol'o-gy (-kŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* Science of the powers and functions of the human soul. — **Psy'cho-log'ic** (sī'kō-lŏj'ĭk), **Psy'cho-log'ic-al**, *a.* — **Ptar'mi-gan** (tär'mĭ-gan), *n.* [Gael. *tarmachan*.] A grouse of numerous species, having its feet completely feathered. Most of the species are brown in summer, but turn white in winter.

Ptol'e-ma'ic (tŏl'ē-mā'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to *Ptolemy*, the geographer and astronomer.

Ptolemaic system, the astronomical theory that the earth is fixed in the center of the universe, with the sun and stars revolving around it.

Pty'a-lism (tī'ă-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πτυαλισμός, fr. πτύειν to spit.] Salivation, or excessive flow of saliva.

Ptarmigan (*Lagopus albus*). *A* Winter plumage. *B* Summer plumage.

Pu'ber-ty (pū'bẽr-tȳ), *n.* [L. *pubertas*, fr. *puber*, *pubes*, adult.] Earliest age at which persons can beget or bear children.

Pu-bes'cent (-bĕs'ent), *a.* [L. *pubescens*, *-centis*, p. pr. of *pubescere* to reach puberty, to grow hairy.] 1. Arrived at puberty. 2. Covered with pubescence or fine short hairs. — **Pu-bes'cence** (-bĕs'ens), *n.*

Pub'lic (pŭb'lĭk), *a.* [L. *publicus*, fr. *populus* people.] 1. Pert. to the people; affecting a nation, state, or community; — opp. to *private*. 2. Common; notorious. — *n.* The general body of mankind; the people.

In public, openly; not in private or secrecy.

Pub'li-can (-lĭ-kan), *n.* [L. *publicanus*.] A farmer

of taxes among the ancient Romans; collector of toll or tribute. 2. Keeper of an inn or public house.

Pub'li-ca'tion (pŭb'lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *publicatio* confiscation.] 1. A publishing or making known; proclamation. 2. The offering a book, engraving, etc., to the public. 3. That which is published or made known.

Pub'li-cist (-ə-ĭst), *n.* A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one versed in the science of public right.

Pub-lic'i-ty (-lĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A being public; notoriety.

Pub'lic-ly (-lĭk-lȳ), *adv.* Without concealment.

Pub'lish, *v. t.* [L. *publicare, -catum.*] 1. To make public; to proclaim. 2. To send forth (a book, newspaper, etc.) for general distribution. — **Pub'lish-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To proclaim; advertise; reveal. See ANNOUNCE.

Puck'er (pŭk'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *poke* pocket, small bag.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to corrugate; — often with *up*. — *n.* 1. A wrinkle; a collection of folds. 2. A state of perplexity; bother; agitation.

Pud'ding (pŭd'dĭng), *n.* [Cf. F. *boudin*, L. *botulus* sausage.] 1. Soft food, often a compound of flour or meal, with milk, eggs, etc. 2. An intestine stuffed with meat, etc.; a sausage.

Pud'dle (pŭd'd'l), *n.* [Cf. LG. *pudel*, Ir. & Gael. *plod* pool.] 1. Dirty standing water; small pool. 2. Clay kneaded or worked, when wet, to render it impervious to water. — *v. t.* 1. To make foul or muddy; to mix dirt with (water). 2. To make (clay or loam) dense or close, by working when wet, so as to render impervious to water. 3. To subject (cast iron) to the process of puddling, to convert it into wrought iron.

Pudg'y (pŭj'ȳ), *a.* Short and fat or sturdy; dumpy.

Pu'er-ile (pū'ẽr-Ĭl), *a.* [L. *puerilis*, fr. *puer* child, boy.] Boyish; childish; trifling; silly.

Syn. — Juvenile; childish; weak. See YOUTHFUL.

Pu'er-il'i-ty (-Ĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* 1. The being puerile. 2. Anything childish; a flat, insipid, or silly expression.

Pu-er'per-al (pū-ẽr'pẽr-*a*l), *a.* [L. *puerpera* a lying-in woman; *puer* + *parere* to bear.] Pert. to childbirth.

Puff (pŭf), *n.* [Akin to G. *puff* a blow.] 1. A sudden and single emission of breath; blast; gust; whiff. 2. Anything light and filled with air; light pastry; utensil for dusting the skin or hair with powder. 3. Exaggerated praise. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To blow with puffs or whiffs. 2. To breathe quick and hard. 3. To dilate; to flatter. — **Puff'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Puff'er-y**, *n.*

Puff'ball' (-bạl'), *n.* A ball-shaped fungus full of dustlike spores when ripe.

Puf'fin (pŭf'fĭn), *n.* 1. Arctic sea bird allied to the auks, having a short, swollen beak. 2. Puffball.

Puff'y (-ȳ), *a.* 1. Swelled with air, or any soft matter; bloated. 2. Inflated; bombastic. — **Puff'i-ness**, *n.*

Pug (pŭg), *v. t.* [Cf. G. *pucken* to thump.] 1. To mix and stir (clay for bricks, pottery, etc.) while wet. 2. To stop with clay by tamping; to fill in (a floor, etc.) with mortar, to deaden sound. — *n.* Tempered clay.

Pug, *n.* 1. A name for a monkey. 2. One of a breed of small pet dogs having a short nose and head.

Pugh (pōō), *interj.* Pshaw! — word of contempt.

Pu'gil-ism (pū'jĭl-Ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *pugil* pugilist, boxer, akin to *pugnus* fist.] Boxing, or fighting with the fist. — **Pu'gil-ist**, *n.* — **Pu'gil-is'tic**, *a.*

Pug-na'cious (pŭg-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pugnax, -gnacis*, fr. *pugnare* to fight.] Disposed to fight; quarrelsome. — **Pug-na'cious-ness**. **Pug-nac'i-ty** (-năs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pug' nose' (pŭg' nōz'). A short, thick nose; snub nose. — **Pug'-nosed'** (-nōzd'), *a.*

Puis'ne (pū'nȳ), *a.* [See PUNY.] Younger or inferior in legal rank; junior; associate.

Pu'is-sant (pū'ĭs-*a*nt *or* pū-ĭs'-), *a.* [F.] Powerful; strong; forcible. — **Pu'is-sant-ly**, *adv.* — **Pu'is-sance**, *n.*

Puke (pūk), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. G. *spucken* to spit; E. *spew.*] To vomit; to spew. — *n.* An emetic.

Pule (pūl), *v. i.* [F. *piauler*; cf. L. *pipilare*, E. *peep* to chirp.] 1. To cry like a chicken. 2. To whimper.

‖ Pu'lex (pū'lĕks), *n.* [L., a flea.] A genus of parasitic insects including fleas.

Pull (pụl), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *pullian.*] 1. To draw, or attempt to draw, toward one; to tug. 2. To gather with the hand; to pluck. — *n.* 1. A pulling. 2. A contest; struggle. 3. Knob, handle, lever, etc., by which anything is pulled. 4. Act of rowing. 5. Act of drinking. 6. Something in one's favor in a comparison or contest; advantage; influence.

Pull'back' (pụl'băk'), *n.* Drawback; hindrance.

Pul'let (pụl'ĕt), *n.* [F. *poulette.*] A young hen.

Pul'ley (pụl'ȳ), *n.* [F. *poulie.*] Wheel for transmitting, imparting, or changing direction of, power in machinery, by means of a belt, cord, rope, or chain.

Pull'man car' (pụl'mạn kär'). [Fr. *Pullman*, who introduced them.] A kind of sleeping car or palace car.

Pul'mo-na-ry (pŭl'mŏ-nā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *pulmonarius*, fr. *pulmo, -monis*, lung.] Pert. to the lungs; pulmonic.

Pul-mon'ic (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or affecting, the lungs; pulmonary. — *n.* A pulmonic medicine.

Pulp (pŭlp), *n.* [L. *pulpa.*] A moist mass of soft, undissolved animal or vegetable matter.

Pul'pit (pụl'pĭt), *n.* [L. *pulpitum.*] 1. An elevated place in a church, in which the clergyman stands while preaching. 2. The clergy as a class; also, preaching.

Pulp'ous (pŭlp'ŭs), **Pulp'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Like pulp; soft.

Pul'sate (pŭl'sāt), *v. i.* [L. *pulsare, -satum.*] To throb, as a pulse; to beat, as the heart. — **Pul-sa'tion**, *n.*

Pul'sa-tile (-sȧ-tĭl), *a.* 1. Capable of being struck or beaten; played by percussion. 2. Pulsating; throbbing.

Pul'sa-tive (-tĭv), **Pul'sa-to-ry** (-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Throbbing.

Pulse (pŭls), *n.* [L. *puls, pultis*, thick pap.] Leguminous plants, or their seeds, as beans, pease, etc.

Pulse, *n.* [L. *pulsus*, fr. *pellere, pulsum*, to beat, strike.] 1. The beating or throbbing of the heart or blood vessels, esp. of the arteries. 2. Measured or regular beat; oscillation; pulsation. — *v. i.* To pulsate.

Pul-som'e-ter (pŭl-sŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*Pulse* + *meter.*] A device, with valves, for raising water by steam, without a piston; vacuum pump.

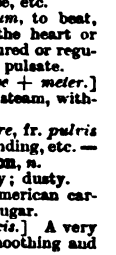
Pul'ver-ize (-vẽr-ĭz), *v. t.* [L. *pulverizare*, fr. *pulvis* dust.] To reduce to powder by beating, grinding, etc. — *v. i.* To turn to powder. — **Pul'ver-i-sa'tion**, *n.*

Pul-ver'u-lent (-vẽr'ū-lent), *a.* Powdery; dusty.

Pu'ma (pū'mȧ), *n.* [Peruv.] A large American carnivore found from Canada to Patagonia; cougar.

Pum'ice (pŭm'ĭs), *n.* [L. *pumex, pumicis.*] A very light porous volcanic scoria, — used for smoothing and polishing. — **Pu-mi'ceous** (pū-mĭsh'ŭs), *a.*

Pump (pŭmp), *n.* [Prob. because worn for *pomp* or ornament.] A low shoe with thin sole.



Suction Pump, viewed in section. *A C* Cylinder or Barrel: *A B* Pipe; *H* Handle: *P* Bucket or Piston: *R* Rod or Spear: *v v* Valves.

Pump, *n.* [Akin to D. *pomp.*] Hydraulic machine for raising or transferring fluids. — *v. t.* 1. To raise (a fluid) with a pump. 2. To draw water, etc., from; to free from water by a pump. 3. To draw out (secrets) by persistent questioning.

Pump'kin (pŭmp'kĭn), **Pump'ion** (pŭmp'yŭn *or* pŭm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [OF. *pompon*, L. *pepo, peponis.*] A trailing plant and its fruit, — used for cooking and for feeding stock.

Pun (pŭn), *n.* A play on words of like sound but different meanings; quibble. — *v. i.* To use a word in a double sense.

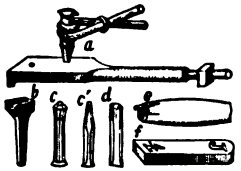
Punch (pŭnch), *n.* [Hind. *pānca* five, because composed of five ingredients, viz., sugar, arrack, spice, water, and lemon juice.] A beverage composed of liquor, water (or milk), sugar, and lemon juice, spice, etc.

Punch, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *punchinello.*] Punchinello.

Punch, *n.* 1. A short, fat fellow; anything short and thick. 2. One of a breed of large draught horses.

Punch (pŭnch), *v. t.* [OE. *punchen*, perh. same as E. *punish*.] To poke. — *n.* A thrust or blow. [*Colloq.*]

Punch, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *puncheon*.] A tool for stamping or perforating, or for cutting out blanks, etc.; a die. — *v. t.* To perforate or stamp with an instrument by pressure, or a blow.



Punches.

a Blacksmith's Round Punch; *b* Punch for cutting; *c*, *c'*, *d*, and *e* Punches for stamping; *f* Matrix stamped by Punch *e*.

Punch'eon (pŭnch'ŭn), *n.* [F. *poinçon* awl, bodkin, king-post, fr. L. *punctio* a pricking, fr. *pungere* to prick.] **1.** A figured stamp, die, or punch, used by goldsmiths, cutlers, etc. **2.** Short, upright timber in framing. **3.** A log or slab with the face smoothed. [*U. S.*] **4.** [F. *poinçon*.] A cask containing from 84 to 120 gallons.

Pun'chi-nel'lo (pŭn'chĭ-nĕl'lō), *n.* [It. *pulcinella*.] A punch; buffoon in a puppet show.

Punc-til'io (pŭngk-tĭl'yō), *n.* [It. *puntiglio*, dim. fr. L. *punctum* point.] A nice point in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; exactness in forms.

Punc-til'ious (-yŭs), *a.* Attentive to punctilio; very nice or exact in the forms of behavior, etiquette, etc. — **Punc-til'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **Punc-til'ious-ness**, *n.*

Punc'tu-al (pŭngk'tū-al; 40), *a.* [F. *ponctuel*, fr. L. *punctum*.] **1.** Observant of nice points; punctilious. **2.** Adhering exactly to an appointed time; prompt. — **Punc'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Punc'tu-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Punc'tu-ate (-āt; 40), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *ponctuer*.] To mark with points; to separate into sentences, clauses, etc., by stops marking the pauses. — **Punc'tu-a'tion**, *n.*

☞ *Punctuation* is chiefly performed with four points: the *period* [.], the *colon* [:], the *semicolon* [;], and the *comma* [,]. Other points used in writing and printing are the *note of interrogation* [?], the *note of exclamation* [!], the *parentheses* [()], the *dash* [—], and *brackets* [ ].

Punc'ture (pŭngk'tūr; 40), *n.* [L. *punctura*, fr. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.] **1.** A puncturing or perforating. **2.** Small hole made by a point. — *v. t.* To prick.

Pun'dit (pŭn'dĭt), *n.* [Hind. *paṇḍit*.] A learned man; teacher; Brahman. [*India*]

Pung (pŭng), *n.* Sleigh drawn by one horse. [*U. S.*]

Pun'gent (pŭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *pungens*, *-gentis*, p. pr. of *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.] **1.** Causing a sharp sensation, as of the taste, smell, or feelings; pricking; biting; acrid. **2.** Sharply painful; severe; caustic; stinging. — **Pun'gent-ly**, *adv.* — **Pun'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Acrid; sharp; acute; keen; biting; stinging.

Pu'nic (pū'nĭk), *a.* [L. *Punicus* pert. to Carthage, fr. *Poeni* Carthaginians.] **1.** Pert. to the ancient Carthaginians. **2.** Faithless; treacherous.

Pun'ish (pŭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *punire*, *-nitum*.] **1.** To impose a penalty upon; to chasten. **2.** To inflict a penalty for (an offense) upon the offender. — **Pun'ish-er**, *n.* — **Pun'ish-a-ble**, *a.* — **Pun'ish-ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To castigate; whip; discipline. See CHASTEN.

Pu'ni-tive (pū'nĭ-tĭv), **Pu'ni-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Pert. to punishment; involving or inflicting punishment.

Punk (pŭngk), *n.* **1.** Wood so decayed as to be dry and useful for tinder; touchwood. **2.** A fungus sometimes dried for tinder; agaric. **3.** Artificial tinder.

‖ **Pun'ka** (pŭng'kä), *n.* [Hind. *pankhā* fan.] Machine for fanning a room. [*Hindostan*]

Pun'ster (pŭn'stẽr), *n.* One who puns; a low wit.

Punt (pŭnt), *v. i.* [F. *ponter*, fr. L. *punctum* point.] To play at basset, baccara, faro, or omber; to gamble. — *n.* A playing at baccara, faro, etc. — **Punt'er**, *n.*

Punt, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *ponto* punt, pontoon.] A flat-bottomed boat. — *v. t.* **1.** To propel (a boat in shallow water) by pushing with a pole against the bottom. **2.** To kick (a football) before it touches the ground, when let fall from the hands. — **Punt'er** (pŭnt'ẽr), *n.*

Pu'ny (pū'nȳ), *a.* [F. *puîné* younger, later born.] Imperfectly developed; small and feeble; inferior; petty.

Pup (pŭp), *n.* (*a*) A young dog; puppy. (*b*) A young seal. — *v. i.* To bring forth whelps or young.

Pu'pa (pū'pä), *n.*; *pl.* L. PUPÆ (-pē), E. PUPAS (-pȧz). [L., girl, doll, puppet.] Insect in that stage of its metamorphosis immediately preceding the adult, or imago, stage; chrysalis. — **Pu'pal**, *a.*

Pupæ. *a* Lepidopterous (Salt-marsh Moth), nat. size; *b* Coleopterous (Ground Beetle), enlarged.

Pu'pil (pū'pĭl), *n.* [L. *pupilla*, *pupilla*, dim. of *pupus* boy, *pupa* girl.] A youth of either sex under an instructor. — **Pu'pil-age**, *n.* — **Pu'pil-la-ry**, *a.*

Syn. — Learner; disciple; tyro. See SCHOLAR.

Pup'pet (pŭp'pĕt), *n.* [OF. *poupette*.] [Written also *poppet*.] **1.** Small image in the human form; doll. **2.** Marionette. **3.** One controlled by another; a tool.

Pup'py (pŭp'pȳ), *n.* [F. *poupée* doll, puppet.] **1.** Young of the dog, etc.; whelp. **2.** A conceited and impertinent person. — *v. i.* To bring forth whelps; to pup. — **Pup'py-ish**, *a.* — **Pup'py-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Pur (pûr), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat does when pleased. The sound of a contented cat. [Written also *purr*.]

Pur'blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* [For *pure-blind*, i. e., wholly blind.] **1.** Wholly blind. **2.** Nearsighted, or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely. — **Pur'blind'ness**, *n.*

Pur'chas-a-ble (-chăs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bought; venal; corrupt.

Pur'chase (pûr'chĕs; 2), *v. t.* [OF. *porchacier* to seek eagerly; *pour*, *por*, *pur*, for (L. *pro*) + *chacier* to chase.] **1.** To pursue and obtain. **2.** To buy for a price. **3.** To obtain by labor, danger, sacrifice, etc. **4.** To apply to (anything) a device for obtaining a mechanical advantage. — *n.* **1.** Acquisition of property for a price; buying. **2.** Thing obtained; acquisition. **3.** Mechanical hold, or advantage, applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies, as by a lever, tackle, capstan, etc.; also, the apparatus or device affording the advantage. — **Pur'chas-er**, *n.*

Pure (pūr), *a.* [L. *purus*.] **1.** Separate from extraneous matter; clean; clear; mere; simple. **2.** Guileless; chaste. **3.** Genuine; perfect. **4.** Of a single, simple sound or tone; — said of some vowels and the unaspirated consonants. — **Pure'ly**, *adv.* — **Pure'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Unmixed; clear; simple; real; clean; fair; spotless; chaste; undefiled; innocent; guileless; holy.

Pur-ga'tion (pûr-gā'shŭn), *n.* A purging; a clearing or purifying. [thartic.]

Pur'ga-tive (pûr'gȧ-tĭv), *a.* Purging. — *n.* A ca-

Pur'ga-to-ry (pûr'gȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to cleanse; expiatory. — *n.* State or place of purification after death, where (according to the Roman Catholic creed) the souls of persons expiate offenses, committed in life, not meriting eternal damnation. — **Pur'ga-to'ri-al**, *a.*

Purge (pûrj), *v. t.* [L. *purgare*.] **1.** To cleanse, clear, or purify. **2.** To clear from guilt or defilement. **4.** To wash away. — *v. i.* **1.** To become pure. **2.** To have frequent evacuations from the intestines. — *n.* **1.** A purging. **2.** That which purges; a cathartic. — **Pur'ger**, *n.*

Pu'ri-fi-ca'tion (pū'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A purifying; a removing from anything that which is impure or foreign to it. **2.** A cleansing from sin; extinction of sinful appetites. — **Pu-rĭf'ĭ-ca-to-ry** (-rĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.*

Pu'ri-fy (pū'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [F. *purifier*, L. *purificare*; *purus* + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To make pure. **2.** To free from guilt, defilement, or improprieties or barbarisms. — *v. i.* To become pure. — **Pu'ri-fi'er**, *n.*

Pur'ism (pūr'ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *purisme*.] Rigid purity; a being affectedly nice. — **Pur'ist**, *n.*

Pu'ri-tan (pū'rĭ-tan), *n.* [From *purity*.] **1.** A dissenter from the Church of England in the 16th and 17th centuries. **2.** One strict in his religious life. — *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, the Puritans. — **Pu'ri-tan'ic** (-tăn'ĭk), **Pu'ri-tan'ic-al**, *a.* — **Pu'ri-tan'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Pu'ri-tan-ism** (pū'rĭ-tan-ĭz'm), *n.*

Pu'ri-ty (-tў), *n.* [F. *pureté*, fr. L. *puritas*, fr. *purus*.] The being pure; freedom from deleterious matter, from dirt, sin, foreign idioms or barbarous phrases, etc.

Purl (pûrl), *v. t.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery. — *n.* **1.** An embroidered and puckered border; hem or fringe; pleat or fold. **2.** An inversion of stitches in knitting, giving a ribbed appearance.

Purl, *v. i.* [Cf. *pur* to murmur as a cat.] **1.** To run swiftly round, as a stream among obstructions; to eddy; to make a murmuring sound. **2.** To rise in circles, ripples, or undulations; to curl; to mantle. — *n.* **1.** A circle made by the motion of a fluid; eddy; ripple. **2.** A gentle murmur, like that of water running among obstructions. **3.** Malt liquor, medicated or spiced.

Pur'lieu (pûr'lū), *n.* [OF. *puralée*, *poralée*.] Outer portion of any place; environs; neighborhood.

Pur'lin } (-lĭn), *n.* Horizontal timber supporting
Pur'line } rafters.

Pur-loin' (pûr-loin'), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *purloignier* to delay; *pur*, *pour*, for (L. *pro*) + *loin* far, far off (L. *longe*).] To steal; to filch. — **Pur-loin'er**, *n.*

Pur'ple (pûr'p'l), *n.*; *pl.* **Purples** (-p'lz). [OE. & OF. *purpre*, L. *purpura* purple fish, purple dye, fr. Gr. πορφύρα the purple fish from whose shell the purple dye was obtained.] **1.** Color combining the primary colors red and blue. **2.** Cloth dyed a purple color; purple robe, worn as an emblem of rank or imperial dignity. **3.** A cardinalate. — *a.* **1.** Of a deep red, or red and blue color. **2.** Imperial; regal. **3.** Blood-red. — *v. t.* To make purple. — **Pur'plish** (-plĭsh), *a.*

Pur'port (-pôrt), *n.* [OF.; *pur* (L. *pro*) + *porter* to carry.] Design or tendency; meaning. — *v. t.* To signify.

Pur'pose (-pŭs), *n.* [OF. *purpos*, *propos*, L. *propositum*. See Propound.] Aim of any plan or exertion.

Syn. — Design; end; intention; aim. See Design. — *v. t.* To propose, as an aim, to one's self; to intend.

Pur'pose-ly, *adv.* With purpose; intentionally.

Purr (pûr), *v.* & *n.* Pur.

Purse (pûrs), *n.* [OE. *purs*, OF. *burse*, *bourse*, LL. *bursa*, fr. Gr. βύρσα hide, skin, leather. Cf. Bourse, Bursar.] **1.** Bag or pouch, to carry money in; pocket-book. **2.** Treasury; finances. **3.** Money offered as a prize, or collected as a present. — *v. t.* To contract into folds, like the mouth of a purse; to pucker; to knit.

Purse crab, a large and strong land crab, inhabiting the tropical islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, living in holes and feeding upon fruit. — **Purse net**, a fishing net, whose mouth may be drawn together like a purse.

Purse'-proud' (-proud'), *a.* Elated by wealth.

Purs'er, *n.* [See Purse, and cf. Bursar.] **1.** Naval commissioned officer in charge of provisions, clothing, and public moneys on shipboard; paymaster. **2.** Clerk on steam passenger vessels who keeps account of receipt of freight, tickets, etc.

Pur-su'ance (pûr-sū'ans), *n.* **1.** A pursuing or prosecuting; following out or after. **2.** Consequence.

Pur-su'ant, *a.* Acting in consequence (of anything); following; according; — with *to* or *of*.

Pur-sue' (-sū'), *v. t.* [OF. *porsivre*, *poursuivre*, fr. L. *prosequi*; *pro* forward + *sequi* to follow.] **1.** To follow in order to overtake; to chase. **2.** To seek; to use measures to obtain. **3.** To proceed along; to go in (a route, course, etc.). **4.** To prosecute; to be engaged in. **5.** To persecute; to call to account. — *v. i.* **1.** To go in pursuit. **2.** To go on; to proceed (in argument or discourse). **3.** To follow a matter judicially, as a complaining party; to act as a prosecutor. — **Pur-su'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To chase; seek; persist. See Follow.

Pur-suit' (pûr-sūt'), *n.* **1.** A following or going after; chase; prosecution. **2.** Endeavor to attain to or gain. **3.** Course of business or occupation; continued employment.

Pur'sui-vant (pûr'swĕ-vant), *n.* [F. *poursuivant*, fr. *poursuivre*.] A state messenger.

Pur'sy (-sў), *a.* [OF. *pourcif*.] Fat and short-breathed.

Pu'ru-lent (pū'rụ-lent), *a.* [L. *purulentus*, fr. *pus*, *puris*.] Consisting of pus, or matter; suppurating.

Pur-vey' (pûr-vā'), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *porveeir*, fr. L. *providere*. See Provide.] **1.** To furnish or provide. **2.** To procure. — **Pur-vey'ance**, *n.* — **Pur-vey'or**, *n.*

Pur'view (-vū), *n.* [OF. *purveu*, p. p. of *porveoir*. See Purvey.] **1.** The body of a statute; scope of a statute. **2.** Limit or sphere of authority; extent.

Pus (pŭs), *n.* [L.] Matter produced by suppuration.

Push (pŭsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *pousser*, fr. L. *pulsare*.] **1.** To press; to drive by pressure; — opp. to *draw*. **2.** To gore. **3.** To urge forward; to drive. **4.** To bear hard upon; to embarrass. **5.** To press with solicitation; to tease. — *n.* **1.** A thrust; shove. **2.** Faculty of overcoming obstacles; aggressive energy. [*Colloq.*] — **Push'er**, *n.*

Syn. — See Thrust.

Pu'sil-lan'i-mous (-lăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *pusillanimis*; *pusillus* very little + *animus* mind.] **1.** Destitute of manly strength; mean-spirited. **2.** Evincing want of courage. — **Pu'sil-la-nim'i-ty** (-lă-nĭm'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Syn. — Cowardly; mean-spirited; timid; feeble.

Puss (pus), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *pus*.] **1.** A cat. **2.** A hare.

Puss'y (-ў), *n.* [Dim. of *puss*.] **1.** Pet name for a cat. **2.** Catkin of the pussy willow. **3.** Game of tipcat.

Pussy willow, a willow having large cylindrical catkins clothed with long glossy hairs.

Pus'tu-late (pŭs'tŭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *pustulare*, *-latum*, to blister, fr. *pustula*.] To form into pustules, or blisters.

Pus'tule, *n.* [L. *pustula*.] Pimple containing pus. — **Pus'tu-lous** (-tŭ-lŭs), *a.*

Put (pŭt), *n.* [Cf. W. *pwt*.] A rustic; clown.

Put (pŭt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Put; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Putting.] [AS. *potian* to thrust.] **1.** To move in any direction; to impel. **2.** To place; to lay. **3.** To attach; to assign. **4.** To set before one for judgment, acceptance, or rejection; to state; to assume; to suppose. **5.** To incite; to urge; to oblige. **6.** To throw (a weight, etc.) with a pushing motion "overhand"; a practice in athletics. — *v. i.* To steer; to direct one's course; to go.

Syn. — To Put; Lay; Place; Set; cause; produce; propose; state. — These words agree in fixing the position of an object. *To put* is the least definite, denoting merely to move to a place. *To place* refers more particularly to the precise location. *To set* or *to lay* may be used when there is special reference to the position of the object. — *n.* **1.** A putting; an action; thrust; push. **2.** A game at cards. **3.** A privilege which one party buys of another to "put" (deliver) to him a certain amount of stock, grain, etc., at a certain price and date. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Pu-ta'men (pū-tā'mĕn), *n.* The shell of a nut; the stone of a drupe fruit. See Endocarp.

Pu'ta-tive (pū'tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *putativus*, fr. *putare*, *-tatum*, to suppose.] Commonly reputed.

Put'log' (pŭt'lŏg'), *n.* Timber supporting floor of a scaffold.

Pu'tre-fy (pū'trē-fī), *v. t.* [Written also *putrify*.] [F. *putréfier*; L. *putrere* to be rotten + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To render putrid; to cause to decay or rot. **2.** To make morbid, carious, or gangrenous. — *v. i.* To rot. — **Pu'tre-fac'tion**, *n.* — **Pu'tre-fac'tive**, *a.*

Pu-tres'cent (pū-trĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *putrescens*.] **1.** Becoming putrid or rotten. **2.** Pert. to the process of putrefaction. — **Pu-tres'cence**, *n.*

Pu'trid (pū'trĭd), *a.* [L. *putridus*, fr. *putrere*.] Tend-

ing to decomposition or decay; rotten. — **Pu'trid-ness** (pū'trĭd-nĕs), **Pu-trid'i-ty** (pū-trĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Put'ty (pŭt'ȳ), *n.* [F. *potée.*] Thick paste or cement compounded of whiting, or soft carbonate of lime, and linseed oil, — used in fastening glass in sashes, stopping crevices, etc. — *v. t.* To cement, or stop, with putty.

Puz'zle (pŭz'z'l), *n.* [For *opposal*, in the sense of problem.] **1.** Something which perplexes; problem for testing ingenuity. **2.** Perplexity. — *v. t.* **1.** To perplex; to nonplus. **2.** To make intricate; to entangle. **3.** To solve by ingenuity; — followed by *out.* — *v. i.* **1.** To be perplexed. **2.** To work, as at a puzzle.

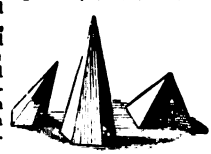
Syn. — To bewilder; confound. See EMBARRASS.

Pyg'my (pĭg'mȳ), *n.* [Gr. πυγμαῖος, fr. πυγμή fist, a measure of length, distance from elbow to knuckles.] [Written also *pigmy.*] **1.** One of a fabulous race of dwarfs who waged war with the cranes, and were destroyed. **2.** An insignificant person; dwarf. — **Pyg'my, Pyg-mæ'an** (pĭg-mē'ăn), *a.*

‖ **Py-ja'ma** (pī-jä'mȧ), *n.* [Hind. *pāe-jāma.*] Thin loose trowsers or drawers. [Written also *paijama.*]

‖ **Py-lo'rus** (pĭ-lō'rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πυλωρός pylorus, gate keeper; πύλη gate + οὖρος guardian.] Opening from the stomach into the intestine. — **Py-lor'ic** (-lōr'ĭk), *a.*

Pyr'a-mid (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd), *n.* [Gr. πυραμίς, -ίδος, of Egyptian origin.] **1.** A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top. **2.** A geometrical solid figure contained by several triangles, whose bases are all in the same plane, and which have a common vertex. — **Pyram'i-dal** (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dal), **Pyr'a-mid'ic** (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd'ĭk), **Pyr'a-mid'ic-al**, *a.*



Pyramids.

Pyre (pīr), *n.* [Gr. πυρά, fr. πῦρ fire.] Funeral pile; combustible heap on which the dead are burned.

Pyr'i-form (pĭr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L., *pyrum, pirum*, pear + *-form.*] Having the form of a pear; pear-shaped.

Pyr'ite (-ĭt), *n.*; *pl.* **PYRITES** (-ĭtz). A mineral of brass-yellow color and brilliant metallic luster; iron pyrites.

Py-ri'tes (pĭ-rī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πυρίτης, fr. πῦρ fire.] A sulphide of iron, copper, cobalt, nickel, or tin. Iron pyrites will strike fire against steel.

Py-rol'o-gy (pī-rŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [*Pyro-* + *-logy.*] Science of the properties of heat; treatise on heat.

Py-rom'e-ter (pī-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Pyro-* + *-meter.*] Instrument for measuring high degrees of heat.

Pyr'o-tech'nic (pĭr'ō-tĕk'nĭk), ‖ *a.* [*Pyro-* + *tech-*] **Pyr'o-tech'nic-al** (-nĭ-kal), ‖ *nic, technical.*] Pertaining to fireworks, or the art of forming them.

Pyr'o-tech'nics, Pyr'o-tech'ny, *n.* Manufacture and use of fireworks. — **Pyr'o-tech'nist,** *n.*

Pyr'rhic (-rĭk), *a.* [Gr. πυρρίχιος pert. to the πυρρίχη (sc. ὄρχησις) a war dance.] **1.** Pert. to an ancient Greek martial dance. **2.** Pertaining to, or containing, pyrrhics. — *n.* **1.** A Greek martial dance. **2.** A metric foot consisting of two short syllables.

Pyr'rho-nism (-rō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Fr. *Pyrrho*, founder of a school of skeptics in Greece.] Skepticism; doubt.

Pyth'a-go're-an (pĭth'ȧ-gō'rē-ăn *or* pĭ-thăg'ō-rē'ăn), *a.* Pert. to Pythagoras, a Greek philosopher, or his philosophy. — *n.* A follower of Pythagoras.

Pyth'i-an (pĭth'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. Πύθιος pert. to Pytho, older name of Delphi.] Pert. to Delphi, to the temple of Apollo, or to the priestess who delivered oracles at Delphi.

Py'thon (pī'thŏn), *n.* [L., the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo.] **1.** A very large snake, allied to the boas. **2.** A diviner by spirits.

Pyx (1).

Pyth'o-ness (pĭth'ō-nĕs), *n.* [L. *pythonissa.*] **1.** Priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi in Greece. **2.** A witch.

Py-thon'ic (pĭ-thŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pythetic; oracular.

Pyx (pĭks), *n.* [Gr. πυξίς a box, fr. πύξος the box tree or boxwood.] [Written also *pix.*] **1.** The box, case, vase, or tabernacle, in which the host is reserved in Roman Catholic churches. **2.** Box used in the British mint to deposit sample coins taken for a trial of the weight and fineness of metal. **3.** Box in which a ship's compass is suspended; binnacle.

Pyxidium (*a*).

‖ **Pyx-id'i-um** (-ĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. πυξίδιον, dim. of πυξίς box.] (*a*) A pod dividing circularly into an upper and lower half, of which the former acts as a kind of lid, as in the pimpernel. (*b*) The theca of mosses.

Q.

Quack (kwăk), *v. i.* [Imit.] **1.** To cry like a duck. **2.** To boast. — *n.* **1.** Cry of the duck. **2.** Pretender to medical skill. **3.** Charlatan. — *a.* Pert. to quacks or quackery; pretentious. — **Quack'er-y,** *n.*

‖ **Quad'ra-ges'i-ma** (kwŏd'rȧ-jĕs'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *quadragesimus* fortieth, fr. *quadraginta* forty; *quattuor* four.] The forty days of fast preceding Easter; Lent. — **Quad'ra-ges'i-mal,** *a.*

Quad'ran-gle (-răn-g'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quadrangulum; quattuor* + *angulus* angle.] **1.** A geometrical plane figure of 4 angles and 4 sides. **2.** Quadrangular space or inclosure; court surrounded by buildings, esp. Quadrangle. in a college, etc. — **Quad-ran'gu-lar** (-răn-gŭ-lẽr), *a.*

Rectangular

Quad'rant (-rant), *n.* [L. *quadrans, -rantis*, a fourth part, fr. *quattuor* four.] **1.** Quarter of a circle; arc of 90°. **2.** Instrument for measuring altitudes. — **Quad-ran'tal** (-răn'tal), *a.*

a a Quadrants.

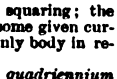
Quad'rat (-rat), *n.* [F.] Block of type metal lower than the letters, — used in spacing and in blank lines. [Abbr. *quad.*]

Quad'rate (kwŏd'rāt), *a.* [L. *quadrare, -ratum*, to make four-cornered, to square, to fit, fr. *quadrus* square, *quattuor* four.] **1.** Having 4 equal sides, the opposite sides parallel, and 4 right angles; square. **2.** Produced by multiplying a number by itself; square. — *n.* A square. — *v. i.* To square; to agree; to correspond.

Quad-rat'ic (-răt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to squares; square. **2.** Pert. to algebraic terms of the second degree; as, a *quadratic* equation, in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

Quad'ra-ture (-rȧ-tūr; 40), *n.* **1.** A squaring; the finding a square having the same area as some given curvilinear figure. **2.** Position of one heavenly body in respect to another distant from it 90°.

Quad-ren'ni-al (-rĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *quadriennium* space of four years; *quattuor* + *annus* year.] **1.** Comprising 4 years. **2.** Occurring once in 4 years.



Quadrilateral.

Quad'ri-lat'er-al (-rĭ-lăt'ẽr-al), *a.* Having 4 sides, and 4 angles; quadrangular. — *n.* A quadrangular figure; figure formed by 4 lines.

Quad'ri-lit'er-al (kwŏd'rĭ-lĭt'ẽr-al), *a.* [*Quadri-* + *literal*.] Consisting of 4 letters.

Qua-drille' (kwȧ-drĭl' *or* kȧ-drĭl'), *n.* [F.; fr. Sp. *cuadrilla* meeting of four or more persons; dim. fr. L. *quadra* a square.] **1.** A dance having 4 couples of dancers in each set. **2.** A game played by 4 persons with 40 cards.

Quad-ril'lion (kwŏd-rĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quater* four times, akin to *quattuor*, E. *four*; — formed like *million*.] By French and American notation, a unit with 15 ciphers annexed; by English notation, the 4th power of a million, or a unit with 24 ciphers annexed.

Quad'ri-syl'la-ble (-rĭ-sĭl'lȧ-b'l), *n.* [*Quadri-* + *syllable*.] A word consisting of 4 syllables.

Quad-roon' (-rōōn'), *n.* [F. *quarteron*, or Sp. *cuarteron*.] Offspring of a mulatto and a white.

‖ **Quad-ru'ma-na** (-rụ'mȧ-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., L. *quattuor* + *manus* hand.] A division of animals comprising apes and monkeys, whose hind foot is usually prehensile, and the great toe opposable like a thumb. — **Quad-ru'ma-nous**, *a.*

Quadrumana. *f* Fore Foot or Hand; *h* Hind Foot of *Cercopithecus Æthiops*.

Quad'ru-ped (-rụ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *quadrupes*, *-pedis*; *quattuor* + *pes* foot.] Having 4 feet. — *n.* An animal having 4 feet.

Quad'ru-ple (-p'l), *a.* [L. *quadruplus*.] Fourfold. — *n.* Four times the sum or number. — *v. t. & i.* To multiply by 4; to increase fourfold.

Quad-ru'pli-cate (-rụ'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To quadruple. — *a.* Quadruple. — **Quad'ru-pli-ca'tion**, *n.*

‖ **Quæ're** (kwē'rē), *v. imperative.* [L., imper. of *quærere* to seek.] Inquire; question; see.

Quaff (kwȧf), *v. t. & i.* [Gael. & Ir. *cuach* drinking cup.] To drink copiously. — **Quaff'er**, *n.*

Quag'ga (kwăg'gȧ), *n.* [Hottentot.] A South African wild ass.

Quag'gy (-gў), *a.* Like a quagmire; yielding under the foot; boggy.

Quag'mire' (-mīr'), *n.* [*Quake* + *mire*.] Soft, wet, miry land, which shakes or yields under the feet.

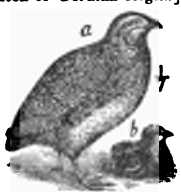
Syn. — Morass; marsh; bog; swamp; fen; slough.

Qua'hog } (kwȧ'hŏg), *n.* [Narragansett Indian *po-*
Qua'haug } *quaûhock*.] An edible American clam.

Quail (kwāl), *v. i.* [AS. *cwelan* to die, perish.] To sink under trial or apprehension of danger; to shrink.

Syn. — To cower; flinch; tremble; blench; succumb.

Quail, *n.* [OF. *quaille*, of Dutch or German origin.] A gallinaceous bird of the partridge kind; bobwhite.



European Quail (*Coturnix communis*). *a* Adult; *b* Young.

Quaint (kwānt), *a.* [OF. *cointe* cultivated, neat, fr. L. *cognitus* known, *cognoscere* to know.] **1.** Showing ingenuity or art; skillfully wrought; neat. **2.** Curious and fanciful; odd; antique. — **Quaint'ly**, *adv.* — **Quaint'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Quaint; Odd; Antique. — *Antique* is applied to something come down from the ancients, or made to imitate some ancient work of art. *Odd* implies incongruity or unevenness. An *odd* thing or person is an exception to general rules or expectation and common experience. In *quaint*, the two ideas of *odd* and *antique* are combined.

Quake (kwāk), *v. i.* [AS. *cwacian*.] To shake with fear, cold, etc.; to tremble, vibrate, or quiver. — *n.* A tremulous agitation; quick vibratory movement.

Quak'er (kwāk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who quakes. **2.** One of a religious sect calling themselves *Friends*. — **Quak'er-ess**, *n. f.* — **Quak'er-ish**, *a.* — **Quak'er-ism**, *n.*

Qual'i-fi'a-ble (kwŏl'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being qualified; abatable; modifiable.

Qual'i-fi-ca'tion (kwŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A qualifying, or being qualified. **2.** That which qualifies; requisite capacity or possession. **3.** A limiting, or being limited; modification; restriction; diminution.

Qual'i-fied (-fīd), *a.* **1.** Fitted. **2.** Modified; limited.

Syn. — Qualified; Competent; fit; adapted. — *Competent* is used of native endowments and general ability suited to the performance of a task or duty; *qualified* with respect to specific acquirements and training.

Qual'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [F. *qualifier*, LL. *qualificare*, fr. L. *qualis* how constituted, as + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To make such as is required; to fit. **2.** To reduce from a general to a particular form; to modify; to limit; to restrain; to abate; to diminish. — *v. i.* To be or become qualified. — **Qual'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

Syn. — To fit; prepare; adapt; modify; temper.

Qual'i-ty (-tў), *n.* [F. *qualité*, L. *qualitas*, fr. *qualis*.] **1.** Condition of being of such and such a sort as disting. from others; sort. **2.** Special or temporary character; occupation; assumed rank, part, or position. **3.** Distinguishing property or attribute. **4.** Acquired trait; accomplishment. **5.** Superior birth or character.

Syn. — Property; attribute; nature; sort; rank.

Qualm (kwŏm), *n.* [AS. *cwealm* death, pestilence.] **1.** Sudden attack of illness, faintness, or nausea. **2.** A scruple of conscience; compunction.

Qualm'ish, *a.* Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit.

Quan'da-ry (kwŏn'dȧ-rў *or* kwŏn-dā'rў), *n.* [Icel. *vandræði* difficulty.] State of perplexity; doubt; uncertainty.

Quan'ti-ta-tive (-tĭ-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Relating to quantity.

Quan'ti-ty (-tў), *n.* [F. *quantité*, L. *quantitas*, fr. *quantus* how great.] **1.** The being so much, and not more or less; property of being measurable, or capable of increase and decrease, multiplication and division; greatness; measure of a syllable; duration of a musical tone. **2.** That which can be increased, diminished, or measured; anything to which mathematical processes are applicable. **3.** Sum or bulk; considerable amount; large portion.

Quan'tum (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* Quanta (-tȧ). [L., neuter of *quantus*.] Quantity; amount.

Quar'an-tine (kwŏr'ȧn-tēn), *n.* [F. *quarantaine*, fr. *quarante* forty, L. *quadraginta*.] Term (orig. 40 days) during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant contagious disease, is forbidden intercourse with the shore; inhibition of intercourse. — *v. t.* To put under, or in, quarantine.

Quar'rel (-rĕl), *n.* [OF.; LL. *quadrellus*, fr. L. *quadrus* square.] **1.** Small quadrangular square of glass, paving tile, etc. **2.** A four-sided cutting tool.

Quar'rel, *n.* [OE. & OF. *querele*, fr. L. *querela* complaint, fr. *queri* to complain.] **1.** Breach of concord or obligation; disagreement; angry dispute. **2.** Ground of difference or hostility. — *v. i.* **1.** To fall out; to be or become antagonistic; to contend; to fight. **2.** To find fault (with); to cavil. — **Quar'rel-er**, *n.*

Syn. — Brawl; broil; feud; tumult; contest; wrangle.

Quar'rel-some (-sŭm), *a.* Apt or disposed to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; easily irritated. — **Quar'rel-some-ly**, *adv.* — **Quar'rel-some-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Pugnacious; irritable; choleric; petulant.

Quar'ry (kwŏr'rў), *n.* [OE. *querre*, OF. *cuirée*, fr. *cuir* hide, leather, fr. L. *corium*.] An animal hunted for; game hunted with hawks. — *v. t.* To prey.

Quar'ry, *n.* [OF. *quariere*, LL. *quadraria* quarry, whence squared (*quadrati*) stones are dug, fr. *quadratus* square.] Place where stone is taken from the earth. — *v. t.* To dig or take from a quarry.

Quart (kwȧrt), *n.* [F. *quarte*, fr. *quart* fourth.] **1.** A measure of capacity; 1-4th of a gallon; 2 pints. **2.** Vessel or measure containing a quart.

Quar'tan (kwȧr'tan), *a.* [L. *quartanus*, fr. *quartus* the 4th.] Pertaining to the 4th; occurring every 4th day. — *n.* **1.** An intermittent fever returning every 4th day. **2.** A measure, the 1-4th of some other measure.

Quar'ter (kwąr'tĕr), *n.* [L. *quartarius*, fr. *quartus*.] **1.** One of 4 equal parts into which anything is divided; a 1-4th part. Specifically: (*a*) The 1-4th of a hundredweight, being 25 or 28 pounds. (*b*) The 1-4th of a ton in weight, or 8 bushels of grain; 1-4th of a chaldron of coal. (*c*) The 1-4th part of the moon's period, or monthly revolution. (*d*) One limb of a quadruped, with adjacent parts. (*e*) That part of a shoe which forms the side, from heel to vamp. (*f*) A term of study in a seminary, college, etc. (*g*) *pl.* Encampment occupied by troops. (*h*) Afterpart of a vessel's side; part of the yardarm outside of the slings. (*i*) One of the 4 parts into which the heaven is regarded as divided; cardinal point; principal division; region. (*j*) A division of a town, city, or county; district. **2.** Proper station; place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter. **3.** Treatment shown by an enemy; mercy.

Quarter day, a day regarded as terminating a quarter of the year; one on which rent, etc., becomes due.

—*v. t.* **1.** To divide into 4 equal parts. **2.** To separate into parts or regions. **3.** To shelter or entertain.

Quar'ter-deck' (-dĕk'), *n.* That part of a ship's upper deck abaft the mainmast.

Quar'ter-ly, *a.* **1.** Containing, or consisting of, a fourth part. **2.** Recurring during, or at the end of, each quarter. —*n.* A periodical work published once a quarter. —*adv.* By quarters; once in a quarter of a year.

Quar'ter-mas'ter (-mȧs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A military officer who provides quarters, provisions, transportation, etc., for troops. **2.** Naval petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, etc.

Quar'tern (-tẽrn), *n.* [F. *quarteron*, fourth part of a pound, or of a hundred.] **1.** A quarter; 1-4th of a pint; gill. **2.** Loaf of bread weighing about 4 pounds.

Quar'ter-staff' (-tẽr-stȧf'), *n.* A long staff formerly used as a weapon.

Quar-tet' } (-tĕt'), *n.* [It. *quartetto*.] **1.** (*a*) A mu-
Quar-tette' } sical composition in 4 parts, each for a single performer. (*b*) Set of 4 persons who perform a piece of music in 4 parts. **2.** A stanza of 4 lines.

Quar'to (-tō), *a.* [L. *in quarto* in fourth.] Having 4 leaves to the sheet; of the form or size of a quarto. —*n.*; *pl.* QUARTOS (-tōz). Orig., a book of the size of 1-4th of a sheet of printing paper; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes 4 leaves; now, a book of square form, and usually of large size.

Quartz (kwąrts), *n.* [G. *quarz*.] A crystalline form of silica, a constituent of granite, abounding in rocks of all ages, and making most of the sand of the seashore.

Quash (kwŏsh), *v. t.* [L. *cassare* to annihilate, fr. *cassus* empty, vain.] To abate, annul, or make void.

Quash, *v. t.* [L. *quassare* to shake, v. intens. fr. *quatere*, *quassum*, to shatter.] **1.** To beat down, or beat in pieces; to crush. **2.** To subdue; to suppress.

Qua'si (kwā'sī). [L.] As if; as though; qualified.

Quas'si-a (kwŏsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Name of a negro, *Quassy*, who prescribed it as a specific.] Wood of several tropical American trees, intensely bitter, used in medicine and as a substitute for hops in making beer.

Qua-ter'na-ry (kwȧ-tẽr'nȧ-rỹ), *a.* [L. *quaternarius*, fr. *quaterni* four each, fr. *quatluor* four.] **1.** Consisting of 4; by fours, or in sets of 4. **2.** Later than, or subsequent to, the Tertiary. —*n.* **1.** The number 4. **2.** The Quaternary age, era, or geological formation.

Qua-ter'ni-on (-nĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *quaternio*.] **1.** The number 4. **2.** A set of 4 parts, things, or persons.

Quat'rain (kwŏt'rān), *n.* [F., fr. *quatre* four, L. *quatuor*.] A stanza of 4 lines rhyming alternately.

Qua'ver (kwā'vẽr), *v. i.* [OE. *quaven*; origin uncertain.] **1.** To tremble; to vibrate. **2.** To shake the voice; to trill on a musical instrument. —*n.* **1.** Tremulous vibration, as of the voice. **2.** In music, an eighth note.

Quay (kē), *n.* [F. *quai*.] A mole, bank, or wharf, for loading and unloading vessels. [Written also *key*.]

Quay'age (-ĕj), *n.* [F.] Wharfage.

Queach'y (kwĕch'ỹ), *a.* Yielding or trembling under the feet, as boggy ground; shaking; moving.

Quean (kwēn), *n.* [AS. *cwene*.] Woman; girl; wench.

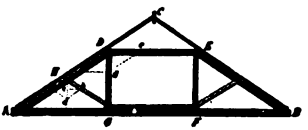
Quea'sy (kwē'zỹ), *a.* [Icel. *kveisa* pain.] **1.** Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; qualmish. **2.** Fastidious; squeamish; ticklish. — **Quea'si-ness**, *n.*

Queen (kwēn), *n.* [OE. *quen*, *quene*, queen, quean, AS. *cwēn*; akin to *cwene*.] **1.** Wife of a king. **2.** A female monarch. **3.** A woman eminent in power or attractions. **4.** The fertile female of social bees, ants, and termites. **5.** The most powerful piece in chess. **6.** A playing card bearing the picture of a queen.

Queen consort, wife of a reigning king. — **Queen dowager**, widow of a king. — **Queen mother**, a queen dowager who is mother of the reigning king or queen. — **Queen regent**, *or* **regnant**, a queen reigning in her own right. — **Queen's metal**, an alloy consisting of tin with a mixture of antimony, bismuth, and lead or copper. — **Queen's ware**, glazed English earthenware of a cream color.

Queen'ly, *a.* Like, or suitable to, a queen.

Queen'-post' (-pōst'), *n.* One of two suspending posts in a roof truss, or other similar framed truss.



Queen-post Roof. *AB* Tiebeam; *DG EF* Queen-Posts; *DE* Straining Piece; *AD BE* Principal Rafters; *AC BC* Rafters.

Queer (kwēr), *a.* [G. *quer* cross, oblique, athwart.] **1.** Differing in some odd way from what is ordinary; odd; singular. **2.** Mysterious; questionable. [*Colloq.*] —*n.* Counterfeit money. [*Slang*] — **Queer'ly**, *adv.* — **Queer'ness**, *n.*

Quell (kwĕl), *v. t.* [AS. *cwellan* to kill.] **1.** To subdue; to put down. **2.** To quiet; to pacify. — **Quell'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To subdue; crush; overpower; reduce; put down; repress; suppress; quiet; allay; calm; pacify.

Quench (kwĕnch), *v. t.* [AS. *cwencan*.] To extinguish; to make an end of. — **Quench'a-ble**, *a.* — **Quench'er**, *n.* — **Quench'less**, *a.*

Syn. — To extinguish; still; stifle; allay; cool; check.

Quer'cit-ron (kwĕr'sĭt-rŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *quercus* oak + *citrus* citron tree.] Inner bark of several American oaks, used in tanning and dyeing yellow.

Quer'i-mo'ni-ous (kwĕr'ĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *querimonia* complaint, fr. *queri* to complain.] Complaining.

Que'rist (kwē'rĭst), *n.* [See QUERY.] One who inquires, or asks questions.

Quern (kwẽrn), *n.* [AS. *cweorn*.] Handmill for [grinding grain.]

Quer'u-lous (kwĕr'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *querulus*, fr. *queri* to complain.] **1.** Apt to find fault. **2.** Fretful; whining. — **Quer'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Quer'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Complaining; whining; murmuring; dissatisfied.

Que'ry (kwē'rỹ), *n.* [L. *quaere*, imperative sing. of *quaerere* to seek for, inquire.] **1.** A question; inquiry to be answered or solved. **2.** A doubt. **3.** An interrogation point [?]. —*v. t. & i.* To ask; to doubt; to question.

Quest (kwĕst), *n.* [OF. *queste*, fr. L. *quaerere*, *quaesitum*, to seek for, to ask.] **1.** A seeking; search; pursuit. **2.** Request; solicitation. **3.** Those who search, taken collectively. **4.** Inquest; jury of inquest.

Ques'tion (kwĕs'chŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quaestio*.] **1.** An asking; interrogation; inquiry. **2.** Discussion; debate; objection; doubt. **3.** Investigation; examination under torture. **4.** That which is asked; query. **5.** Subject of investigation or debate; matter to be inquired into. —*v. t. & i.* To ask; to doubt.

Syn. — To QUESTION; INQUIRE; INTERROGATE; ask; catechise; doubt; controvert; dispute. — To *inquire* is merely to ask for information, and implies no authority in the one who asks. To *interrogate* is to put repeated questions in a systematic fashion to elicit particular facts. To *question* often implies an attitude of distrust or opposition on the part of the questioner.

Ques'tion-a-ble (kwĕs'chŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to question; subject to be doubted; problematical; suspicious.
Syn. — Disputable; debatable; doubtful; suspicious.
Ques'tion-er, *n.* One who questions.
Ques'tor (-tŏr), *n.* [L. *quaestor*, contr. fr. *quaesitor*, fr. *quaerere*, *quaesitum*.] A Roman receiver of taxes, tribute, etc.; treasurer. [Written also *quæstor*.]
Queue (kū), *n.* [F. See CUE.] (*a*) A tail-like appendage of hair; pigtail. (*b*) Line of persons waiting.
Quib'ble (kwĭb'b'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. *quip*.] **1.** A shift or turn from the point in question; evasion; cavil. **2.** A pun; low conceit. — *v. i.* **1.** To trifle in argument; to equivocate. **2.** To pun. — **Quib'bler**, *n.*
Syn. — To cavil; shuffle; equivocate; trifle.
Quick (kwĭk), *a.* [AS. *cwic* living; akin to L. *vivus* living, Gr. *βίος* life.] **1.** Alive; animate. **2.** Sprightly; ready. **3.** Speedy; swift. **4.** Impatient; eager; sharp. **5.** Fresh; bracing; keen. **6.** Sensitive; perceptive; ready. **7.** Pregnant. — *adv.* Quickly; promptly; without delay. — *n.* **1.** That which is quick, or alive; hawthorn, or other hedge plant. **2.** The life; vital part; sensitive living flesh; part of a finger or toe to which the nail is attached.
Syn. — Speedy; swift; rapid; hasty; prompt; ready; active; brisk; nimble; alert; lively; sprightly.
Quick'en (kwĭk''n), *v. t.* [AS. *cwician*.] **1.** To make alive; to revive or resuscitate; to stimulate. **2.** To make lively, active, or sprightly; to hasten. — *v. i.* **1.** To come to life; to exhibit signs of life. **2.** To move rapidly; to become accelerated. — **Quick'en-er**, *n.*
Syn. — To revive; sharpen; expedite; dispatch; speed.
Quick'lime' (-līm'), *n.* Unslacked lime, which develops great heat when wet.
Quick'ly, *adv.* Speedily; soon; without delay.
Quick'ness, *n.* **1.** Activity; briskness; speed. **2.** Acute perception; keen sensibility. **3.** Pungency.
Syn. — Velocity; haste; agility; sagacity; shrewdness.
Quick'sand' (-sănd'), *n.* Sand readily yielding to pressure; deep mass of moving sand mixed with water, very dangerous to one who begins sinking into it.
Quick'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* Plant set to grow, esp. when set for a hedge; hawthorn. — *a.* Made of quickset. — *v. t.* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge.
Quick'sil'ver (-sĭl'vẽr), *n.* The metal mercury.
Quick'step' (-stĕp'), *n.* A lively march or dance.
Quick'-wit'ted (-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Having ready wit.
Quid (kwĭd), *n.* Piece suitable to be chewed; cud.
Quid'di-ty (-dĭ'tȳ), *n.* [LL. *quidditas*, fr. L. *quid* what, neut. of *quis* who.] **1.** The essence of a thing; that which answers the question, *Quid est?* What is it? **2.** A trifling nicety; cavil; quibble.
Quid'nunc (-nŭnk), *n.* [L., what now?] One curious to know everything that passes; a gossip.
Qui-esce' (kwĭ-ĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *quiescere*, akin to *quies* quiet.] To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound.
Qui-es'cent (-sent), *a.* **1.** Being in a state of repose; at rest; still. **2.** Not in action; quiet; dormant. **3.** Not sounded; silent. — **Qui-es'cence, Qui-es'cen-cy**, *n.*
Qui'et (kwī'ĕt), *a.* [L. *quietus*, p. p. of *quiescere*.] **1.** In a state of rest or calm; still. **2.** Free from noise or disturbance; hushed. **3.** Not excited or anxious; calm; placid. **4.** Not giving offense or trouble; gentle; contented. **5.** Not showy; undemonstrative.
Syn. — Still; tranquil; calm; smooth; unmolested; placid; peaceful; mild; meek; contented.
— *n.* [L. *quies*, *-etis*.] **1.** The being quiet, or in repose. **2.** Freedom from disturbance; peace. — *v. t.* **1.** To stop motion in; to still. **2.** To calm; to tranquillize. — *v. i.* To become still, silent, or calm. — **Qui'et-er**, *n.* — **Qui'et-ly**, *adv.* — **Qui'et-ness, Qui'e-tude**, *n.*
Qui'et-ism, *n.* **1.** Peace or tranquillity of mind; inaction. **2.** System of the Quietists, who maintained that religion consists in withdrawing the mind from worldly interests and in contemplation of God. — **Qui'et-ist**, *n.*
Qui-e'tus (-ē'tŭs), *n.* [L., at rest, dead.] Final acquittance, as from debt or obligation; rest; death.
Quill (kwĭl), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *cuille*.] **1.** Large, strong feather. **2.** Pen made from a feather. **3.** Spine of the hedgehog or porcupine. **4.** Tube of a musical instrument. **5.** Spindle, or spool, to wind thread upon. — *v. t.* **1.** To plait in small cylindrical ridges, called quillings. **2.** To wind (thread or yarn) on a quill.
Quill'ing, *n.* A band of linen, muslin, etc., fluted or plaited like a row of quills.
Quilt (kwĭlt), *n.* [OF. *cuilte*, L. *culcita* bed, mattress.] Anything quilted; quilted bed cover, or garment made by putting wool, cotton, etc., between two cloths and stitching them together. — *v. t.* **1.** To stitch together at frequent intervals (layers of cloth and wadding forming a garment, comforter, etc.). **2.** To wad (a garment). **3.** To stitch in patterns. — **Quilt'er**, *n.*
Quince (kwĭns), *n.* [OE. *quyne*, *coin*, fr. L. *Cydonius* quince tree, Gr. *μῆλον Κυδώνιον* a quince, fr. *Κυδωνία* Cydonia, a city in Crete.] A small tree and its acid fruit, used for marmalade, jelly, etc.
Quin'cunx (kwĭn'kŭnks), *n.* [L., fr. *quinque* five + *uncia* ounce.] An arrangement of things by fives in a square. — **Quin-cun'cial** (-kŭn'shal), *a.*

Quincunx.

‖ **Quin'i-a** (-ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Quinine.
Qui'nine (kwĭ'nĭn *or* kwĭ-nīn' *or* kwĭ-nēn'), *n.* [F. (cf. Sp. *quinina*), fr. Sp. *quina* Peruvian bark, fr. Peruv. *kina*, *quina*, bark.] An alkaloid extracted from the bark of several species of cinchona; a salt of this alkaloid, employed as a febrifuge.
Quin'nat (kwĭn'năt), *n.* The California salmon.
Quin'qua-ges'i-ma (-kwȧ-jĕs'ĭ-mȧ), *a.* [L., fr. *quinquagesimus* fiftieth, *quinquaginta* fifty, *quinque* five.] Fiftieth.
Quinquagesima Sunday, the Sunday 50 days before Easter; — called also *Shrove Sunday*.
Quin-quan'gu-lar (-kwăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *quinquangulus*; *quinque* + *angulus* angle.] Having 5 corners.
Quin'que-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), } *a.* [*Quinque-* + *foli-*
Quin'que-fo'li-a'ted (-ā'tĕd), } *ate*.] Having five leaves or leaflets.
Quin-quen'ni-al (-kwĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *quinquennalis*; *quinque* + *annus* year.] Occurring once in 5 years, or at the end of every 5 years; lasting 5 years.
Quin'sy (-zȳ), *n.* [Contr. fr. *squinancy*, F. *esquinancie*, L. *cynanche*, Gr. *κυνάγχη* sore throat.] Inflammation of the throat with inflammatory fever.
Quint (kwĭnt), *n.* [F. *quinte*, fr. L. *quintus* fifth, *quinque* five.] A set or sequence of five.
Quin'tal (kwĭn'tal), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *quintal*, fr. Ar. *qinṭar* a weight of 100 lbs.] **1.** A hundredweight, 112 or 100 pounds. Cf. CENTAL. **2.** A metric measure of weight, 100,000 grams = 220.46 pounds avoirdupois.
Quin-tes'sence (-tĕs'sens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quinta essentia* fifth essence.] **1.** Orig., the fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body. **2.** Pure or concentrated essence.
Quin-tet' } (-tĕt'), *n.* [It. *quintetto*, dim. of *quinto*
Quin-tette' } fifth, fifth part, fr. L. *quintus* the fifth.] A musical composition for 5 voices or instruments; set of 5 persons who sing or play five-part music.
Quin'tile (-tĭl), *n.* [F. *quintil aspect*.] Aspect of planets separated the 5th part of the zodiac, or 72°.
Quin-til'lion (-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Formed fr. L. *quintus* fifth, after the analogy of *million*.] By French and American notation, the cube of a million, or a unit with 18 ciphers annexed; by English notation, the 5th power of a million, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed.
Quin'tu-ple (-tŭ-p'l), *a.* [L. *quintuplex*.] Multiplied by 5; fivefold. — *v. t.* To make 5 times as much or many.
Quip (kwĭp), *n.* [Cf. W. *chwip* quick turn.] Sarcastic turn or jest; jibe. — *v. t. & i.* To taunt; to scoff.
Quire (kwīr), *n.* [OE. *quair*, OF. *quayer*, *cayer*, F. *cahier*, book of loose sheets, quarter of a quire, LL. *qua-*

ternus sheets of paper packed together, fr. L. *quaterni* four each.] A collection of 24 sheets of paper.

Quirk (kwĕrk), *n.* [Cf. W. *chwiori* to turn briskly.] **1.** Sudden turn; shift; quibble. **2.** Smart retort.

Quit (kwĭt), *a.* [OE. & OF. *quite.*] Released from obligation, penalty, etc.; free; clear; acquitted. — *v. t.* [OF. *quiter*, fr. L. *quietare* to calm, fr. *quietus* quiet.] **1.** To release from obligation, accusation, etc.; to absolve; to acquit. **2.** To discharge (an obligation, claim, or debt); to requite; to repay. **3.** To meet the claims upon (one's self); to conduct; to acquit. **4.** To have done with; to stop; to leave; to forsake. — *v. i.* To go away; to stop doing a thing; to cease.

Syn. — To Quit; Leave; relinquish; resign; abandon; forsake; surrender; discharge; requite. — *Leave* signifies merely a departure; *quit* implies final abandonment.

Quitch' grass' (kwĭch' grȧs'). [Prop., *quick grass*, fr. its vigorous growth, or tenacity of life.] A perennial grass having long running rootstalks, by which it spreads rapidly, and becomes a troublesome weed.

Quit'claim' (kwĭt'klām'), *n.* Relinquishment of a claim. — *v. t.* To release a claim to.

Quite (kwīt), *adv.* [F. *quitte* discharged, free, clear.] **1.** Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; perfectly. **2.** Very; very much; considerably.

Quit'rent' (kwĭt'rĕnt'), *n.* A rent reserved in grants of land, by payment of which the tenant is quit from other service. [gation; acquittance.

Quit'tance (-tans), *n.* Discharge from a debt or obli-

Quiv'er (kwĭv'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. Quaver.] To shake or move with tremulous motion; to quake. — *n.* Tremor.

Quiv'er, *n.* [OF. *cuivre*, LL. *cucurum*, fr. OHG. *chohhâri* quiver, receptacle.] Case for carrying arrows.

‖ **Qui' vive'** (kē' vēv'). [F.; *qui* who + *vive*, pres. subj. of *vivre* to live.] Challenge of a French sentinel; — used like the English challenge: "Who comes there?"

Quix-ot'ic (kwĭks-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance; absurdly chivalric.

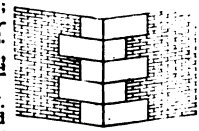
Quiz (kwĭz), *n.* [Fr. a wager laid in Dublin that a word of no meaning should puzzle the city in twenty-four hours, whence *q u i z* was chalked on all the walls, with an effect that won the wager.] **1.** A riddle or enigma; ridiculous hoax. **2.** One who quizzes others. **3.** An odd or absurd fellow. **4.** An exercise conducted as a coaching or examination. [*Cant, U. S.*] — *v. t.* **1.** To puzzle; to banter; to mock with pretended seriousness. **2.** To peer at; to eye mockingly. **3.** To instruct in or by a quiz, or examination. [sportive.

Quiz'zi-cal (-zĭ-kal), *a.* Given to quizzing; farcical;

Quod (kwŏd), *n.* [For *quad*, abbr. of *quadrangle.*] A quadrangle or court, as of a prison; a prison. [*Slang*]

‖ **Quod'li-bet** (kwŏd'lĭ-bĕt), *n.* [L., what you please.] A nice point; subtilty; debatable point.

Quoin (kwoin *or* koin), *n.* [See Coin.] **1.** Orig., a solid exterior angle, as of a building; one of the selected pieces of material making the corner. **2.** Wedgelike piece of stone, wood, metal, etc., used to support and steady anything.



Stone Quoins set in Brickwork.

Quoit (kwoit *or* koit), *n.* [Cf. W. *coeten* quoit.] A flattened ring-shaped piece of iron, to be pitched at a fixed object in play; *pl.* game played with quoits. — *v. i.* To throw quoits; to play at quoits.

Quon'dam (kwŏn'dăm), *a.* [L., formerly.] Having been formerly; former; sometime.

Quo'rum (kwō'rŭm), *n.* [L., of whom, gen. pl. of *qui* who, akin to E. *who.*] Such a number of the officers or members of any body as may transact business.

Quo'ta (-tȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *quota* (sc. *pars*), fr. *quot* how many.] A proportional part or share; proportion assigned to each in a division.

Quot'a-ble (kwōt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being quoted.

Quo-ta'tion (kwō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A quoting or citing. **2.** That which is quoted; part of a book or writing repeated or adduced as evidence or illustration. **3.** Specification of the price of commodities.

Quotation marks, two inverted commas placed at the beginning, and two apostrophes at the end, of a passage quoted from an author in his own words.

Quote (kwōt), *v. t.* [LL. *quotare* to divide into chapters and verses.] **1.** To cite (a passage from an author). **2.** To name as the authority for a statement or opinion. **3.** To name the current price of. — **Quot'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To Quote; Cite; name; adduce; repeat. — To *cite* was originally to call into court as a witness, etc., and denotes bringing forward any thing or person as evidence. *Quote* signifies to reproduce another's words, also to indicate an appeal to some one as an authority.

Quoth (kwōth *or* kwŭth), *v. t.* [AS. *cweðan.*] Said; spoke; uttered; — used in the first and third persons in the past tenses.

Quo-tid'i-an (kwō-tĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* [L. *quotidianus*, fr. *quotidie* daily; *quotus* how many + *dies* day.] Occurring or returning daily. — *n.* Anything returning daily; intermittent fever or ague which returns every day.

Quo'tient (kwō'shent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quoties* how often, fr. *quot* how many.] The number resulting from dividing one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater.

Qu-ran' (kų-răn'), *n.* Koran.

R.

Rab'bet (răb'bĕt), *v. t.* [F. *raboter* to plane down, *rabot* a plane.] **1.** To cut a rabbet in. **2.** To unite the edges of (boards, etc.) in a rabbet joint. — *n.* Channel or groove cut out of the edge or face of any body.

Rab'bi (-bī *or* -bĭ), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *rabbî.*] Master; lord; — Jewish title for a teacher or doctor of the law.

Rab'bin (-bĭn), *n.* [F.] Rabbi. — **Rab-bin'ic** (răb-bĭn'ĭk), **Rab-bin'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.*

Rab'bit (-bĭt), *n.* [OE. *rabet*; akin to OD. *robbe.*] Small burrowing animal, resembling the hare.

Rab'ble (-b'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *rapalje*, fr. *rabbelen* to chatter.] Tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; mob.

Rab'id (-ĭd), *a.* [L. *rabidus*, fr. *rabere* to rave.] **1.** Furious; raging. **2.** Extreme or fanatical in opinion. **3.** Affected with *rabies*; mad. **4.** Pert. to hydrophobia. — **Rab'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Rab'id-ness**, *n.* [ness.

‖ **Ra'bi-es** (rā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* Hydrophobia; canine mad-

Rac-coon' (răk-kōōn'), *n.* [F. *raton*, prop., a little rat, fr. *rat* rat.] A North American nocturnal carnivore allied to the bears, but much smaller.

Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).

Race (rās), *n.* [OF. *raïz*, L. *radix.*] A root.

Race, *n.* [F. *race*; fr. OHG. *reiza* line, akin to E. *write.*] **1.** Descendants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, or nation, of the same stock; lineage; breed. **2.** Peculiar taste, as of wine; characteristic flavor; smack.

Syn. — Lineage; Line; family; breed; progeny.

Race (rās), *n.* [AS. *rǣs* a rush, running.] **1.** A course; progression. **2.** Swift progress; a running. **3.** Contest of speed. **4.** Career; course of life. **5.** Strong current of water, or channel for such a current. —*v. i.* To run swiftly; to contend in a race. —*v. t.* **1.** To drive at high speed. **2.** To run a race with.

Race horse, a horse bred or kept for running races. — **Race way,** canal for a current driving a water wheel.

Ra-ceme' (rā-sēm'), *n.* [L. *racemus* bunch of berries or grapes.] A flower cluster with an elongated axis and many one-flowered lateral pedicels.

Raceme.

Rac'e-mif'er-ous (rās'ē-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *racemifer; racemus* + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing racemes, as the currant.

Ra'cer (rā'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One that races; race horse. **2.** The American black snake.

‖ **Ra'chis** (-kĭs), *n.* [Gr. ῥάχις, -χιος.] [Written also *rhachis.*] Spine; vertebral column.

‖ **Ra-chi'tis** (rā-kī'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. ῥαχῖτις (sc. νόσος), fr. ῥάχις.] [Written also *rhachitis.*] Lit., inflammation of the spine, but commonly applied to the rickets. —**Ra-chit'ic** (-kĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Ra'ci-ness (rā'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* The being racy; peculiar and piquant flavor.

Rack (răk), *n.* Arrack.

Rack, *n.* [AS. *hracca* neck.] Neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton.

Rack, *n.* [See Wreck.] A wreck; destruction.

Rack, *n.* [Icel. *rek* drift, motion, *reka* to drive.] Thin, flying, broken clouds; floating vapor in the sky.

Rack, *v. i.* To amble fast; to pace; — said of a horse. —*n.* A fast amble. [ment.

Rack, *v. t.* To draw off (wine) from the lees or sedi-

Rack, *n.* [D. *rek* rack, *rekken* to stretch.] **1.** Instrument for stretching, retaining, or displaying, something; engine of torture, for stretching the body; frame to hold hay, grain, etc., supplied to beasts; frame fitted to a wagon for carrying hay, straw, etc. **2.** A bar with teeth, to work with those of a wheel, pinion, or worm, which is to drive it or be driven by it. —*v. t.* **1.** To stretch or strain; to torture. **2.** To oppress by extortion.

Rack and Pinion.

Rack'er (răk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who racks. **2.** A horse with a racking gait.

Rack'et, *n.* [F. *raquette.*] **1.** A netted frame for catching or striking a ball in tennis and similar games. **2.** A variety of tennis; — chiefly in *pl.* **3.** A Canadian snowshoe. —*v. t.* To strike with a racket.

Rack'et, *n.* [Gael. *racaid.*] **1.** Confused, clattering noise; din; noisy talk or sport. **2.** A carouse. [*Slang*] —*v. i.* **1.** To make a racket. **2.** To frolic. **3.** To carouse. [*Slang*] —**Rack'et-er,** *n.*

Rack'-rent' (-rĕnt'), *n.* Rent of the full annual value of the tenement, or near it; excessive rent. —*v. i.* To subject (a farm or tenant) to rack-rent.

Rack'-rent'er, *n.* **1.** One subjected to paying rack-rent. **2.** One who exacts rack-rent.

‖ **Ra'con'teur'** (rä'kôn'tẽr'), *n.* [F.] A relater.

Rac'quet (răk'kĕt), *n.* Racket, netted frame.

Ra'cy (rā'sĭ), *a.* [Fr. *race* tribe, family.] **1.** Having a strong flavor indicating origin; fresh; rich. **2.** Peculiar and piquant; fresh and lively.

Syn. — Racy; Spicy; spirited; lively; smart; piquant. — *Racy* refers primarily to that peculiar flavor which certain wines derive from the soil in which the grapes were grown; and hence we call a style or production *racy* when it "smacks of the soil," or has uncommon natural freshness. *Spicy,* applied to style, refers to a pungency added by art, seasoning the matter like a condiment.

Ra'di-al (-dĭ-al), *a.* [F.] Pert. to radii or rays.

Ra'di-ance (-ans), } *n.* The being radiant; vivid
Ra'di-an-cy (-an-sĭ), } brightness.

Syn. — Luster; brilliancy; splendor; glare; glitter.

Ra'di-ant (rā'dĭ-ant), *a.* [L. *radians, -antis,* p. pr. of *radiare* to emit beams, fr. *radius* ray.] **1.** Emitting or proceeding as from a center; radiating. **2.** Emitting rays of light or heat. **3.** Beaming with vivacity and happiness. — **Ra'di-ant-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **Ra'di-a'ta** (-ā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of invertebrates, having all the parts arranged radially around the vertical axis of the body.

Ra'di-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *radiare, -atum,* fr. *radius.*] **1.** To emit rays; to be radiant; to shine. **2.** To proceed in direct lines from a point or surface; to issue in rays, as light or heat. —*v. t.* To emit in rays. —*a.* **1.** Having rays; radiated. **2.** Belonging to the Radiata. —*n.* One of the Radiata. — **Ra'di-a'tion,** *n.*

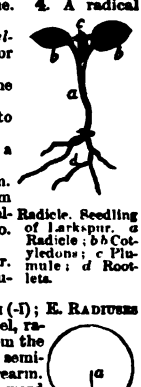
Ra'di-a'tor, *n.* That which radiates or emits rays of light or heat; a heating apparatus.

Rad'i-cal (răd'ĭ-kal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *radicalis* having roots, fr. *radix, -dicis,* a root.] **1.** Pert. to the root; proceeding directly from the root. **2.** Pertaining to the origin; original; fundamental; thorough-going; extreme. **3.** (*a*) Pert. to, or proceeding from, the root of a plant. (*b*) Proceeding from a stem which does not rise above the ground. **4.** Relating to the root of a word. **5.** Pertaining to a radix or mathematical root.

Radical quantity, in algebra, a quantity to which the radical sign is prefixed; quantity which is not a perfect power of the degree indicated by the radical sign; a surd. — **Radical sign,** the sign $\surd$ placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted.

Syn. — Radical; Entire; primitive; original; natural; underived; fundamental. — *Radical* and *entire* are frequently employed as interchangeable in describing some marked alteration in the condition of things. A *radical* cure, reform, etc., is one which goes to the root of the thing in question; and it is *entire,* in the sense that, by affecting the root, it affects in an appropriate degree the *entire* body nourished by the root; but it may not be *entire* in the sense of making a change complete in its nature, as well as in its extent.

—*n.* **1.** A primitive word; root. **2.** One who advocates radical changes in government or social institutions; — opp. to *conservative.* **3.** (*a*) A characteristic, essential, and fundamental constituent of any chemical compound. (*b*) A group of two or more atoms so linked that their union implies certain properties, and are conveniently regarded as a single atom; a residue. **4.** A radical quantity in algebra.



Radicle. Seedling of Larkspur. *a* Radicle; *b b* Cotyledons; *c* Plumule; *d* Rootlets.

Rad'i-cal-ism, *n.* [Cf. F. *radicalisme.*] The being radical; political or social doctrines of radicals.

Rad'i-cal-ly, *adv.* At, or from, the origin or root; fundamentally.

Rad'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* To root; to plant firmly. — **Rad'i-ca'tion,** *n.*

Rad'i-cel (-sĕl), *n.* Small branch of a root; a rootlet.

Rad'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *radicula,* dim. of *radix, -dicis.*] (*a*) Rudimentary stem of a plant, from which the root is developed downward; stem of the embryo. (*b*) Rootlet; radicel.

Rad'ish (răd'ĭsh), *n.* [F. *radis;* fr. L. *radix.*] Pungent fleshy root of a cruciferous plant, eaten raw as a salad.

Ra'di-us (rā'dĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* L. Radii (-ī); E. Radiuses (-ŭs-ĕz). [L., a staff, spoke of a wheel, radius, ray.] **1.** A right line drawn from the center of a circle to the periphery; semidiameter. **2.** Exterior bone of the forearm.

a Radius (1).

Ra'dix, *n.* [L.] **1.** A primitive word from which spring other words; etymon. **2.** Fundamental number of any mathematical system; base.

Raf'fle (răf'f'l), *n.* [F. *rafle,* fr. *rafler* to carry or sweep away.] A kind of lottery, in which several per-

sons pay, in shares, the value of something, and determine by chance which shall have it. — *v. t.* To engage in a raffle. — *v. i.* To dispose of by a raffle.

Raft (răft), *n.* [Icel. *raptr* a rafter.] 1. Float of logs, boards, etc. 2. Indiscriminate collection of people or things. [*Slang, U. S.*] — *v. t.* To transport on, or in, a raft.

Raft'er (răft'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *ræfter.*] Orig., a rough and heavy timber. Now, one of the timbers of a roof.

Rag (răg), *n.* [OE. *ragge*, prob. of Scand. origin.] 1. Tattered piece of cloth; shred; fragment. 2. *pl.* Mean attire; worn-out dress. 3. A coarse kind of rock.

Rag'a-muf'fin (răg'ȧ-mŭf'fĭn), *n.* [*Ragamofin*, name of a demon in old mysteries.] 1. A disreputable fellow. 2. One who wears ragged clothing. [*Colloq.*]

Rage (rāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rabies*, fr. *rabere* to rave.] 1. Violent excitement; eager passion. 2. Wrath; violent anger; fury. 3. Subject of eager desire.

Syn. — Vehemence; passion; fury. See ANGER. — *v. i.* 1. To be furious with anger. 2. To be violent and tumultuous; to act furiously. 3. To ravage.

Syn. — To storm; fret; chafe; fume.

Rag'ged (răg'gĕd), *a.* 1. Rent into rags; worn till the texture is broken. 2. Broken with rough edges; jagged. 3. Wearing tattered clothes. 4. Rough; rugged. — **Rag'ged-ly**, *adv.* — **Rag'ged-ness**, *n.*

Rag'man (-măn), *n.* Dealer in rags. [seasoned.

Ra-gout' (rȧ-gōō'), *n.* [F.] Hashed meat, stewed, and

Raid (rād), *n.* [Icel. *reiðr*; akin to E. *road.*] 1. A predatory incursion; inroad of mounted men; foray. 2. Invasion for making arrests, seizing property, etc. — *v. t.* To make a raid upon or into. — **Raid'er**, *n.*

Rail (rāl), *n.* [Akin to Sw. *regel* bar, bolt, G. *riegel.*] 1. Bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another, as in fences, balustrades, etc. 2. Bar of steel or iron, forming part of a railroad track on which the wheels roll. 3. Plank forming part of a ship's upper works. — *v. t.* To inclose with rails or a railing.

Rail, *n.* [F. *râle*; akin to E. *rattle.*] A limicoline game bird of America and Europe.

Rail, *v. i.* [F. *railler.*] To use insolent language; to scoff. — **Rail'er**, *n.* — **Rail'ing**, *a.* & *n.*

Rail'ing, *n.* 1. Barrier made of rails. 2. Rails in general; material for rails.

Rail'ler-y (rāl'lẽr-ў *or* rāl'-), *n.* [F. *raillerie*, fr. *railler.*] Pleasantry or slight satire; banter.

Rail'road' (rāl'rōd'), } *n.* Road consisting of parallel

Rail'way' (-wā'), } iron or steel rails, used as tracks for the wheels of vehicles.

Rai'ment (rā'mẽnt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *arraiment*, fr. *array.*] Clothing in general; garments.

Rain (rān), *n.* [AS. *regen.*] Water falling from the clouds. — *v. i.* & *t.* To pour or shower down.

Rain gauge, instrument for measuring the fall of rain. — **Rain water**, water fallen from the clouds in rain.

Rain'bow' (-bō'), *n.* [AS. *regenboga.*] Bow or arch exhibiting, in concentric bands, the colors of the spectrum, and formed by refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of falling rain.

Rain'y (-ў), *a.* [AS. *regenig.*] Abounding with rain; wet; showery. — **Rain'i-ness**, *n.*

Raise (rāz), *v. t.* [Icel. *reisa*, causative of *risa* to rise.] 1. To cause to rise; to lift; to bring to a higher condition, situation, or value; to increase the strength of; to excite; to heighten; to elevate (the voice, temperature, etc.) in degree according to some scale. 2. To set up; to make upright; to awaken; to recall from death; to give life to. 3. To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being or to appear; to originate, produce, cause, etc. 4. To cause to rise, as by the effect of leaven; to make (bread) light and spongy.

Syn. — To lift; exalt; elevate; erect; originate; cause; produce; grow; heighten; aggravate; excite.

Rai'sin (rā'z'n), *n.* [F.; L. *racemus* cluster of grapes.] A grape dried in the sun or by artificial heat.

‖ **Rai'son-né'** (rā'zŏ-nā'), *a.* [F.] Arranged systematically, or according to classes or subjects.

Ra'jah, ‖ **Ra'ja** (rä'jȧ *or* rā'jȧ), *n.* [Hind. *rājā.*] A native prince; landholder. [*India*]

Rake (rāk), *n.* [AS. *race.*] An implement for collecting hay, or other light things spread over a large surface, or for smoothing the earth. — *v. t.* 1. To collect (hay, etc.) with a rake. 2. To collect with laborious industry; to scrape together. 3. To pass a rake over; to scrape or clear off, or stir up (the soil). 4. To search through; to ransack. 5. To scrape or scratch across. 6. To enfilade. — *v. i.* 1. To scrape; to search minutely. 2. To pass violently or rapidly.

Rake, *n.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *raka* to reach.] Inclination of anything from a perpendicular direction. — *v. i.* To incline from the perpendicular. — **Rak'ish**, *a.*

Rake, *n.* [Icel. *reika* to wander.] A loose, disorderly, vicious man; debauchee; roué. — **Rak'ish**, *a.*

Ral'ly (răl'lў), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *ralier*, fr. L. pref. *re-* + *ad* + *ligare* to bind.] To collect, and reduce to order; to reunite; to recuperate. — *n.* A rallying.

Ral'ly, *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *railler.* See RAIL, to scoff.] To attack with raillery, in pleasantry, or with satire. — *n.* Good-humored raillery.

Syn. — To banter; ridicule; satirize; deride; mock.

Ram (răm), *n.* [AS. *ramm*, *ram.*] 1. Male of the sheep and allied animals. 2. (*a*) Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about March 21. (*b*) The constellation Aries. 3. An engine of war used for butting or battering; iron beak attached to the prow of a steam war vessel for cutting down the enemy's vessel. 4. Plunger of a pile driver, steam hammer, hydraulic press, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To butt or strike against; to thrust violently; to cram. 2. To fill or compact by driving.

Ram'ble (răm'b'l), *v. i.* [Prov. E. *rame* to roam.] 1. To walk, ride, or sail, from place to place, without determinate object; to roam; to wander. 2. To talk or write aimlessly. — *n.* Excursion; stroll. — **Ram'bler**, *n.*

Syn. — To rove; roam; wander; range; stroll.

Ram'ie (-ē), *n.* [Fr. Malay.] The grass-cloth plant; also, its fine, strong fiber; China grass; rhea.

Ram'i-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A ramifying or branching; development of offshoots from a stem. 2. Small branch from a main stock or channel. 3. A division into principal and subordinate parts. 4. A division into principal and subordinate classes, heads, or departments; one of the subordinate parts.

Ram'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [LL. *ramificare*, fr. L. *ramus* branch + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To divide into branches or subdivisions.

Ram'mer, *n.* One that rams or drives.

Ram'mish, *a.* Like a ram; rank; lascivious.

Ra-mose' (rȧ-mōs'), **Ra'mous** (rā'mŭs), *a.* [L. *ramosus*, fr. *ramus.*] Branched; ramifying.

Ramp (rămp), *v. i.* [F. *ramper* to creep, OF., to climb.] 1. To spring; to bound; to frolic; to romp. 2. To move by leaps; to move swiftly or violently. 3. To climb, as a plant. — *n.* A leap; spring.

Ramp'age (rămp'āj; 2), *n.* Violent behavior; state of excitement, passion, or debauchery. [*Prov.* or *Low*]

Ramp'ant (-ănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *ramper.*] 1. Ramping; leaping; raging; furious. 2. Ascending; climbing; rank in growth; exuberant. — **Ramp'an-cy**, *n.*

Ram'part (răm'pärt), *n.* [OF. *rempar*, fr. *remparer* to fortify.] 1. That which defends from assault; defense; bulwark. 2. Embankment of earth in a fortification. — *v. t.* To protect with ramparts.

Syn. — RAMPART; BULWARK; fence; security; guard. — The *rampart* of a fortified place is the entire main embankment which surrounds it. *Bulwark* is now applied to outworks which project for the defense of the *rampart*, or main work. Figuratively, *rampart* signifies that which protects by walling out; *bulwark*, that which stands in the forefront of danger, to meet and repel it.

Ram'rod' (-rŏd'), *n.* Rod used in ramming home the charge in a muzzle-loading firearm.

Ram'shac-kle (răm'shăk-k'l), *a.* Loose; out of repair.

‖ **Ra'mus** (rā'mŭs), *n.; pl.* Rami (-mī). [L.] A branch.

Ran (răn), *imp.* of Run.

‖ **Ra'na** (rā'nȧ), *n.* [L., frog.] A genus of anurous batrachians, including the common frogs.

Ranch (rănch), *n.* [See Rancho.] Tract of land for rearing horses, cattle, or sheep. [*Western U. S.*]

‖ **Ran-che'ro** (răn-chā'rō), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A herdsman. **2.** Occupant of a ranch or rancho. [*Western U. S.*]

‖ **Ran'cho** (răn'chō), *n.* [Sp., mess, mess room.] **1.** A rude hut for herdsmen or farm laborers. **2.** A large grazing farm for horses and cattle; — disting. fr. *hacienda*, a cultivated plantation. [*Mexico & California*]

Ran'cid (-sĭd), *a.* [L. *rancidus.*] Having a rank smell or taste; musty. — **Ran'cid-ness, Ran-cid'i-ty,** *n.*

Ran'cor (răn'kẽr), *n.* [Written also *rancour.*] [OF. & L.] The deepest malignity or spite; malice; inveterate hatred. — **Ran'cor-ous,** *a.*

Syn. — Rancor; Enmity; hatred; ill will; malice; spite; malignity. — *Enmity* and *rancor* both describe hostile feelings; but *enmity* may be generous and open, while *rancor* implies enduring personal malice.

Ran'dom (răn'dŭm), *n.* [OE. & OF. *randon* force, rapidity.] Roving motion; want of direction or method. — *a.* Going by chance; haphazard.

Rang (răng), *imp.* of Ring, *v. t. & i.*

Range (rānj), *v. t.* [OF. *rengier; renc* row, rank.] **1.** To set in a row, or in rows; to rank. **2.** To place (an individual) among others in a line or order, as in the ranks of an army; — usually, reflexively, to espouse a cause, to join a party, etc. **3.** To arrange regularly. **4.** To rove over or through; to pass parallel to or near. — *v. i.* **1.** To rove at large; to wander; to roam. **2.** To change within limits; to be capable of projecting, or admit of being projected. **3.** To admit of arrangement or classification; to rank. **4.** To correspond in direction. **5.** To be native to, or live in, a certain region.

Syn. — To rove; roam; ramble; wander; stroll.

— *n.* **1.** A series of things in a line; row; rank. **2.** An order; class. **3.** A cooking stove. **4.** A wandering; region in which cattle or sheep may pasture. **5.** Reach; scope. **6.** Region within which a plant or animal naturally lives. **7.** (*a*) Horizontal distance to which a shot is carried. (*b*) Place where shooting is practiced. **8.** Row of townships lying between meridian lines six miles apart.

Ran'ger (rān'jẽr), *n.* **1.** A rover. **2.** Dog that beats the ground in search of game. **3.** Mounted soldier who ranges over the country. **4.** Keeper of a public park.

Rank (răngk), *a.* [AS. *ranc* strong, proud.] **1.** Luxuriant in growth; exuberant. **2.** Violent; gross. **3.** Causing vigorous growth; very fertile. **4.** Strong-scented; musty. — **Rank'ly,** *adv.* — **Rank'ness,** *n.*

Rank, *n.* [F. *rang,* fr. OHG. *hring* circle.] **1.** A row or line; range; order; tier. **2.** Line of soldiers ranged side by side; — opp. to *file.* **3.** Grade of official standing. **4.** An aggregate of individuals classed together; permanent social class; order. **5.** Degree of dignity or excellence; station; grade. **6.** Elevated standing; eminence. — *v. t.* **1.** To place abreast, or in a line. **2.** To range in a particular class, order, or division; to classify. **3.** To outrank. [*U. S.*] — *v. i.* **1.** To be ranged; to be set in a particular degree, class, order, or division. **2.** To have a certain degree of esteem or consideration.

Ran'kle (răn'k'l). *v. i.* **1.** To become, or be, rank; to be inflamed; to fester. **2.** To cause a sore.

Ran'sack (răn'sȧk), *v. t.* [Icel. *rannsaka* to explore.] **1.** To search thoroughly. **2.** To plunder.

Ran'som (-sŭm), *n.* [OF. *rançon,* L. *redemptio,* fr. *redimere* to redeem.] **1.** Release of a captive, or of captured property, by payment of a consideration. **2.** Payment for freedom; penalty. — *v. t.* To redeem by paying a price; to deliver. — **Ran'som-er,** *n.*

Rant (rănt), *v. i.* [OD. *ranten* to dote, to be enraged.] To rave in violent or extravagant language; to be noisy and bombastic in talk or declamation. — *n.* Boisterous, empty declamation; bombast. — **Rant'er,** *n.*

Ra-nun'cu-lus (rȧ-nŭn'kū-lŭs), *n.* [L., little frog, medicinal plant, dim. of *rana* frog.] A genus of herbs, including crowfoot, buttercups, etc.

Rap (răp), *n.* Skein containing 120 yards of yarn.

Rap, *v. t. & i.* [Akin to Sw. *rappa* to strike, *rapp* stroke.] To strike sharply. — *n.* Smart blow; knock.

Rap, *v. t.* [Akin to D. *rapen* to snatch; confused with L. *rapere* to seize.] **1.** To snatch away. **2.** To bear away (the mind or thoughts); to transport with rapture.

Ra-pa'cious (rȧ-pā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rapax, -acis,* fr. *rapere.*] **1.** Given to plunder. **2.** Subsisting on prey. **3.** Avaricious; grasping. — **Ra-pa'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Ra-pa'cious-ness, Ra-pac'i-ty** (-păs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Greedy; grasping; ravenous; voracious.

Rape (rāp), *n.* [F. *râpe* grape stalk.] **1.** Fruit, as grapes, plucked from the cluster. **2.** Refuse stems and skins of grapes after wine making.

Rape, *n.* [Akin to *rap* to snatch.] **1.** A seizing and carrying away by force; robbery. **2.** Sexual connection with a woman without her consent. — *v. t.* To ravish.

Rape, *n.* [L. *rapa.*] A plant of the turnip kind, whose seeds afford rape oil, and food for cage birds.

Rap'id (răp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rapidus,* fr. *rapere* to seize and hurry away.] **1.** Very swift or quick; fast. **2.** Advancing hastily; in quick sequence. **3.** Quick in execution. — *n.* Part of a river where the current moves swiftly, but without actual waterfall. — **Rap'id-ly,** *adv.* — **Rap'id-ness, Ra-pid'i-ty** (rȧ-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Haste; speed; celerity; velocity; agility.

Ra'pi-er (rā'pĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *rapière.*] A straight, pointed sword, for thrusting.

Rap'ine (răp'ĭn), *n.* [F.; L. *rapina,* fr. *rapere.*] A plundering; spoliation; pillage.

Rap-pee' (-pē'), *n.* [F. *râpé.*] Pungent snuff.

Rap'per, *n.* One that raps; knocker of a door.

Rapt (răpt), *imp. & p. p.* of Rap, to snatch away. — *a.* **1.** Snatched away; hurried along. **2.** Transported with love, delight, etc. **3.** Wholly engrossed.

‖ **Rap-to'res** (răp-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *rapere.*] The Accipitres, or raptorial birds.

Rap-to'ri-al (-rĭ-ȧl), *a.* (*a*) Rapacious; living upon prey. (*b*) Adapted for seizing prey; — said of the legs, claws, etc., of insects, birds, and other animals. (*c*) Pert. to the Raptores. See *Illust.* (*f*) of Aves.

Raptores.
Head and foot of *Ictinea plumbea.*

Rap'ture (-tūr; 40), *n.* [L. *rapere, raptum.*] A being rapt, or carried away from one's self by agreeable excitement; extreme joy or pleasure. — **Rap'tur-ous,** *a.*

Syn. — Bliss; ecstasy; transport; delight; exultation.

Rare (rār), *a.* [AS. *hrēr.*] Nearly raw; undone.

Rare, *a.* [F., fr. L. *rarus* thin, rare.] **1.** Not frequent; seldom occurring; unusual. **2.** Of an uncommon nature; unusually excellent. **3.** Thinly scattered; dispersed. **4.** Of loose texture; not thick or dense; thin. — **Rare'ly,** *adv.* — **Rare'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Rare; Scarce; infrequent; unusual; uncommon; singular; extraordinary; incomparable. — We call a thing *rare* when but few examples of it are ever to be met with; *scarce,* when, though usually abundant, it is for the time being to be had only in diminished quantities.

Rar'e-fy (rār'ĕ-fī), *v. t.* [F. *raréfier;* L. *rarus* + *-facere* (in comp.) to make.] To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; — opp. to *condense.* — *v. i.* To become less dense; to become thin and porous. — **Rar'e-fi'a-ble,** *a.* — **Rar'e-fac'tion,** *n.*

Rare'ripe' (rār'rīp'), *a.* [*Rare* early + *ripe.*] Early

ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season. — *n.* An early ripening fruit, esp. a kind of freestone peach.

Rar'i-ty (răr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *raritas.*] **1.** The being rare; rareness; thinness; — opp. to *density.* **2.** An uncommon thing; thing valued for its scarcity.

Ras'cal (răs'kal), *n.* [OF. *rascaille* rabble, rubbish.] A mean, trickish fellow; scoundrel. — *a.* Low; mean; base. — **Ras'cal-ly,** *a.* — **Ras-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ras-cal'lion (-kăl'yŭn), *n.* A low, mean wretch.

Rase (rāz), *v. t.* [F. *raser,* LL. *rasare* to scrape often, freq. fr. L. *radere, rasum,* to scrape.] **1.** To rub out; to erase. **2.** To level with the ground; to raze.

Syn. — To erase; efface; obliterate; subvert; ruin.

Rash (răsh), *n.* [OF. *rasche* scurf, fr. L. *radere, rasum,* to scratch.] A fine eruption on the body.

Rash, *a.* [Cf. Dan. & Sw. *rask,* D. & G. *rasch* quick.] **1.** Overhasty in counsel or action; precipitate; — opp. to *prudent.* **2.** Uttered or undertaken with too little reflection. — **Rash'ly,** *adv.* — **Rash'ness,** *n.*

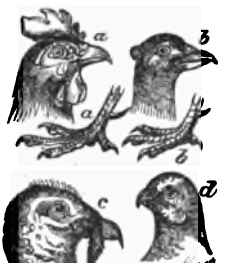
Syn. — Rash; Adventurous; Foolhardy; precipitate; headlong; heedless; careless; unwary. — A man is *adventurous* who incurs risk from a love of the arduous and the bold; *rash,* if he does it from mere impulse of his feelings, without counting the cost; *foolhardy,* if he throws himself into danger in disregard of the consequences.

Rash'er, *n.* **1.** A thin slice of bacon. **2.** A California rockfish.

Ra-so'res (rā-zō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *radere, rasum.*] An order of birds; Gallinæ. — **Ra-so'ri-al,** *a.*

Rasp (răsp), *v. t.* [OF. *rasper* to scrape, grate, rasp, fr. OHG. *raspôn* to scrape together, to collect.] **1.** To rub or grate with a rasp or rough file. **2.** To grate harshly upon; to offend by rough treatment or language. — *n.* A coarse file, with distinct cutting prominences.

Rasp'ber-ry (răz'bĕr-rȳ), *n.* [Fr. E. *rasp,* fr. the apparent roughness of the fruit.] Thimble-shaped fruit of certain brambles; shrub bearing this fruit.



Rasorial Birds.

Head and Foot: *a a* of *Gallus bankiva; b b* of Common Pheasant; *c c* of Wild Turkey; *d d* of Ptarmigan.

Ras'ure (rā'zhûr; 40), *n.* [L. *rasura,* fr. *radere, rasum.*] **1.** A rasing, scraping, or erasing; erasure. **2.** Mark by which a letter or part of a writing or print is obliterated.

Rat (răt), *n.* [AS. *ræt.*] **1.** A small rodent of the mouse kind. **2.** One who deserts his party or associates; one who works for lower wages than those prescribed by a trades union. [*Cant*] — *v. i.* **1.** To desert one's party or associates. **2.** To kill rats.

Rat'a-ble (rāt'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value. **2.** Liable to taxation. **3.** Made at a proportionate rate. — **Rat'a-bly,** *adv.*

Rat'a-fi'a (răt'ă-fē'ă), *n.* [F., fr. Malay *arak* arrack + *tâfia* spirit distilled from molasses.] A spirituous liquor flavored with kernels of cherries, apricots, peaches, etc. [Written also *ratifia* and *ratafee.*]

Ratch (răch), **Ratch'et** (-ĕt), *n.* [Akin to *rack*: cf. F. *rochet.*] A pawl, click, or detent, for holding or propelling a ratchet wheel, etc.

Ratchet wheel, a circular wheel having teeth, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or a stationary pawl to hold it from turning backward.

Rate (rāt), *v. t. & i.* [Sw. *rata* to blame.] To scold.

Rate, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *rata* (sc. *pars*), fr. *ratus,* p. p. of *reri* to reckon, calculate.] **1.** Established portion; fixed allowance. **2.** Measure or criterion; degree; ratio. **3.** Valuation; charge. **4.** Tax assessed on property. — *v. t.* **1.** To set a certain estimate on. **2.** To assess for payment of a tax. **3.** To settle the relative scale, rank, value, etc., of. — *v. i.* To be set in a class.

Syn. — To value; appraise; estimate; reckon.

Rath'er (răth'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *hraðor,* compar. of *hraðe* immediately.] **1.** More readily or willingly; preferably. **2.** On the other hand. **3.** More likely than; somewhat.

Rat'i-fy (răt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [F. *ratifier,* fr. L. *ratus* firm + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To approve; to establish; to settle. — **Rat'i-fi'er,** *n.* — **Rat'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

Ra'ti-o (rā'shĭ-ō *or* rā'shō), *n.* [L., fr. *reri, ratus,* to reckon.] **1.** Relation of one quantity or magnitude to another. **2.** Rate; proportion; quota.

Ra'ti-oc'i-nate (rā'shĭ-ŏs'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *ratiocinari, -natus,* fr. *ratio* reason.] To reason; to argue.

Ra'ti-oc'i-na'tion, *n.* Deductive reasoning.

Ra'tion (rā'shŭn *or* răsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ratio.*] A fixed daily allowance of food, etc.

Ra'tion-al (răsh'ŭn-al), *a.* [L. *rationalis.*] **1.** Relating to the reason; not physical; mental. **2.** Endowed with reason or understanding. **3.** Agreeable to reason; not absurd, foolish, fanciful, etc.; wise; judicious.

Rational quantity, an algebraic quantity that can be expressed without the use of a radical sign, or in exact parts of unity; — opp. to *irrational* or *radical quantity.*

Syn. — Rational; Reasonable; sane; sound; wise; judicious. — *Rational* refers to reason as a faculty of the mind, and is opposed to *irrational*; *reasonable* refers to the exercise of this faculty for practical purposes, and means, governed or directed by reason.

Ra'tion-a'le (-ăl'ē), *n.* [L., neut. of *rationalis.*] Explanation of the principles of some opinion, action, etc.; the principles themselves.

Ra'tion-al-ism (-*a*l-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Theological system of those who deduce opinions from reason, as distinct from revelation. **2.** Philosophical system that makes rational power the ultimate test of truth; — opp. to *sensualism,* or *sensationalism,* and *empiricism.* — **Ra'tion-al-ist,** *n.* — **Ra'tion-al-is'tic, Ra'tion-al-is'tic-al,** *a.*

Ra'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The being rational; reason; due exercise of reason; reasonableness.

Ra'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a rational manner.

Rat'lines } (răt'lĭnz), *n. pl.* Small ropes crossing the
Rat'lins } shrouds and forming the steps of a rope ladder. [Written also *ratlings,* and *rattlings.*]

Rats'bane' (răts'bān'), *n.* Rat poison; white arsenic.

Rat-tan' (răt-tăn'), *n.* [Malay *rôtan.*] Slender, flexible stem of several species of palms, used for walking sticks, wickerwork, cordage, etc. [quilled or twilled.

Rat-teen' (-tēn'), *n.* [F. *ratine.*] Thick woolen stuff

Rat'ten (răt't'n), *v. i.* [Prov. E. *ratten* a rat, hence, as a verb, to do mischief like a rat.] To destroy or steal tools used in one's employment.

Rat'tle (-t'l), *v. i.* [Akin to AS. *hrætele* a rattle.] **1.** To make a quick succession of sharp, inharmonious noises, as by collision of hard bodies. **2.** To clatter with the voice; to chatter. [*Colloq.*] — *v. t.* **1.** To clatter. **2.** To disconcert. — *n.* **1.** Rapid succession of sharp sounds. **2.** Noisy, rapid talk. **3.** Instrument making a rattling sound. **4.** A noisy, senseless talker.

Rat'tle-snake' (-snāk'), *n.* A venomous American snake, having a series of horny interlocking joints at the end of the tail which rattle sharply when shaken.

Rat-toon' (-tōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *retoño.*] Stem of sugar cane of the second year's growth from the root, or later. — *v. i.* To sprout from the root, as sugar cane from the root of the previous year's planting.

Rau'cous (rą'kŭs), *a.* [L. *raucus.*] Hoarse; harsh; rough. — **Rau'cous-ly,** *adv.* — **Rau'ci-ty** (-sĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Rav'age (răv'ăj; 2), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rapere* to ravish.] Desolation by violence; havoc; waste. — *v. t.* To lay waste; to spoil; to plunder. — **Rav'a-ger,** *n.*

Syn. — To despoil; pillage; sack; waste; ruin.

Rave (rāv), *v. i.* [F. *rêver*, L. *rabere.*] **1.** To wander in mind; to be delirious; to be wild, furious, or raging. **2.** To talk with excessive passion or excitement.

Rav'el (răv'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAVELED (-ld) or RAVELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAVELING or RAVELLING.] [OD. *ravelen.*] **1.** To undo the texture of; to untwist; to disentangle. **2.** To entangle; to make intricate; to involve. — *v. i.* To become disentangled; to be relieved of intricacy. — **Rav'el-er**, *n.* [Also *raveller.*]

Rave'lin (răv'lĭn), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *revellino.*] A detached work in fortifications with two embankments which make a salient angle.

Ra'ven (rā'v'n), *n.* [AS. *hræfn.*] Large bird, of the crow kind. — *a.* Of the raven's color; jet black.

Rav'on (răv'n), *n.* [OF. *ravine* violence.] [Written also *ravin*, and *ravine.*] **1.** Rapine; rapacity. **2.** Prey; plunder. — *v. t. & i.* To seize violently. — **Rav'en-er**, *n.* — **Rav'en-ing**, *n. & a.* — **Rav'en-ous**, *a.* — **Rav'en-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Rav'en-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ra-vine' (rȧ-vēn'), *n.* [F., place excavated by a torrent, fr. *ravir* to tear away, L. *rapere.*] Deep and narrow hollow, usually worn by a torrent; gorge.

Rav'ish (răv'ĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *ravir*, fr. L. *rapere.*] **1.** To seize and carry away. **2.** To transport with joy. **3.** To rape. — **Rav'ish-er**, *n.* — **Rav'ish-ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To transport; delight; violate; deflour; force.

Raw (rą), *a.* [AS. *hreáw*; akin to L. *crudus*, Gr. κρέας flesh.] **1.** Not altered from its natural state; not cooked. **2.** Unprepared for use; unripe; unpracticed; unwrought. **3.** Deprived of skin; galled; sore. **4.** Disagreeably damp or cold; bleak. — *n.* A raw, sore, or galled place; sensitive spot. — **Raw'ly**, *adv.* — **Raw'ness**, *n.*

Raw'boned' (-bōnd'), *a.* Having little flesh on the bones; gaunt.

Raw'hide' (-hīd'), *n.* A cowhide, or coarse riding whip, made of untanned (or raw) hide twisted.

Ray (rā), *n.* [OF. *rai*, fr. L. *radius* beam or ray.] **1.** One of a number of lines diverging from a common center. **2.** A radiating part of a flower or plant. **3.** Spine supporting the fin of a fish, arm of a starfish, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To send forth (rays of light); to beam.

Ray, *n.* [F. *raie*, L. *raia.*] A fish of the order *Raiæ*, including skates, torpedoes, sawfishes, sting rays, etc.

Ray'less, *a.* Destitute of rays; dark; blind.

Raze (rāz), *v. t.* [F. *raser.* See RASE, *v. t.*] [Written also *rase.*] **1.** To erase; to obliterate. **2.** To lay level with the ground; to destroy.

Syn. — To prostrate; destroy; ruin. See DEMOLISH.

Ra-zee' (rȧ-zē'), *n.* [F. vaisseau *rasé*, fr. *raser* to raze, to cut down ships.] An armed ship having her upper deck cut away, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate. — *v. t.* To cut (a ship) down to a less number of decks; to abridge by cutting off parts.

Ra'zor (rā'zŏr), *n.* [LL. *rasor.*] **1.** A keen-edged knife for shaving hair. **2.** Tusk of a wild boar.

Ra'zure (-zhŭr; 40), *n.* **1.** An erasing or being effaced. **2.** An erasure; change made by erasing.

Re (rā). [It.] Syllable applied in solmization to the second tone of the diatonic scale.

Reach (rēch), *v. t.* [AS. *rǽcan.*] **1.** To extend; to stretch. **2.** To pass to another; to hand over. **3.** To touch, strike, grasp, etc. **4.** To extend as far as. **5.** To come to; to gain. — *v. i.* **1.** To stretch out the hand. **2.** To strain after something; to make efforts. **3.** To extend in dimension, time, action, etc., so as to attain to, or be equal to, something. **4.** To sail on the wind, as from one point of tacking to another, or with the wind nearly abeam. — *n.* **1.** A stretching or extending; power of touching. **2.** Force; capacity. **3.** Extent; stretch; scope. **4.** Extended portion of land or water; straight portion of a stream, as from one turn to another.

Re-act' (rē-ăkt'), *v. t.* To act or perform a second time; to do over again.

Re-act', *v. i.* **1.** To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force. **2.** To act upon each other; to act in opposition.

Re-ac'tion (rē-ăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Action resisting another force; counter tendency or movement. **2.** Mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other; chemical change in such agents. **3.** Physiological action induced by vital resistance to some other action; depression of vital force from overstimulation. **4.** Backward tendency after a political revolution, reform, etc.

Re-ac'tion-a-ry (-ă-rў), *a.* Causing or favoring reaction. — *n.* One who favors political reaction.

Read (rēd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* READ (rĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* READING.] [AS. *rǽdan* to read, advise, fr. *rǽd* counsel.] **1.** To interpret; to explain (a riddle, etc.). **2.** To go over (characters or words) and utter aloud, or recite to one's self inaudibly; to peruse. **3.** To comprehend. **4.** To discover, or learn by observation. — *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of reading. **2.** To study, or learn, by reading. **3.** To appear in writing or print; to consist of certain words or characters. — **Read'a-ble**, *a.*

Read (rĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of READ. — *a.* Instructed by reading; versed in books; learned.

Read'er (rēd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who reads. **2.** Book containing exercises in reading; reading book.

Read'i-ly (rĕd'ĭ-lў), *adv.* **1.** In a ready manner; quickly; promptly. **2.** Cheerfully. [ingness.

Read'i-ness, *n.* The being ready; preparation; will-

Syn. — Quickness; promptitude; aptitude; knack; skill; dexterity; ease; cheerfulness. See FACILITY.

Read'ing (rēd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who reads; perusal; matter to be read. **2.** Study of books; scholarship. **3.** A lecture; public recital. **4.** Way in which anything reads; lection; version. **5.** Observation read from the scale of a graduated instrument. — *a.* **1.** Pert. to reading; used in reading. **2.** Addicted to reading.

Re'ad-just' (rē'ăd-jŭst'), *v. t.* To adjust or settle again; to rearrange.

Re'ad-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* To admit again. — **Re'ad-mit'tance**, **Re'ad-mis'sion** (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

Read'y (rĕd'ў), *a.* [*Compar.* READIER (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* READIEST.] [AS. *rǽde.*] **1.** Prepared, equipped, or supplied with what is needed, or for immediate action. **2.** Fitted for immediate use; causing no delay. **3.** Prepared in mind; not reluctant; willing; disposed. **4.** Not slow or hesitating; quick in action or perception; dexterous; easy; expert. **5.** Offering itself at once; at hand; convenient. **6.** On the point; about. — *adv.* In a state of preparation; so as to need no delay.

Syn. — Expeditious; unhesitating; apt; handy; facile; easy; opportune; prepared; cheerful. See PROMPT.

Read'y-made' (-mād'), *a.* Made already, or beforehand, in anticipation of need; not made to order.

Re-a'gent (rē-ā'jent), *n.* A substance capable of producing with another a chemical reaction, to detect the presence of other bodies; a test.

Re'al (rē'al), *n.* [Sp., fr. *real* royal, L. *regalis.*] A small Spanish silver coin and money of account.

Re'al, *a.* [LL. *realis*, fr. L. *res*, *rei*, a thing.] **1.** Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary. **2.** True; genuine; — opp. to *ostensible.* **3.** In algebra, having an assignable arithmetical value. **4.** Pert. to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements; — disting. fr. *personal* or *movable* property.

Syn. — REAL; ACTUAL; true; genuine; authentic. — *Real* represents a thing to be a substantive existence; as, a *real*, not imaginary, occurrence. *Actual* refers to it as acted or performed. Thus its *reality* is shown by its *actuality.* *Actual*, from this reference to being *acted*, has recently received a new signification, namely, *present*; as, the *actual* posture of affairs.

Re'al-ism, *n.* **1.** (*a*) As opp. to *nominalism*, the philosophical doctrine that genera and species are real things, existing independently of our conceptions. (*b*) As opp. to *idealism*, the doctrine that in sense perception there is an immediate cognition of the external object. **2.** Fi-

delity, in art or literature, to real life; adherence to the actual fact. — **Re'al-ist** (rē'ăl-ĭst), *n.* — **Re'al-is'tic**, *a.*

Re-al'i-ty (rē-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being real; actual being or existence of anything, disting. fr. mere appearance; fact. **2.** That which is real, or is not imagination, fiction, or pretense. **3.** Realty.

Re'al-ize (rē'ăl-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To make real; to accomplish. **2.** To cause to seem real; to feel strongly. **3.** To convert into real property. **4.** To acquire as an actual possession; to gain; to get. **5.** To convert into actual money. — *v. i.* To convert property into money. — **Re'al-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Re'al-ly, *adv.* In a real manner; in truth.

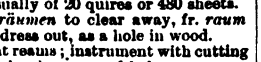
Realm (rĕlm), *n.* [OF. *reialme, roialme*, fr. L. *regalis* royal.] **1.** A royal jurisdiction or domain; kingdom. **2.** Province; region; domain; department.

Re'al-ty (rē'ăl-tȳ), *n.* [Contr. fr. *reality.*] (*a*) Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of real property. (*b*) Real estate; piece of real property.

Ream (rēm), *n.* [OF. *raime.*] A bundle, package, or quantity of paper, usually of 20 quires or 480 sheets.

Ream, *v. t.* [Cf. G. *räumen* to clear away, fr. *raum* room.] To enlarge, or dress out, as a hole in wood.

Ream'er, *n.* One that reams; instrument with cutting or scraping edges, for enlarging a round hole.



Reamer.

Re-an'i-mate (rē-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* To restore to animation or life; to revive.

Re'an-nex' (rē'ăn-nĕks'), *v. t.* To annex again or anew; to reunite.

Reap (rēp), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *rīpan* to seize, reap.] **1.** To cut (grain) with a sickle, scythe, or reaping machine; to gather (a harvest) by cutting. **2.** To obtain; to receive as a reward or harvest, or as the fruit of labor or of works. **3.** To clear of a crop by reaping. — **Reap'er**, *n.*

Re'ap-pear' (rē'ăp-pēr'), *v. i.* To appear again.

Re'ap-pear'ance, *n.* Second or new appearance.

Re'ap-point' (-point'), *v. t.* To appoint again. — **Re'ap-point'ment**, *n.*

Rear (rēr), *n.* [OF. *riere* behind, fr. L. *retro.*] **1.** Back or hindmost part; — opp. to *front.* **2.** Part of an army or fleet behind the rest. — *a.* Hindmost.

Rear admiral, naval officer ranking below a vice admiral and above a commodore. — **Rear guard**, division of an army marching in the rear of the main body to protect it.

Rear, *v. t.* [AS. *rǣran.*] **1.** To raise; to lift up; to elevate. **2.** To set up; to construct. **3.** To bring up to maturity; to instruct; to foster. **4.** To breed (cattle, etc.). — *v. i.* To rise up on the hind legs; to become erect.

Rear'ward' (rēr'wȧrd'), *n.* Rear guard.

Rear'ward (rēr'wĕrd), *a. & adv.* At or toward the rear.

Rea'son (rē'z'n), *n.* [F. *raison*, fr. L. *ratio*, fr. *reri, ratus*, to reckon, think.] **1.** Thought or consideration in support of an opinion; ground for a conclusion; cause of an occurrence. **2.** Faculty distinguishing the human mind from the intelligence of brutes; intuitional faculty. **3.** Right judgment; propriety; justice.

Syn. — Argument; ground; principle; sake; account; object; purpose; design. See MOTIVE, SENSE.

— *v. i.* **1.** To deduce inferences from premises; to reach conclusions by systematic comparison of facts. **2.** To argue. — *v. t.* **1.** To examine by arguments; to debate. **2.** To persuade by argument. — **Rea'son-er**, *n.*

Rea'son-a-ble, *a.* **1.** Having the faculty of reason; rational. **2.** Governed by reason; just; rational. **3.** Not excessive or immoderate: within due limits; proper. — **Rea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Rea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Just; fair; moderate; tolerable. See RATIONAL.

Rea'son-ing, *n.* **1.** The adducing reasons. **2.** Proofs or reasons arranged and developed: course of argument.

Syn. — REASONING; ARGUMENTATION; argument. — *Reasoning* is the broader term, including both deduction and induction. *Argumentation* denotes simply the former, and descends from the whole to some included part; while *reasoning* embraces also the latter, and ascends from the parts to a whole. See INDUCTION. *Reasoning* is occupied with ideas and their relations; *argumentation* has to do with the forms of logic.

Re'as-sem'ble (rē'ăs-sĕm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* To assemble a second time, or again.

Re'as-sert' (-sẽrt'), *v. t.* To assert anew; to maintain after an omission to do so. — **Re'as-ser'tion**, *n.*

Re'as-sure' (-ă-shu͝r'), *v. t.* **1.** To assure anew; to restore confidence to. **2.** To reinsure.

Re-bate' (rē-bāt'), *v. t.* [F. *rebattre;* pref. *re-* re- + *battre*, L. *batuere* to beat, strike.] **1.** To beat to obtuseness; to blunt. **2.** To deduct from; to make a discount from (interest due, or customs duties). — *n.* Diminution; abatement. — **Re-bate'ment**, *n.*

Re-bate', *n.* **1.** Groove; rabbet. **2.** Tool for polishing wood. — *v. t.* To cut a rebate in.

Re'beo (rē'bĕk), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ribeca*, fr. Ar. *rabāb.*] Old three-stringed musical instrument of the violin kind.

Reb'el (rĕb'ĕl), *a.* [F. *rebelle.* See REBEL, *v. i.*] Pert. to rebels or rebellion; rebellious. — *n.* One who rebels.

Syn. — REBEL; INSURGENT. — *Insurgent* marks an early, and *rebel* a more advanced, stage of opposition to government. The former rises up against his rulers, the latter makes war upon them.

Re-bel' (rē-bĕl'), *v. i.* [F. *rebeller*, fr. L. *rebellare* to make war again; pref. *re-* again + *bellare* to make war, fr. *bellum* war.] **1.** To renounce, and resist by force, the authority of one's ruler or government. **2.** To revolt.

Re-bel'lion (-yŭn), *n.* **1.** A rebelling; renunciation of one's government, and resistance to its officers and laws; uprising of subjects to coerce or overthrow their lawful ruler or government. **2.** Defiance of lawful authority. — **Re-bel'lious** (-yŭs), *a.* — **Re-bel'lious-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Sedition; revolt; mutiny. See INSURRECTION.

Re-bound' (-bound'), *v. i.* To bound or spring back; to be sent back by elastic force on striking another body. — *v. t.* To reverberate. — *n.* A rebounding; resilience.

Re-buff' (-bŭf'), *n.* [It. *ribuffo*, akin to *ribuffare* to repulse; pref. *ri-* (L. *re-*) + *buffo* puff. Cf. BUFFET a blow.] **1.** Repercussion, or beating back; quick resistance. **2.** Sudden check; unexpected repulse. — *v. t.* To beat back; to repel violently or harshly.

Re-build' (-bĭld'), *v. t.* To build again (something demolished); to construct anew.

Re-buke' (-būk'), *v. t.* [OF. *rebouquier* to dull, blunt.] To check, silence, or put down, with reproof; to admonish. — *n.* Direct reproof; reprimand; punishment.

Syn. — To chide; check; silence. See REPROVE.

Re'bus (rē'bŭs), *n.* [L. *rebus* by things, abl. pl. of *res* a thing.] A riddle representing words and phrases by pictures of objects whose names resemble those words.

Re-but' (rē-bŭt'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *rebouter;* pref. *re-* + *bouter* to thrust.] **1.** To beat back; to repulse. **2.** To contradict or oppose by countervailing proof.

Re-but'tal, *n.* The giving evidence on the part of a plaintiff to destroy the effect of evidence introduced by the defendant in the same suit.

Re-but'ter, *n.* Answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

Re-cal'ci-trant (-kăl'sĭ-trant), *a.* [L. *recalcitrans*, p. pr. of *recalcitrare* to kick back; pref. *re-* re- + *calx* heel.] Kicking back; refractory.

Re-cal'ci-trate, *v. t. & i.* To kick back, or against; to rebuff. — **Re-cal'ci-tra'tion**, *n.*

Re-call' (-kạl'), *v. t.* **1.** To call back; to summon to return. **2.** To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act. **3.** To call back to mind; to recollect. — *n.* **1.** A calling back; revocation. **2.** A call on the trumpet, bugle, or drum, to recall soldiers from duty, labor, etc.

Re-cant' (-kănt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *recantare, -tatum*, to recall, recant; pref. *re-* re- + *cantare* to sing, sound.] To withdraw or repudiate (opinions formerly expressed); to retract. — **Re'can-ta'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To retract; revoke; disavow. See RENOUNCE.

Re-ca-pit'u-late (rē-kă-pĭt'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *recapitulare, -latum;* pref. *re-* + *capitulum* small head, chapter, section.] To repeat (the principal points in a discourse); to relate in brief; to summarize. — **Re'ca-pit'u-la'tion**, *n.* — **Re'ca-pit'u-la-to-ry** (-pĭt'ū-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.*

Re-cap'tion (-kăp'shŭn), *n.* A retaking; reprisal.

Re-cap'ture (-tūr; 40), *n.* 1. A retaking or recovering by capture; retaking of a prize or goods from a captor. 2. That which is captured back. — *v. t.* To retake.

Re-cast' (-kăst'), *v. t.* 1. To throw again. 2. To cast anew; to throw into a new form; to reconstruct. 3. To compute, or cast up, a second time.

Re-cede' (-sēd'), *v. i.* [L. *recedere, -cessum;* pref. *re-* + *cedere* to go.] 1. To move back; to retreat; to withdraw. 2. To withdraw a claim or pretension.

Syn. — To retire; retreat; return; withdraw; desist.

Re-cede', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *cede.*] To cede back; to yield again to a former possessor.

Re-ceipt' (-sēt'), *n.* [OF. *recete, recepte,* fr. L. *recipere, -ceptum,* to receive.] 1. A receiving; reception. 2. A formulary by which things are to be taken or combined; recipe. 3. A writing acknowledging the taking or receiving of goods delivered; acknowledgment of money paid. 4. That which is received; that which comes in, — distinguished from what is expended, sent away, etc.; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* To give a receipt (for). [ceived.]

Re-ceiv'a-ble (-sēv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being re-

Re-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.* [OF. *receveir,* fr. L. *recipere;* pref. *re-* + *capere* to take.] 1. To take (something offered, given, sent, paid, etc.); to accept. 2. To gain the knowledge of; to assent to; to accept (an opinion, notion, etc.); to embrace. 3. To allow (a custom, tradition, etc.). 4. To permit to enter (into one's house, presence, company, etc.). 5. To admit; to hold; to have capacity for. 6. To suffer; to be subjected to. — *v. i.* To be at home to receive calls. — **Re-ceiv'er**, *n.*

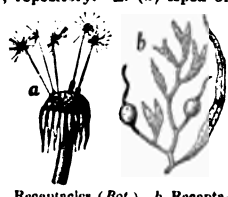
Syn. — To Receive; Accept; take; allow; hold; retain; admit. — To *receive* describes simply the act of taking. To *accept* denotes the taking with approval, or for the purposes for which a thing is offered.

Re'cen-cy (-sen-sy), *n.* Recentness.

Re-cen'sion (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recensio;* pref. *re-* + *censere* to estimate.] 1. A reviewing or revising; examination. 2. Review of a text by an editor; revisal. 3. Text established by critical revision; edited version.

Re'cent (-sent), *a.* [L. *recens, -centis.*] Of late origin or occurrence; lately come; not already known, familiar, worn out, trite, etc.; fresh; novel; new. — **Re'cent-ly**, *adv.* — **Re'cent-ness**, *n.*

Re-cep'ta-cle (-sĕp'tă-k'l), *n.* [F. *réceptacle,* L. *receptaculum,* fr. *receptare,* v. intens. fr. *recipere* to receive.] 1. Place to receive things; repository. 2. (*a*) Apex of a flower stalk, from which organs of a flower grow, or into which they are inserted. See *Illust.* of Flower, and Ovary. (*b*) Dilated apex of a pedicel serving as a common support to a head of flowers. (*c*) An intercellular cavity containing oil, resin, etc. — **Rec'ep-tac'u-lar** (rĕs'-ĕp-tăk'ū-lẽr), *a.*



Receptacles (*Bot.*). *b* Receptacle of Dandelion, with a few seeds remaining; *d* Receptacle of a Seaweed (*Sargassum*), showing also a Leaf and two Air Vesicles.

Re-cep'ti-ble (rē-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Such as may be received; receivable. — **Re-cep'ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Re-cep'tion, *n.* 1. A receiving; receipt; admission. 2. The being received. 3. Entertainment; ceremony of receiving guests. 4. Acceptance, as of an opinion or doctrine.

Re-cep'tive, *a.* Having the quality of receiving; able or inclined to take in, absorb, hold, or contain.

Re-cess' (rē-sĕs'), *n.* [L. *recessus,* fr. *recedere.*] 1. A withdrawing; retreat. 2. A being withdrawn; seclusion; privacy. 3. Suspension of business; intermission. 4. Part of a room formed by the receding of the wall; niche. — *v. t.* To make a recess in (a wall, etc.).

Re-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A receding or withdrawing.

Re-ces'sion, *n.* [Pref. *re-* + *cession.*] A ceding back; restoration; repeated cession.

Re-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t. & i.* 1. To charge or accuse in return. 2. To attack anew.

Re-char'ter (-chär'tẽr), *n.* A second charter; renewal of a charter. — *v. t.* To charter anew.

‖ **Re-cher'ché'** (re-shăr'shā'), *a.* [F.] Sought out with care; choice; peculiar and refined in kind.

Rec'i-pe (rĕs'ĭ-pē), *n.* [L., imperative of *recipere* to receive.] Prescription for making some combination or preparation of materials; receipt for medicine.

Re-cip'i-ent (rē-sĭp'ĭ-ent), *n.* [L. *recipiens, -entis,* receiving, p. pr. of *recipere.*] A receiver. — *a.* Receiving; receptive. — **Re-cip'i-ence, Re-cip'i-en-cy**, *n.*

Re-cip'ro-cal (-rō-kal), *a.* [L. *reciprocus.*] 1. Recurring in vicissitude; alternate. 2. Done by each to the other; given and received; mutual. 3. Mutually interchangeable. 4. Reflexive. — *n.* 1. That which is reciprocal to another thing. 2. Quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity. — **Re-cip'ro-cal-ness, Re-cip'ro-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* — **Re-cip'ro-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Reciprocal; Mutual; alternate. — The distinctive idea of *mutual* is, that the parties unite by interchange in the same act; of *reciprocal,* that one party acts by way of return or response to something previously done by the other party.

Re-cip'ro-cate (-kāt), *v. i.* [L. *reciprocare, -catum.*] To move forward and backward alternately; to act interchangeably; to alternate. — *v. t.* To give and return mutually; to interchange. — **Re-cip'ro-ca'tion**, *n.*

Rec'i-proc'i-ty (rĕs'ĭ-prŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* 1. Mutual action and reaction. 2. Reciprocal advantages or rights.

Re-ci'sion (rē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *recisio,* fr. *recidere, -cisum;* pref. *re-* + *caedere* to cut.] A cutting off.

Re-cit'al (-sīt'al), *n.* 1. A reciting; rehearsal. 2. A telling in detail; narration. 3. Story; narrative.

Syn. — Recitation; description; detail. See Account.

Rec'i-ta'tion (rĕs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A reciting; rehearsal. 2. Public reading of something committed to memory; that which is recited.

Rec'i-ta-tive' (-tă-tēv'), *n.* [It. *recitativo.*] Musical recitation in which the words are delivered as in ordinary declamation; piece of music for such recitation.

Re-cite' (rē-sīt'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *réciter,* fr. L. *recitare, -tatum;* pref. *re-* + *citare* to call, to cite.] 1. To repeat (something prepared, committed to memory, etc.). 2. To go over in particulars; to relate. — **Re-cit'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To narrate; recount; detail; number; count.

Reck (rĕk), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *reccan, rēcan.*] 1. To care for; to heed. 2. To concern; — used impersonally.

Reck'less, *a.* [AS. *receleás.*] 1. Inattentive to duty; careless; indifferent. 2. Rashly negligent; utterly heedless. — **Reck'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Reck'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Thoughtless; regardless; remiss; rash.

Reck'on (rĕk'n), *v. t.* [AS. *gerecenian* to explain.] 1. To count; to enumerate; to compute. 2. To estimate by rank or quality; to esteem; to repute. 3. To attribute to one, as having a certain quality or value. 4. To think; to suppose. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*]

Syn. — To number; compute; estimate; value; esteem; account; repute. See Calculate, Guess.

— *v. i.* 1. To make an enumeration or computation. 2. To make up accounts; to adjust. — **Reck'on-er**, *n.*

Reck'on-ing, *n.* 1. A computing or counting; calculation; settlement of liabilities, etc. 2. Charge made at an inn. 3. Esteem; estimation. 4. (*a*) Calculation of a ship's position. (*b*) Position of a ship as calculated.

Re-claim' (rē-klām'), *v. t.* To claim back; to demand the return of; to attempt to recover possession of

Re-claim' (rē-klām'), *v. t.* [F. *réclamer*, L. *reclamare*, *-matum*, to cry out against; pref. *re-* + *clamare* to cry aloud.] **1.** To call back. **2.** To reduce from a wild to a tamed state. **3.** To reduce to a desired state by labor, cultivation, etc. **4.** To call back to rectitude; to reform.
Syn. — To reform; recover; restore; amend; correct. — *v. i.* **1.** To cry out in opposition; to take exceptions. **2.** To bring anyone back from evil courses. — **Re-claim'a-ble**, *a.* — **Re-claim'ant, Re-claim'er**, *n.*

Rec'la-ma'tion (rĕk'lă-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A reclaiming. **2.** Representation in opposition; remonstrance.

Rec'li-na'tion (-lĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A leaning or reclining.

Re-cline' (rē-klīn'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *reclinare;* pref. *re-* + *clinare* to lean, incline.] To lean, incline, rest, etc.

Re-clu'se' (-klōō'), *a.* [F. *reclus*, fr. *recludere*, *-clusum*, to unclose, in LL., to shut up.] Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary. — *n.* One living in seclusion from the world, as a hermit or monk. — **Re-clu'se'ly**, *adv.* — **Re-clu'se'ness, Re-clu'sion** (-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* — **Re-clu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.*

Rec'og-ni'tion (rĕk-ŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A recognizing, or being recognized; acknowledgment; formal avowal.

Rec'og-ni'za-ble (rĕk'ŏg-nī'zȧ-b'l *or* rē-kŏg'nĭ-), *a.* Capable of being recognized. [Written also *recognisable.*]

Re-cog'ni-zance (rē-kŏg'nĭ-zans *or* rē-kŏn'ĭ-), *n.* [F. *reconnaissance*, fr. *reconnaître*, L. *recognoscere;* pref. *re-* + *cognoscere* to know.] [Written also *recognisance.*] **1.** (*a*) An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or authorized magistrate to do some particular act. (*b*) Verdict of a jury upon assize. **2.** A token; symbol; badge. **3.** Avowal; recognition.

Rec'og-nize (rĕk'ŏg-nīz), *v. t.* [Written also *recognise.*] **1.** To recollect. **2.** To avow knowledge of; to consent to admit, hold, etc. **3.** To acknowledge acquaintance with, as by bowing, etc. **4.** To show appreciation of.
Syn. — To own; allow; concede. See ACKNOWLEDGE.

Re-cog'ni-zee' (rē-kŏg'nĭ-zē' *or* -kŏn'Ĭ-), *n.* One in whose favor a recognizance is made. [Written also *recognisee.*]

Rec'og-ni'zer (rĕk'ŏg-nī'zĕr), *n.* One who recognizes; a recognizor. [Written also *recogniser.*]

Re-cog'ni-zor' (rē-kŏg'nĭ-zôr' *or* -kŏn'Ĭ-), *n.* One who enters into a recognizance. [Written also *recognisor.*]

Re-coil' (-koil'), *v. i.* [F. *reculer*, fr. L. pref. *re-* + *culus* fundament.] **1.** To start, roll, spring, or fall back; to return. **2.** To draw back, as from anything repugnant, alarming, etc. — *n.* **1.** A falling back; rebound; shrinking. **2.** Reaction of a firearm when discharged.

Re'-col-lect' (rē'kŏl-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To collect again; to gather what has been scattered.

Rec'ol-lect' (rĕk'ŏl-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *recolligere*, *-lectum*, to collect.] **1.** To recover or recall knowledge of; to remember. **2.** To compose one's self.

Rec'ol-lec'tion, *n.* **1.** A recollecting, or recalling to memory. **2.** Something called to mind.
Syn. — Reminiscence; remembrance. See MEMORY.

Re'com-mence' (rē'kŏm-mĕns'), *v. i. & t.* To commence again; to begin anew.

Rec'om-mend' (rĕk'ŏm-mĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To commend to another's favorable notice, care, confidence, or acceptance; to bestow commendation on. **2.** To attract favor to. **3.** To commit; to give in charge. — **Rec'om-mend'er**, *n.* — **Rec'om-mend'a-to-ry**, *a.*

Rec'om-men-da'tion (-mĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A recommending. **2.** Anything tending to procure a favorable reception, acceptance, adoption, etc.

Re'com-mit' (rē'kŏm-mĭt'), *v. t.* To commit again; to give back into keeping; to refer (a bill, etc.) again to a committee. — **Re'com-mit'ment, Re'com-mit'tal**, *n.*

Rec'om-pense (rĕk'ŏm-pĕns), *v. t.* [F. *récompenser*, fr. L. pref. *re-* + *compensare* to compensate.] **1.** To render an equivalent to, for service, loss, etc.; to compensate. **2.** To atone for; to pay for.
Syn. — To repay; requite; reward; remunerate. — *n.* Equivalent returned for anything done, suffered, or given; suitable return.
Syn. — Repayment; compensation; remuneration; amends; satisfaction; reward; requital.

Re'com-pose' (rē'kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.* **1.** To compose again; to form anew; to put together repeatedly. **2.** To restore to composure; to tranquilize.

Rec'on-cile' (rĕk'ŏn-sīl'), *v. t.* [F. *réconcilier*, L. *reconciliare;* pref. *re-* + *conciliare* to unite. See CONCILIATE.] **1.** To cause to be friendly again; to bring back to harmony. **2.** To bring to acquiescence or submission. **3.** To bring to agreement or suitableness. **4.** To adjust; to settle. — **Rec'on-cile'ment**, *n.* — **Rec'on-ci'ler** (-sī'lĕr), *n.* — **Rec'on-ci'la-ble**, *a.* — **Rec'on-ci'la-bly**, *adv.* — **Rec'on-cil'i-a-to-ry** (-sĭl'Ĭ-ȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*
Syn. — To reunite; conciliate; pacify; appease.

Rec'on-cil'i-a'tion (-sĭl'Ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A reconciling, or being reconciled; restoration to harmony; renewal of friendship. **2.** Reduction to consistency.
Syn. — Reconcilement; reunion; pacification; appeasement; propitiation; atonement; expiation.

Rec'on-dite (rĕk'ŏn-dit *or* rē-kŏn'dĭt), *a.* [L. *recondere*, *-ditum*, to put up again, to conceal; pref. *re-* + *condere* to bring or lay together.] **1.** Hidden from mental view. **2.** Dealing in things abstruse; profound.

Re-con'nois-sance (rē-kŏn'nĭs-sȧns), *n.* [F. See **Re-con'nais-sance** RECOGNIZANCE.] A reconnoitering; preliminary survey.

Rec'on-noi'ter (rĕk'ŏn-noi'tĕr), *v. t.* [F. *reconnoître*, old spelling of *reconnaître*. See **Rec'on-noi'tre** RECOGNIZANCE.] To make a preliminary examination; to survey with a view to military or engineering operations.

Re-con'quer (rē-kŏn'kĕr), *v. t.* To conquer again; to recover by conquest.

Re'con-sid'er (rē'kŏn-sĭd'ĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To consider again. **2.** To take up for renewed consideration (a matter previously acted upon). — **Re'con-sid'er-a'tion**, *n.*

Re'con-struct' (-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To construct again; to form anew. — **Re'con-struc'tion**, *n.*

Re'con-vey' (-vā'), *v. t.* **1.** To convey back or to the former place. **2.** To transfer back to a former owner. — **Re'con-vey'ance**, *n.*

Re-cord' (rē-kôrd'), *v. t.* [F. *recorder*, fr. L. *recordari* to remember; pref. *re-* + *cor*, *cordis*, heart or mind.] To preserve memory of, by committing to writing, inscription, etc.; to make note of; to register; to enroll.

Rec'ord (rĕk'ĕrd), *n.* [OF.] **1.** A writing by which something is recorded; register. **2.** Authentic copy of a document, account, etc. **3.** Testimony; attestation. **4.** Monument; memorial.

Re-cord'er (rē-kôrd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who records. **2.** Judicial officer of some cities and boroughs.

Re-count' (rē-kount'), *v. t.* To count or reckon again. — *n.* A counting again.

Re-count' (rē-kount'), *v. t.* [F. *raconter* to relate.] To tell over; to relate the particulars of; to enumerate.

Re-coup' (-kōōp'), *v. t.* [F. *recouper;* pref. *re-* + **Re-coupe'** *couper* to cut.] **1.** To keep back rightfully (a part), so as to diminish a sum due. **2.** To get an equivalent for. **3.** To reimburse; to indemnify.

Re-course' (-kōrs'), *n.* [F. *recours*, L. *recursus*, fr. *recurrere*, *-cursum*, to run back.] Recurrence in difficulty, need, etc.; application for aid; resort.

Re-cov'er (rē-kŭv'ĕr), *v. t.* To cover again.

Re-cov'er (rē-kŭv'ĕr), *v. t.* [OF. *recorrer*, fr. L. *recuperare.*] **1.** To get or obtain again; to win back; to regain. **2.** To make up for; to retrieve; to repair the loss of. **3.** To restore from sickness, faintness, etc.; to cure; to heal. **4.** To rescue; to deliver. **5.** To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; to obtain title to by judgment in a court of law. — *v. i.* **1.** To regain health after sickness. **2.** To succeed in a lawsuit. — **Re-cov'er-a-ble**, *a.* — **Re-cov'er-y**, *n.*
Syn. — To regain; resume; retrieve; heal; cure.

Rec're-ant (rĕk'rē-ant), *a.* [OF., cowardly.] 1. Crying for mercy; yielding; cowardly; craven. 2. Apostate; unfaithful. — *n.* One who yields, and begs for mercy; cowardly wretch. — **Rec're-an-cy** (-an-sy), *n.*

Re'-cre-ate' (rē'krē-āt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *create.*] To create or form anew. — **Re'-cre-a'tion**, *n.*

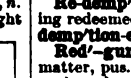
Rec're-ate (rĕk'rē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *recreare, -atum*, to create anew, refresh; pref. *re-* + *creare* to create.] To give fresh life to; to revive; refresh after toil or anxiety; to divert. — *v. i.* To take recreation. — **Rec're-a'tion**, *n.*

Rec're-ment, *n.* [L. *recrementum;* pref. *re-* + *cernere, cretum*, to separate, sift.] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria.

Re-crim'i-nate (rē-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* & *t.* [Pref. *re-* + *criminate.*] To accuse in return. — **Re-crim'i-na'tor** (-nā'tẽr), *n.* — **Re-crim'i-na'tion**, *n.* — **Re-crim'i-na-tive** (-nā-tĭv), **Re-crim'i-na-to-ry** (-nā-tō-rў), *a.*

Re-cruit' (-krūt'), *v. t.* [F. *recruter.*] 1. To repair by fresh supplies; to remedy deficiency in. 2. To renew in strength or health; to reinvigorate. 3. To supply (an army) with new men; to fill up by enlistment. — *v. i.* 1. To gain new supplies; to gain health, flesh, spirits, etc.; to recuperate. 2. To raise or enlist new troops, etc. — *n.* 1. A supply of anything exhausted; reënforcement. 2. A newly enlisted soldier. — **Re-cruit'ment**, *n.*

Rec'tan'gle (rĕk'tăn'g'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rectus* right + *angulus* angle.] A four-sided figure having only right angles; right-angled parallelogram. — **Rec-tan'gu-lar** (-tăn'gū-lẽr), *a.*



Rectangle.

Rec'ti-fy (-tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [LL. *rectificare;* L. *rectus* + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. To make right; to amend. 2. To refine by repeated distillation or sublimation. — **Rec'ti-fi'er**, *n.* — **Rec'ti-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To amend; correct; better; reform; adjust.

Rec'ti-lin'e-al (-lĭn'ē-al), **Rec'ti-lin'e-ar** (-lĭn'ē-ẽr), *a.* [*Recti-* + *lineal, -lineal, -linear.*] Straight; consisting of a straight line or lines; bounded by straight lines.

Rec'ti-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *rectitudo*, fr. *rectus.*] Rightness of principle or practice; integrity; honesty.

Syn. — See JUSTICE.

Rec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *regere, rectum*, to lead straight, to rule.] 1. A clergyman in charge of a parish. 2. Head of a public school, college, convent, etc. — **Rec-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* — **Rec'tor-ate, Rec'tor-ship**, *n.*

Rec'to-ry (-tō-rў), *n.* 1. Province of a rector; parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights. 2. A rector's mansion; parsonage house.

Rec'tum (-tŭm), *n.* [NL. (sc. *intestinum*), fr. L. *rectus* straight.] Terminal part of the large intestine. See *Illust.* under DIGESTIVE.

Re-cum'bent (rē-kŭm'bent), *a.* [L. *recumbens, -bentis*, p. pr. of *recumbere;* pref. *re-* back + *cumbere* (in comp.) to lie down.] Leaning; reclining; idle. — **Re-cum'bent-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-cum'bence, Re-cum'ben-cy**, *n.*

Re-cu'per-ate (-kū'pẽr-āt), *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *recuperare, -ratum.*] To recover (health); to convalesce. — **Re-cu'per-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), **Re-cu'per-a-to-ry**, *a.*

Re-cur' (-kûr'), *v. i.* [L. *recurrere;* pref. *re-* + *currere* to run.] 1. To come back; to return repeatedly; to come again to mind. 2. To resort; to have recourse. — **Re-cur'rence, Re-cur'ren-cy**, *n.* — **Re-cur'rent**, *a.*

Re-cur'vate (-vāt), *a.* [L. *recurvare -vatum.*] Recurved. — *v. t.* To bend back. — **Re'cur-va'tion**, *n.*

Re-curve' (-kûrv'), *v. t.* To curve in an opposite or unusual direction; to bend back or down. — **Re-cur'vi-ty** (-kûr'vĭ-tў), *n.* — **Re-cur'vous** (-vŭs), *a.*

Re-cu'sant (-kū'zant), *a.* [L. *recusans, -santis*, p. pr. of *recusare* to refuse; pref. *re-* + *causa* cause, pretext.] Obstinate in refusal; refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the rites of the church. — *n.* 1. One obstinate in refusal. 2. A nonconformist.

Red (rĕd), *a.* [AS. *rēad, rēod.*] Of the color of blood. — *n.* The color of blood, or of that part of the spectrum farthest from violet.

Re-dan' (rē-dăn'), *n.* [F., for OF. *redent* a double notching, as in the teeth of a saw, fr. L. pre.. *re-* + *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] A defensive work forming a salient angle toward the enemy.

Redans.

Red'breast' (rĕd'brĕst'), *n.* 1. (*a*) The robin. (*b*) The knot, or red-breasted snipe. 2. The long-eared pondfish.

Red'den (-d'n), *v. t.* To give a red color to. — *v. i.* To grow red; to blush.

Red'dish, *a.* Somewhat red. — **Red'dish-ness**, *n.*

Red-di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *redditio*, fr. *reddere* to return.] Restorati on; restitution; surrender.

Re-deem' (rē-dēm'), *v. t.* [F. *rédimer*, L. *redimere;* pref. *red-, re-* + *emere, emptum*, to buy.] 1. To purchase back. 2. To regain (property) by paying what is due. 3. To ransom from obligation, liability, etc. 4. To deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties. 5. To fulfill (a promise, etc.). — **Re-deem'a-ble**, *a.*

Re-deem'er, *n.* 1. One who redeems. 2. The Savior of the world, Jesus Christ.

Re-demp'tion (-dĕmp'shŭn), *n.* A redeeming, or being redeemed; repurchase; ransom; deliverance. — **Re-demp'tion-er**, *n.* — **Re-demp'tive, Re-demp'to-ry**, *a.*

Red'-gum' (rĕd'gŭm'), *n.* [AS. *rēad* red + *gund* matter, pus.] 1. Eruption of red pimples upon the face, neck, and arms, in infancy; tooth rash. 2. Rust on grain.

Red'-hot', *a.* Red with heat; excited; violent.

Re-din'te-grate (rē-dĭn'tē-grāt), *a.* [L. *redintegrare, -gratum*, to restore; pref. *red-, re-* + *integrare* to renew, fr. *integer* whole.] Restored to a perfect state; renewed. — *v. t.* To renew. — **Re-din'te-gra'tion**, *n.*

Red'ness, *n.* The being red; red color.

Red'o-lent (-ō-lent), *a.* [L. *redolens, -lentis*, p. pr. of *redolere* to diffuse an odor.] Diffusing fragrance; scented; odorous. — **Red'o-lence, Red'o-len-cy**, *n.*

Re-dou'ble (rē-dŭb'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To double again or repeatedly; to increase greatly; to multiply.

Re-doubt' (-dout'), *n.* [F. *redoute*, LL. *reductus.* lit., a retreat, fr. L. *reducere* to draw back.] Small fort or defensive outwork; outwork. [Written also *redout.*]

Re-doubt'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [F. *redoutable*, fr. *redouter, redoubter;* fr. L. pref. *re-* + *dubitare* to doubt, in LL., to fear.] Formidable; terrible; valiant.

Re-dound' (-dound'), *v. i.* [L. *redundare;* pref. *red-, re-* + *undare* to rise in surges, fr. *unda* wave.] 1. To roll back, as a wave; to flow back, as an effect; to result. 2. To be in excess, or redundant; to overflow.

Red'ow-a (rĕd'ŏ-ā), *n.* [F.] A Bohemian dance.

Re-dress' (rē-drĕs'), *v. t.* To dress again.

Re-dress' (rē-drĕs'), *v. t.* [F. *redresser* to straighten; pref. *re-* + *dresser* to raise, arrange.] 1. To set right (a wrong); to repair (an injury); to remedy; to relieve from. 2. To make amends to; to relieve. — *n.* Remedy; reparation. — **Re-dress'er**, *n.* — **Re-dress'ive**, *a.*

Red'top' (rĕd'tŏp'), *n.* An American pasture grass.

Re-duce' (rē-dūs'), *v. t.* [L. *reducere, -ductum;* pref. *red-, re-* + *ducere* to lead.] 1. To bring to an inferior state, size, quantity, quality, value, etc.; to lower; to impair. 2. To bring to terms; to humble; to subdue. 3. To bring to a certain condition by grinding, pounding, kneading, etc. 4. To bring into order, arrangement, etc. 5. To change (numbers or quantities) from one denomination into another with out altering their value. 6. To bring to the metallic state by separating from impurities; to remove oxygen from. 7. To restore (a displaced part) to its proper place or condition. — **Re-du'cer**, *n.* — **Re-du'ci-ble** (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* — **Re-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.*

Syn. — To diminish; lessen; abate; shorten; curtail; impair; lower; subject; subdue; subjugate; conquer.

Re-duc'tive (-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Tending, or able, to reduce.

Re-dun'dant (rē-dŭn'dant), *a.* [L. *redundans, -dantis*, p. pr. of *redundare*. See REDOUND.] Exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant. — **Re-dun'dant-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-dun'dance, Re-dun'dan-cy**, *n.*
Syn. — Superfluous; excessive; overflowing; copious.

Re-du'pli-cate (-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [Pref. *re-* + *duplicate.*] Double; reduplicative; repeated. — *v. t.* 1. To redouble; to multiply. 2. To repeat the first letter or letters of (a word). — **Re-du'pli-ca'tion**, *n.*

Re-du'pli-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Double.

Re-ĕch'o (-ĕk'ō), *v. t.* & *i.* To echo back; to reverberate again; to resound. — *n.* Echo of an echo; repeated or second echo. [net.

Reed (rēd), *n.* Fourth stomach of a ruminant; ren-

Reed, *n.* [AS. *hreód.*] 1. A tall, coarse grass, or its stem. 2. Musical instrument made of the hollow joint of a plant; pastoral pipe. 3. Vibrating piece of cane, wood, or metal, attached to certain musical instruments.
Reed organ, an organ in which the wind acts on a set of free reeds, as the harmonium, melodeon, concertina, etc.

Reed'bird', *n.* (*a*) The bobolink. (*b*) One of several small Asiatic singing birds.

Reed'y (-ĭ), *a.* 1. Abounding with reeds. 2. Like a reed in tone, that is, harsh and thin, as some voices.

Reef (rēf), *n.* [Akin to D. *rif.*] Range of rocks near the surface of the water.

Reef, *n.* [Akin to D. *reef*; cf. Icel. *rif* reef, *rifa* to join.] Part of a sail taken in or let out, to adapt the size of the sail to the force of the wind. — *v. t.* To reduce the extent of (sail) by rolling or folding.

Reef'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of reefs or rocks.

Reek (rēk), *n.* [AS. *rēc*; *reócan* to smoke.] Vapor; steam; fume. — *v. i.* To steam; to exhale.

Reek'y (-ĭ), *a.* 1. Soiled with smoke or steam; smoky; foul. 2. Emitting reek.

Reel (rēl), *n.* [Gael. *righil.*] Lively Scottish dance.

Reel, *n.* [AS. *hreól.*] 1. Frame or spool, on which to wind yarn, threads, lines, etc. 2. Attachment to a harvesting machine, for holding stalks of grain in position to be cut by the knives. — *v. t.* To wind (yarn or thread) upon a reel. — *v. i.* 1. To move unsteadily in walking; to stagger. 2. To be giddy. — *n.* A reeling.

Re-ĕ-lect' (rē'ē-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To elect again. — **Re-ĕ-lec'tion**, *n.* — **Re-ĕl'i-gi-ble** (-ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.*

Reem (rēm), *v. t.* To open (seams of a vessel's planking), to calk them. [**ĕn-ac'tion, Re-ĕn-act'ment**, *n.*

Re-ĕn-act' (rē'ĕn-ăkt'), *v. t.* To enact again. — **Re-ĕn-force'** (-fōrs'), *v. t.* To strengthen with new force or support. — *n.* Something which strengthens. (*a*) That part of a cannon near the breech which is thicker than the rest of the piece, so as to resist the exploding powder. See *Illust.* of CANNON. (*b*) Additional thickness of cloth, etc., around an eyelet, buttonhole, etc. [Written also *reinforce.*] — **Re-ĕn-force'ment**, *n.*

Re-ĕn-gage' (-gāj'), *v. t.* & *i.* To engage again.

Re-ĕn'ter (-ĕn'tẽr), *v. t.* 1. To enter again. 2. To cut deeper (engraved lines on metal). — *v. i.* To enter anew or again. — **Re-ĕn'trance, Re-ĕn'try** (-trĭ), *n.*

Reëntering angle, an angle of a polygon pointing inward, as *a*, in the cut. — **Reëntering polygon**, a polygon having one or more reëntering angles.

Reëntering Polygon. *a* Reëntering Angle.

Re-ĕs-tab'lish (rē'ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish anew; to restore. — **Re-ĕs-tab'lish-ment**, *n.*

Reeve (rēv), *n.* The female of the ruff.

Reeve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROVE (rōv); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REEVING.] [Cf. D. *reven.*] To pass (a rope) through a hole in a block, thimble, cringle, etc.

Reeve, *n.* [AS. *gerēfa.*] An officer, steward, bailiff, or governor; — as, shire-*reeve*, now written *sheriff.*

Re-ĕx-port' (rē'ĕks-pōrt'), *v. t.* To export again (what has been imported).

Re-ĕx'port (rē-ĕks'pōrt), *n.* Commodity reëxported.

Re-fash'ion (-făsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To fashion anew; to form or mold into shape a second time.

Re-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *refectio*, fr. *reficere, -fectum*, to refresh; pref. *re-* + *facere* to make.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; repast; lunch.

Re-fec'to-ry, *n.* Place for refreshment; dining hall.

Re-fer' (-fẽr'), *v. t.* [F. *référer*, L. *referre*; pref. *re-* + *ferre* to bear.] 1. To send away; to direct elsewhere, as for treatment, aid, information, decision, etc.; to make over to another. 2. To assign to (a class, cause, source, motive, reason, or ground of explanation). — *v. i.* 1. To have recourse. 2. To point. 3. To direct attention. 4. To direct inquiry for information or a guarantee.
Syn. — To REVER; ALLUDE; ADVERT; suggest; appeal. — We *refer* to a thing by specifically introducing it into our discourse. We *allude* to it by introducing it indirectly, as by something allied to it. We *advert* to it by turning off somewhat abruptly to consider it more at large.

Ref'er-a-ble (rĕf'ẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being referred; ascribable. [Written also *referrible.*]

Ref'er-ee', *n.* One to whom a disputed matter is referred, in order that he may settle it.
Syn. — Judge; arbitrator; umpire. See JUDGE.

Ref'er-ence, *n.* 1. A referring, or being referred. 2. That which refers to something; specific direction of the attention. 3. Relation, regard; respect. 4. One referred to; work, or passage, to which one is referred. 5. The submitting a matter in dispute to the judgment of one or more persons for decision.

Re-fer'ri-ble (rē-fẽr'rĭ-b'l), *a.* Referable.

Re-fine' (-fīn'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *fine* to make fine.] 1. To reduce to a fine or pure state; to defecate. 2. To purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, etc.; to make excellent. — *v. i.* 1. To become pure. 2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or excellence. 3. To affect nicety or subtilty in thought or language. — **Re-fin'er**, *n.*
Syn. — To purify; clarify; polish; ennoble.

Re-fined' (-fīnd'), *a.* Freed from impurities or alloy; cultured; delicate. — **Re-fin'ed-ly** (-fīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

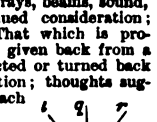
Re-fine'ment (-fīn'ment), *n.* 1. A refining, or being refined. 2. That which is refined or elaborated to excess.
Syn. — Purification; polish; politeness; cultivation.

Re-fin'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Building and apparatus for refining or purifying (metals, sugar, etc.).

Re-fit' (-fĭt'), *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To fit for use again; to restore after damage or decay. 2. To fit out a second time.

Re-flect' (-flĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *reflectere, -flexum*; pref. *re-* + *flectere* to bend.] 1. To bend back; to cause to return after striking upon any surface. 2. To give back an image of; to mirror. — *v. i.* 1. To throw back light, heat, etc.; to return rays or beams. 2. To be sent back; to rebound as from a surface; to revert. 3. To contemplate; to use attention or earnest thought; to meditate. 4. To cast reproach. — **Re-flect'or**, *n.*
Syn. — To consider; think; meditate; ponder; muse.

Re-flec'tion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *reflexio*: cf. F. *réflexion.*] [Written also *reflexion.*] 1. A reflecting, or being reflected. (*a*) The return of rays, beams, sound, etc., from a surface. (*b*) Continued consideration; meditation; contemplation. 2. That which is produced by reflection. (*a*) An image given back from a reflecting surface. (*b*) A part reflected or turned back at an angle. (*c*) Result of meditation; thoughts suggested by truth. 3. Censure; reproach cast.
Angle of reflection, the angle which anything, as a ray of light, on leaving a reflecting surface, makes with the perpendicular to the surface.



Reflection. 1 (*a*). *tpq* Angle of Incidence. *qpr* Angle of Reflection.

Syn. — Meditation; contemplation; consideration; musing; thinking.

Re-flect'ive (-flĕkt'ĭv), *a.* 1. Throwing back images. 2. Capable of exercising thought or judgment. 3. Ad-

dicted to introspective or meditative habits. **4.** Reflexive; reciprocal.

Re'flex (rē'flĕks), *a.* [L. *reflexus*, p. p. of *reflectere*.] **1.** Directed back; attended by reflection; retroactive; introspective. **2.** Produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return.

Re-flex'ive (-ĭv), *a.* **1.** Bending or turned backward; reflective. **2.** Having for its direct object a pronoun which refers to the agent or subject as its antecedent; — said of certain verbs, also of pronouns; reciprocal.

Re-flu'ent (rĕf'lŭ-ent), *a.* [L. *refluens*, p. pr. of *refluere* to flow back; pref. *re-* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing back; returning; ebbing. — **Ref'lu-ence, Ref'lu-en-cy**, *n.*

Re'flux' (rē'flŭks'), *n.* [F.] A flowing back; ebb.

Re-form' (rē-fôrm'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *réformer*, L. *reformare*; pref. *re-* + *forma* form.] To form again; to return to a former good state, or bring from bad to good.

Syn. — To amend; correct; emend; rectify; mend; repair; better; improve; restore; reclaim.

— *n.* Amendment of what is defective, corrupt, etc.

Syn. — Rectification; correction. See REFORMATION.

Re-form' (rē-fôrm'), *v. t. & i.* To form anew.

Ref'or-ma'tion (rĕf'ŏr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A reforming, or being reformed; change from worse to better. **2.** The religious movement commenced by Luther, which produced the various Protestant churches.

Syn. — REFORMATION; REFORM; amendment; correction; rectification. — *Reformation* is a more thorough and comprehensive change than *reform*. It is applied to subjects more important, and results in changes more lasting. A *reformation* involves many particular *reforms*.

Re'-for-ma'tion (rē'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* A forming anew; a second forming in order. [formatory.

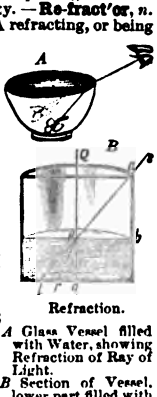
Re-form'a-tive (-fôrm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Forming again; re-

Re-form'a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to reform. — *n.* Institution for promoting the reformation of offenders.

Re-form'er, Re-form'ist, *n.* **1.** One who effects, or seeks, amendment. **2.** One of those who commenced the reformation of religion in the 16th century.

Re-fract' (-frăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *refringere*, *-fractum*; pref. *re-* + *frangere* to break.] **1.** To bend sharply and abruptly back; to break off. **2.** To break the natural course of (rays of light or heat) when passing from one medium to another of different density. — **Re-fract'or**, *n.*

Re-frac'tion (-frăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A refracting, or being refracted. **2.** Change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, etc., when it enters obliquely a medium of a different density from that through which it has previously moved.



Refraction.

A Glass Vessel filled with Water, showing Refraction of Ray of Light.
B Section of Vessel, lower part filled with Water; *sl* Ray of Light in straight line; *spr* Ray of Light refracted; *Qq* Perpendicular; *spQ* Angle of Incidence; *rpq* Angle of Refraction.

Re-fract'ive (-frăkt'ĭv), *a.* Serving or able to refract; pert. to refraction.

Re-frac'to-ry (-frăk'tŏ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *refractarius*, fr. *refringere*.] **1.** Obstinate in disobedience; stubborn; unmanageable. **2.** Resisting ordinary treatment; difficult of fusion, reduction, etc.; — said esp. of metals which do not readily yield to heat or to the hammer. — **Re-frac'to-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-frac'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Perverse; contumacious; unyielding.

Ref'ra-ga-ble (rĕf'rȧ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *refragabilis*, fr. L. *refragari* to oppose.] Capable of being refuted.

Re-frain' (rē-frān'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *refrener*, fr. L. *refrenare*, fr. pref. *re-* back + *frenum* bridle.] To hold back; to restrain; to hold aloof.

Syn. — To hold back; forbear; abstain; withhold.

Re-frain' (rē-frān'), *n.* [F.] Burden of a song; phrase recurring at the end of each stanza of a poem.

Re-fran'gi-ble (-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being refracted. — **Re-fran'gi-ble-ness, Re-fran'gi-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Re-fresh' (-frĕsh'), *v. t.* **1.** To make fresh again; to restore strength, spirit, animation, etc., to. **2.** To repair; to restore.

Syn. — To cool; revive; reanimate; renovate; cheer.

Re-fresh'ment, *n.* **1.** A refreshing, or being refreshed; restoration of strength or liveliness; relief after suffering. **2.** That which refreshes; food or drink.

Re-frig'er-ate (-frĭj'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *refrigerare*, *-ratum*; pref. *re-* re- + *frigerare* to cool, fr. *frigus*, *frigoris*, coolness.] To make or keep cool. — **Re-frig'er-a'tion**, *n.* — **Re-frig'er-ant, Re-frig'er-a-tive**, *a. & n.*

Re-frig'er-a'tor, *n.* That which refrigerates or keeps cool; place for keeping food, etc., cool, by means of ice.

Ref'uge (rĕf'ūj), *n.* [F. *réfuge*, L. *refugium*, fr. *refugere* to flee back; pref. *re-* + *fugere*.] **1.** Shelter from danger or distress. **2.** That which protects from danger or calamity; sanctuary inaccessible to an enemy.

Syn. — Shelter; asylum; retreat; covert.

Ref'u-gee' (-ū-jē'), *n.* [F. *réfugié*.] One who flees to a place of safety, esp. to a foreign country.

Re-ful'gent (rē-fŭl'jent), *a.* [L. *refulgens*, p. pr. of *refulgere*; pref. *re-* + *fulgere* to shine.] Casting a bright light; radiant; splendid. — **Re-ful'gent-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-ful'gence, Re-ful'gen-cy**, *n.*

Re-fund' (-fŭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *refundere*; pref. *re-* + *fundere* to pour.] To give back; to repay.

Re-fus'al (-fūz'ȧl), *n.* **1.** A refusing; denial of anything demanded or offered for acceptance. **2.** Right of taking or refusing; option.

Re-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* [F. *refuser*, fr. L. *refundere* to pour back, restore, or fr. L. *recusare* to decline, refuse.] **1.** To deny (a request, demand, etc.); to decline to do or grant. **2.** To reject. — **Re-fus'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Ref'use (rĕf'ūs), *n.* [F. *refus*.] Something rejected as useless; waste matter. — *a.* Refused; worthless.

Syn. — Dregs; sediment; scum; recrement; dross.

Re-fute' (rē-fūt'), *v. t.* [F. *réfuter*, L. *refutare*.] To disprove by argument or countervailing proof; to prove to be false. — **Re-fut'er**, *n.* — **Re-fut'a-ble**, *a.* — **Re-fut'a-to-ry**, *a.* — **Ref'u-ta'tion** (rĕf'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.*

Syn. — To confute; disprove. See CONFUTE.

Re-gain' (-gān'), *v. t.* To gain anew; to reach again.

Syn. — To recover; reobtain; repossess; retrieve.

Re'gal (rē'gal), *a.* [L. *regalis*, fr. *rex*, *regis*, king.] Pert. to a king; kingly; royal.

Syn. — Kingly; royal. See KINGLY.

Re-gale' (rē-gāl'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *régaler*.] To feast. — *n.* Sumptuous repast; banquet. — **Re-gale'ment**, *n.*

Re-ga'li-a (-gā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. L. *regalis* regal.] **1.** That which belongs to royalty. (*a*) Prerogatives of a king. (*b*) Royal estates and revenues. (*c*) Ensigns of royalty. **2.** Insignia of an office or order.

Re-gal'i-ty (-găl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [LL. *regalitas*, fr. L. *regalis* regal.] Royalty; sovereignty.

Re'gal-ly (rē'gal-lȳ), *adv.* In a regal or royal manner.

Re-gard' (rē-gärd'), *v. t.* [F. *regarder*; pref. *re-* + *garder* to guard, heed, keep.] **1.** To keep in view; to gaze upon. **2.** To look closely at; to remark particularly. **3.** To hold as an opinion; to consider; to care for; to esteem. **4.** To respect; to relate to; to touch.

Syn. — To consider; heed; value. See ATTEND.

— *n.* **1.** A look; view; gaze. **2.** Observation; notice. **3.** Respect; esteem; reverence; affection. **4.** Estimation; repute; note. **5.** Respect; relation; reference.

Syn. — Respect; consideration; notice; observance; heed; care; concern; esteem; attachment; reverence.

Re-gard'ful, *a.* Heedful; attentive; observant.

Re-gard'less, *a.* Having no regard; careless. — **Re-gard'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-gard'less-ness**, *n.*

Re-gat'ta (-găt'tȧ), *n.* [It.] Orig., a gondola race in Venice; now, a rowing or sailing race.

Re'gen-cy (rē'jen-sy), *n.* **1.** Office of a ruler; authority; government. **2.** Jurisdiction of a regent or vicarious ruler, or of a body of regents; deputed government. **3.** A body of men intrusted with vicarious government.

Re-gen'er-ate (rē-jĕn'ĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *regenerare, -ratum*, to regenerate; pref. *re-* + *generare* to beget.] **1.** Reproduced. **2.** Born anew; become Christian; changed from a natural to a spiritual state. — *v. t.* **1.** To generate or produce anew; to give new life or vigor to. **2.** To render Christian; to convert from sin to holiness. — **Re-gen'er-a'tor**, *n.* — **Re-gen'er-ate-ness, Re-gen'er-a-cy, Re-gen'er-a'tion**, *n.* — **Re-gen'er-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.*

Re'gent (rē'jent), *a.* [L. *regens, -gentis*, p. pr. of *regere* to rule.] **1.** Ruling; governing; regnant. **2.** Exercising vicarious authority. — *n.* **1.** One who reigns; governor; ruler. **2.** One who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign. **3.** One of a governing board; trustee or overseer; superintendent; curator. — **Re'gent-ship**, *n.*

Reg'i-cide (rĕj'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [F. *régicide;* L. *rex, regis*, king + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** One who murders a king. **2.** The killing of a king.

‖ **Ré'gime'** (rā'zhēm'), *n.* [F.] Administration.

Reg'i-men (rĕj'ĭ-mĕn), *n.* [L.; fr. *regere* to rule.] **1.** Orderly government; administration. **2.** Systematic diet, etc., for preserving health; hygiene. **3.** (*a*) Syntactical relation between words. (*b*) Word governed.

Reg'i-ment, *n.* [F.] **1.** Government; rule; regimen. [*Obs.*] **2.** A body of troops commanded by a colonel. — *v. t.* To form into regiments. — **Reg'i-men'tal**, *a.*

Reg'i-men'tals (-mĕn'tălz), *n. pl.* Uniform worn by the officers and soldiers of a regiment; military dress.

Re'gion (rē'jŭn), *n.* [F. *région*, fr. L. *regio* direction, boundary line, fr. *regere* to direct.] **1.** Portion of space or territory; district. **2.** Neighborhood; vicinity.

Reg'is-ter (rĕj'ĭs-tĕr), *n.* [L. *regesta*, pl., fr. *regerere, -gestum*, to register; pref. *re-* + *gerere* to carry.] **1.** A written account or entry; enumeration or record; schedule. **2.** One who registers or records; registrar; recorder. **3.** That which registers or records; — applied to sundry mechanical contrivances. **4.** Compass of a voice or instrument; stop or set of pipes in an organ.

Syn. — Catalogue; roll; record; annals. See LIST. — *v. t.* To enter in a register; to record; to enroll. — *v. i.* To enroll one's name. [keeper of records.

Reg'is-trar (-trär), *n.* One who registers; recorder;

Reg'is-tra'tion, *n.* A registering; registry; enrollment.

Reg'is-try, *n.* **1.** Registration. **2.** Place where a register is kept. **3.** Record; account; register.

Reg'let (rĕg'lĕt), *n.* [F. *réglet*, dim. of *règle* a rule, L. *regula.*] **1.** A flat, narrow architectural moulding. **2.** A strip of wood or metal for spacing printed matter.

Reg'nant (-nant), *a.* [L. *regnans, -nantis*, p. pr. of *regnare* to reign.] **1.** Reigning. **2.** Predominant.

Re'gress (rē'grĕs), *n.* [L. *regredi, -gressus*, to go back.] A passing back; return; retrogression.

Re-gress' (rē-grĕs'), *v. i.* To go back; to return. — **Re-gres'sion** (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* — **Re-gres'sive** (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.*

Re-gret' (-grĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *regretter* to regret.] Pain of mind for something past, with a wish that it had been different; a looking back with longing.

Syn. — REGRET; REMORSE; COMPUNCTION; CONTRITION; REPENTANCE: concern; sorrow; penitence. — *Regret* has not the energy of *remorse*, the sting of *compunction*, the sacredness of *contrition*, or the practical character of *repentance*. We even apply the term *regret* to circumstances over which we have had no control, as the absence or loss of friends. When connected with ourselves, it relates rather to unwise acts than to wrong ones.

— *v. t.* To lose or miss with a sense of regret; to feel sorrow for (the happening or the loss of something). — **Re-gret'ful**, *a.* — **Re-gret'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-gret'ta-ble**, *a.*

Reg'u-lar (rĕg'ū-lĕr), *a.* [L. *regularis*, fr. *regula* rule, fr. *regere* to rule.] **1.** Conformed to a rule, law, principle, or type, or to established forms; normal; symmetrical. **2.** Governed by rules; uniform in course, practice, or occurrence; returning at stated intervals; orderly; methodical. **3.** Constituted or conducted in conformity with established usages or discipline; duly authorized; permanently organized. **4.** Thorough; complete; unmitigated. [*Colloq.*] — *n.* **1.** A qualified member of a religious order or community. **2.** A soldier in a standing army. — **Reg'u-lar-ly** (rĕg'ū-lĕr-lȳ), *adv.* — **Reg'u-lar-ness, Reg'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Normal; orderly; methodical. See NORMAL.

Reg'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *regulare, -latum*, fr. *regula.*] **1.** To adjust by rule or established mode; to subject to laws. **2.** To put in good order. **3.** To adjust to a desired rate or condition. — **Reg'u-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.*

Syn. — To dispose; arrange; direct; order; govern.

Reg'u-la'tion, *n.* **1.** A regulating, or being regulated. **2.** Rule for government; prescription; precept; law.

Syn. — Method; order; precept. See LAW.

Re-gur'gi-tate (rē-gûr'jĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* [LL. *regurgitare, -latum;* L. pref. *re-* + *gurges, -gitis*, gulf.] To throw, rush, or surge back. — **Re-gur'gi-ta'tion**, *n.*

Re'ha-bil'i-tate (rē'hă-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* re- + *habilitate.*] To invest again with some right or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate. — **Re'ha-bil'i-ta'tion**, *n.* [time.

Re-hear' (-hēr'), *v. t.* To hear again; to try a second

Re-hears'al (-hĕrs'ăl), *n.* A rehearsing; narration; private recital in preparation for a public exhibition.

Re-hearse' (-hĕrs'), *v. t.* [OF. *rehercier* to harrow over again; pref. *re-* + *hercier* to harrow, fr. *herce* harrow. See HEARSE.] **1.** To repeat (what has been already said); to recite. **2.** To recount; to relate; to tell. **3.** To recite in private for experiment, before a public representation. — **Re-hears'er**, *n.*

‖ **Reichs'rath'** (rīks'rät'), *n.* [G.] The Austrian parliament. [former German empire.

‖ **Reichs'stadt'** (-stät'), *n.* [G.] A free city of the

‖ **Reichs'tag'** (-täg'), *n.* [G.] The Diet, or House of Representatives, of the German empire.

Rel'gle (rē'g'l), *n.* [F. *règle* a rule, fr. L. *regula.*] A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything.

Reign (rān), *n.* [OE. & OF. *regne*, fr. L. *regnum*, fr. *rex, regis*, king.] **1.** Royal authority; sovereignty; dominion. **2.** Time during which a sovereign possesses supreme authority. — *v. i.* **1.** To exercise sovereign power or government; to rule. **2.** To prevail.

Syn. — To rule; govern; direct; control; prevail.

Re'im-burse' (rē'ĭm-bûrs'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *imburse.*] **1.** To replace what has been taken, lost, or expended. **2.** To indemnify. — **Re'im-burse'ment**, *n.*

Rein (rān), *n.* [F. *rêne*, fr. L. *retinere* to hold back.] **1.** Strap of a bridle, to govern a horse. **2.** Means of curbing or governing; restraint. — *v. t.* **1.** To direct with reins. **2.** To restrain; to control.

Rein'deer' (rān'dēr'), *n.* [Icel. *hreinn* reindeer + E. *deer.*] A ruminant of the Deer family, found in the colder parts of both hemispheres.

Re'in-force' (rē'ĭn-fōrs'), *v. t. & n.* Reënforce.

Reins (rānz), *n. pl.* [F.; fr. L. *ren*, pl. *renes.*] **1.** The kidneys; the loins. **2.** Inward impulses; affections and passions. [session, or in a former state.

Re'in-state' (rē'ĭn-stāt'), *v. t.* To place again in pos-

Re'in-sure' (-shûr'), *v. t.* **1.** To insure again after a former insurance has ceased; to renew insurance on. **2.** To insure (life or property) in favor of one who has taken an insurance risk upon it.

Re'in-vest' (-vĕst'), *v. t.* To invest again or anew.

Re-is'sue (rē-ĭsh'ū), *v. t. & i.* To issue a second time. — *n.* A second or repeated issue.

Re-it'er-ate (-ĭt'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *iterate:* LL. *reiterare* to question again.] To repeat again and again; to say or do repeatedly. — **Re-it'er-a'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To repeat; recapitulate; rehearse.

Re-ject' (-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *rejicere, jectum;* pref. *re-* re-

+ *jacere* to throw.] **1.** To cast from one; to discard. **2.** To refuse to receive or to acknowledge; to repudiate. **3.** To refuse to grant. — **Re-jec'tion** (rē-jĕk'shŭn), *n.*

Syn. — To repel; renounce; discard; rebuff; refuse.

Re-joice' (rē-jois'), *v. i.* [OF. *rejouir*; pref. *re-* + *ejouir* to rejoice; pref. *es-* (L. *ex-*) + *jouir*, fr. L. *gaudere* to rejoice.] To feel joy; to be delighted.

Syn. — To delight; joy; exult; triumph. — *v. t.* To give joy to; to gladden.

Syn. — To please; cheer; exhilarate; delight.

Re-join' (-join'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To join again; to unite after separation. **2.** To state in reply; to answer.

Re-join'der, *n.* An answer to a reply; reply.

Syn. — Reply; answer; replication. See REPLY.

Re-ju've-nate (-jū'vē-nāt), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + L. *juvenis* young.] To render young again. — **Re-ju've-na'tion, Re-ju've-nes'cence** (-nĕs'sens), *n.*

Re-lapse' (-lăps'), *v. i.* [L. *relabi, -lapsus*; pref. *re-* + *labi* to fall, slip.] **1.** To slip or slide back; to fall back from convalescence or amended condition, etc. **2.** To backslide. — *n.* A falling back; backsliding.

Re-late' (-lāt'), *v. t.* [F. *relater* to recount, fr. L. *relatus*, used as p. p. of *referre*. See REFER.] **1.** To recount; to narrate. **2.** To ally by kindred. — *v. i.* To pertain; to refer (to). — **Re-lat'er, Re-lat'or,** *n.*

Syn. — To tell; recite; narrate; recount; describe.

Re-la'tion, *n.* **1.** A relating or telling; recital; narrative. **2.** The being related or referring; connection. **3.** Reference; regard. **4.** Connection; kinship. **5.** A relative; kinsman. — **Re-la'tion-ship,** *n.*

Re-la'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Having relation or kindred. **2.** Indicating or specifying some relation.

Rel'a-tive (rĕl'ā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having relation or reference; respecting; pertaining. **2.** Arising from connection with something else; not absolute. **3.** Indicating grammatical relation; referring to an antecedent. — *n.* One considered in relation to something else. (*a*) One allied by blood; a relation. (*b*) A relative pronoun; a word which relates to, or represents, another word or phrase, called its *antecedent*. — **Rel'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Re-lax' or (rē-lăks'), *v. t.* [L. *relaxare*; pref. *re-* + *laxare* to slacken, from *laxus* loose.] **1.** To make lax; to slacken; to open. **2.** To make less severe or rigorous; to remit in effort. **3.** To ease; to recreate; to divert. **4.** To relieve from constipation. — *v. i.* To become lax, loose, less rigorous, or diligent; to unbend. — **Re'lax-a'tion,** *n.*

Syn. — To slacken; abate; ease; unbend; divert.

Re-lay' (rē-lā'), *v. t.* To lay a second time.

Re-lay' (rē-lā'), *n.* [F. *relais*, fr. OF. *relaissier* to abandon, release, fr. L. *relaxare*.] **1.** A supply (of horses, dogs, men, etc.) to relieve those who are tired. **2.** An auxiliary electric current.

Re-lease' (rē-lēs'), *v. t.* To lease again; to let back.

Re-lease' (rē-lēs'), *v. t.* [OF. *relaissier* to let free.] **1.** To let loose again; to free from restraint or servitude. **2.** To relieve from pain, obligation, penalty, etc. **3.** To let go, as a legal claim; to quit. — *n.* **1.** A releasing or being released; liberation. **2.** Relief from care, pain, etc. **3.** Discharge from obligation; acquittance. **4.** A giving up of some legal claim; quitclaim.

Syn. — To free; liberate; loose; discharge; acquit.

Re-leas'er (-ēr), *n.* One who releases, or sets free.

Re-leas'or (-ōr), *n.* One by whom a release is given.

Rel'e-gate (rĕl'ē-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *relegare, -gatum*; pref. *re-* + *legare* to send with a commission. See LEGATE.] To remove (to an inferior position); to transfer; to banish. — **Rel'e-ga'tion,** *n.*

Re-lent' (rē-lent'), *v. i.* [F. *ralentir*, fr. L. pref. *re-* + *ad* to + *lentus* pliant, slow.] To become less severe, harsh, cruel, etc.; to feel compassion.

Re-lent'less, *a.* Unmoved by sympathy; unpitying.

Rel'e-vant (rĕl'ē-vant), *a.* [F.] Bearing upon the case in hand; pertinent. — **Rel'e-vance, Rel'e-van-cy,** *n.*

Re-li'a-ble (rē-lī'ă-b'l), *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; trustworthy. — **Re-li'a-ble-ness, Re-li'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Re-li'ance, *n.* **1.** A relying, or being reliant; confidence; trust. **2.** Dependence; ground of trust.

Rel'ic (rĕl'ĭk), *n.* [F. *relique*.] [Formerly written also *relique*.] **1.** That which remains; remnant. **2.** Corpse; body, or part of the body, of a deceased saint or martyr. **3.** Memorial; thing preserved in remembrance.

Rel'ict, *n.* [L. *relicta*, f. of *relictus*, p. p. of *relinquere* to leave behind. See RELINQUISH.] A widow.

Re-lief' (rē-lēf'), *n.* [F. See RELIEVE.] **1.** A relieving, or being relieved; removal of evil. **2.** Release from performance of duty. **3.** Whatever gives succor, aid, or comfort; a relay. **4.** In art, projection of a figure above the ground on which it is formed.

Syn. — Alleviation; aid; help; succor; remedy.

Re-lieve' (-lēv'), *v. t.* [F. *relever*, fr. L. *relevare*; pref. *re-* + *levare* to raise, fr. *levis* light.] **1.** To cause to seem to rise; to put in relief; to set off by contrast. **2.** To introduce variety into. **3.** To raise (anything which depresses); to mitigate. **4.** To aid, succor, or deliver. **5.** To release from duty. **6.** To ease of wrong or oppression; to right.

Syn. — To alleviate; assuage; succor; assist; aid; ease; mitigate; free; remedy; redress.

Re-li'gion (-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *religio*.] **1.** Outward form by which men recognize a god or gods to whom obedience and honor are due; system of worship. **2.** Christian faith and practice.

Re-li'gion-ism, *n.* **1.** Practice of, or devotion to, religion. **2.** Affectation or pretense of religion.

Re-li'gion-ist, *n.* One earnestly devoted or attached to a religion; a religious zealot.

Re-li'gious (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Pert. to religion; set apart to religion. **2.** Pious; godly. **3.** Scrupulously faithful; strict. **4.** Belonging to a religious order. — *n.* One bound by monastic vows, or devoted to a life of religion; monk or friar; a nun. — **Re-li'gious-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Pious; godly; holy; strict; rigid; exact.

Re-lin'quish (-lĭn'kwĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *relinquir*, L. *re-* + *linquere* to leave.] **1.** To withdraw from; to leave behind; to quit. **2.** To give up; to resign. — **Re-lin'quish-er,** *n.* — **Re-lin'quish-ment,** *n.*

Syn. — To forsake; abandon; forego. See RESIGN.

Rel'i-qua-ry (rĕl'ĭ-kwā-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *reliquiarium*.] Depositary for relics.

Re-lique' (rē-lēk'), *n.* [F.] Relic.

Rel'ish (rĕl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *relechier* to taste anew.] **1.** To taste with pleasure; to enjoy. **2.** To cause to taste agreeably. — *v. i.* To have a pleasing taste; to gratify. — *n.* **1.** Pleasing taste; enjoyable quality. **2.** Savor; quality. **3.** Liking; appetite; fondness. **4.** Something taken with food to render it palatable; a condiment.

Syn. — Taste; savor; flavor; appetite; zest; liking.

Rel'ish-a-ble, *a.* Agreeable to the taste; gratifying.

Re-luct' (rē-lŭkt'), *v. i.* [L. *reluctari, -tatus*, to struggle; pref. *re-* + *luctа* a wrestling.] To strive against anything; to feel or show repugnance or reluctance.

Re-luc'tant (-lŭk'tant), *a.* [L. *reluctans, -tantis*, p. pr. of *reluctari*.] **1.** Striving against; disinclined; loth. **2.** Proceeding from an unwilling mind. — **Re-luc'tant-ly,** *adv.* — **Re-luc'tance, Re-luc'tan-cy,** *n.*

Syn. — Unwilling; repugnant; coy. See AVERSE.

Re-lume' (-lūm'), *v. t.* [OF. *relumer*, L. *reluminare*; pref. *re-* + *luminare* to light.] To rekindle; to light again.

Re-ly' (-lī'), *v. i.* [Pref. *re-* + *lie* to rest.] To rest with confidence; to trust; to depend.

Syn. — To trust; depend; confide; repose.

Re-main' (-mān'), *v. i.* [L. *remanere*; pref. *re-* + *manere* to stay.] **1.** To stay behind while others withdraw; to be left after a number or quantity has been subtracted. **2.** To continue unchanged.

Syn. — To stay; wait; tarry; abide; last; endure. — *n.* **1.** That which is left; relic; remainder; — chiefly

in *pl.* **2. Specif.**, in *pl.* : (*a*) That which is left of a human being after life is gone ; relics ; a dead body. (*b*) Posthumous productions, esp. literary works, of one who is dead.

Re-main'der (rē-mān'dēr), *n.* **1.** Residue ; remnant. **2.** Quantity left after subtraction or deduction.

Re-mand' (-mănd'), *v. t.* [L. *remandare ;* pref. *re-* + *mandare* to commit.] To recommit ; to send back. — *n.* A remanding ; order for recommitment.

Re-mark' (-märk'), *v. t.* [F. *remarquer ;* pref. *re-* + *marquer* to mark, *marque* a mark, of German origin.] **1.** To observe. **2.** To state ; to say.

Syn. — To REMARK ; OBSERVE ; NOTICE ; heed ; regard ; note ; say. — To *observe* is to keep a thing distinctly before the mind. To *remark* is simply to mark or take note of whatever may come up. To *notice* implies still less continuity of attention. An *observation* is the result of prolonged thought ; a *remark* is suggested by some passing occurrence ; a *notice* is something cursory and short.

— *n.* **1.** A remarking or attentively noticing ; observation. **2.** Expression of something remarked ; mention of that which is worthy of attention or notice.

Syn. — Observation ; note ; comment ; annotation.

Re-mark'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of being remarked or noticed ; conspicuous ; extraordinary. — **Re-mark'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Re-mark'a-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Extraordinary ; rare ; strange ; eminent.

Re-me'di-a-ble (-mē'dĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being remedied or cured. — **Re-me'di-a-bly,** *adv.*

Re-me'di-al, *a.* Affording remedy.

Re-med'i-less (rē-mĕd'ĭ-lĕs *or* rĕm'ē-dĭ-lĕs), *a.* Not admitting of remedy ; incurable ; irreparable.

Rem'e-dy (rĕm'ē-dȳ), *n.* [L. *remedium ;* pref. *re-* + *mederi* to cure. See MEDICAL.] **1.** That which relieves a disease ; medicine which restores health. **2.** A corrective ; reparation ; cure. **3.** Legal means to recover a right, or to obtain redress for a wrong.

Syn. — Cure ; restorative ; redress ; relief ; aid ; help. — *v. t.* To relieve ; to cure ; to redress ; to correct.

Re-mem'ber (rē-mĕm'bēr), *v. t.* [OF. *remembrer*, L. *rememorari ;* pref. *re-* + *memor* mindful.] **1.** To have (a notion or idea) come into the mind again ; to recollect. **2.** To keep in mind ; to attend to. **3.** To remind ; to put in mind. — **Re-mem'ber-er,** *n.*

Re-mem'brance, *n.* **1.** A remembering, or being remembered ; recollection. **2.** Something remembered. **3.** A memorial ; memento ; souvenir. **4.** Power of remembering ; period over which one's memory extends.

Syn. — Recollection ; reminiscence. See MEMORY.

Re-mem'bran-cer, *n.* Memento ; reminder.

Re-mind' (-mīnd'), *v. t.* To put (one) in mind of something. — **Re-mind'er,** *n.*

Rem'i-nis'cence (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'ens), *n.* [F. *réminiscence*, L. *reminiscentia.*] **1.** A recalling past experience. **2.** Something remembered ; narration of experience.

Syn. — Remembrance ; recollection. See MEMORY.

Rem'i-nis'cent, *a.* [L. *reminiscens, -centis*, p. pr. of *reminisci* to recollect.] Recalling to mind ; having remembrance ; reminding.

Re-mise' (rē-mīz'), *v. t.* [F. *remise* delivery, surrender, fr. *remettre* to put back, L. *remittere.* See REMIT.] To send or grant back ; to release a claim to ; to resign.

Re-miss' (-mĭs'), *a.* [L. *remittere, -missum*, to send back, relax. See REMIT.] Not energetic or exact in duty or business ; negligent ; lacking earnestness or activity.

Syn. — Slack ; dilatory ; negligent ; inattentive.

Re-mis'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being remitted.

Re-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A remitting, surrendering, or giving up. **2.** Discharge from that which is due ; relinquishment of a claim or obligation ; pardon. **3.** Diminution of intensity ; abatement. **4.** A sending (money) in payment ; remittance.

Re-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [L. *remittere, -missum*, to send back, slacken, relax ; pref. *re-* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To send back ; to give up ; to surrender ; to resign. **2.** To transmit or send (money in payment of a demand, account, draft, etc.). **3.** To relax in intensity ; to abate. **4.** To forgive ; to pardon. — **Re-mit'ter** (rē-mĭt'ẽr), **Re-mit'tor** (-tôr), *n.* — **Re-mit'ment, Re-mit'tal,** *n.*

Syn. — To relax ; abate ; relinquish ; pardon ; absolve.

Re-mit'tance (rē-mĭt'ȧns), *n.* **1.** A transmitting money, bills, etc. **2.** Sum or thing remitted.

Re-mit'tent, *a.* Remitting ; having remissions, — as a fever whose symptoms abate at regular intervals.

Rem'nant (rĕm'nant), *a.* [OF. *remanant*, p. pr. of *remanoir* to remain.] Remaining ; yet left. — *n.* **1.** That which remains after a part is removed, destroyed, performed, etc. ; residue. **2.** Small portion ; fragment.

Syn. — Residue ; rest ; remains ; remainder.

Re-mod'el (rē-mŏd'ĕl), *v. t.* To model or fashion anew.

Re-mold' } (rē-mōld'), *v. t.* To mold or shape anew
Re-mould' } or again ; to reshape.

Re-mon'strance (-mŏn'strans), *n.* A remonstrating ; protest ; expostulation. — **Re-mon'strant,** *a.* & *n.*

Re-mon'strate, *v. i.* [LL. *remonstrare, -strātum ;* L. pref. *re-* + *monstrare* to show.] To urge reasons in opposition to an act or course of proceedings ; to expostulate. — **Re-mon'stra-tor,** *n.* — **Re-mon'stra-tive,** *a.*

Syn. — EXPOSTULATE ; REMONSTRATE. — *Expostulate* is used especially to signify remonstrance by a superior. A son *remonstrates* against the harshness of a father ; a father *expostulates* with his son on his waywardness.

‖ **Rem'o-ra** (rĕm'ō-rȧ), *n.* [L.] The *sucking fish*,

a Remora (*Echeneis naucrates*), clinging to a Sand Shark (*b*) (*Carcharias littoralis*).

whose anterior dorsal fin is a sucking disk, by which it can adhere to sharks, vessels, etc.

Re-morse' (rē-môrs'), *n.* [OF. *remors*, fr. L. *remordere, -morsum*, to torment ; pref. *re-* + *mordere* to bite.] **1.** Anguish, like gnawing pain, excited by sense of guilt. **2.** Sympathetic sorrow ; pity. — **Re-morse'ful,** *a.*

Syn. — Regret ; grief ; compassion. See CONTRITION.

Re-morse'less, *a.* Without remorse ; having no pity ; insensible to distress. — **Re-morse'less-ly,** *adv.*

Re-mote' (-mōt'), *a.* [L. *removere, -motum*, to remove.] **1.** Removed to a distance ; far away. **2.** Not agreeing ; alien ; not acting directly ; primary ; not obvious or striking. — **Re-mote'ly,** *adv.* — **Re-mote'ness,** *n.*

Re-mount' (-mount'), *v. t.* & *i.* To mount again ; to reascend. — *n.* Opportunity of, or things necessary for, remounting ; a fresh horse.

Re-mov'a-ble (-mōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being removed. — **Re-mov'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Re-mov'al, *n.* A removing, or being removed.

Re-move' (-mōōv'), *v. t.* [L. *removere, -motum ;* pref. *re-* + *movere* to move.] To move away ; to change place ; to displace. — *n.* **1.** A removing or being removed ; removal. **2.** Thing removed. **3.** Distance through which anything is removed ; interval ; stage. — **Re-mov'er,** *n.*

Re-mu'ner-ate (-mū'nĕr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *remunerare, -ratum ;* pref. *re-* + *munus, -neris*, present.] To pay for any service, loss, etc. — **Re-mu'ner-a-ble,** *a.*

Syn. — To reward ; satisfy ; requite ; pay ; reimburse.

Re-mu'ner-a'tion, *n.* **1.** A remunerating. **2.** Equivalent given, as for services, loss, or sufferings.

Syn. — Reward ; recompense ; compensation ; pay.

Re-mu'ner-a-tive (-ȧ-tĭv), **Re-mu'ne-ra-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Affording remuneration.

‖ **Re-nais'sance'** (*F.* rẽ-nĕ'sȧNs' ; *E.* rē-nā'sȧns), *n.* [F., fr. *renaître* to be born again.] A new birth, or revival. (*a*) The revival of classical learning and art in the 15th century. (*b*) Style of art then prevalent.

Re'nal (rē'nal), *a.* [L. *renalis*, fr. *renes* the kidneys. See REINS.] Pert. to, or in the region of, the kidneys.

Ren'ard (rĕn'ĕrd), *n.* [F., fox, name of the fox in a celebrated epic poem of German origin.] A fox.

Re-nas'cence (rē-năs'ens), *n.* **1.** The being renascent. **2.** Renaissance.

Re-nas'cent, *a.* [L. *renascens*, p. pr. of *renasci* to be born again; pref. *re-* + *nasci* to be born.] **1.** Springing again into being; being born again, or reproduced. **2.** Pert. to the Renaissance.

Ren-con'tre (rĕn-kŏn'tĕr; *E.* rĕn'kŏn'tr'), *n.* [F.] [Rencounter.

Ren-coun'ter (rĕn-koun'tĕr), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *rencontrer*; pref. *re-* + OF. *encontrer* to encounter.] To meet unexpectedly; to encounter; to skirmish. — *n.* A meeting of two persons or bodies; collision; combat; engagement.

Syn. — Combat; fight; conflict; collision; clash.

Rend (rĕnd), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RENT (rĕnt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENDING.] [AS. *rendan*, *hrendan*.] **1.** To separate into parts suddenly or violently; to split; to burst. **2.** To tear away by force. — **Rend'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To tear; break; rupture; crack; split.

Ren'der (rĕn'dĕr), *v. t.* [F. *rendre*, LL. *rendere*, fr. L. *red-*, *re-* + *dare* to give.] **1.** To pay back; to restore. **2.** To inflict; to requite. **3.** To surrender. **4.** To furnish; to state. **5.** To cause to be or become. **6.** To translate from one language into another. **7.** To interpret; to exhibit. **8.** To try out (oil, lard, tallow, etc.) from fatty animal substances. **9.** To plaster (a wall), without using lath. — **Ren'der-a-ble**, *a.*

Ren'dez-vous (rän'dĕ-vōō), *n.* [F. *rendez-vous*, prop., render yourselves, repair to a place.] **1.** Place appointed for a meeting. **2.** A meeting by appointment. — *v. t.* & *i.* To assemble at a particular place.

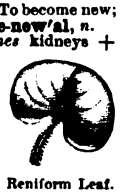
Ren-di'tion (rĕn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A rendering; surrender. **2.** Translation; rendering; version.

Rend'rock' (rĕnd'rŏk'), *n.* Dynamite for blasting.

Ren'e-gade (rĕn'ē-gād), *n.* [Sp. *renegado*; L. pref. *re-* + *negare* to deny.] An apostate.

Re-new' (rē-nū'), *v. t.* **1.** To make new again. **2.** To substitute for (an old right) a new one of like nature. **3.** To recommence; to regenerate. — *v. i.* To become new; to begin again. — **Re-new'a-ble**, *a.* — **Re-new'al**, *n.*

Ren'i-form (rĕn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *renes* kidneys + -form.] Shaped like a kidney.



Reniform Leaf.

Re-ni'tent (rē-nī'tent), *a.* [L. *renitens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *reniti* to resist; pref. *re-* + *niti* to strive.] **1.** Resisting pressure. **2.** Persistently opposed. — **Re-ni'tence**, **Re-ni'ten-cy**, *n.*

Ren'net (rĕn'nĕt), *n.* [AS. *rinnan*, *rennan*, to run.] Inner, or mucous, membrane of a calf's stomach, used for coagulating milk. [Written also *runnel*.]

Re-nounce' (rē-nouns'), *v. t.* [F. *renoncer*, L. *renuntiare*; pref. *re-* + *nuntiare* to announce, fr. *nuncius* messenger.] **1.** To declare against; to disclaim. **2.** To forswear. — **Re-nounce'ment**, *n.* — **Re-noun'cer**, *n.*

Syn. — To RENOUNCE; ABJURE; RECANT; cast off; disavow; disown; deny; forsake; quit; forego; resign; give up; abdicate. — To *renounce* is to make an affirmative declaration of abandonment. To *abjure* is to renounce with the solemnity of an oath. To *recant* is to renounce some proposition previously maintained.

Ren'o-vate (rĕn'ō-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *renovare*, *-vatum*; pref. *re-* + *novus* new.] To renew. — **Ren'o-va'tion**, *n.*

Re-nown' (rē-noun'), *v. t.* [F. *renommer* to name again, celebrate; pref. *re-* + *nommer* to name, L. *nomen* a name. See NOUN.] To make famous. — *n.* The being known; celebrity; fame. — **Re-nown'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Re-nowned' (-nound'), *a.* Famous; celebrated.

Syn. — Noted; eminent; wonderful. See FAMOUS.

Rent (rĕnt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of REND.

Rent, *n.* [Fr. *rend.*] **1.** Opening made by rending; break or breach; tear. **2.** Schism; rupture of harmony.

Syn. — Fissure; breach; rupture; tear; fracture.

Rent, *n.* [F. *rente*, fr. L. *reddita*, fr. *reddere* to give back, pay. See RENDER.] Periodical payment for use of property. — *v. t.* **1.** To grant the possession of, for a rent; to lease. **2.** To take and hold under an agreement to pay rent. — *v. i.* To be leased. — **Rent'a-ble**, *a.*

Rent roll, a list or account of rents or income; rental.

Rent'al, *n.* **1.** A rent roll. **2.** Sum total of rents.

Re-nun'ci-a'tion (rē-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A renouncing. **2.** Legal declination to take out letters of administration, or to assume an office, right, etc.

Syn. — Renouncement; disavowal; rejection.

Re-or'gan-ize (-ôr'gan-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* To organize anew. — **Re-or'gan-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Rep (rĕp), *n.* [Prob. corrup. of *rib*.] A fabric of silk or wool, having a ribbed surface.

Re-pair' (rē-pâr'), *v. i.* [OF. *repairier* to return, fr. L. *repatriare* to go home again; pref. *re-* + *patria* native country, fr. *pater* father.] To go; to betake one's self.

Re-pair', *v. t.* [F. *réparer*, L. *reparare*; pref. *re-* + *parare* to prepare.] **1.** To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, etc.; to restore; to mend. **2.** To make amends for (an injury, etc.) by an equivalent; to indemnify for. — **Re-pair'a-ble**, *a.* — **Re-pair'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To restore; renew; mend; retrieve; recruit. — *n.* **1.** Restoration to a sound state after waste, injury, etc.; reparation. **2.** Condition as to soundness, perfectness, etc. [paired or made good.

Rep'a-ra-ble (rĕp'ā-rā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being re-

Rep'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A renewing, or being repaired. **2.** A making amends for a wrong, injury, etc.; thing done or given; satisfaction; indemnity.

Syn. — Restoration; repair; restitution; amends.

Re-par'a-tive (rē-pâr'ā-tĭv), *a.* Repairing, or tending to repair. — *n.* That which repairs.

Rep'ar-tee' (rĕp'ar-tē'), *n.* [F. *repartie*, fr. *repartir* to reply.] A smart, ready, and witty reply.

Syn. — Retort; reply. See RETORT.

Re-pass' (rē-pâs'), *v. t.* To pass again; to travel over in the opposite direction; to pass a second time.

Re-past' (-pâst'), *n.* [OF.; LL. *repastus*, fr. L. *repascere* to feed again; pref. *re-* + *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture.] **1.** A taking food. **2.** Meal; refreshment.

Re-pay' (-pā'), *v. t.* **1.** To pay back; to refund. **2.** To recompense. — **Re-pay'a-ble**, *a.* — **Re-pay'ment**, *n.*

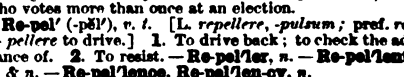
Syn. — To refund; restore; reimburse; requite.

Re-peal' (-pēl'), *v. t.* [OF. *rapeler* to call back; pref. *re-* + *apeler* to call, L. *appellare*.] To recall (a deed, will, law, or statute); to revoke; to rescind or abrogate. — *n.* Revocation; abrogation. — **Re-peal'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To revoke; rescind; annul. See ABOLISH.

Re-peat' (-pēt'), *v. t.* [F. *répéter*, L. *repetere*; pref. *re-* + *petere* to fall upon, attack.] To go over again; to attempt, do, or utter again; to iterate; to recite.

Syn. — To renew; relate; rehearse. See REITERATE. — *n.* **1.** A repeating; repetition. **2.** That which is repeated. **3.** Mark, or series of dots, placed before and



Repeat.

after, or at the end of, a musical passage to be repeated in performance.

Re-peat'ed-ly, *adv.* More than once; indefinitely.

Re-peat'er, *n.* One that repeats. (*a*) A watch with a striking apparatus to indicate the time. (*b*) A repeating firearm. (*c*) Instrument for resending a telegraphic message automatically at an intermediate point. (*d*) One who votes more than once at an election.

Re-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.* [L. *repellere*, *-pulsum*; pref. *re-* + *pellere* to drive.] **1.** To drive back; to check the advance of. **2.** To resist. — **Re-pel'ler**, *n.* — **Re-pel'lent**, *a.* & *n.* — **Re-pel'lence**, **Re-pel'len-cy**, *n.*

Syn. — To repulse; resist; oppose; reject; refuse.

Re'pent (rē'pent), *a.* [L. *repens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *repere* to creep.] Prostrate and rooting; — said of stems.

Re-pent' (rē-pĕnt'), *v. i. & t.* [F. *se repentir;* L. pref. *re-* + *poenitere* to make repent, *poenitet me* it repents me, I repent. See PENITENT.] To feel pain or regret (for what one has done or omitted to do).

Re-pent'ant, *a.* Penitent. — *n.* One who repents of sin; a penitent. — **Re-pent'ance,** *n.*

Syn. — Regret; compunction. See CONTRITION.

Re-ple'nish (-plĕ'nĭsh), *v. t.* To people anew.

Re'per-cuss' (-pĕr-kŭs'), *v. t.* [L. *repercutere, -cussum,* to drive back; pref. *re-* + *percutere.* See PERCUSSION.] To drive back; to reflect; to reverberate.

Re'per-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* A driving back, or being driven back; reflection; reverberation.

‖ **Ré'per'toire'** (*F.* rā'pĕr'twär'; *E.* rĕp'ĕr-twär), *n.* [F. See REPERTORY.] List of dramas, operas, parts, etc., ready for performance.

Rep'er-to-ry (rĕp'ĕr-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *repertorium,* fr. *reperire* to find again; pref. *re-* + *parire* to procure.] 1. Place where things are disposed so that they can be easily found. 2. Magazine; storehouse. 3. Répertoire.

Rep'e-tend' (-ē-tĕnd'), *n.* [L. *repetendus* to be repeated, fr. *repetere* to repeat.] That part of a circulating decimal which recurs continually.

Rep'e-ti'tion (-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. A repeating; iteration. 2. Recital from memory. — **Rep'e-ti'tious,** *a.*

Syn. — Iteration; rehearsal. See TAUTOLOGY.

Re-pine' (rē-pin'), *v. i.* To continue pining; to indulge in envy or complaint; to murmur. — **Re-pin'er,** *n.*

Re-place' (-plās'), *v. t.* 1. To place again; to restore to a former place, condition, etc. 2. To repay; to restore. 3. To supply the want of. — **Re-place'ment,** *n.*

Re-plen'ish (-plĕn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [L. pref. *re-* + *plenus* full.] To fill again; to stock anew; to fill completely. — **Re-plen'ish-ment,** *n.*

Re-plete' (-plēt'), *a.* [L. *replere, -pletum,* to fill up; pref. *re-* + *plere* to fill, *plenus* full.] Filled again; completely filled; abounding. — **Re-ple'tion,** *n.*

Re-plev'in (-plĕv'ĭn), *n.* [LL. *replevina.* See REPLEVY.] A personal action to recover goods wrongfully detained.

Re-plev'y (-ĭ), *v. t.* [OF. *replevir,* LL. *replevire.*] 1. To get back, by a writ for that purpose (goods and chattels wrongfully detained), upon giving security. 2. To bail. — *n.* Replevin.

‖ **Rep'li-ca** (rĕp'lĭ-kä), *n.* [It.] A copy of a work of art made by the original artist.

Rep'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Answer; reply. 2. Plaintiff's reply, in matters of fact, to defendant's plea.

Re-ply' (rē-plī'), *v. i.* [OF. *replier,* F. *répliquer,* fr. L. *replicare* to fold back, reply; pref. *re-* + *plicare* to fold.] To make a return in words, writing, or action; to answer. — *v. t.* To return for an answer.

Syn. — To answer; respond; rejoin. — *n.* Something said, written, or done in answer to what is said, written, or done by another.

Syn. — REPLY; REJOINDER; ANSWER; response. — A *reply* is a distinct response to a formal question or attack in speech or writing. A *rejoinder* is a second reply (a reply to a reply) in a controversy. The word *answer* is used in two senses: (1), a mere response; (2), a decisive confutation of an adversary's argument.

Re-port' (-pōrt'), *v. t.* [L. *reportare* to bring back; pref. *re-* + *portare* to bear or bring.] 1. To bring back, as an answer; to announce in return; to relate (what has been discovered by one sent to examine or investigate). 2. To relate; to tell. 3. To make minutes of (a speech, doings of a public body, etc.).

Syn. — To relate; narrate; tell; recite; describe. — *v. i.* 1. To make a report, or response. 2. To present one's self (to a superior officer, or one to whom service is due) and be in readiness for orders or to do service; to give information, as of one's address, condition, etc. — *n.* What is reported; rumor; fame; sound; noise; official statement of facts; account of a judicial decision, or case argued, speech, debate, etc.

Syn. — Account; relation; narration; detail; story.

Re-port'er (rē-pōrt'ĕr), *n.* One who reports; one who records law proceedings, legislative debates, or current events for newspaper publication.

Re-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *reposer;* L. pref. *re-* + *pausare* to pause.] 1. To lay at rest; to calm or quiet; to compose. 2. To set; to intrust. — *v. i.* 1. To rest. 2. To lie; to be supported. — **Re-pos'al** (-pōz'al), *n.*

Syn. — To lie; recline; sleep; settle; lodge; abide.

Re-pose', *n.* 1. A lying at rest; sleep; quiet. 2. Tranquillity; composed manner or deportment.

Syn. — Rest; recumbency; ease; quiet; peace.

Re-pos'it (-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *reponere, -positum,* to put back; pref. *re-* + *ponere* to put.] To cause to rest or stay; to lay away; to store. — **Re'po-si'tion** (rē'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

Re-pos'i-to-ry (-ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* Place where things are stored; depository. [again. — **Re'pos-sess'ion,** *n.*

Re'pos-sess' (-pŏz-zĕs' *or* -pōs-sĕs'), *v. t.* To possess

Rep're-hend' (rĕp'rē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *reprehendere, -hensum;* pref. *re-* + *prehendere* to lay hold of.] To reprove in order to restrain or prevent; to censure.

Rep're-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of reprehension; culpable. — **Rep're-hen'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Rep're-hen'si-bly,** *adv.*

Rep're-hen'sion, *n.* Reproof; blame; disapproval. — **Rep're-hen'sive, Rep're-hen'so-ry,** *a.*

Syn. — Censure; reproof; reprimand. See ADMONITION.

Re'-pre-sent' (rē'prē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* To present again.

Rep're-sent' (rĕp'rē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* [F. *représenter,* L. *repraesentare, -tatum;* pref. *re-* + *praesentare* to place before.] 1. To present again or anew; to exhibit the image of; to typify. 2. To portray; to delineate. 3. To act the part of; to personate. 4. To stand in the place of; to act in behalf of. 5. To show; to set forth; to describe. 6. To serve as a sign or symbol of.

Rep're-sen-ta'tion (rĕp'rē-zĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A representing, or being represented. 2. That which represents. (*a*) A likeness, picture, or model. (*b*) A dramatic performance. (*c*) A description or statement. (*d*) Body of persons acting as representatives of a community.

Syn. — Description; show; likeness; sight.

Re-pres'en-ta'tion (rē-prĕz'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A re-presenting, or being presented again; new presentation.

Rep're-sent'a-tive (rĕp'rē-zĕnt'ä-tĭv), *a.* 1. Fitted to represent; exhibiting a similitude. 2. Bearing the character or power of another; acting for others. 3. Conducted by deputies for the people. 4. Typical. — *n.* 1. One that represents (anything); that which exhibits a likeness or similitude. 2. Agent, deputy, or substitute, supplying the place of another. 3. Member of the popular house in a legislature, or in Congress. [*U. S.*]

Re-press' (rē-prĕs'), *v. t.* To press again.

Re-press' (rē-prĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *reprimere, -pressum.*] To press back; to crush down or out; to quell; to subdue; to suppress; to keep back. — **Re-press'er,** *n.* — **Re-press'i-ble,** *a.* — **Re-press'ive** (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* — **Re-press'ive-ly,** *adv.* — **Re-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.*

Syn. — To crush; subdue; quell; curb; check.

Re-prieve' (-prēv'), *v. t.* [L. *reprobare* to reject; pref. *re-* + *probare* to try, prove.] 1. To delay the punishment of; to respite. 2. To relieve temporarily. — *n.* 1. Suspension of the execution of a sentence, esp. of a sentence of death. 2. Interval of ease or relief; respite.

Rep'ri-mand (rĕp'rĭ-mănd), *n.* [L. *reprimendus,* fr. *reprimere* to check; pref. *re-* + *premere* to press.] Severe reproof; reprehension. — *v. t.* To reprehend; to censure.

Syn. — To chide; rebuke; blame. See REPROVE.

Re-print' (rē-prĭnt'), *v. t.* 1. To print again; to print a new edition of. 2. To renew the impression of.

Re'print' (rē'prĭnt'), *n.* A second edition of any printed work; publication in one country of a work previously published in another.

Re-pris'al (rē-priz'al), *n.* [F. *représaille,* fr. L. *reprehendere.*] 1. The taking from an enemy in retaliation or indemnity. 2. Anything taken, or done, in retaliation.

Re-proach' (rē-prōch'), *v. t.* [F. *reprocher*; L. pref. *re-* again, against, back + *prope* near.] To attribute blame to; to charge with a fault; to upbraid. — *n.* **1.** A reproaching; censure mingled with contempt; abusive reflections. **2.** Cause of blame; shame; disgrace. **3.** Object of censure, scorn, etc. — **Re-proach'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — Disrepute; discredit; dishonor; abuse; vilification; insult; scorn; contempt; shame; infamy.

Re-proach'ful, *a.* **1.** Expressing reproach; opprobrious. **2.** Occasioning or deserving reproach; base.

Syn. — Opprobrious; contumelious; abusive; insulting; scornful; insolent; scandalous; base; vile.

Rep'ro-bate (rĕp'rō-bāt), *a.* [L. *reprobare*, *-batum*, to disapprove, condemn.] Abandoned to punishment; morally lost; depraved. — *n.* One morally lost.

Syn. — Corrupt; base; vile. See ABANDONED. — *v. t.* **1.** To disapprove with detestation; to condemn as unworthy. **2.** To abandon to punishment without hope of pardon. — **Rep'ro-ba'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To reprehend; censure; disown; reject.

Re'pro-duce' (rē'prō-dūs'), *v. t.* To produce again; to generate or beget; to make a copy of. — **Re'pro-duc'tion**, *n.* — **Re'pro-duc'tive, Re'pro-duc'to-ry**, *a.*

Re-proof' (-prōōf'), *n.* Censure; reproach.

Syn. — Reprehension; rebuke. See ADMONITION.

Re-prov'a-ble (-prōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of reproof.

Syn. — Blamable; reprehensible; culpable.

Re-prov'al, *n.* Reproof.

Re-prove' (-prōōv'), *v. t.* [OF. *reprover*, fr. L. *reprobare*.] To chide as blameworthy. — **Re-prov'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To REPROVE; REBUKE; REPRIMAND; reprehend; chide; scold; blame; censure. — These words all signify expression of disapprobation. To *reprove* implies calmness and self-possession; to *rebuke* a more excited and personal feeling. A *reproof* may be administered long after the offense is committed, usually for the reformation of the offender; a *rebuke* is commonly given at the moment of the wrong, by way of punishment and condemnation. A *reprimand* proceeds from a person invested with authority, and is a formal and official act.

Rep'tant (rĕp'tant), *a.* [L. *reptans*, *-tantis*, p. pr. of *reptare*, intens. fr. *repere* to creep.] **1.** Repent, or prostrate and rooting; — said of plants. **2.** Creeping; crawling; — said of reptiles, worms, etc.

Rep'tile (-tĭl), *n.* [F.; L. *reptilis*, fr. *repere*, *reptum*.] **1.** Creeping; moving on the belly, or by short legs. **2.** Groveling; low; vulgar. — *n.* **1.** A crawling or creeping animal. **2.** One of the Reptilia or Amphibia.

‖ **Rep-til'i-a** (-tĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] A class of air-breathing oviparous vertebrates, usually covered with scales or bony plates, including turtles, lizards, serpents, etc. — **Rep-til'i-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Re-pub'lic (rē-pŭb'lĭk), *n.* [F. *république*, L. *respublica* commonwealth; *res* affair + *publicus*, *publica*, public.] A state in which sovereign power resides in the people, and is exercised by representatives elected by them; a commonwealth.

Re-pub'lic-an (-lĭ-kan), *a.* **1.** Pert. to a republic. **2.** Consonant with the principles of a republic. — *n.* **1.** One who favors a republican form of government. **2.** (*a*) The American cliff swallow, which builds nests side by side, many together. (*b*) A South African weaver bird, which builds many nests together, under a rooflike shelter, made of straw. — **Re-pub'lic-an-ism**, *n.*

Re-pub'lish, *v. t.* To publish anew: to publish in one country (a work first published in another); to revive (a will) by reëxecution or codicil. — **Re-pub'li-ca'tion**, *n.*

Re-pu'di-ate (-pū'dĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *repudiare*, *-atum*.] **1.** To cast off; to have nothing to do with; to renounce. **2.** To divorce or discard (a wife, or a woman one has promised to marry). **3.** To refuse to acknowledge or to pay (debts, etc.). — **Re-pu'di-a'tor**, *n.* — **Re-pu'di-a'tion**, *n.*

Re-pug'nance (-pŭg'nans), } *n.* A being repugnant; **Re-pug'nan-cy** (-nan-sy), } strong instinctive antagonism; unwillingness of mind, principles, etc.

Syn. — Aversion; antipathy; contrariety. See DISLIKE.

Re-pug'nant (rē-pŭg'nant), *a.* [L. *repugnans*, *-nantis*, p. pr. of *repugnare*; pref. *re-* + *pugnare* to fight.] Disposed to fight against; hostile; inconsistent; refractory; distasteful; offensive. — **Re-pug'nant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Opposite; adverse; irreconcilable; inimical.

Re-pulse' (-pŭls'), *v. t.* [L. *repellere*, *-pulsum*. See REPEL.] **1.** To beat or drive back. **2.** To repel by discourtesy, coldness, or denial; to send away. — *n.* **1.** A repelling or being repelled. **2.** Refusal; failure.

Re-pul'sion (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A repulsing, or being repelled. **2.** Feeling of violent disgust; repugnance. **3.** Power by which bodies, or the particles of bodies, are made to recede from each other, or to resist each other's nearer approach.

Re-pul'sive, *a.* **1.** Serving, or able, to repulse; repellent. **2.** Cold; forbidding; offensive. — **Re-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-pul'sive-ness**, *n.*

Re-pur'chase (-pūr'chĭs; 2), *v. t.* To buy back or again. — *n.* A repurchasing.

Rep'u-ta-ble (rĕp'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Having, or worthy of, good repute; held in esteem. — **Rep'u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Respectable; creditable; estimable.

Rep'u-ta'tion, *n.* **1.** Repute or estimation in which one is held; character attributed to a person, thing, or action. **2.** Favorable regard; public esteem; general credit.

Syn. — Credit; repute; esteem; honor; fame.

Re-pute' (rē-pūt'), *v. t.* [F. *réputer*, L. *reputare* to think over; pref. *re-* + *putare* to count, think.] To hold in thought; to account; to estimate; to reckon. — *n.* **1.** Character reputed or attributed; reputation, good or bad. **2.** Credit or honor derived from common opinion; — opp. to *disrepute*. — **Re-put'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Re-quest' (-kwĕst'), *n.* [OE. & OF. *requeste*, fr. L. *requirere*, *-quisitum*, to seek again, ask for.] **1.** An asking for anything desired; expression of desire or demand. **2.** Thing requested. **3.** State of being desired; demand.

Syn. — Solicitation; petition; prayer; entreaty; suit. — *v. t.* **1.** To ask for (something); to solicit. **2.** To address with a request; to ask.

Syn. — To ask; solicit; entreat; beseech. See BEG.

Re'qui-em (rē'kwĭ-ĕm), *n.* [Acc. of L. *requies* rest, fr. a Mass beginning "*Requiem* aeternam dona eis, Domine," give eternal rest to them, O Lord; pref. *re-* + *quies* quiet.] **1.** A Mass for the repose of a departed soul. **2.** A musical composition in honor of one dead.

Re-quire' (-kwīr'), *v. t.* [OF. *requerre*; L. pref. *re-* + *quaerere* to ask.] **1.** To demand; to claim as by right and authority. **2.** To exact as indispensable; to need. **3.** To ask as a favor; to request. — **Re-quir'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To claim; enjoin; prescribe; demand; need.

Re-quire'ment, *n.* **1.** A requiring; demand; requisition. **2.** Thing required; essential condition; a need.

Req'ui-site (rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *n.* Something required, necessary, or indispensable. — *a.* Required by the nature of things, or by circumstance. — **Req'ui-site-ly**, *adv.*

Req'ui-si'tion (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A requiring, as of right; demand made as by authority. **2.** Quota of supplies or necessaries. **3.** Formal call; summons.

Re-quit'al (rē-kwīt'al), *n.* A requiting; return, good or bad, for anything done; recompense; punishment.

Syn. — Compensation; reward; satisfaction; retribution; retaliation; reprisal.

Re-quite' (-kwīt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *quit*.] To return (an equivalent) in good; to return (evil) for evil.

Syn. — To repay; recompense; punish; revenge.

Rere'dos (rēr'dŏs), *n.* [Fr. *rear* + F. *dos* back, L. *dorsum*.] (*a*) Screen behind an altar. (*b*) Back of a fireplace. [Also spelt *reredosse*.]

Re-scind' (rē-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *rescindere*, *-scissum*; pref. *re-* + *scindere* to cut.] **1.** To cut off; to annul. **2.** To vacate (an act) by the enacting authority or by superior authority; to repeal. — **Re-scis'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.*

Syn. — To revoke; recall; reverse; vacate; void.

Re'script (rē'skrĭpt). *n.* [L. *rescriptum*; *re-* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** Emperor's edict. **2.** Pope's official decision.

Res'cue (rĕs'kū), *v. t.* [OF. *rescourre;* L. pref. *re-* + *excutere* to drive out; *ex* out + *quatere* to shake.] To free from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil. — *n.* A rescuing. — **Res'cu-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To retake; deliver; liberate; release; save.

Re-search' (rē-sĕrch'), *v. t.* To search again; to examine anew. — *n.* Diligent inquiry in seeking facts or principles; continued search after truth.

Syn. — Investigation; examination; scrutiny.

Re-sem'blance (-zĕm'blans), *n.* 1. A resembling; likeness; similarity. 2. A representation; likeness.

Syn. — Similitude; semblance; representation; image.

Re-sem'ble (-b'l), *v. t.* [F. *ressembler;* pref. *re-* + *sembler* to seem, fr. L. *similare, simulare,* to imitate, fr. *similis* like, similar.] To be like or similar to.

Re-sent' (-zĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *ressentir;* L. pref. *re-* + *sentire* to feel.] 1. To be indignant at. 2. To exhibit displeasure. — **Re-sent'ful**, *a.* — **Re-sent'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Re-sent'ment, *n.* 1. A resenting. 2. Strong displeasure; hostility provoked by wrong or injury.

Syn. — Resentment; Anger; irritation; vexation; displeasure; grudge; indignation; wrath; rage; fury. — *Anger* is the broader term, denoting keen disapprobation (usually with a desire to punish) for what we feel to be wrong. *Resentment* is anger excited by personal injury.

Res'er-va'tion (rĕz'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A reserving, or keeping back; withholding from disclosure. 2. Something withheld. 3. A tract of public land reserved for some special use. [*U. S.*] 4. A proviso.

Re-serve' (rē-zẽrv'), *v. t.* [L. *reservare, -vatum;* pref. *re-* + *servare* to keep. See Save.] 1. To keep back; not to deliver or disclose. 2. To withhold from present use for another purpose or time. — *n.* 1. A reserving, or keeping back; reservation. 2. Thing reserved for future use. 3. Thing excepted; exception. 4. Caution. 5. Land reserved, or set apart, for a particular purpose. 6. A body of troops reserved to support other lines in an exigency. 7. Funds kept on hand to meet liabilities.

Syn. — Retention; limitation; coldness; modesty.

Re-served' (-zẽrvd'), *a.* 1. Kept for special use. 2. Restrained from freedom in words or actions; backward; not frank. — **Re-serv'ed-ly** (-zẽrv'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.*

Res'er-voir' (rĕz'ẽr-vwŏr'), *n.* [F.] Place where anything is kept in store; place where water is kept for use.

Re-set' (rē-sĕt'), *v. t.* To set again. [set.

Re'set (rē'sĕt), *n.* 1. A resetting. 2. Something re-

Re-side' (rē-zīd'), *v. i.* [F. *résider,* L. *residere;* pref. *re-* + *sedere* to sit.] 1. To dwell permanently. 2. To inhere; to be as an attribute or element.

Syn. — To dwell; sojourn; abide; remain; live.

Res'i-dence (rĕz'ĭ-dens), *n.* 1. A residing or dwelling in a place. 2. Place where one resides; dwelling.

Syn. — Domicil(iation; sojourn; stay; abode; home.

Res'i-dent, *a.* Dwelling; residing on one's own estate; — opp. to *nonresident.* — *n.* 1. One who resides in a place for some time. 2. A diplomatic representative residing at a foreign court. — **Res'i-den'tial** (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* [— *n.* One who is resident.

Res'i-den'ti-a-ry (-dĕn'shē-rỹ), *a.* Having residence.

Syn. — Inhabitant; inhabiter; dweller; sojourner.

Re-sid'u-al (rē-zĭd'ū-al), **Re-sid'u-a-ry**, *a.* Pert. to a residue; remaining after a part is taken.

Residuary legatee, the person to whom the residue of personal estate is bequeathed.

Res'i-due (rĕz'ĭ-dū), *n.* [F. *résidu,* L. *residuum,* fr. *residuus* remaining, fr. *residere* to remain behind.] 1. That which remains after a part is taken or designated; remnant; remainder. 2. In chemistry, what remains of a molecule after removal of a portion of its constituents.

Syn. — Rest; remnant; residuum; remains; relics.

Re-sid'u-um (rē-zĭd'ū-ŭm), *n.* [L.] That which is left after any process of separation or purification.

Re-sign' (rē-sīn'), *v. t.* To sign again.

Re-sign' (rē-zīn'), *v. t.* [F. *résigner,* L. *resignare* to unseal, annul; pref. *re-* + *signare* to seal.] 1. To sign back; to yield; to submit. 2. To relinquish; to abandon.

Syn. — To Resign; Relinquish; abdicate; surrender; submit; leave; forego; quit; forsake; abandon; renounce. — To *resign* is to give up, as if breaking a seal and yielding all it had secured; hence, it marks a formal and deliberate surrender. To *relinquish* is less formal, but implies abandonment and that the thing given up has been an object of pursuit, and has been prized and desired.

Res'ig-na'tion (rĕz'ĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A resigning or giving up (a claim, possession, office, etc.). 2. The being resigned or submissive; quiet or patient acquiescence.

Syn. — Surrender; abandonment; submission; acquiescence; endurance. See Patience.

Re-signed' (rē-zīnd'), *a.* Submissive; yielding.

Re-sil'i-ent (-zĭl'ĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *resiliens,* p. pr. fr. *resilire* to spring back; pref. *re-* + *salire* to leap, spring.] Rebounding; recoiling. — **Re-sil'i-ence, Re-sil'i-en-cy**, *n.*

Res'in (rĕz'ĭn), *n.* [L. *resina.*] A yellowish solid inflammable substance, exuded from trees, a nonconductor of electricity, and soluble in ether, alcohol, and essential oils, but not in water. — **Res'in-ous**, *a.*

Re-sist' (rē-zĭst'), *v. t.* [F. *résister,* L. *resistere,* pref. *re-* + *sistere* to cause to stand, v. causative of *stare* to stand.] 1. To stand against; to withstand. 2. To strive against; to endeavor to counteract, defeat, or frustrate. — **Re-sist'ant**, *a. & n.* — **Re-sist'ance**, *n.*

Syn. — To oppose; obstruct; check; thwart; baffle.

Re-sist'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being resisted. — **Re-sist'i-ble-ness, Re-sist'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Re-sist'i-bly**, *adv.*

Re-sist'less, *a.* Incapable of being resisted.

Res'o-lu-ble (rĕz'ō-lū-b'l), *a.* [L. *resolubilis.* See Resolve.] Admitting of being resolved; soluble.

Res'o-lute (-lūt), *a.* [F. *résolu.*] Having a decided purpose; determined; bold; firm; steady. — **Res'o-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **Res'o-lute-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Steadfast; constant; persevering; unshaken.

Res'o-lu'tion, *n.* [F. *résolution,* L. *resolutio.*] 1. A resolving; the separating a compound into its component parts; the solving a difficult problem. 2. The being resolved, settled, or determined; firmness; determination. 3. That which is determined; a formal expression of the opinion of an official body or public assembly, adopted by vote. 4. Mathematical process of solving; solution.

Syn. — Analysis; separation; dissolution; firmness; perseverance; fortitude; resolve. See Decision.

Re-solv'a-ble (rē-zŏlv'ă-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being resolved; admitting solution or explanation.

Re-solve', *v. t.* [L. *resolvere, -solutum,* to untie, loosen, relax; pref. *re-* + *solvere* to loosen, dissolve.] 1. To separate the component parts of; to melt, or dissolve. 2. To reduce to simple notions; to make clear or certain; to clear up (doubt). 3. To convince. 4. To determine in purpose; to fix. 5. To express (an opinion) by resolution and vote. 6. To solve (a mathematical problem); to find the result of. 7. To disperse or scatter (an inflammation, tumor, etc.).

Syn. — To solve; analyze; unravel; disentangle.

— *v. i.* 1. To be separated into its component parts or distinct principles. 2. To melt; to dissolve. 3. To form a purpose; to determine after reflection.

Syn. — To determine; decide; conclude; purpose.

— *n.* 1. A resolving or making clear; solution. 2. Decisive conclusion; legal or official determination.

Re-solv'ent, *a.* Having power to resolve; causing solution; solvent. — *n.* 1. That which can resolve, or cause solution; a solvent. 2. A mathematical equation upon whose solution the solution of a problem depends.

Res'o-nant (rĕz'ō-nant), *a.* [L. *resonans,* p. pr. of *resonare* to resound.] Returning sound; fitted to resound; echoing back. — **Res'o-nance**, *n.*

Re-sort' (rē-zōrt'), *v. i.* [OF. *resortir* to take refuge, LL. *resortire.*] To go; to repair. — *n.* 1. A going to, or making application; recourse. 2. Place to which one betakes himself; haunt. 3. Resource; refuge.

Re–sound' (rē-sound'), *v. t. & i.* To sound anew.

Re-sound' (rē-zound'), *v. i.* [OF. *resoner*, L. *resonare*; pref. *re-* + *sonare* to sound.] **1.** To sound loudly. **2.** To ring. **3.** To reverberate; to be resonant. — *v. t.* **1.** To throw back, or return, the sound of; to echo. **2.** To celebrate with the voice, or sound of instruments; to extol. — *n.* Echo.

Syn. — To echo; reëcho; reverberate; sound.

Re-source' (-sōrs'), *n.* [F. *ressource*, fr. OF. *ressourdre* to spring up again; pref. *re-* + *sourdre* to spring forth.] **1.** That to which one resorts for supply or support; means of overcoming a difficulty; expedient. **2.** *pl.* Pecuniary means; funds; available capabilities.

Re-spect' (-spĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *respectare*, intens. fr. *respicere*, *-spectum*, to look back; pref. *re-* + *spicere* to look.] **1.** To notice; to heed. **2.** To consider worthy of esteem. **3.** To have reference to; to relate to.

Syn. — To regard; esteem; honor; revere; venerate. — *n.* **1.** A giving particular consideration to; care; caution. **2.** Esteem; honor. **3.** *pl.* An expression of respect or deference; regards. **4.** Relation; reference; regard. **5.** Particular; point regarded; point of view.

Syn. — Attention; regard; estimation. See DEFERENCE.

Re-spect'a-ble, *a.* [F.] **1.** Worthy of respect; of good repute; not mean. **2.** Moderate in degree of excellence or in number. — **Re-spect'a-ble-ness**, **Re-spect'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Re-spect'a-bly**, *adv.*

Re-spect'ful, *a.* Marked or characterized by respect. — **Re-spect'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-spect'ful-ness**, *n.*

Re-spect'ing, *prep.* With regard to; concerning.

Re-spec'tive (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* [F. *respectif*, LL. *respectivus*.] **1.** Looking toward; having reference to; relative, not absolute. **2.** Particular; own. [larly.

Re-spec'tive-ly, *adv.* As relating to each; particu-

Re-spell' (rē-spĕl'), *v. t.* To spell again.

Re-spir'a-ble (rĕs'pĭr-á-b'l *or* rĕs'pī-rá-b'l), *a.* Suitable to be breathed; fit for respiration.

Res'pi-ra'tion (rĕs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A respiring or breathing again, or catching one's breath. **2.** A taking in and giving out air; process by which oxygen is introduced into the system, and carbonic acid removed.

Res'pi-ra'tor (rĕs'pĭ-rā'tẽr), *n.* A cover for the mouth or nose, to prevent inhalation of noxious substances.

Re-spir'a-to-ry (rĕ-spĭr'á-tō-rў *or* rĕs'pĭ-rá-), *a.* Pert. to, or serving for, respiration.

Re-spire' (-spīr'), *v. i. & t.* [L. *respirare*, *-ratum*; pref. *re-* re- + *spirare* to breathe.] To breathe.

Res'pite (rĕs'pĭt), *n.* [OF. *respit*, fr. L. *respectus* respect, delay, in LL., the deferring of a day.] **1.** A putting off; postponement. **2.** Pause; reprieve. — *v. t.* To give a respite to; to postpone; to reprieve.

Syn. — Pause; stop; cessation; delay; stay; reprieve.

Re-splen'dent (rē-splĕn'dent), *a.* [L. *resplendens*, *-dentis*, p. pr. of *resplendere* to shine brightly; pref *re-* + *splendere* to shine.] Shining brilliantly. — **Re-splen'dent-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-splen'dence**, **Re-splen'den-cy**, *n.*

Re-spond' (-spŏnd'), *v. i.* [L. *respondere*, *-sponsum*; pref. *re-* + *spondere* to promise.] **1.** To say something in return; to answer. **2.** To act in sympathy with, or in response to; to suit. — *v. i.* To answer.

Syn. — To answer; reply; rejoin. See REPLY.

Re-spond'ent, *a.* Disposed or expected to respond; answering. — *n.* One who responds; defendant.

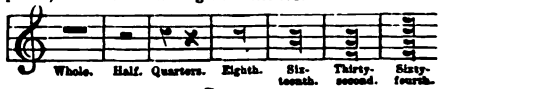
Re-sponse' (-spŏns'), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *responsum*, fr. *respondere*.] **1.** A responding. **2.** An answer or reply.

Re-spon'si-ble (-spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Liable to respond; accountable; amenable. **2.** Able to respond or answer for one's conduct and obligations; trustworthy. **3.** Involving responsibility or accountability. — **Re-spon'si-ble-ness**, **Re-spon'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Re-spon'si-bly**, *adv.*

Re-spon'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Ready or inclined to respond. **2.** Correspondent.

Re-spon'so-ry, *a.* Answering.

Rest (rĕst), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A state of quiet or repose; cessation from motion or labor. **2.** Peace; security. **3.** Sleep; slumber; death. **4.** That on which anything rests or leans for support. **5.** Short pause in reading verse; cæsura. **6.** Silence in music or in one of its parts; character denoting such silence.



RESTS.

Syn. — REST; REPOSE; cessation; pause; intermission; stop; stay; slumber; quiet; ease; tranquillity; peace. — *Rest* is a ceasing from exertion; *repose* is a mode of resting which gives relief and refreshment after toil and labor. — *v. i.* **1.** To cease from action or motion, labor or exertion; to be still. **2.** To lie; to repose; to lean. **3.** To stand firm; to be fixed. **4.** To sleep; to be dead. **5.** To trust; to repose without anxiety. — *v. t.* **1.** To lay at rest; to quiet. **2.** To cause to lean.

Rest, *n.* [F. *reste*, fr. *rester*, L. *restare* to remain; pref. *re-* + *stare* to stand, stay.] That which is left after separation of a part; remainder. — *v. i.* To remain.

Syn. — Overplus; surplus; remnant; residue; reserve.

Res'tau-rant (rĕs'tō-rănt), *n.* [F., fr. *restaurer*. See RESTORE.] An eating house.

‖ **Re'stau'ra'teur'** (rĕ'stō'rā'tẽr'), *n.* [F.] The keeper of an eating house or a restaurant.

Rest'ful (rĕst'fụl), *a.* **1.** Being at rest; quiet. **2.** Giving rest; freeing from toil, trouble, etc.

Res'ti-tu'tion (rĕs'tĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *restitutio*, fr. *restituere*; pref. *re-* re- + *statuere* to put, place.] **1.** A restoring anything to its rightful owner, or giving an equivalent for loss or injury. **2.** Compensation.

Syn. — Restoration; return; amends; remuneration.

Rest'ive (rĕst'ĭv), *a.* [OF. *restif*, fr. L. *restare* to stay back, resist.] **1.** Obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn. **2.** Impatient under coercion or opposition; refractory. **3.** Uneasy; restless.

Rest'less, *a.* **1.** Never resting; unquiet; uneasy. **2.** Averse to repose or quiet; eager for change; discontented. — **Rest'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Rest'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Unquiet; uneasy; agitated; wandering.

Re-stor'a-ble (rē-stōr'á-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being restored; capable of being reclaimed.

Res'to-ra'tion (rĕs'tō-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A restoring or bringing back to a former place or condition; a being restored; renewal. **2.** Recovery of health, strength, etc. **3.** That which is restored or renewed.

Syn. — Recovery; renewal; renovation; reëstablishment; return; revival; restitution; reparation.

Re-stor'a-tive (rē-stōr'á-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to restoration. — *n.* Something which restores; restorative medicine.

Re-store' (rē-stōr'), *v. t.* To store again.

Re-store' (rē-stōr'), *v. t.* [L. *restaurare*.] **1.** To bring back to its former state; to repair; to renew; to recover. **2.** To give or bring back (something lost or taken away); to replace. **3.** To reëstablish. **4.** To give in place of, or as satisfaction for. — **Re-stor'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To return; replace; recover; heal; cure.

Re-strain' (-strān'), *v. t.* [L. *restringere*, *-strictum*; pref. *re-* + *stringere* to draw or press together. See STRAIN.] **1.** To draw back again; to check; to keep down; to curb. **2.** To abridge; to limit; to restrict. — **Re-strain'er**, *n.* — **Re-strain'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. — To check; stop; repress; coerce; confine.

Re-straint' (-strānt'), *n.* **1.** A restraining, or hindering from action. **2.** A being restrained. **3.** That which restrains, as a law, prohibition, etc.; restriction.

Syn. — Repression; hindrance; check; stop; curb.

Re-strict' (-strĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *restringere*, *-strictum*. See RESTRAIN.] To restrain within bounds; to confine.

Syn. — To limit; circumscribe; repress; curb.

Re-stric'tion (-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A restricting, or being restricted. **2.** That which restricts; restraint.

Re-strict'ive (rē-strĭkt'ĭv), *a.* Serving to restrict; limiting. — **Re-strict'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Re-sult' (-zŭlt'), *v. i.* [F. *résulter*, fr. L. *resultare*, *-latum*, to spring back, v. intens. fr. *resilire*; pref. *re-* + *salire* to leap.] **1.** To terminate; to have consequences; — followed by *in*. **2.** To proceed, spring, or rise, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, circumstances, etc.

Syn. — To proceed; rise; arise; ensue; terminate.

— *n.* **1.** That which results; consequence or effect. **2.** Decision of a deliberative assembly; resolve; decree.

Syn. — Consequence; issue; event. See EFFECT.

Re-sult'ant, *a.* Resulting or issuing from a combination; following as consequence. — *n.* That which results; resultant force or motion; force which is the result of two or more forces acting conjointly.

‖ **Ré/su/mé'** (rā'zu'mā'), *n.* [F. See RESUME.] A summing up; condensed statement; recapitulation.

Re-sume' (rē-zūm'), *v. t.* [L. *resumere*, *-sumptum*; pref. *re-* + *sumere* to take.] **1.** To take back. **2.** To enter upon, or take up again. **3.** To begin again. — **Re-sump'tion** (-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* — **Re-sump'tive**, *a.*

Res/ur-rec'tion (rĕz/ŭr-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *résurrection*, L. *resurrectio*, fr. *re-* + *surgere* to rise.] **1.** A rising again; resumption of vigor. **2.** A rising again from the dead. **3.** State of being risen from the dead; future state.

Re-sus/ci-tate (rē-sŭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *resuscitare*, *-latum*; pref. *re-* + *suscitare* to raise, rouse.] To revive; to recover or restore from apparent death. — **Re-sus/ci-ta'tion**, *n.* — **Re-sus'ci-ta-tive**, *a.*

Ret (rĕt), *v. t.* [Akin to *rot*.] To prepare (flax) for use, by separating the fibers from the woody part by soaking, etc.

Re'tail (rē'tāl), *n.* [F. *retaille* piece cut off, shred; *retailler* to cut again; pref. *re-* re- + *tailler* to cut.] Sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels; — opp. to *wholesale*; sale of commodities at second hand. — *a.* Done at retail. — (rē-tāl') *v. t.* **1.** To sell in small quantities; to sell directly to the consumer. **2.** To tell again (what has been told or done); to report. — **Re-tail'er**, *n.*

Re-tain' (rē-tān'), *v. t.* [F. *retenir*, L. *retinere*; pref. *re-* + *tenere* to hold, keep.] **1.** To continue to hold; to keep in possession; to restrain from departure, escape, etc. **2.** To employ by a preliminary fee paid; to hire.

Syn. — To keep; hold; restrain. See KEEP.

Re-tain'er, *n.* **1.** One that retains. **2.** One retained; adherent. **3.** A client's engaging a lawyer to manage his cause; fee paid to engage a lawyer.

Re-take' (rē-tāk'), *v. t.* **1.** To take or receive again. **2.** To take from a captor; to recapture.

Re-tal'i-ate (rē-tăl'ĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *retaliare*, *-atum*; pref. *re-* + a word akin to *talio* retaliation.] To return the like for; to repay or requite in kind; to return evil for (evil). — **Re-tal'i-a-tive**, **Re-tal'i-a-to-ry**, *a.*

Re-tal'i-a'tion, *n.* A retaliating.

Syn. — Requital; reprisal; retribution; punishment.

Re-tard' (-tärd'), *v. t.* [L. *retardare*, *-datum*; pref. *re-* + *tardare* to delay, fr. *tardus* slow.] **1.** To keep delaying; to render slow in progress. **2.** To put off; to postpone. — **Re-tard'er**, *n.* — **Re'tar-da'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To impede; hinder; obstruct; delay; defer.

Retch (rĕch *or* rēch), *v. i.* [AS. *hræcan* to clear the throat, hawk, fr. *hraca* throat.] To try to vomit.

‖ **Re'te** (rē'tē), *n.* [L., a net.] A net; plexus.

Re-ten'tion (rē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A retaining, or being retained. **2.** Power of retaining; retentiveness.

Re-ten'tive, *a.* Able to retain.

Ret'i-cent (rĕt'ĭ-sent), *a.* [L. *reticens*, p. pr. of *reticere* to keep silence; *re-* + *tacere* to be silent.] Reserved; uncommunicative. — **Ret'i-cence**, *n.*

Ret'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* Small net; reticule.

Re-tic'u-lar (rē-tĭk'ū-lēr), *a.* **1.** Formed like a net or network; retiform. **2.** Pert. to a reticulum.

Re-tic'u-late, **Re-tic'u-la'ted**, *a.* **1.** Resembling network; netted. **2.** Having veins or fibers crossing like threads of network.

Re-tic'u-la'tion (rē-tĭk'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* A being reticulated, or netlike; network.

Ret'i-cule (rĕt'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F. *réticule*, L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete* a net.] A little bag; handbag.

‖ **Re-tic'u-lum** (rē-tĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., dim. of *rete*.] Second stomach of ruminants, in which folds of the mucous membrane form hexagonal cells.

Ret'i-form (rĕt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *rete* + *-form*.] Composed of crossing lines and interstices; reticular.

Ret'i-na (-nä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rete*.] Membrane lining the back part of the globe of the eye. See EYE.

Ret'i-nue (-nū), *n.* [OE. & OF. *retenue*, fr. *retenir* to retain, hire. See RETAIN.] Body of retainers following a distinguished person; train of attendants; suite.

Re-tire' (rē-tīr'), *v. t.* [F. *retirer*; pref. *re-* + *tirer* to draw.] **1.** To withdraw; to take away. **2.** To withdraw from circulation, or from the market; to take up and pay. **3.** To cause to retire; to place on the retired list. — *v. i.* **1.** To return; to keep aloof; to retreat. **2.** To retreat from danger; to withdraw from public station, or from business. **3.** To go to bed. — *n.* A call on a bugle, directing skirmishers to retire, or fall back.

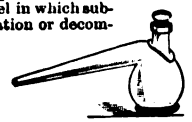
Syn. — To withdraw; leave; secede; recede; retreat.

Re-tire'ment, *n.* **1.** A retiring or being retired; withdrawal. **2.** A place of privacy; private abode.

Syn. — Retreat; seclusion; privacy. See SOLITUDE.

Re-tir'ing, *a.* **1.** Reserved; shy. **2.** Pert. to, or causing, retirement.

Re-tort' (-tôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *retorquere*, *-tortum*; pref. *re-* + *torquere* to turn, twist.] **1.** To bend back. **2.** To throw back; to reflect. **3.** To return (an argument, accusation, censure, etc.). — *v. i.* To reply sharply. — *n.* **1.** Reply to a charge, censure, taunt, etc.; quick and witty or severe response. **2.** [F. *retorte*, named from its bent shape.] A chemist's vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat.



Retort.

Syn. — RETORT; REPARTEE; answer. — A *retort* is a pointed reply, turning back an assailant's arguments or derision. A *repartee* is usually a good-natured return to some sportive remark.

Re-touch' (rē-tŭch'), *v. t.* To touch again, or work over and improve; to revise.

Re-trace' (rē-trās'), *v. t.* **1.** To trace back (a line). **2.** To go over again in a reverse direction. **3.** To trace over again, or renew the outline of (a drawing); to draw again.

Re-tract' (-trăkt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *retractare*, fr. *retrahere*, *-tractum*, to draw back.] **1.** To draw back; to draw up or shorten (claws, a muscle, etc.). **2.** To withdraw; to disavow; to take back. — **Re-tract'or**, *n.*

Syn. — To recall; rescind; revoke; abjure; disown.

Re-tract'a-ble, **Re-tract'i-ble**, **Re-tract'ile** (-ĭl), *a.* Capable of retraction; capable of being drawn back or up.

Re'trac-ta'tion (rē'trăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Recantation.

Re-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A retracting, or being retracted. **2.** A withdrawing something stated, claimed, or done; declaration of change of opinion. **3.** A retracting or shortening of a severed muscle, a sinew, etc.; condition of a part when drawn back.

Re-tract'ive (-trăkt'ĭv), *a.* Serving to retract; retracting. — *n.* That which retracts, or withdraws.

Re-treat' (-trēt'), *n.* [F. *retraite*, fr. *retraire* to withdraw, L. *retrahere*; pref. *re-* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** A retiring or withdrawing one's self, esp. from what is dangerous or disagreeable. **2.** Place to which one retires; refuge; asylum. **3.** The retiring of an army, ship, fleet, etc., from an enemy. — *v. t.* To make a retreat.

Syn. — Retirement; asylum; shelter; refuge.

Re-trench' (-trĕnch'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *retrenchier*; pref. *re-* + *trenchier* to cut.] **1.** To cut off; to pare away. **2.** To lessen. — **Re-trench'ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To lessen; diminish; curtail; abridge.

Ret'ri-bu'tion (rĕt'rĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *retributio*, fr. L. *retribuere* to pay back; pref. *re-* + *tribuere* to bestow, pay.] **1.** Repayment. **2.** Return suitable to merits or deserts of; condign punishment for evil or wrong.

Syn. — Repayment; requital; recompense; retaliation.

Re-trib'u-tive (rē-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to retribution; involving repayment.

Re-trib'u-to-ry (-trĭb'ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* That may be retrieved or recovered.

Re-triev'a-ble (rē-trēv'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be recovered.

Re-triev'al, *n.* A retrieving.

Re-trieve' (-trēv'), *v. t.* [OF. *retrover* to find again, recover; pref. *re-* + *trover* to find.] **1.** To find again; to recover; to restore from loss or injury. **2.** To recall; to bring back. **3.** To repair. — *v. i.* To discover and bring in game that has been killed or wounded.

Syn. — To recover; regain; recruit; repair; restore.

Re-triev'er, *n.* **1.** One who retrieves. **2.** A dog trained to find and recover birds killed or wounded.

Re'tro-act' (rē'trō-ăkt' *or* rĕt'rō-), *v. i.* [Pref. *retro-* + *act.*] To act backward, in return, or in opposition. — **Re'tro-ac'tion**, *n.* — **Re'tro-act'ive**, *a.*

Re'tro-cede (-sēd), *v. t.* To cede or grant back. — *v. i.* To go back. — **Re'tro-ces'sion** (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.*

Re'tro-grade (-grād), *a.* [L. *retrogradi, -gressus*, to retrograde; *retro* + *gradi* to step.] **1.** Apparently moving backward, that is, from east to west, as a planet **2.** Tending backward; contrary; — opp. to *progressive*. **3.** Declining from a better to a worse state. — *v. i.* **1.** To move backward. **2.** To decline from a better to a worse condition. — **Re'tro-gra-da'tion**, **Re'tro-gres'sion** (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* — **Re'tro-gres'sive** (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.*

Re'tro-spect (-spĕkt), *v. t.* [L. *retrospicere; retro* + *specere, spectum*, to look.] To look backward; to affect what is past. — *n.* A looking back; contemplation of the past. — **Re'tro-spec'tion**, *n.* — **Re'tro-spec'tive**, *a.*

Re'tro-vert (-vûrt), *v. t.* [Pref. *retro-* + L. *vertere, versum*, to turn.] To turn back. — **Re'tro-ver'sion**, *n.*

Re-turn' (rē-tûrn'), *v. t. & i.* To turn again.

Re-turn' (rē-tûrn'), *v. i.* [F. *retourner;* pref. *re-* + *tourner* to turn.] **1.** To turn back; to go or come again to the same place or condition. **2.** To begin again after an interval; to appear again. **3.** To speak in answer; to reply; to respond. **4.** To revert; to pass back into possession. — *v. t.* **1.** To bring, carry, send, or turn, back. **2.** To repay; to requite; to retort. **3.** To render (an account). **4.** To send back to a tribunal, or to an office, with a certificate of what has been done.

Syn. — To restore; requite; repay; render; report.

— *n.* **1.** A returning, or coming or sending back to the same place or condition; restitution; retribution. **2.** Thing returned; requital; answer; report of an action performed, duty discharged, etc.; profit on labor, an investment, adventure, etc.

Re-turn'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being returned. **2.** Legally required to be returned, given, or rendered.

Re-tuse' (-tūs'), *a.* [L. *retusus*, p. p. fr. *retundere* to blunt; pref. *re-* + *tundere* to beat.] Having the end rounded and slightly indented; as, a *retuse* leaf.

Retuse Leaves.

Re-un'ion (-ūn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** A second union; union formed anew after separation, secession, or discord. **2.** An assembling of persons who have been separated.

Re'u-nite' (rē'ū-nīt'), *v. t. & i.* To unite again; to join after separation or variance.

Re-veal' (-vēl'), *v. t.* [L. *revelare, -latum*, to unveil, reveal; pref. *re-* + *velum* veil.] **1.** To make known (something concealed or kept secret); to unveil; to disclose. **2.** To communicate (what could not be known without supernatural agency).

Syn. — To Reveal; Divulge: disclose; unveil; open; impart; show. See Communicate. — To *reveal* is literally to *lift the veil*, and make known what was concealed; to *divulge* is to scatter abroad, or make publicly known.

Re-veil'le (rē-vāl'yē; *in the U. S. commonly* rĕv'ă-lē), *n.* [F. *réveil*, fr. *réveiller* to awake; pref. *re-* + pref. *es-* (L. *ex*) + *veiller* to awake, L. *vigilare* to watch.] Morning summons by beat of drum, or bugle blast.

Rev'el (rĕv'ĕl), *n.* [OF.] A feast with noisy jollity; carousal. — *v. i.* **1.** To feast riotously. **2.** To indulge without restraint.

Rev'e-la'tion (-ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A revealing or discovering what was before unknown. **2.** That which is revealed. **3.** Truths revealed by God to man; the Bible. **4.** The last book of the sacred canon; the Apocalypse.

Rev'el-er, *n.* [Written also *reveller.*] One who revels.

Rev'el-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Noisy festivity; reveling.

Re-venge' (rē-vĕnj'), *v. t.* [OF. *revengier;* pref. *re-* + *vengier* to avenge, revenge, L. *vindicare.* See Vindicate.] **1.** To inflict harm in return for (an injury, insult, etc.); to exact satisfaction for; to avenge. **2.** To inflict injury for, maliciously. — *n.* **1.** A revenging; vengeance. **2.** Malignant wishing of evil to one who has injured us.

Syn. — To avenge; vindicate. See Avenge.

Re-venge'ful, *a.* Full of, or prone to, revenge.

Syn. — Vindictive; vengeful; resentful: malicious.

Rev'e-nue (rĕv'ē-nū), *n.* [OF., fr. *revenir* to return, L. *revenire;* pref. *re-* + *venire* to come.] **1.** Return from an investment; income. **2.** Annual yield of taxes, excise, customs, etc., which a nation collects for public use.

Re-ver'ber-ate (rē-vĕr'bĕr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *reverberare, -ratum*, to strike back, repel; pref. *re-* + *verber* whip, rod.] **1.** To send or drive back; to echo (a sound); to reflect (light or heat). **2.** To force back; to repel from side to side. — *v. i.* **1.** To resound; to echo. **2.** To be reflected, repelled, or echoed. — **Re-ver'ber-a'tor**, *n.* — **Re-ver'ber-a'tion**, *n.* — **Re-ver'ber-a-to-ry**, *a.*

Re-vere' (-vēr'), *v. t.* [L. *revereri;* pref. *re-* + *vereri* to fear.] To regard with reverence, or respect and affection, mingled with awe or fear.

Syn. — To venerate; adore; reverence.

Rev'er-ence (rĕv'ĕr-ens), *n.* [L. *reverentia.*] **1.** Profound respect mingled with fear and affection; disposition to revere. **2.** Token of respect; an obeisance. **3.** One entitled to be revered; — a title for priests, etc. — *v. t.* To regard or treat with reverence: to venerate.

Syn. — Awe; Reverence; Dread; Veneration; honor; adoration. — *Reverence* is a strong sentiment of respect and esteem, sometimes mingled slightly with fear. *Awe* is a mixed feeling of sublimity and dread in view of something great or terrible, sublime or sacred. It does not necessarily imply love. *Dread* is anxious fear in view of an impending evil. *Veneration* is reverence in its strongest manifestations.

Rev'er-end, *a.* Worthy of reverence; — a title given to clergymen.

Rev'er-ent, *a.* **1.** Disposed to revere; humble; respectful. **2.** Expressing reverence, submission, etc.

Rev'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a.* Proceeding from, or expressing, reverence; reverent. — **Rev'er-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Rev'er-ie, Rev'er-y (rĕv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *rêverie*, fr. *rêver* to dream, rave, be light-headed.] Irregular train of thought occurring in meditation; deep musing; daydream.

Re-ver'sal (rē-vĕr'sal), *n.* **1.** A reversing. **2.** A change [or overthrowing.

Re-verse' (-vĕrs'), *a.* [OE. & OF. *revers*, L. *reversus*, p. p. of *revertere.* See Revert.] Turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction; contrary in kind. — *n.* **1.** That which is directly contrary to something else; an opposite. **2.** A reversing; complete change in circumstances or character; misfortune; check or defeat. **3.** The back side. — *v. t.* **1.** To turn back; to face in a contrary direction. **2.** To change totally; to alter to the opposite. **3.** To turn upside down; to invert. **4.** To overthrow; to subvert. — **Re-verse'ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — To overturn; invert; overthrow; subvert; repeal; annul; revoke; undo.

Re-vers'i-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being reversed. **2.** Finished on both sides, so that either may be used.

Re-ver'sion (rē-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réversion*, L. *reversio* a turning back.] **1.** The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs. **2.** Right to future possession; succession. **3.** A return towards some ancestral type; atavism. — **Re-ver'sion-a-ry**, *a.* & *n.* — **Re-ver'sion-er**, *n.*

Re-vert' (-vĕrt'), *v. t.* [L. *revertere, -versum*; pref. *re-* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To turn back; to reverse. **2.** To throw back; to reflect. — *v. i.* To return; to come back; to change back. — **Re-vert'i-ble, Re-vert'ive**, *a.*

Rev'er-y (rĕv'ĕr-y), *n.* Reverie.

Re-vest' (rē-vĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *revestire*; pref. *re-* + *restire* to clothe, fr. *vestis* garment.] **1.** To clothe again; to robe. **2.** To vest again with possession or office. — *v. i.* To take effect again; to revert to a former owner.

Re-view' (-vū'), *v. t.* [L. *revidere*; pref. *re-* + *videre* to see.] To go over and examine critically; to reconsider; to revise; to write a critical notice of; to inspect the state of (troops, etc.); to reëxamine judicially. — *n.* **1.** A second or repeated view; reëxamination; retrospective survey. **2.** A revision. **3.** A criticism; critique. **4.** A periodical containing critical essays upon new productions in literature, art, etc. **5.** An inspection, as of troops, a naval force, etc. **6.** Judicial examination of the proceedings of a lower court by a higher. **7.** A lesson studied or recited for a second time. — **Re-view'er**, *n.*

Syn. — Survey; revise; revision.

Re-vile' (-vīl'), *v. t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-* + OF. *aviler* to depreciate; *a* (L. *ad*) + *vil* vile.] To abuse with opprobrious language; to reproach. — **Re-vil'er**, *n.*

Re-vis'al (-vīz'*a*l), *n.* A revising; revision.

Re-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.* [F. *reviser*, fr. L. *revidere, -visum*; pref. *re-* + *videre, visum*, to see.] **1.** To reëxamine; to look over for correction. **2.** To compare (a proof sheet) with a previous proof of the same matter, and mark again errors not corrected in the type. **3.** To review, alter, and amend. — *n.* **1.** A review; revision. **2.** A proof sheet taken after correction. — **Re-vis'er**, *n.*

Re-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A revising; reëxamination for correction; review. **2.** That which is made by revising.

Syn. — Revisal; revise; review.

Re-viv'al (-vīv'*a*l), *n.* A reviving, or being revived; period of religious awakening; reanimation; renewal.

Re-viv'al-ist, *n.* One who promotes revivals of religion.

Re-vive' (-vīv'), *v. i.* [L. *revivere*; pref. *re-* + *vivere* to live.] **1.** To return to life; to recover strength; to live anew. **2.** To recover from a state of oblivion, neglect, or depression. — *v. t.* **1.** To restore to life; to reanimate. **2.** To raise from coma, languor, or discouragement; to bring into action after a suspension. **3.** To recover after a state of disuse. **4.** To renew in the mind or memory; to reawaken. — **Re-viv'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

Re-viv'i-fy (-vĭv'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To cause to revive. — **Re-viv'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Rev'o-ca-ble (rĕv'ō-kà-b'l), *a.* Capable of being revoked. — **Rev'o-ca-ble-ness, Rev'o-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Rev'o-ca'tion, *n.* [L. *revocatio.*] **1.** A calling back, or being recalled; recall. **2.** Repeal; reversal.

Re-voke' (rē-vōk'), *v. t.* [L. *revocare*; pref. *re-* + *vocare* to call, fr. *vox, vocis*, voice.] To annul, by recalling or taking back; to reverse (something granted by special act). — *v. i.* To fail to follow suit when holding a card of the suit led. — *n.* A revoking.

Syn. — To recall; repeal; reverse. See ABOLISH.

Re-volt' (rē-vōlt' *or* rē-vŏlt'), *v. i.* [F. *révolter*, fr. L. *revolvere, revolutum*. See REVOLVE.] **1.** To turn away; to shrink with abhorrence. **2.** To desert one party or leader for another; to rebel. **3.** To be disgusted; to feel nausea; — with *at*. — *v. t.* To do violence to; to shock. — *n.* A revolting; rebellion. — **Re-volt'er**, *n.*

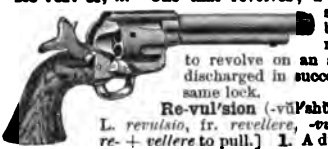
Syn. — Sedition; mutiny. See INSURRECTION.

Rev'o-lu'tion (rĕv'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A revolving, or turning round on an axis or center; rotation. **2.** Return to a point before occupied; a rolling back; space or time measured by the regular return of a revolving body or recurrence of similar events. **3.** Motion of a heavenly body in its orbit. **4.** A radical change. **5.** Overthrow of one government, and substitution of another. — **Rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry** (-à-rȳ), *a.* & *n.* — **Rev'o-lu'tion-ist**, *n.*

Rev'o-lu'tion-ize, *v. t.* To change completely.

Re-volve' (rē-vŏlv'), *v. i.* [L. *revolvere, -volutum*; pref. *re-* + *volvere* to roll, turn round.] **1.** To turn on an axis; to rotate. **2.** To move in a curved path round a center. **3.** To pass in cycles. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to turn. **2.** To turn over and over in the mind; to reflect upon.

Re-volv'er, *n.* One that revolves; a firearm with several chambers or barrels arranged to revolve on an axis, and be discharged in succession by the same lock.



Revolver.

Re-vul'sion (-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *revulsio*, fr. *revellere, -vulsum*; pref. *re-* + *vellere* to pull.] **1.** A drawing back. **2.** Sudden reaction; complete change of feeling. — **Re-vul'sive**, *a.* & *n.*

Re-ward' (-wȧrd'), *v. t.* [OF. *rewarder*, a form of *regarder*, of German origin, originally meaning, to look at, regard, regard as worthy.] To give in return; to requite; to recompense. — *n.* **1.** Thing given in return for good or evil done or received; recompense; requital. **2.** Fruit of one's labor or works. **3.** Compensation for services. — **Re-ward'a-ble**, *a.* — **Re-ward'er**, *n.*

Syn. — Recompense; compensation; remuneration; pay; requital; retribution; punishment.

Rey'nard (rā'nĕrd *or* rān'ĕrd), *n.* A fox. See RENARD.

‖ **Rha'chis** (rā'kĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. **Rhachises** (-ĕz), L. **Rhachides** (rāk'ĭ-dēz). [See RACHIS.] **1.** The spine. **2.** Midrib of a pinnately compound leaf; axis in a raceme, spike, panicle, or corymb. **3.** Shaft of a feather.

Rhap'so-dize (răp'sō-dīz), *v. i.* & *t.* To utter as a rhapsody. — **Rhap'so-dist**, *n.*

Rhap'so-dy (-dȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ραψῳδία*, fr. *ραψῳδός* a rhapsodist; *ῥάπτειν* to stitch together + *ᾠδή* song. See ODE.] **1.** Recitation or song of a rhapsodist; portion of an epic poem recited, at one time. **2.** A disconnected series of wild statements. **3.** An irregular musical composition. — **Rhap-sod'ic** (-sŏd'ĭk), **Rhap-sod'ic-al**, *a.*

Rhe'a (rē'à), *n.* The ramie or grass-cloth plant.

Rhe'a, *n.* [L., proper name.] A large South American ostrichlike bird.

Rhen'ish (rĕn'ĭsh), *a.* [L. *Rhenus* Rhine.] Pert. to the river Rhine. — *n.* Rhine wine.

Rhe-om'e-ter (rē-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *ῥεῖν* to flow + *-meter.*] [Written also *reometer.*] **1.** Instrument for measuring the force of electrical currents. **2.** Instrument for measuring the velocity of blood in the arteries.

Rhe'o-scope (rē'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ῥεῖν* + *-scope.*] Instrument for detecting the presence or movement of currents, as of electricity.

Rhe'o-stat (-stăt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥεῖν* + *στατός* standing still.] A contrivance for regulating the strength of electrical currents.

Rhe'o-tome (-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *ῥεῖν* + *τέμνειν* to cut.] Instrument to interrupt an electric current.

Rhet'o-ric (rĕt'ō-rĭk), *n.* [Gr. *ῥητορική* (sc. *τέχνη*), fr. *ῥήτωρ* orator.] **1.** Art of composition. **2.** Oratory. **3.** Artificial eloquence; fine language or declamation without conviction. **4.** Power of persuasion. — **Rhe-tor'ic-al** (rē-tŏr'ĭ-kal), *a.* — **Rhe-tor'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Rhet'o-ri'cian (-rĭsh'*a*n), *n.* **1.** One well versed in rhetoric. **2.** A declaimer.

Rheum (rūm), *n.* [Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, fr. *ῥεῖν* to flow.] A serous or mucous discharge, esp. from the eyes or nose.

Rheu'ma-tism (rū'mà-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ῥευματισμός*, fr. *ῥευματίζεσθαι* to have a flux, fr. *ῥεῦμα* rheum.] Painful inflammation, usually of the joints and muscles, but

sometimes of the deeper organs, as the heart. — **Rheu·mat'ic** (ru-măt'ĭk), *a.* & *n.* [rheum.]

Rheum'y (rūm'ȳ), *a.* Pert. to, or affected with, rheum.

Rhi'no (rī'nō), *n.* Money. [*Cant*]

Rhi·noc'e·ros (rī-nŏs'ē-rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ῥινοκέρως*, *-ωτος*; *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose + *κέρας* horn.] A pachyderm of Asia and Africa, very large and powerful, and having either one or two median horns on the snout.

Rhi'no-plas'ty (rī'nō-plăs'tȳ), *n.* [*Rhino-* + *-plasty.*] The forming an artificial nose, by bringing down a piece of flesh from the forehead.

Rhi·some' (rī-zōm'), ‖ **Rhi·zo'ma** (-zō'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ῥίζωμα* mass of roots (of a tree), *ῥίζα* root.] A rootstock.

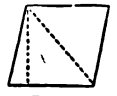
Rhiz'o-pod (rĭz'ō-pŏd *or* rī'zō-), *n.* One of the Rhizopoda.

‖ **Rhi·zop'o-da** (rī-zŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥίζα* root + *-poda.*] An extensive class of Protozoa, whose shells form chalk.

Rho'di-um (rō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A rare element of the light platinum group, obtained as a white metal very difficult to fuse.

Rho'do-den'dron (-dō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ῥοδόδενδρον*; *ῥόδον* rose + *δένδρον* tree.] Small tree with evergreen leaves and rose-colored or purple flowers.

Rhomb (rŏmb *or* rōm), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόμβος* rhomb, spinning top, fr. *ῥεμβειν* to turn or whirl.] **1.** An equilateral parallelogram, or quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel. The angles may be unequal: if equal, it is a *square*. **2.** A rhombohedron. — **Rhom'bic** (rŏm'bĭk), *a.*



Rhomb.

Rhom'bo-he'dron (rŏm'bō-hē'drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥόμβος* + *ἕδρα* seat, base.] A solid contained by six rhomboids; parallelopiped. — **Rhom'bo-hed'ric** (-hĕd'rĭk), **Rhom'bo-he'dral** (-hē'drȧl), *a.*

Rhombohedron.

Rhom'boid (rŏm'boid), *n.* [Gr. *ῥομβοειδής*; *ῥόμβος* + *εἶδος* shape.] An oblique-angled parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal, the length and width being different. — **Rhom'boid, Rhom-boid'al,** *a.*

Rhom'bus (rŏm'bŭs), *n.* [L.] Rhomb.

Rhu'barb (rų'bärb), *n.* [OF. *rubarbe, rheubarbe*, LL. *rheubarbarum.*] A plant of several species, some bearing fleshy leafstalks used in cookery and called *pieplant*, while the root of others yields a cathartic medicine.

Rhumb (rŭm *or* rūmb), *n.* [F.] A line crossing successive meridians at a constant angle.

Rhyme (rīm), *n.* [OE. *ryme, rime*, AS. *rīm* number.] [The Old English spelling *rime* is becoming again common.] **1.** A composition in verse; poetry. **2.** Correspondence of sound in the terminating syllables of verses. **3.** Verses thus corresponding; a couplet; poem containing rhymes. **4.** A word answering in sound to another. — *v. i.* **1.** To make verses. **2.** To accord in sound. — *v. t.* To put into rhyme. — **Rhym'er, Rhyme'ster,** *n.*

Rhythm (rĭth'm *or* rĭth'm), *n.* [Gr. *ῥυθμός* measured motion, fr. *ῥεῖν* to flow.] **1.** A dividing into short portions by a regular succession of motions, sounds, accents, etc., as in music, poetry, dancing, etc. **2.** Movement in musical time. **3.** Harmonious flow of vocal sounds. — **Rhyth'mic, Rhyth'mic-al,** *a.*

Rib (rĭb), *n.* [AS.] **1.** One of the curved bones supporting the walls of the thorax. **2.** A curved timber, or bar, etc., in the side of a ship or in a vault, or extending the cover of an umbrella; prominent ridge, as in cloth. **3.** Chief nerve of a leaf; longitudinal ridge in a plant. — *v. t.* To furnish, inclose, or protect, with ribs.

Rib'ald (rĭb'ȧld), *n.* [OE. & OF.; cf. OHG. *hrīpa* prostitute.] A foul-mouthed wretch. — *a.* Low; mean; obscene. — **Rib'ald-ry** (-rȳ), *n.*

Rib'bon (-bŭn), *n.* [OE. & OF. *riban;* cf. D. *ringband* collar, necklace.] [Written also *riband, ribband.*] **1.** A fillet of silk, for trimming dress, for badges, etc. **2.** *pl.* Driving reins. [*Cant*] — *v. t.* To adorn with ribbons.

Rice (rīs), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρυζα*, fr. Persian.] A cereal grass and its edible seed, cultivated in warm climates.

Rice paper, thin, delicate paper, brought from China, — used for painting upon, and for the manufacture of fancy articles. Called also *pith paper.*

Rich (rĭch), *a.* [AS. *rīce.*] **1.** Having much property; — opp. to *poor.* **2.** Abounding; copious. **3.** Productive; fruitful. **4.** Composed of valuable materials or ingredients; precious; sumptuous; costly. **5.** Abounding in agreeable or nutritive qualities; luscious; high-flavored. **6.** Not faint or delicate; vivid. **7.** Abounding in humor; entertaining. [*Colloq.*] — **Rich'ly,** *adv.* — **Rich'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Wealthy; ample; costly; precious; generous.

Rich'es (-ĕz), *n. pl.* **1.** That which makes one rich. **2.** That which appears rich, sumptuous, precious, etc.

Syn. — Wealth; opulence; plenty; abundance.

Rick (rĭk), *n.* [AS. *hrycce.*] Stack of grain, straw, or hay, in the open air. — *v. t.* To heap up (hay, etc.) in ricks.

Rick'ets (-ĕts), *n. pl.* [Perh. fr. AS. *wrīgian* to bend, E. *wriggle.*] A disease of children, characterized by a bulky head, crooked spine and limbs, and inability to stand and walk steadily. Called also *rachitis.*

Rick'et-y (-ĕt-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Affected with ricketa. **2.** Feeble in the joints; weak; shaky.

Rick'rack' (-rĭk'), *n.* Openwork edging made of serpentine braid.

Ric'o-chet' (rĭk'ō-shā'), *n.* [F.] A skipping, as of a ball along the ground or of a flat stone thrown along the surface of water. — *v. i.* To skip with rebounds.

Rid (rĭd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RID *or* RIDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIDDING.] [AS. *hreddan* to deliver, liberate.] To free; to clear; to disencumber (*of*).

Rid'dance, *n.* **1.** A ridding or freeing; a clearing up or out. **2.** Freedom; escape.

Rid'den (-d'n), *p. p.* of RIDE.

Rid'dle (rĭd'd'l), *n.* [AS. *hridder;* akin to L. *cribrum*, and to G. *rein* clean.] A coarse sieve. — *v. t.* **1.** To separate (grain from the chaff) with a riddle; to pass (wheat, coal, gravel, etc.) through a riddle. **2.** To perforate like a riddle; to make many holes in. — **Rid'dler,** *n.*

Rid'dle, *n.* [AS. *rǣdels;* fr. *rǣdan* to advise, to guess.] Something to be solved by conjecture; puzzling enigma. — *v. t.* To solve; to unriddle. — *v. i.* To speak ambiguously or enigmatically. — **Rid'dler,** *n.*

Ride (rīd), *v. i.* [*imp.* RODE (rōd) (RID [rĭd], *archaic*); *p. p.* RIDDEN (rĭd'd'n) (RID, *archaic*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIDING (rīd'ĭng).] [AS. *rīdan.*] **1.** To be carried on the back of (a horse, etc.). **2.** To be borne in a carriage. **3.** To float; to rest. **4.** To manage a horse, as an equestrian. — *v. t.* To sit on, so as to be carried. — *n.* **1.** A riding. **2.** A road used as a place for riding.

Syn. — RIDE; DRIVE. — *Ride* originally meant to be carried on horseback or in a vehicle. At present in England, *drive* is applied to progress in a carriage; while *ride* is appropriated to progress on a horse.

Rid'er (rīd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that rides. **2.** An addition or amendment to a document, attached on a separate piece of paper; additional clause annexed to a legislative bill in course of passage.

Ridge (rĭj), *n.* [AS. *hrycg.*] **1.** The back, or top of the back; a crest. **2.** Range of mountains, or upper part of such a range. **3.** A raised line or strip, as of ground, metal, cloth, bone, etc. **4.** Intersection of two surfaces forming a salient angle. — *v. t.* **1.** To form a ridge of; to furnish with ridges. **2.** To wrinkle.

Ridge'pole' (-pōl'), **Ridge'piece'** (-pēs'), **Ridge'plate'** (-plāt'), *n.* The timber forming the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are secured.

Ridg'y (-ȳ), *a.* Having ridges; rising in a ridge.

Rid'i-cule (rĭd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F.; L. *ridiculum* a jest. See RIDICULOUS.] **1.** An object of sport; laughingstock. **2.** Remarks designed to excite laughter with contempt.

Syn. — RIDICULE; DERISION; banter; raillery; bur-

lesque; mockery; irony; satire; sarcasm; gibe; jeer; sneer. — *Ridicule* usually signifies good-natured, fun-loving opposition without manifest malice, while *derision* is commonly bitter and scornful, and sometimes malignant. —*v. t.* To laugh at mockingly or disparagingly.

Syn. — To banter; rally; satirize. See DERIDE.

Ri-dic'u-lous (rĭ-dĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *ridiculosus, ridiculus*, fr. *ridere* to laugh.] Fitted to excite ridicule; absurd; unworthy of serious consideration.

Syn. — Laughable; droll; preposterous. See LUDICROUS.

Rife (rīf), *a.* [AS. *rȳf.*] Prevailing; prevalent; abounding. — **Rife'ly**, *adv.* — **Rife'ness**, *n.*

Riff'raff' (rĭf'răf'), *n.* [OE. *rif and raf* every particle, OF. *rif et raf.*] Refuse; the lowest order of society.

Ri'fle (rī'f'l), *v. t.* [F. *rifler* to rifle, sweep away.] 1. To seize and bear away by force. 2. To strip; to pillage. — **Ri'fler**, *n.*

Ri'fle, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *rifle* or *riffel* the rifle of a gun, *riffelbösse* a rifle gun.] 1. A gun, the inside of whose barrel is grooved with spiral channels, giving the ball a rotary motion and accuracy of fire. 2. *pl.* A body of soldiers armed with rifles. 3. A strip of wood covered with emery, etc., for sharpening scythes. — *v. t.* 1. To channel; to groove internally with spiral channels. 2. To whet (a scythe, etc.) with a rifle.

Ri'fle-man, *n.* A soldier armed with a rifle.

Rift (rĭft), *n.* [Written also *reft.*] [Dan. *rift*, fr. *rive* to rend.] 1. An opening made by riving or splitting; cleft; fissure. 2. Shallow place in a stream; ford. — *v. t. & i.* To cleave; to rive; to split.

Rig (rĭg), *v. t.* [Norweg. *rigga* to bind, wrap round, rig.] 1. To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling. 2. To dress; to equip, esp. fantastically. — *n.* 1. Peculiar fitting in shape, number, and arrangement of sails and masts, which distinguishes different types of vessels. 2. Dress; odd clothing. [*Colloq.*]

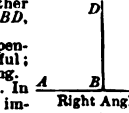
Rig, *n.* [Cf. WRIGGLE.] A sportive or unbecoming trick; a frolic. — *v. i.* To play tricks.

Rig'ger (rĭg'gẽr), *n.* One who rigs or dresses; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship.

Rig'ging, *n.* Dress; tackle; the ropes, chains, etc., that support the masts and spars of a vessel, and serve as purchases for adjusting the sails, etc.

Right (rīt), *a.* [AS. *riht;* akin to G. *recht*, L. *rectus*, p. p. of *regere* to guide, rule.] 1. Straight; direct; not crooked. 2. Upright; erect; not oblique. 3. Conformed to justice, truth, and duty. 4. Fit; proper; correct. 5. Real; actual; not spurious. 6. According with truth; not mistaken or wrong; correct. 7. Pert. to the (usually stronger) side of the body, — opposed to the *left*. 8. Well placed or adjusted; orderly; correctly done. 9. Designed to be placed or worn outward.

At right angles, so as to form right angles, as when one line crosses another perpendicularly. — **Right angle**, angle formed by one line meeting another perpendicularly, as the angles *ABD*, *DBC*.



Right Angles.

Syn. — Straight; direct; perpendicular; upright; lawful; rightful; true; just; fit; suitable; becoming. — *adv.* 1. In a right manner. 2. In a right or straight line; directly; immediately; next. 3. According to the law of God; conforming to justice; truly; really. 4. In a great degree; very; wholly. — *n.* 1. That which is right or correct; adherence to duty; freedom from guilt, error, or falsehood; justice; integrity. 2. That to which one has a just claim; authority; title; claim; ownership. 3. Side opposite to the left. 4. The outward or finished surface (of cloth, carpet, etc.) — *v. t.* 1. To bring to the proper position; to set upright; to correct. 2. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong; to vindicate. — *v. i.* To recover the proper condition or position; to become upright.

Right'-an'gled (-ăn'g'ld), *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles.

Right'eous (rī'chŭs), *a.* [AS. *rihtwīs; rihi* right + *wīs* wise, having wisdom, prudent.] Doing right; yielding to all their due; free from wrong or sin. — **Right'eous-ly**, *adv.* — **Right'eous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Upright; just; godly; equitable; rightful.

Right'ful, *a.* 1. Consonant to justice. 2. Having the right or just claim according to law. 3. Belonging or possessed by just claim. — **Right'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Just; lawful; true; honest; equitable; proper.

Right'-hand' (rīt'hănd'), *a.* 1. Situated or being on the right. 2. Chiefly relied on; almost indispensable.

Right'-hand'ed, *a.* 1. Using the right hand habitually, or more easily than the left. 2. Moving in the direction of the hands of a watch. [tilineal.

Right'-lined' (-lind'), *a.* Formed by right lines; rec-

Right'ly, *adv.* With right; properly; exactly.

Rig'id (rĭj'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rigidus*, fr. *rigere* to be stiff.] 1. Firm; not pliant; not flexible. 2. Not lax or indulgent; severe; inflexible; strict. — **Rig'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Rig'id-ness, Ri-gid'i-ty** (rĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Rig'ma-role (rĭg'mȧ-rōl), *n.* [For *ragman roll*, prop., the devil's roll or list, the roll of deeds by which the Scottish nobility subscribed allegiance to Edward I. of England.] A succession of nonsensical statements; foolish talk. — *a.* Frivolous; foolish. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Ri'gor** (rī'gŏr), *n.* [L.] 1. Rigidity; stiffness. 2. Chilliness, with contraction of the skin; convulsive tremor, as in the chill preceding a fever.

Rig'or (rĭg'ẽr), *n.* [OE. & OF. *rigour*, fr. L. *rigor*, fr. *rigere* to be stiff.] [Written also *rigour.*] 1. The becoming stiff or rigid; hardness. 2. Severity of climate or season; inclemency. 3. Stiffness of opinion or temper; rugged sternness; relentless severity. 4. Exactness without indulgence; — opp. to *lenity*. 5. Severity of life; voluntary submission to pain or mortification.

Rig'or-ous (-ŭs), *a.* 1. Manifesting or favoring rigor; allowing no abatement or mitigation; scrupulously accurate; exact; relentless. 2. Severe; intense; inclement. — **Rig'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Rig'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

Rile (rīl), *v. t.* [See ROIL.] 1. To render turbid or muddy; to stir up; to roil. 2. To vex.

‖ **Ri-lie'vo** (rē-lyĕ'vō), *n.* [It.] Relief, or projection of a figure in sculpture.

Rill (rĭl), *n.* [LG. *rille.*] A streamlet.

Ri'ly (rī'lȳ), *a.* Roily; turbid. [*Colloq.*]

Rim (rĭm), *n.* [AS. *rima* edge.] Border or margin of a thing. — *v. t.* To furnish with a rim.

Rim'base' (rĭm'bās'), *n.* A short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon.

Rime (rīm), *n.* [L. *rima.*] A rent; fissure; crack.

Rime, *n.* [AS. *hrīm.*] White frost; hoarfrost. — *v. i.* To freeze or congeal into hoarfrost.

Rime, *n.* Step of a ladder; rung. [(rīm'ẽr), *n.*

Rime, *n.* Rhyme. — *v. i. & t.* To rhyme. — **Rim'er**

☞ This spelling, which is etymologically preferable, is coming into use again.

Ri-mose' (rī-mōs'), *a.* [L. *rimosus*, fr. *rima* a chink.] Full of rimes, fissures, or chinks.

Rim'ple (rĭm'p'l), *n.* [AS. *hrympele.*] A fold or wrinkle. — *v. t. & i.* To rumple.

Rim'y (rīm'ȳ), *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.

Rind (rīnd), *n.* [AS. *rind.*] External covering of flesh, fruit, trees, etc.; skin; hide; bark; peel; shell.

Rin'der-pest (rĭn'dẽr-pĕst), *n.* [G., fr. *rind*, pl. *rinder*, cattle + *pest* plague.] Contagious distemper of neat cattle, sheep, and goats; — called also *cattle plague.*

Ring (rĭng), *v. i.* [*imp.* RANG (răng) or RUNG (rŭng); *p. p.* RUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RINGING.] [AS. *hringan.*] 1. To cause to sound, esp. by striking (a metallic body). 2. To make (a sound), as by ringing a bell. — *v. i.* 1. To sound, as a bell or sonorous body. 2. To sound loud; to resound or vibrate. 3. To be filled with report or talk. — *n.* 1. A sound; sound of vibrating metals. 2. A sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.

Ring (rĭng), *n.* [AS. *hring.*] 1. A circle, or circular line. 2. Circular ornament of precious material worn on the finger, or attached to the ear, nose, etc. 3. Circular area for races or other sports; arena. 4. Inclosed space in which pugilists fight; prize fighting. 5. A circular group of persons; a clique; combination of persons for a selfish purpose, as to control the market, distribute offices, obtain contracts, etc. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Ringed (rĭngd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Ringing.] 1. To surround with a ring; to encircle. 2. To make a ring around (a tree, etc.) by cutting away the bark; to girdle. 3. To fit with rings.

Ring'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* An eyebolt having a ring through the eye.

Ring'dove' (-dŭv'), *n.* A European wild pigeon having a white crescent on each side of the neck. Called also *wood pigeon*, and *cushat.*

Ring'lead'er (-lēd'ẽr), *n.* Leader of a circle of dancers, or of a number of persons acting together; leader of a body of rioters, mutineers, etc.

Ring'let, *n.* Small ring; curl of hair.

Ring'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A contagious, ring-shaped eruption of the skin caused by a vegetable parasite.

Rink (rĭnk), *n.* [Scot., a course, race; prob. fr. AS. *hring* ring.] 1. Space on ice marked off for the game of curling. 2. Floor prepared for skating on with roller skates; building with such a floor.

Rinse (rĭns), *v. t.* [OF. *rincer, rinser.*] To wash lightly; to cleanse with water after washing. — **Rins'er**, *n.*

Ri'ot (rī'ŭt), *n.* [OF. *riote.*] 1. Wanton behavior; uproar; tumult. 2. Excessive festivity; revelry. 3. Tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by an unlawful assembly. — *v. i.* To engage in riot; to indulge in excess of luxury, feasting, etc.; to revel. — **Ri'ot-er**, *n.* — **Ri'ot-ous**, *a.* — **Ri'ot-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Rip (rĭp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Ripped (rĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Ripping.] [AS. *rȳpan.*] 1. To divide by cutting or tearing. 2. To tear up for search or for alteration; to search to the bottom. 3. To saw (wood) lengthwise of the fiber. — *n.* 1. A rent made by ripping; a tear; laceration. 2. A worthless thing or person; scamp; debauchee; prostitute; worn-out horse. [*Slang*] 3. Water roughened by the meeting of opposing tides or currents.

Ri-pa'ri-an (rĭ-pā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *riparius*, fr. *ripa* a bank.] Pert. to the bank of a river.

Ripe (rip), *a.* [AS. *ripe; rip* harvest, *rīpan* to reap.] 1. Ready for reaping or gathering; mature. 2. Mellow; perfected; consummate. 3. Maturated or suppurated; ready to discharge. — **Ripe'ly**, *adv.* — **Ripe'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Mature; complete; finished. See Mature.

Rip'en (rīp'n), *v. i.* To grow ripe; to mature or come to perfection. — *v. t.* To cause to mature.

Rip'ple (rĭp'p'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Rumple.] 1. To become dimpled on the surface, as running water; to be covered with undulations, as a field of grain. 2. To sound like water running over a rough bottom, or the breaking of ripples on the shore. — *v. t.* To fret or dimple. — *n.* Dimpling of running water; sound of little waves.

Rip'rap' (-răp'), *n.* Foundation of stones thrown together in deep water or on a soft bottom.

Rise (rīz), *v. i.* [*imp.* Rose (rōz); *p. p.* Risen (rĭz'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Rising.] [AS. *rīsan.*] 1. To move from a lower position to a higher; to ascend. 2. To appear above the horizon; to emerge into sight; to proceed; to originate. 3. To increase in size, force, or value. 4. To become excited or hostile; to rebel; to be promoted; to occur. 5. To ascend from the grave; to come to life. 6. To terminate an official sitting; to adjourn. 7. To ascend on a musical scale; to take a higher pitch.

Rise (rīs *or* rīz), *n.* 1. A rising, or being risen. 2. Distance through which anything rises. 3. Spring; source; origin. 4. Increase of price, value, rank, etc. 5. Increase of sound; ascent of the voice.

Ris'er (rīz'ẽr), *n.* 1. One who rises. 2. Upright piece of a step, from tread to tread.

Ris'i-ble (rĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *risibilis*, fr. *ridere, risum*, to laugh.] 1. Having the faculty of laughing; disposed to laugh. 2. Exciting laughter. 3. Used in, or expressing, laughter. — **Ris'i-ble-ness, Ris'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Risk (rĭsk), *n.* [F. *risque.*] Hazard; exposure to loss, injury, or destruction.

Syn. — Peril; jeopardy; exposure. See Danger. — *v. t.* 1. To expose to risk or peril; to venture. 2. To incur the danger of.

Syn. — To hazard; peril; endanger; jeopard.

Risk'y (-ĭ), *a.* Attended with risk or danger.

Rite (rīt), *n.* [L. *ritus.*] A performing divine or solemn service; solemn observance; form; ordinance.

Rit'u-al (rĭt'ū-*al*; 40), *a.* [L. *ritualis*, fr. *ritus.*] Pert. to rites or a ritual. — *n.* 1. A prescribed form of performing divine service in a particular communion. 2. Code of ceremonies observed by an organization. 3. Book containing rites to be observed. — **Rit'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

Rit'u-al-ism, *n.* A system founded upon a ritual; adherence to a ritual.

Rit'u-al-ist, *n.* One attached to a ritual; one who advocates or practices ritualism. — **Rit'u-al-is'tic**, *a.*

Ri'val (rī'*val*), *n.* [F.; L. *rivales* neighbors having the same brook in common, rivals, fr. *rivus* brook.] One in pursuit of the same object as another; competitor; antagonist. — *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; competing for superiority. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Rivaled (rī'vald) or Rivalled; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Rivaling or Rivalling.] 1. To stand in competition with; to strive to gain some object in opposition to. 2. To emulate.

Ri'val-ry (-rȳ), *n.* A rivaling, or being a rival.

Syn. — Emulation; competition. See Emulation.

Rive (rīv), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* Rived (rīvd); *p. p.* Rived or Riven (rĭv'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Riving.] [Icel. *rīfa.*] To rend asunder; to split; to cleave.

Riv'er (rĭv'ẽr), *n.* [F. *rivière*, fr. L. *ripa* bank or shore.] Stream of water larger than a rivulet or brook.

Riv'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F., fr. *river* to rivet.] A metallic pin or bolt headed or clinched at both ends. — *v. t.* 1. To fasten with rivets. 2. To clinch; to fasten firmly.

Riv'u-let (-ū-lĕt), *n.* [It. *rivoletto*, L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus* brook.] Small brook; streamlet.

‖ **Rix'da'ler** (rĭks'dä'lẽr), *n.* Dutch silver coin ($1).

Rix'-dol'lar (-dŏl'lẽr), *n.* [Sw. *riksdaler*, or Dan. *rigsdaler*, or D. *rijksdaalder*, or G. *reichsthaler*, dollar of the realm.] A silver coin of Denmark, Holland, Norway, etc., varying in value from 30 cents to $1.10.

Roach (rōch), *n.* Cockroach.

Roach, *n.* [OE *roche.*] Fresh-water fish of the Carp family.

Road (rōd), *n.* [AS. *rād.*] 1. Place where one may ride; way for vehicles, persons, and animals; highway. 2. Place where ships may ride at anchor.

Syn. — Highway; street; route; course. See Way.

Road'bed', *n.* Foundation (ties, rails, etc.) of a railroad; material in place for travel on a common road.

Road'stead (-stĕd), *n.* An anchorage off shore.

Road'ster, *n.* A horse, or bicycle, for use on common roads rather than the racing track.

Roam (rōm), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *ārāman* to rise, prob. influenced by *Rome;* OF. *romier* pilgrim to Rome.] To go from place to place; to rove. — *v. t.* To wander over. — *n.* A roaming; wandering; ramble. — **Roam'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To wander; rove; range; stroll; ramble.

Roan (rōn), *a.* [F. *rouan.*] 1. Of bay, chestnut, brown, or black color, with gray or white interspersed; — said of a horse. 2. Made of leather called roan. — *n.* 1. Color of a roan horse. 2. Leather made from sheepskin, tanned with sumac to imitate ungrained morocco.

Roar (rōr), *v. i.* & *t.* [AS. *rārian.*] To cry loudly or continuously; to bellow. — *n.* Cry of a wild beast or of one in pain or anger; continuous sound of cannon, wind, waves, etc.; boisterous mirth. — **Roar'er**, *n.*

Roast (rōst), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *hyrstan.*] To cook by the heat of a fire. — *n.* Something roasted. — *a.* Roasted.

Rob (rŏb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Robbed (rŏbd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Robbing.] [OF. *rober*, of German origin.] **1.** To take (something) away from by force; to plunder; to steal from. **2.** To deprive (of).

Rob'ber, *n.* One who robs, or steals from another.

Syn. — Depredator; plunderer; brigand. See Thief.

Rob'ber-y, *n.* Theft; pillage; larceny; piracy.

Robe (rōb), *n.* [F.] **1.** Outer garment; dress of state, rank, office, etc. **2.** Skin of an animal, used as a wrap. [*U. S.*] — *v. t.* To invest with robes; to array.

Rob'in (rŏb'ĭn), *n.* [Prop. a pet name for *Robert*, orig. meaning, fame-bright; OHG. *ruod* (in comp.; akin to AS. *hrēð* glory) + *beraht* bright.] A European and American singing bird, having a reddish breast.

American Robin (*Merula migratoria*). 1/5

Ro-bust' (rō-bŭst'), *a.* [L. *robustus* hard, strong, fr. *robur* strength, oak.] **1.** Evincing strength; strong; sinewy; sound. **2.** Violent; rude. **3.** Requiring vigor. — **Ro-bust'ly**, *adv.* — **Ro-bust'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Robust; Strong; lusty; sinewy; sturdy; vigorous; sound. — *Robust* means, literally, made of *oak*, and implies toughness of muscle, connected with great endurance. *Strong* denotes great physical force.

Roch'et (rŏch'ĕt), *n.* [F., dim. fr. OHG. *rocch* coat.] A linen garment, worn by bishops, etc.

Rock (rŏk), *n.* [Akin to D. *rok*, G. *rocken*.] Distaff.

Rock, *n.* [AS. *rocc*.] **1.** Mass of stony material. **2.** Geological deposit forming part of the earth's crust. **3.** A fish, the striped bass.

Rock, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *roccian*.] To sway backward and forward; to vibrate; to reel or totter.

Rock'a-way (rŏk'ȧ-wā), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Rockaway* beach.] A light, four-wheeled carriage.

Rock'er, *n.* **1.** One who rocks (esp. a cradle). **2.** Curving piece on which a cradle, chair, etc., rocks. **3.** Rocking-horse. **4.** Rocking-chair.

Rock'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *roquette*, fr. L. *eruca*.] A cruciferous plant sometimes eaten as a salad.

Rock'et, *n.* [It. *rocchetta*, fr. *rocca* distaff, of German origin.] A firework projected through the air for signals and for pyrotechnic display.

Rock'i-ness, *n.* A being rocky.

Rock'ing-chair', *n.* Chair mounted on rockers.

Rock'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of rocks. **2.** Hard; obdurate.

Rod (rŏd), *n.* [Same as *rood*.] **1.** Slender stick; chastisement; badge of office; tyranny; instrument for measuring. **2.** Measure of length (16½ feet); perch; pole.

Rode (rōd), *imp.* of Ride.

Ro'dent (rō'dent), *a.* [L. *rodens*, *-dentis*, p. pr. of *rodere* to gnaw.] **1.** Gnawing; biting; corroding. **2.** Pert. to the Rodentia. — *n.* One of the Rodentia.

‖ **Ro-den'ti-a** (-dĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] An order of mammals having two (rarely four) large incisor teeth in each jaw, distant from the molar teeth. The rats, squirrels, rabbits, marmots, and beavers belong to this order.

Skull and Jaws of a Rodent (a Red Squirrel). Reduced.

Rod'o-mon-tade' (rŏd'ō-mŏn-tād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *Rodomonte* a boasting hero in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."] Vain boasting; rant. — *v. i.* To brag; to bluster.

Roe (rō), *n.* [AS. *rāh*.] A roebuck. (*b*) Female of any deer.

Roe (rō), *n.* [For *roan*, OE. *rowne*; akin to G. *rogen*.] Spawn of fishes and amphibians.

Roe'buck' (rō'bŭk'), *n.* A small European and Asiatic deer having erect, branched antlers.

Ro-ga'tion (rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rogatio*, fr. *rogare*, *rogatum*, to ask, beg.] Litany; supplication.

Rogue (rōg), *n.* [F., proud, haughty.] **1.** Orig., a vagrant; sturdy beggar; vagabond; tramp. **2.** A knave; cheat. **3.** One pleasantly mischievous. — **Rogu'ish**, *a.* — **Rogu'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Rogu'ish-ness**, *n.*

Rogu'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Practices of a rogue; cheating; fraud. **2.** Arch tricks; mischievousness.

Roil (roil), *v. t.* [OE. *roilen* to wander. See Rile.] **1.** To render turbid by stirring. **2.** To disturb (the temper); to perplex.

Roist'er (roist'ẽr), *v. i.* [F. *rustre* boor, clown.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully. — **Roist'er, Roist'er-er**, *n.*

Rôle (rōl), *n.* [F. See Roll.] An actor's part or character in a drama; function assumed by any one.

Roll (rōl), *v. t.* [OF. *roeler*, *roler*, LL. *rotulare*, fr. L. *rotulus* little wheel, dim. of *rota* wheel.] **1.** To revolve by turning over and over; to move by turning on an axis. **2.** To wrap round on itself; to form into a spherical body by causing to turn over and over. **3.** To impel forward with an easy motion. **4.** To utter copiously, or utter with a deep sound. **5.** To press or level with a roller. **6.** To move upon rollers or small wheels. **7.** To beat (a drum) with rapid, continuous strokes; to sound a roll upon. — *v. i.* **1.** To revolve upon an axis; to turn over and over. **2.** To move on wheels. **3.** To be wound into a cylinder or ball. **4.** To fall or tumble; — with *over*. **5.** To perform a periodical revolution. **6.** To turn; to move circularly. **7.** To move, as waves, with alternate swell and depression. **8.** To incline first to one side, then to the other; to rock. **9.** To wallow. **10.** To spread under a roller or rolling-pin. **11.** To beat a drum with very rapid strokes. **12.** To make a heavy rumbling noise. — *n.* **1.** A rolling, or being rolled. **2.** A roller; revolving cylinder. **3.** That which is rolled up; scroll; register; list. **4.** A kind of shortened bread. **5.** Oscillating movement of a vessel from side to side, in a sea way. **6.** A heavy, reverberatory sound. **7.** Uniform beating of a drum with rapid strokes.

Syn. — Schedule; catalogue; register. See List.

Roll'er, *n.* **1.** One that rolls; a heavy cylinder used in husbandry and the arts. **2.** A bandage; fillet. **3.** One of a series of long, heavy waves rolling in upon a coast. **4.** Small wheel, as of a caster, roller skate, etc. **5.** An insect whose larva rolls up leaves.

Rol'lic (rŏl'ĭk), *v. i.* [Corrup. fr. *frolic*.] To move in a careless, swaggering manner; to frolic. [*Colloq.*]

Roll'ing (rōl'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Rotating. **2.** Moving on wheels or rollers. **3.** Having gradual, rounded undulations of surface. [*U. S.*]

Rolling mill, a mill furnished with heavy rolls, between which heated metal is passed, to form it into sheets, rails, etc. — **Rolling stock**, *or* **Rolling plant**, the locomotives and vehicles of a railroad.

Roll'ing-pin', *n.* Wooden cylinder for rolling out paste or dough to a proper thickness.

Ro-ma'ic (rō-mā'ĭk), *a.* [NGr. Ῥωμαϊκός.] Pert. to modern Greece and its language. — *n.* The modern Greek language; Hellenic; Neo-Hellenic.

Ro'man (rō'mȧn), *a.* [L. *Romanus*, fr. *Roma* Rome.] **1.** Pert. to Rome, or the Roman people. **2.** Pert. to the Roman Catholic religion. **3.** (*a*) Upright; erect; — said of the type ordinarily used, as disting. fr. *Italic* characters. (*b*) Expressed in letters, not in figures, as I., IV., i., iv., etc.; — said of numerals, as disting. fr. the *Arabic* numerals, 1, 4, etc. — *n.* **1.** A citizen of Rome. **2.** Roman type, letters, or print, collectively.

Roman Catholic, pertaining, or adhering, to the religion of that church of which the pope is the spiritual head.

Ro-mance' (rō-măns'), *n.* [LL. *Romanice* in the Ro-

man language, in the vulgar tongue, *i. e.*, in the vulgar language which sprang from Latin, fr. L. *Romanicus* Roman, fr. *Romanus.*] **1.** A species of fictitious writing, originally composed in meter in the Romance dialects, and afterward in prose; any wonderful tale; a sort of novel, treating of extravagant adventures, of love, etc. **2.** A dreamy, imaginative habit of mind. **3.** The dialects, originally forms of Latin, now developed into Italian, Spanish, French, etc. (called the *Romanic languages*). — *a.* Pert. to these dialects. — *v. t.* To tell romances; to indulge in extravagant stories. — **Ro-man'cer**, *n.*

Ro'man-esque' (rō'man-ĕsk'), *a.* [F.] **1.** Somewhat resembling the Roman; — applied to the architectural style of the later Roman empire, esp. to that prevailing from the 8th century to the 12th. **2.** Pert. to romance or fable; fanciful. — *n.* Romanesque style.

Ro-man'ic (rō-măn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to Rome or its people. **2.** Pert. to the languages derived from the old Roman. **3.** Related to the Roman people by descent.

Ro'man-ism (rō'man-ĭz'm), *n.* The Roman Catholic religion. — **Ro'man-ist**, *n.* [Catholic religion.]

Ro'man-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* & *i.* To turn to the Roman

Ro-man'tic (-măn'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to romance; involving or resembling romance; fanciful; extravagant; unreal. **2.** Entertaining ideas suited to a romance. **3.** Pert. to the style of medieval popular literature, as opp. to the classical antique. **4.** Wild; picturesque. — **Ro-man'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ro-man'tic-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Fantastic; wild; chimerical. See SENTIMENTAL.

Ro-man'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Fondness for romantic characteristics or effects.

Rom'a-ny (rŏm'ă-nȳ), *n.* [Gypsy *romano, romani*, adj., gypsy.] **1.** A gypsy. **2.** Language spoken among themselves by the gypsies. [Written also *Rommany.*]

Rom'ish (rōm'ĭsh), *a.* Pert. to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic Church; — used disparagingly.

Romp (rŏmp), *v. i.* [A variant of *ramp.*] To play rudely and boisterously. — *n.* **1.** A girl given to boisterous play. **2.** Rude, boisterous frolic; rough sport. — **Romp'ish**, *a.* — **Romp'ish-ly**, *adv.*

Rood (rōōd), *n.* [AS. *rōd* a cross; akin to D. *roede* rod.] **1.** A representation of the cross with Christ hanging on it. **2.** A measure of 5½ yards; a rod; perch; pole. **3.** The fourth of an acre, or 40 square rods.

Roof (rōōf), *n.* [AS. *hrōf* top, roof.] **1.** Cover of a building. **2.** That which resembles the covering or ceiling of a house; as, the *roof* of a cavern; *roof* of the mouth. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with a roof. **2.** To inclose in a house; to shelter. [for a roof.]

Roof'ing, *n.* **1.** A covering with a roof. **2.** Materials

Roof'less, *a.* **1.** Having no roof. **2.** Shelterless; homeless. [roof itself.]

Roof'tree' (-trē'), *n.* Beam in the angle of a roof; the

Rook (rŏŏk), *n.* [F. *roc*, fr. Per. & Ar. *rokh*, or *rukh.*] One of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board in chess; a castle.

Rook, *n.* [AS. *hrōc*; akin to Goth. *hrukjan* to crow.] **1.** A European bird resembling the crow, but smaller. **2.** A rapacious fellow; sharper. — *v. t.* & *i.* To cheat.

Rook'er-y (-ĕr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Breeding place of a colony of rooks, seals, etc. **2.** A dilapidated building with many rooms and occupants; cluster of mean buildings.

Room (rōōm), *n.* [AS. *rūm.*] **1.** Unobstructed space; compass; extent of place, great or small. **2.** Particular portion of space appropriated for occupancy; a place to sit, stand, or lie. **3.** Apartment; chamber. **4.** Possibility of admission; opportunity to act; fit occasion. — *v. i.* To occupy a room or rooms; to lodge.

Syn. — Space; compass; scope; latitude.

Room'ful, *n.* As much or many as a room will hold.

Room'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* Spaciously.

Room'i-ness, *n.* The being roomy; spaciousness.

Room'mate', *n.* One of two or more occupying the same room or rooms; a chum.

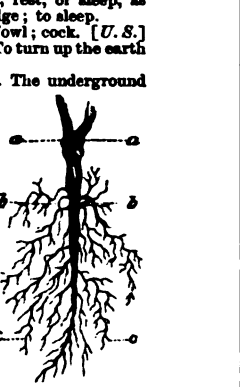
Room'y (rōōm'ȳ), *a.* Having ample room; spacious.

Roost (rōōst), *n.* [AS. *hrōst.*] **1.** Pole on which fowls rest at night; perch. **2.** A collection of fowls roosting together. — *v. i.* **1.** To sit, rest, or sleep, as fowls on a pole; to perch. **2.** To lodge; to sleep.

Roost'er, *n.* Male of the domestic fowl; cock. [*U. S.*]

Root (rōōt), *v. i.* [AS. *wrōtlan.*] To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.

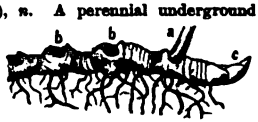
Root, *n.* [Icel. *rōt* (for *vrōt*).] **1.** The underground portion of a plant. **2.** An edible or esculent root, esp. of plants producing a single root, as the beet, carrot, etc. **3.** That which resembles a root in position or function, esp. as a source of nourishment or support; that from which anything proceeds. (*a*) An ancestor or progenitor; a stem. (*b*) A primitive form of speech; word from which other words are formed; radix, or radical. (*c*) That factor of a quantity which when multiplied into itself will produce that quantity. — *v. i.* **1.** To fix the root; to take root and begin to grow. **2.** To be established. — *v. t.* **1.** To plant and fix deeply in the earth; to make deep or radical; to establish. **2.** To tear up by the root; to eradicate; to extirpate; — with *up*, *out*, or *away*.



Root.
aa Crown, or Head of Root; *b b* Rootlets; *c c* Fibers.

Root'let (-lĕt), *n.* A radicle; a little root.

Root'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* A perennial underground stem, producing leafy stems or flower stems from year to year; a rhizome.



Rootstock of Solomon's Seal.
a Flowering Stem; *b b* Scars of former Stems; *c* Terminal Bud.

Root'y (-ȳ), *a.* Full of roots.

Rope (rōp), *n.* [AS. *rāp.*] **1.** A large twisted or braided cord. **2.** A row or string of things united by braiding, twining, etc. — *v. i.* To be formed into rope; to draw out or extend into a filament or thread. — *v. t.* **1.** To fasten or tie with a rope or cord. **2.** To divide off, by a rope, so as to include or exclude something. **3.** To draw, as with a rope; to entice; to decoy. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Rop'er-y (-ĕr-ȳ), *n.* Place where ropes are made.

Rope'walk' (rōp'wȧk'), *n.* A long, covered walk, or a low, level building, where ropes are manufactured.

Rop'y (-ȳ), *a.* Capable of being drawn into a thread, as a glutinous substance; stringy. — **Rop'i-ness**, *n.*

Ror'qual (rōr'kwal), *n.* [Norw. *rorqualus.*] A very large North Atlantic whalebone whale.

Ro-sa'ceous (rō-zā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rosaceus*, fr. *rosa* rose.] **1.** (*a*) Pert. to an order of plants of which the rose is the type. It includes plums and cherries, brambles, the strawberry, hawthorn, apples, pears, quinces, etc. (*b*) Like a rose. **2.** Of a pure purplish pink color.

Ro'sa-ry (rō'zā-rȳ), *n.* [LL. *rosarium* string of beads, L. *rosarium* place planted with roses.] **1.** A bed of roses. **2.** A series of prayers to be recited in order, on beads; string of beads by which the prayers are counted. **3.** A chaplet; a garland; collection of literary selections.

Rose (rōz), *imp.* of RISE.

Rose, *n.* [AS. *rose*, L. *rosa.*] **1.** A flower and shrub of many species. **2.** A rosette, esp. one worn on a shoe. **3.** Color of a rose; rose-red; pink.

Rose beetle. **Rose bug.** **Rose chafer**, a small yellowish long-legged beetle, which eats the leaves of various plants, and is very injurious to rosebushes, apple trees, grapevines, etc. — **Rose water**, water tinctured with roses by distilla-

tion. — **Rose window**, a circular window filled with ornamental tracery.

Ro'se-ate (rō'zē-ĭt), *a.* **1.** Full of roses; rosy. **2.** Like a rose in color or fragrance; blooming.

Rose'bud' (rōz'bŭd'), *n.* Flower of a rose before it opens, or when but partially open.

Rose'bush' (-bŭsh'), *n.* Shrub bearing roses.

Rose'ma-ry (-mā-rȳ), *n.* [L. *rosmarinus; ros* dew + *marinus* marine.] A labiate shrub growing in warm climates, and having a fragrant smell and pungent taste.

Ro-sette' (rō-zĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *rose* a rose.] An imitation of a rose by ribbons or other material.

Rose'-wa'ter (rōz'wȧ'tẽr), *a.* Having the odor of rose water; affectedly nice or delicate; sentimental.

Rose'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* A cabinet wood of dark red color, obtained from several tropical leguminous trees.

Ros'in (rŏz'ĭn), *n.* [Variant of *resin.*] Hard, amber-colored resin left after distilling off turpentine; colophony. — *v. t.* To rub with rosin. — **Ros'in-y** (-ȳ), *a.*

Ros'ter (rŏs'tẽr), *n.* Register showing in what order officers or troops are called on to serve.

Ros'tral (-trăl), *a.* [L. *rostralis*, fr. *rostrum* beak.] Pert. to the beak of an animal or ship; like a rostrum.

Ros'trate (-trāt), } *a.* Like a beak; beaked.
Ros'tra-ted (-trā-tĕd), }

Ros'trum (-trŭm), *n.* [L., beak, ship's beak, fr. *rodere, rosum*, to gnaw.] **1.** The beak or head of a ship. **2.** *pl.* (ROSTRA) The Beaks; platform in the Roman Forum where orations, funeral harangues, etc., were delivered; — so called because adorned with the beaks of captured vessels. **3.** Stage for public speaking; pulpit. **4.** Beaklike prolongation of an animal's head.

Ros'y (rōz'ȳ), *a.* Like a rose in color, form, or qualities; blooming; red; blushing; adorned with roses.

Rot (rŏt), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *rotian.*] To decompose; to putrefy; to decay; to ret. — *n.* **1.** Process of rotting; decay; putrefaction. **2.** A disease in fruits, leaves, or wood, supposed to be caused by minute fungi. **3.** [*Cf.* G. *rotz* glanders.] A fatal distemper of sheep and other animals, caused by a worm in the liver or gall bladder.

Ro'ta-ry (rō'tȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *rota* wheel.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; rotatory.

Ro'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *rotare, -tatum*, to turn like a wheel, fr. *rota*.] Having parts spreading out like a wheel; wheel-shaped. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To turn, as a wheel, round an axis; to revolve. **2.** To perform (an act, function, etc.) in turn; to hold office in turn. — **Ro-ta'tion**, *n.* — **Ro'ta-tive, Ro'ta-to-ry**, *a.*

Rotate Corolla.

Rotche (rŏch), *n.* A very small arctic sea bird; — called also *little auk, dovekie, rotch, rotchie*, and *sea dove.*

Rote (rōt), *n.* [OF., prob. of German origin.] A kind of guitar; hurdy-gurdy.

Rote, *n.* [OF., road, path.] Repetition of forms of speech without attention to the meaning.

Ro'ti-fer (rō'tĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL.] One of the Rotifera.

‖ **Ro-tif'e-ra** (-tĭf'ē-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *rota* wheel + *ferre* to bear.] An order of minute worms, numerous in fresh water, which usually have vibrating cilia on the head, resembling revolving wheels.

Rot'ten (rŏt'n), *a.* [Icel. *rotinn.*] Having rotted; offensive to the smell; unsafe. — **Rot'ten-ness**, *n.*

Rotten stone, a soft stone, called also Tripoli (from the country from which it was formerly brought), used in grinding, polishing, and cleaning metallic substances.

Syn. — Putrefied; carious; unsound; treacherous.

Ro-tund' (rō-tŭnd'), *a.* [L. *rotundus.* See ROUND.] **1.** Round; circular; spherical. **2.** Complete; entire. — **Ro-tund'ness, Ro-tund'i-ty**, *n.*

Ro-tun'da (-tŭn'dȧ), *n.* [It. *rotonda*, fr. L. *rotundus.*] A round building; large round room.

Rouche (rōōsh), *n.* Ruche.

‖ **Rou'é'** (rōō'ā'), *n.* [F., properly p. p. of *rouer* to break upon the wheel, fr. *roue* a wheel, L. *rota.*] One devoted to sensual pleasure; debauchee; rake.

Rouge (rōōzh), *a.* [F., fr. L. *rubeus, ruber*, red.] Red. — *n.* **1.** A red powder, consisting of ferric oxide, used in polishing glass, metal, or gems, as a cosmetic, etc. **2.** A cosmetic for giving a red color to the cheeks or lips. — *v. t. & i.* To paint (the face) with rouge.

Rough (rŭf), *a.* [OE. *rouȝ*, AS. *rūh.*] **1.** Having an uneven surface; not smooth or plain; boisterous; coarse; shaggy; disordered. **2.** Lacking refinement or polish; harsh; rude; offensive to the ear; carelessly done; wanting finish. — *n.* A bully; rowdy. — *adv.* Rudely; roughly. — *v. t.* **1.** To roughen. **2.** To make in a hasty, rough manner; — with *out*. — **Rough'ly**, *adv.* — **Rough'ness**, *n.*

Rough'cast' (-kăst'), *v. t.* **1.** To form rudely, or without nicety or elegance. **2.** To plaster with a mixture of lime and shells or pebbles. — *n.* **1.** A rude model; rudimentary form of a thing. **2.** Plastering made of lime, with shells or pebbles, for covering buildings.

Rough'draw' (-drȧ'), *v. t.* To delineate coarsely.

Rough'en (rŭf'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become rough.

Rough'hew' (-hū'), *v. t.* To hew (timber, etc.) coarsely, without smoothing.

Rough'shod' (-shŏd'), *a.* Shod with shoes armed [with points or calks.]
To ride roughshod, to pursue a course regardless of the distress it may cause others.

Rou'lade' (rōō'lȧd'), *n.* [F.] A run in music.

‖ **Rou'leau'** (rōō'lō'), *n.*; *pl.* F. ROULEAUX (*F.* -lō'; *E.* -lōz'), E. ROULEAUS (-lōz'). [F., a roll, dim. fr. *rôle, roulle.*] A little roll; roll of coins put up in paper, etc.

Rou-lette' (rōō-lĕt'), *n.* [F., prop., a little wheel or ball. See ROLL.] **1.** A game of chance, played by rolling a small ball round a circle divided into numbered red and black spaces. **2.** A small toothed wheel rolled by engravers over a plate, to roughen the surface.

Rounce (rouns), *n.* [*Cf.* F. *rance* round.] Handle by which the bed of a hand press, holding the form of type, etc., is run in under the platen and out again.

Round (round), *a.* [OF. *roond*, fr. L. *rotundus*, fr. *rota* wheel.] **1.** Having every portion of the surface or circumference equally distant from the centre; spherical; circular; globular. **2.** Cylindrical. **3.** Having a curved outline or form; rotund; bulging. **4.** Full; complete; not fractional. **5.** Not inconsiderable; large; generous. **6.** Uttered with a full tone. **7.** Modified, as a vowel, by contraction of the lip opening; rounded; labial. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 11. **8.** Outspoken; plain and direct; unqualified.

In round numbers, approximately in even units, tens, hundreds, etc. — **Round robin**, a written petition, memorial, protest, etc., the signatures to which are made in a circle so as not to indicate who signed first.

Syn. — Circular; spherical; globular; globose; orbicular; orbod; cylindrical; full; plump; rotund.

— *n.* **1.** Anything round, as a circle, globe, ring. **2.** Series of changes ending where it began; cycle; periodical revolution. **3.** Course of conduct performed by a number of persons in turn. **4.** A series of duties performed in turn, and then repeated. **5.** A circular dance. **6.** Step of a ladder; rundle or rung; crosspiece which braces the legs of a chair. **7.** Short vocal piece, resembling a catch, in which three or four voices follow each other round in a species of canon in the unison. **8.** Time during which boxers are in actual contest; a bout.

Round of beef, the part of the thigh below the aitchbone, or between the rump and the leg. See *Illust.* of BEEF. — *adv.* **1.** On all sides; around. **2.** Circularly; by revolving or reversing one's position. **3.** In circumference. **4.** From one side or party to another. **5.** By or in a circuit; back to the starting point. **6.** Through a circle, as of friends or houses. — *prep.* On every side of; around; about. — *v. t.* **1.** To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical. **2.** To surround; to encompass. **3.** To complete; to bring to a fit conclusion. **4.** To go round; to go about (a corner or point). — *v. i.* **1.** To grow round

or full; to attain to perfection. **2.** To go or turn round; to wheel about. — **Round'ly**, *adv.* — **Round'ness**, *n.*

Round'a-bout' (roun*d*'ə-bout'), *a.* **1.** Circuitous; going round; indirect. **2.** Encircling; comprehensive. — *n.* **1.** Horizontal frame, on which children ride; merry-go-round. **2.** Dance performed in a circle. **3.** Jacket worn by boys, sailors, etc.

Round'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A nickname for a Puritan.

Round'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A cabin on the after part of a quarter-deck. **2.** House for locomotives, built circularly around a turntable.

Round'ing, Round'ish, *a.* Somewhat round.

Round'-shoul'dered (-shōl'dĕrd), *a.* Having the shoulders stooping or projecting; round-backed.

Rouse (rouz), *n.* [Cf. D. *roes* drunkenness.] Carousal.

Rouse, *v. t.* & *i.* [Prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** To start from a lurking place. **2.** To wake from repose. **3.** To stir to lively thought or action. — **Rous'er,** *n.*

Rout (rout), *n.* [AS. *hrūtan*, v.] A bellowing; uproar.

Rout, *n.* [OF. *route*, LL. *rupta*, prop., a breaking, fr. L. *rumpere, ruptum*, to break.] **1.** A tumultuous crowd; mob; the rabble. **2.** A being disorganized and thrown into confusion or panic. **3.** A large evening party. — *v. t.* To break the ranks of (troops) and put them to flight.

Syn. — To defeat; discomfit; overpower; overthrow.

Route (rōōt *or* rout), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *rupta* (sc. *via*), fr. *rumpere;* lit., a broken or beaten path.] Course traveled; road or path; march.

Rou-tine' (rōō-tēn'), *n.* [F., fr. *route*.] **1.** A round of business or pleasure, frequently returning. **2.** Procedure rigidly adhered to by force of habit.

Rove (rōv), *v. t.* [Perh. fr. *reeve*.] **1.** To draw through an eye or aperture. **2.** To draw out into flakes; to card (wool). **3.** To twist slightly.

Rove, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *rooven* to rob.] To wander; to go or pass without certain direction. — *n.* A ramble. — **Rov'er,** *n.*

Row (rou), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *rouse*.] Noisy quarrel; brawl. [*Colloq.*]

Row (rō), *n.* [AS. *rāw, rāw.*] A series of persons or things in a continued line; rank; file.

Row (rō), *v. t.* [AS. *rōwan;* akin to L. *remus* oar.] **1.** To propel (a boat) with oars, along the surface of water. **2.** To transport in a boat propelled with oars. — *v. i.* **1.** To use the oar. **2.** To be moved by oars. — *n.* A rowing; excursion in a rowboat. — **Row'er,** *n.*

Row'dy (rou'dy), *n.* One who engages in rows; a ruffianly fellow. — **Row'dy-ish,** *a.* — **Row'dy-ism,** *n.*

Row'el (-əl), *n.* [LL. *rotella* little wheel, dim. of L. *rota* wheel.] **1.** Little wheel of a spur, with sharp points. **2.** Roll of hair, silk, etc., passed through a horse's flesh, like a seton in human surgery. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Roweled (-əld) or Rowelled; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Roweling or Rowelling.] To insert a rowel into.

Row'en (-ĕn), *n.* [OE. *row* rough.] Second growth of grass in a season; aftermath.

Row'lock (rō'lŏk, *colloq.* rŭl'ŭk), *n.* [AS. *ārloc*, lit. *oarlock.*] Fulcrum for an oar in rowing.

Roy'al (roi'*a*l), *a.* [F.; fr. L. *regalis*, fr. *rex, regis*, king.] **1.** Kingly; pert. to the crown or the sovereign; suitable for a king or queen. **2.** Noble; magnificent; princely. **3.** Under the patronage of royalty; holding a charter granted by the sovereign. — *n.* **1.** Printing and writing papers of particular sizes. **2.** Small sail immediately above the topgallant sail. — **Roy'al-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Regal; monarchical; imperial; princely; majestic; illustrious; noble; magnanimous.

Roy'al-ism, *n.* Principles of royalists.

Roy'al-ist, *n.* Adherent of a king; one attached to monarchical government.

Roy'al-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [OF. *roialté.*] **1.** The being royal; kingship; sovereignty. **2.** Person of a sovereign; majesty. **3.** Domain; province; sphere. **4.** That which is due to a sovereign, as a seigniorage on money coined at the mint, metals taken from mines, etc.; tax in lieu of such share. **5.** Share of the profit (of a mine, forest, etc.), paid by the user to the owner of the property. **6.** Duty paid by a manufacturer to the owner of a patent or a copyright; percentage paid to the owner of an article by one who hires the use of it.

Rub (rŭb), *v. t.* [Prob. of Celtic origin.] **1.** To subject (a body) to pressure and friction of something moving over its surface. **2.** To graze; to chafe. **3.** To smear. **4.** To scour; to polish; to cleanse. — *v. i.* **1.** To grate. **2.** To fret; to chafe. **3.** To move or pass with difficulty. — *n.* **1.** A rubbing; friction. **2.** That which rubs; hindrance; impediment: a pinch.

Rub'ber (rŭb'bər), *n.* **1.** One that rubs; instrument for rubbing, polishing, or cleaning; whetstone; an eraser, usually made of caoutchouc. **2.** In some games; as whist, the decisive game of a series. **3.** India rubber; caoutchouc. **4.** An overshoe made of India rubber. [*Colloq.*]

India rubber, caoutchouc; — orig. used to rub out pencil marks. — **Rubber cloth,** cloth covered with caoutchouc for excluding moisture.

Rub'bish (-bĭsh), *n.* [OE. *robows*, orig. an OF. pl. from an assumed dim. of *robe*, prob. in the sense of trash.] Waste or rejected matter; trash; débris.

Rub'ble (-b'l), *n.* [Fr. assumed OF. dim. of *robe*. See Rubbish.] **1.** Water-worn or rough broken stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry. **2.** Rough stone from the quarry.

Ru-bes'cent (rų-bĕs'ent), *a.* [L. *rubescens, -centis*, p. pr. of *rubescere* to grow red, fr. *rubere* to be red.] Growing or becoming red. — **Ru-bes'cence,** *n.*

Ru'bi-cund (rų'bĭ-kŭnd), *a.* [L. *rubicundus*, fr. *rubere.*] Inclining to redness; ruddy; red.

Ru'ble (rų'b'l), *n.* [Russ.] Monetary unit of Russia, in the gold coin, worth 77 cents. The silver ruble is worth about 60 cents. [Written also *rouble.*]

Ru'bric (-brĭk), *n.* [OE. & OF. *rubriche*, fr. L. *rubrica* red chalk, title of a law (because written in red), fr. *ruber.*] Part of a written or printed work colored red, to distinguish it from other portions; title of a statute; directions for the conduct of a church service.

Ru'bric (rų'brĭk), **Ru'bric-al** (-brĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Colored in, or marked with, red; placed in rubrics. **2.** Pertaining to the rubric or rubrics.

Ru'bri-cate (-brĭ-kāt), *a.* Marked with red. — *v. t.* To distinguish with red; to arrange as in a rubric.

Ru'by (-bȳ), *n.* [F. *rubis*, LL. *rubinus*, fr. L. *rubeus* red, akin to *ruber.*] **1.** A precious stone of a carmine red color, a crystallized variety of corundum. **2.** Color of a ruby. **3.** English name for a size of type smaller than nonpareil; agate. — *a.* Red.

☞ This line is printed in *ruby*, or *agate.*

Ruche (rōōsh), *n.* [F.] A plaited, quilled, or goffered strip of lace, net, etc., used in place of collars or cuffs, and as a trimming. [Written also *rouche.*]

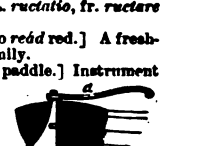
Ruck (rŭk), *v. t.* & *i.* [Icel. *hrukkast* to wrinkle, *hrukka* wrinkle, fold.] To draw into wrinkles or folds; to crease. — *n.* Wrinkle; crease.

Ruck, *n.* The common sort. [*Colloq.*]

Ruc-ta'tion (rŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ructatio*, fr. *ructare* to belch.] A belching wind.

Rudd (rŭd), *n.* [AS. *rudu*, akin to *rēad* red.] A freshwater European fish of the Carp family.

Rud'der (rŭd'dĕr), *n.* [AS. *rōðer* paddle.] Instrument by which a vessel is steered.



a Tiller; *b* Rudder.

Rud'dy (-dy), *a.* [Cf. Rudd.] **1.** Red, or reddish. **2.** Of the color of the human skin in high health. — **Rud'di-ness,** *n.*

Rude (rųd), *a.* [F., fr. L. *rudis.*] **1.** Characterized by roughness; lacking delicacy or refinement; coarse. **2.** Unformed by taste or skill; uncivil; clownish; raw;

boisterous; inclement; harsh; fierce; inelegant; not in good taste. — **Rude'ly** (rūd'lĭ), *adv.* — **Rude'ness**, *n.*

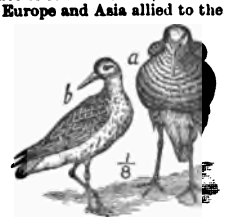
Syn. — Rough; uneven; rugged; unpolished; uncouth; rustic; coarse; vulgar; saucy; surly; churlish; savage; turbulent; harsh; severe. See IMPERTINENT.

Ru'di-ment (rū'dĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *rudimentum*, fr. *rudis*.] **1.** That which is unformed or undeveloped; principle at the bottom of any development; unfinished beginning. **2.** Element of any art or science; first step. **3.** Imperfect organ of an animal or plant, or one never fully developed. — **Ru'di-men'tal, Ru'di-men'ta-ry**, *a.*

Rue (rū), *n.* [F.; L. *ruta*.] **1.** A perennial herb of heavy odor and bitter taste, used in medicine. **2.** Bitterness; grief; regret. — *v. t.* To lament; to grieve for. — **Rue'ful**, *a.* — **Rue'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Rue'ful-ness**, *n.*

Ruff (rŭf), *n.* [F. *ronfle*.] A game of cards, developed into whist; a trumping. — *v. i.* & *t.* To trump.

Ruff, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *rūfinn* rough, uncombed.] **1.** Muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted. **2.** A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll; a ruffle. **3.** (*a*) A limicoline bird of Europe and Asia allied to the sandpipers. The males during the breeding season have a ruff of erectile feathers on the neck. The female is called *reeve*, or *rheeve*. (*b*) A variety of domestic pigeon, having a ruff on its neck. — *v. t.* **1.** To ruffle; to disorder. **2.** To beat (a drum) with the ruff or ruffle.



Ruff (*Paromcella pugnax*). *a* Male; *b* Female, or Reeve.

Ruf'fian (rŭf'yan *or* rŭf'fĭ-an), *n.* [OF., pimp, libertine, rake; cf. OD. *roffen* to pander.] A boisterous, cruel fellow; cutthroat. — *a.* Brutal; murderous. — **Ruf'fian-ly**, *a.* — **Ruf'fian-ism**, *n.*

Ruf'fle (-f'l), *v. t.* [Fr. *ruff* collar, drum beat, tumult.] **1.** To make into a ruff; to draw or contract into puckers, plaits, or folds; to wrinkle. **2.** To furnish with ruffles. **3.** To roughen the surface of. **4.** To erect (feathers) in a ruff. **5.** To beat (a drum) with the ruff or ruffle. **6.** To agitate; to disturb. — *v. i.* **1.** To play loosely; to flutter. **2.** To be rough; to jar; to swagger. — *n.* **1.** That which is ruffled; strip of lace, cambric, etc., used as a trimming; frill. **2.** A being ruffled or disturbed; agitation; commotion. **3.** Ruff of a drum.

Ru'fous (rū'fŭs), *a.* [L. *rufus*.] Reddish; tawny.

Rug (rŭg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *rugg* tangled hair; prob. akin to E. *rough*.] **1.** Coarse, heavy frieze. **2.** Thick, nappy fabric for covering a floor, hanging in a doorway as a portière, as a wrap to protect the legs from cold, etc.

‖ **Ru'ga** (rū'gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* RUGÆ (-jē). [L.] A wrinkle.

Ru'gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *rugatus*, p. p. of *rugare* to wrinkle, fr. *ruga*.] Having alternate ridges and depressions; wrinkled.

Rug'ged (rŭg'gĕd), *a.* **1.** Full of asperities on the surface; uneven. **2.** Not neat or regular. **3.** Rough with bristles or hair; shaggy. **4.** Harsh; austere. **5.** Stormy; turbulent; rude. **6.** Rough to the ear; grating. **7.** Surly; frowning. **8.** Violent; rude. **9.** Vigorous; robust; hardy. — **Rug'ged-ly**, *adv.* — **Rug'ged-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Rough; wrinkled; cragged; coarse; rude; harsh; austere; surly; sour; turbulent; stormy.

Ru-gose' (rū-gōs'), *a.* [L. *rugosus*, fr. *ruga* wrinkle.] Wrinkled; full of wrinkles. — **Ru-gos'i-ty** (-gŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Ru'in (rū'ĭn), *n.* [L. *ruina*, fr. *ruere*, *rutum*, to tumble down.] **1.** A falling; destruction; overthrow. **2.** Something fallen and become worthless from injury or decay; in *pl.*, remains of a destroyed or desolate house, city, etc. **3.** A being decayed or worthless. **4.** That which promotes destruction. — *v. t.* To bring to destruction; to bring to poverty or bankruptcy.

Ru'in-a'tion (rū'ĭn-ā'shŭn), *n.* A ruining; ruin.

Ru'in-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Causing ruin. **2.** Ruined; dilapidated. — **Ru'in-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ru'in-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Dilapidated; decayed; baneful; mischievous.

Rul'a-ble (rūl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Conformable to rule.

Rule (rūl), *n.* [OE. & OF. *reule*, fr. L. *regula* ruler, rule, model, fr. *regere*, *rectum*, to direct.] **1.** Prescribed guide for conduct; authoritative enactment; regulation. **2.** Administration of law; government; control. **3.** Determinate method for performing a mathematical operation. **4.** Strip of wood, etc., used as a guide in drawing a straight line; ruler.

Syn. — Regulation; law; order; control; sway.

— *v. t.* **1.** To control the will and actions of; to govern; to guide. **2.** To fix by general consent or common practice. **3.** To mark with lines guided by a rule or ruler. — *v. i.* **1.** To exercise supreme authority. **2.** To keep within a (certain) range (of price, etc.) for a time.

Rul'er, *n.* **1.** One who rules; governor. **2.** A strip of wood, metal, etc., for drawing lines.

Rum (rŭm), *n.* [Prob. fr. Prov. E. *rumbullion* great tumult, applied in Barbadoes to an intoxicating liquor.] Spirit distilled from cane juice or molasses.

Rum, *a.* [Orig., *rome*, slang word for good.] Old-fashioned; queer; odd. [*Slang*]

Rum'ble (rŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [OE. *romblen*.] To make a low, heavy, continued sound. — *n.* **1.** A low, continuous sound like that of heavy wagons or of thunder. **2.** A seat for servants, behind a carriage.

‖ **Ru'men** (rū'mĕn), *n.* [L. *rumen*, *-minis*, throat.] **1.** First stomach of a ruminant. **2.** Cud of a ruminant.

Ru'mi-nant (-mĭ-nant), *a.* [L. *ruminans*, *-nantis*, p. pr. See RUMINATE.] Chewing the cud; pert. to the Ruminantia. — *n.* A ruminant animal.

‖ **Ru'mi-nan'ti-a** (-năn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] A division of animals having four stomachs, and including the camels, deer, goats, sheep, neat cattle, etc.

☞ The vegetable food, after the first mastication, enters the first stomach (*r*). It afterwards passes into the second (*n*), where it is moistened, and formed into pellets which the animal can bring back to the mouth to be chewed again, after which it is swallowed into the third stomach (*m*), whence it passes to the fourth (*s*), where it is finally digested.

Stomach of a Ruminant. *r* Paunch, or Rumen; *n* Reticulum; *m* Manyplies, or Omasum; *s* Rennet Stomach; *p* Beginning of Intestine; *o* End of Esophagus; *o'* Esophageal Groove.

Ru'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *ruminari*, *-natus*, fr. *rumen*.] **1.** To chew (the cud); to chew again (what has been slightly chewed and swallowed). **2.** To meditate; to reflect. — **Ru'mi-na'tion**, *n.* — **Ru'mi-na'tor**, *n.*

Rum'mage (rŭm'mĕj; 2), *n.* [For *roomage*, fr. *room*; orig., a making room, a packing away closely.] A searching carefully by turning things over. — *v. t.* & *i.* To search thoroughly. — **Rum'ma-ger**, *n.*

Ru'mor (rū'mĕr), *n.* [L.] [Written also *rumour*.] A popular report; common talk; notoriety; hearsay. — *v. t.* To report by rumor; to tell.

Rump (rŭmp), *n.* [D. *romp* trunk, body.] **1.** The end of the backbone of an animal, with the parts adjacent; buttocks. **2.** Among butchers, the piece of beef between the sirloin and the aitchbone piece. See *Illust.* of BEEF. **3.** Hind or tail end; fag-end; remnant.

Rum'ple (rŭm'p'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. D. *rimpelen* to wrinkle.] To wrinkle or crumple. — *n.* Fold or wrinkle.

Rum'pus (-pŭs), *n.* Disturbance; quarrel. [*Colloq.*]

Run (rŭn), *v. i.* [*imp.* RAN (răn) or RUN; *p. p.* RUN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RUNNING.] [AS. *rinnan* to flow (imp. *ran*, p. p. *gerunnen*), and *iernan*, *irnan*, to run (imp. *orn*, *arn*, *earn*, p. p. *urnen*).] **1.** To move, go, come, etc., smoothly

or quickly; to flow onward; to flee; to contend in a race; to become a candidate. **2.** To flow; to ascend or descend; to spread; to melt; to fuse; to go; to reach; to continue in operation; to tend; to spread and blend together; to unite. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to run. **2.** To cause to enter; to thrust. **3.** To drive or force. **4.** To fuse; to mold; to cast. **5.** To mark out; to determine. **6.** To smuggle (contraband goods). **7.** To accomplish (a race, etc.) by running. **8.** To support for office. [*Colloq. U. S.*] **9.** To incur (a danger or risk). **10.** To discharge; to emit. — *n.* **1.** A running. **2.** A small stream; brook; creek. **3.** That which runs or flows. **4.** A course; series. **5.** Currency; popularity. **6.** A continuing urgent demand; pressure for payment. **7.** A range of ground for feeding stock. **8.** (*a*) The aftermost part of a vessel's hull where it narrows toward the stern. (*b*) A voyage. **9.** A roulade, or series of running tones in music. **10.** A pair or set of millstones.

Run'a-way' (rŭn'ȧ-wā'), *n.* **1.** One that flees from danger, duty, etc. **2.** A running away, esp. of horses. — *a.* **1.** Running away. **2.** Accomplished by elopement.

Run'dle (rŭn'd'l), *n.* **1.** A round; step of a ladder; rung. **2.** Something rotating about an axis.

Rune (rūn), *n.* [AS. *rūn.*] **1.** A letter of the language of the ancient Norsemen or Scandinavians. **2.** *pl.* Old Norse poetry. — **Ru'nic** (rū'nĭk), *a.*

Rung (rŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of RING.

Rung, *n.* [AS. *hrung* rod.] **1.** A floor timber in a ship. **2.** Round of a ladder. **3.** Spar; heavy staff.

Run'let (rŭn'lĕt), *n.* Little run or stream; streamlet.

Run'nel, *n.* Rivulet; small brook.

Run'ner, *n.* **1.** One that runs; a racer. **2.** A messenger. **3.** Slender trailing branch which takes root at the joints or end and there forms new plants, as in the strawberry, etc. **4.** Rotating stone of a set of millstones. **5.** A rope rove through a block and used to increase the mechanical power of a tackle. **6.** One of the pieces on which a sleigh slides; blade of a skate which slides on the ice.

a Runner of Strawberry.

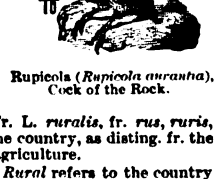
Run'net, *n.* Rennet.

Run'round' (-round'), *n.* A felon or whitlow.

Runt (rŭnt), *n.* [Scot. *runt* old cow, an old, withered woman, trunk of a tree.] **1.** An animal unusually small of its kind. **2.** A dwarf; mean, boorish person.

Ru-pee' (rų-pē'), *n.* [Hind. *rūpiyah.*] An East Indian silver coin, worth about 34 cents.

‖ **Ru-pic'o-la** (rų-pĭk'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rupes*, gen. *rupis*, a rock + *colere* to inhabit.] A beautiful South American passerine bird; the cock of the rock.


Rupicola (*Rupicola aurantia*), Cock of the Rock.

Rup'ture (rŭp'tŭr; 40), *n.* [L. *ruptura*, fr. *rumpere*, *ruptum* to break.] **1.** A breaking apart; a being broken asunder. **2.** Breach of peace or concord; war. **3.** Hernia. — *v. t. & i.* To break; to burst.

Syn. — Breach; disruption; dissolution. See FRACTURE.

Ru'ral (rų'rȧl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ruralis*, fr. *rus*, *ruris*, the country.] **1.** Pert. to the country, as disting. fr. the town; rustic. **2.** Pert. to agriculture.

Syn. — RURAL; RUSTIC. — *Rural* refers to the country itself; *rustic* to the character, condition, taste, etc., of the original inhabitants of the country, who were generally uncultivated and rude.

Ruse (rųz), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *reüser* to retreat, fr. L. *recusare* to refuse.] Trick; stratagem; deceit.

‖ **Ruse de guerre** (rųz' de gĕr') [F.], a stratagem of war.

Rush (rŭsh), *n.* [AS. *risce.*] **1.** An aquatic or marsh-growing endogenous plant of many species, having soft, slender stems, which are used in bottoming chairs and plaiting mats, and the pith for wicks to lamps and rush-lights. **2.** The merest trifle; a straw.

Rush, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. AS. *hryscan* to make a noise.] To move or push forward impetuously or violently. — *n.* **1.** Violent motion or course. **2.** Great activity with pressure. [*Colloq.*] — **Rush'er**, *n.*

Rush'light' (-līt'), *n.* A rush candle, or its light.

Rush'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with rushes. **2.** Made of rushes. — **Rush'i-ness**, *n.*

Rusk (rŭsk), *n.* [Sp. *rosca de mar* sea rusks, a kind of biscuit.] A kind of light bread or sweetened biscuit.

Russ (rŭs *or* rųs), *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A Russian, or the Russians. **2.** Language of the Russians. — *a.* Russian.

Rus'set (rŭs'sĕt), *a.* [F. *rousset*, dim. of *roux* red, L. *russus.*] Of a reddish or yellowish brown color. — *n.* **1.** A russet color. **2.** Cloth of a russet color. **3.** An apple, or a pear, of russet color. — **Rus'set-y**, *a.*

Rus'set-ing, *n.* A russet apple.

Rus'sian (rŭsh'ȧn *or* rų'shȧn), *a.* Pert. to Russia, its inhabitants, or language. — *n.* Russ.

Rust (rŭst), *n.* [AS.] **1.** Reddish coating formed on iron when exposed to moist air. **2.** A minute mold or fungus forming on cereal and other grasses. — *v. i.* **1.** To contract rust; to become oxidized. **2.** To be affected with the parasitic fungus called rust. **3.** To degenerate in idleness or inaction. — *v. t.* To corrode with rust; to impair by time and inactivity.

Rust mite, a minute mite which, by puncturing the rind, causes rust-colored patches on oranges.

Rust Mite.
a Dorsal View; *b* Side View. Much enlarged.

Rus'tic (rŭs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *rusticus*, fr. *rus*, *ruris*, the country.] **1.** Pert. to the country; rural. **2.** Rude; awkward. **3.** Coarse; simple. — *n.* An inhabitant of the country; a clown. — **Rus'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Rude; unpolished; untaught; coarse; plain; simple; artless; honest. See RURAL.

Rus'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [L. *rusticari*, *-catus.*] To go into or reside in the country. — *v. t.* To require to reside in the country; to banish temporarily, esp. from a college. — **Rus'ti-ca'tion**, *n.*

Rus-tic'i-ty (-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The being rustic.

Rus'tle (rŭs'l), *v. i.* [AS. *hristlan.*] To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves. — *n.* Confusion of small sounds, like those made by shaking leaves or straw, by rubbing silk, etc.

Rust'y (rŭst'ȳ), *a.* [AS. *rustig.*] **1.** Covered or affected with rust. **2.** Impaired by inaction or neglect. **3.** Discolored. — **Rust'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Rust'i-ness**, *n.*

Rut (rŭt), *n.* [F.; L. *rugitus* a roaring, fr. *rugire* to roar.] Sexual desire of deer, cattle, etc.; heat. — *v. i.* To seek copulation. — **Rut'ty**, *a.*

Rut, *n.* [Variant of *route.*] Track worn by a wheel; groove in which anything runs. — **Rut'ty**, *a.*

Ru'ta-ba'ga (rų'tȧ-bā'gȧ), *n.* A Swedish turnip.

Ruth (rųth), *n.* [Fr. *rue*, v.] Sorrow for the misery of another; pity. [— **Ruth'less-ness**, *n.*

Ruth'less, *a.* Cruel; pitiless. — **Ruth'less-ly**, *adv.*

Rye (rī), *n.* [AS. *ryge*; perh. akin to Gr. ὄρυζα rice.] Grain of a cereal grass allied to wheat; the plant itself.

Ry'ot (rī'ŭt), *n.* [Ar. & Hind. *ra'iyat.*] A peasant or cultivator of the soil. [*India*]

S.

Saan (sän), *n. pl.* Buahmen.

Sab'a-oth (sāb'ā-ŏth *or* sā-bā'ŏth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tsebā'ŏth*, pl. of *tsābā'* army, host.] Armies; hosts.

Sab'ba-ta'ri-an (sāb'bā-tā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* [L. *Sabbatarius.* See SABBATH.] 1. One who keeps the seventh day of the week as holy. 2. A strict observer of the Sabbath. —*a.* Pert. to the Sabbath, or tenets of Sabbatarians.

Sab'bath (-bath), *n.* [Gr. *σάββατον*, fr. Heb. *shabbāth.*] 1. Season of rest; one day in seven which the Jews were commanded to devote to rest or worship. 2. The seventh year, observed among the Israelites as one of rest.

Syn. — SABBATH; SUNDAY. — *Sabbath* denotes the institution; *Sunday* is the name of the first day of the week. The *Sabbath* of the Jews is on *Saturday*, and the *Sabbath* of most Christians on *Sunday.*

Sab-bat'ic (-băt'Tk), } *a.* Pert. to the Sabbath;
Sab-bat'ic-al (-I-*kal*), } bringing intermission of labor.

Sa'ber } (sā'bĕr), *n.* [F. *sabre.*] A sword
Sa'bre } with a broad and heavy blade, usually curved; a cavalry sword. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SABERED (-bĕrd) or SABRED (-bĕrd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SABERING or SABRING (-brĭng).] To strike, kill, or cut down, with a saber.

Saber.

Sa'bi-an (-bĭ-*an*), *a.* [L. *Sabaeus.*] 1. Pert. to Saba in Arabia, celebrated for aromatic plants. 2. Relating to the religion of Saba, or worship of the sun, moon, and stars. —*n.* An adherent of the Sabian religion. [Written also *Sabæan*, and *Sabean.*] — **Sa'bi-an-ism**, *n.*

Sa'ble (sā'b'l), *n.* [OF.; LL. *sabellum;* fr. Russ. *sobole.*] 1. A carnivorous animal of the Weasel family. 2. The fur of the sable. 3. A mourning garment; funeral robe. —*a.* Of the color of the sable's fur; dark; black.

‖ **Sa'bot'** (sā'bō'), *n.* [F.] 1. A wooden shoe worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, Sweden, etc. 2. Circular disk of wood, to which the cartridge bag and projectile of cannon are attached.

Sa'bre (sā'bĕr), *n.* & *v.* Saber.

Sac (săk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *saccus* sack.] Sack or pouch. 2. Cavity or receptacle for a liquid in the body.

Sac, *n.* One of the Sacs (Indians).

Sac'cha-rif'er-ous (săk'kā-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-ferous.*] Producing sugar.

Sac'cha-rine (-rĭn *or* -rĭn), *a.* Pert. to, like, or producing, sugar; sweet.

Sac'er-do'tal (săs'ĕr-dō'tal), *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis*, fr. *sacerdos*, *-dotis*, a priest, fr. *sacer* sacred.] Pert. to priests; priestly. [a priesthood, or sacerdotal order.

Sac'er-do'tal-ism, *n.* System, spirit, or character, of

Sa'chem (sā'chem), *n.* A chief of a tribe of American Indians; sagamore. [bag, to perfume clothes, etc.

‖ **Sa'chet'** (sā'shā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *sac.*] A scent

Sack (săk), *n.* [F. *sec*, L. *siccus* dry.] Old name for various dry Spanish wines: sherry.

Sack, *n.* [AS. *sacc*, *sæcc*, L. *saccus*, Gr. *σάκκος*, fr. Heb. *sak.* Cf. SACK to plunder.] 1. A bag for holding goods; large pouch. 2. A measure of varying capacity. 3. Loose outer garment or coat. [Written also *sacque.*] 4. A sac or bodily cavity. — *v. t.* To put in a sack; to bag.

Sack, *n.* [F. *sac* plunder, pillage, orig., a pack, booty, fr. L. *saccus.*] Pillage of a town; ravage. — *v. t.* To plunder (a city); to devastate.

Sack'but (săk'bŭt), *n.* [OF. *saqueboute*, fr. *saquier* to pull + *bouter* to push, — the instrument being lengthened and shortened.] A brass wind instrument, like a trombone. [Written also *sagbut.*]

Sack'cloth (-klŏth'), *n.* Cloth for making sacks; anciently, a garment worn in mourning or penitence.

Sack'er (săk'ĕr), *n.* One who sacks or pillages.

Sack'ful, *n.* Contents of a sack.

Sack'ing, *n.* Coarse cloth for sacks, bags, etc.

Sacque (săk), *n.* Sack, a woman's coat.

Sa'cral (sā'kral), *a.* Pert. to the sacrum.

Sac'ra-ment (săk'rā-ment), *n.* [L. *sacramentum*, fr. *sacer* sacred.] A solemn religious ordinance; the eucharist; the Lord's Supper. — **Sac'ra-men'tal**, **Sac'ra-men'ta-ry**, *a.* — **Sac'ra-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — SACRAMENT; EUCHARIST. — Protestants apply the term *sacrament* to baptism and the Lord's Supper, esp. the latter. The R. Cath. and Greek churches have five other sacraments, viz., confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction. *Eucharist* denotes the *giving of thanks;* and this term also has been applied to the Lord's Supper, as expressing the grateful remembrance of Christ's sufferings and death.

Sa'cred (sā'krĕd), *a.* [Orig. p. p. of OE. *sacren* to consecrate, fr. L. *sacrare*, fr. *sacer.*] 1. Set apart to religious use; not profane or common. 2. Relating to religion; not secular. 3. Entitled to extreme reverence; not to be profaned; inviolable. 4. Consecrated; dedicated; — with *to.* — **Sa'cred-ly**, *adv.* — **Sa'cred-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Holy; hallowed; religious; reverend.

Sac'ri-fice (săk'rĭ-fīz), *n.* [L. *sacrificium; sacer* + *facere* to make.] 1. The offering of anything to God, or to a god; consecratory rite. 2. Anything so offered; victim or offering presented by way of religious thanksgiving or conciliation. 3. Surrender of anything for the sake of something else; thing so given up. — *v. t.* 1. To make an offering of; to consecrate or immolate in order to atone for sin, procure favor, or express thankfulness. 2. To surrender for the sake of obtaining something. — *v. i.* To offer sacrifice. — **Sac'ri-fi'cial** (-fĭsh'*al*), *a.*

Sac'ri-lege (-lĕj), *n.* [L. *sacrilegium*, fr. *sacrilegus* that steals sacred things; *sacer* + *legere* to gather, pick up.] Crime of violating sacred things.

Sac'ri-le'gious (-lē'jŭs), *a.* Violating sacred things; profane; impious. — **Sac'ri-le'gist**, *n.*

Sac'ris-tan (-rĭs-tan), *n.* [F. *sacristain*, fr. L. *sacer.*] Church officer in charge of utensils, etc.; sexton.

Sac'ris-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [F. *sacristie.*] Apartment in a church for sacred utensils, vestments, etc.; vestry.

‖ **Sa'crum** (sā'krŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sacer* sacred, *os sacrum* the lowest bone of the spine.] Part of the vertebral column directly connected with the pelvis.

Sacs (saks), *n. pl.* A tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting Wisconsin. [Written also *Sauks.*]

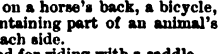
Sad (săd), *a.* [AS. *sæd* satisfied, sated; akin to L. *sat, satis*, enough, *satur* sated.] 1. Dull; grave; somber; — said of colors. 2. Affected with grief; downcast; gloomy; mournful. 3. Causing sorrow. 4. Heavy; as, *sad* bread.

Syn. — Sorrowful; dejected; cheerless; calamitous.

Sad'den (săd'd'n), *v. t.* To make sad or sorrowful.

Sad'dle (-d'l), *n.* [AS. *sadol;* perh. fr. root of E. *sit.*] 1. A seat for a rider, on a horse's back, a bicycle, etc. 2. A piece of meat containing part of an animal's backbone with the ribs on each side.

Saddle horse, a horse trained for riding with a saddle. — **Saddle joint**, in sheet-metal roofing, a joint formed by bending up the edge of a sheet and folding it downward over the turned up edge of the next sheet.


Saddle Joint.

— *v. t.* 1. To put a saddle upon; to equip (a beast) for riding. 2. To fix as a charge or burden upon; to load; to encumber.

Sad'dle-bags' (-băgz'), *n. pl.* Bags used by horseback riders to carry small articles, one bag hanging on each side. [of a saddle.

Sad'dle-bow' (-bō'), *n.* Bow or arch forming the front

Sad'dler (săd'dlẽr), *n.* Maker of saddles, harness, etc.

Sad'dler-y (-ỹ), *n.* **1.** Materials for making saddles and harnesses. **2.** Trade of a saddler.

Sad'dle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* Frame of a saddle.

Sad'du-cee (-ū-sē), *n.* [Gr. Σαδδουκαῖοι, Heb. *Tsadd*kīm*; — fr. *Tsādōk*, founder of the sect.] One of a Jewish sect who denied the resurrection, etc. — **Sad'du-ce'an** (-sē'ăn), **Sad'du-ca'ic** (-kā'ĭk; 40), *a.*

Sad'i'ron (-ĭ'ŭrn), *n.* [Prob. *sad* heavy + *iron*.] An iron for smoothing clothes; a flatiron.

Sad'ly, *adv.* Grievously; deeply; miserably.

Sad'ness, *n.* The being sad or unhappy.

Syn. — Sorrow; heaviness; dejection. See GRIEF.

‖ **Saengʻer-fest** (sĕng'ẽr-fĕst), *n.* [G. *sängerfest.*] A festival of singers; a German singing festival.

Safe (sāf), *a.* [OE. & F. *sauf*, fr. L. *salvus*, akin to *salus* health, safety.] **1.** Free from harm or risk; whole. **2.** Conferring safety; confining securely; to be relied upon; not dangerous. **3.** Incapable of doing harm; in secure custody. — *n.* Place for keeping things in safety; strong, fireproof receptacle for money, papers, etc.; ventilated or refrigerated chest for provisions.

Safe'-con'duct (-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* That which gives a safe passage; convoy or guard; pass.

Safe'guard' (-gärd'), *n.* **1.** One that protects; defense. **2.** Convoy or guard to protect a traveler or property. **3.** Pass; passport; safe-conduct.

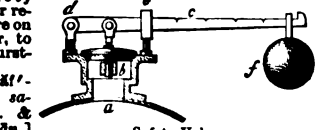
Safe'-keep'ing (-kēp'ĭng), *n.* A keeping in safety from injury or from escape; care; custody.

Safe'ly, *adv.* In a safe manner; without danger.

Safe'ness, *n.* The being safe; safety; security.

Safe'ty (-tỹ), *n.* **1.** The being safe; freedom from danger; exemption from hurt or loss. **2.** Close custody.

Safety lamp, lamp surrounded with wire gauze, to prevent explosion of gases. — **Safety match**, a match which can be ignited only on a surface specially prepared for the purpose. — **Safety pin**, a pin made in the form of a clasp, with a guard covering its point so that it will not prick the wearer. — **Safety valve**, valve for relieving pressure on a steam boiler, to prevent its bursting.



Safety Valve.
a Boiler; *b* Valve; *c* Lever; *d* Fulcrum; *e* Guide; *f* Weight for holding Valve down.

Saf'fron (săf'frŭn), *n.* [F. *safran*, fr. Ar. & Per. *za' farān.*] **1.** A bulbous plant of the crocus kind, which produces blue flowers with large yellow stigmas. **2.** The aromatic, pungent, dried stigmas of the plant, used in cookery, in coloring confectionery, liquors, varnishes, etc., and formerly in medicine. **3.** An orange or deep yellow color. — *a.* Of the color of saffron flowers; orange-yellow.

Sag (săg), *v. i.* [Akin to Sw. *sacka.*] To sink, in the middle, by weight or under pressure; to give way or settle from a vertical position. — *n.* A sinking or bending.

Sa-ga'cious (sā-gā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sagax*, *sagacis*, akin to *sagire* to perceive quickly.] **1.** Of quick sense perceptions; keen-scented. **2.** Of keen penetration and judgment; judicious; far-sighted; wise. — **Sa-ga'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Sa-ga'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See SHREWD.

Sa-gac'i-ty (-găs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *sagacitas.*] The being sagacious; keenness of discernment or penetration with soundness of judgment.

Syn. — SAGACITY; PENETRATION; shrewdness; judiciousness. — *Penetration* enables us to enter into the depths of an abstruse subject, to detect motives, plans, etc. *Sagacity* adds to penetration a keen, practical judgment, enabling one to guard against the designs of others, and to turn everything to the best advantage.

Sag'a-more (săg'ă-mōr), *n.* Head of a tribe of American Indians; chief; sachem.

Sage (sāj), *n.* [OE. & F. *sauge*, L. *salvia*, fr. *salvus* saved, fr. its healing virtues.] A suffruticose labiate plant with grayish green foliage, used in flavoring meats, etc.

Sage, *a.* [F., fr. L. *sapius*, fr. *sapere* to be wise.] **1.** Having nice discernment and powers of judging; sagacious. **2.** Proceeding from wisdom; well judged. — *n.* A wise man; philosopher. — **Sage'ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Wise; sapient; grave; prudent; judicious.

Sag'it-tal (săj'ĭt-*tal*), *a.* [L. *sagitta* arrow.] Pert. to, or like, an arrow.

‖ **Sag'it-ta'ri-us** (-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., archer, fr. *sagitta.*] The Archer; the 9th sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Nov. 22, marked thus [♐] in almanacs.

Sag'it-ta-ry (săj'ĭt-tă-rỹ), *a.* Sagittal.

Sag'it-tate (-tāt), *a.* Shaped like an arrowhead; triangular, with the two basal angles prolonged downward.

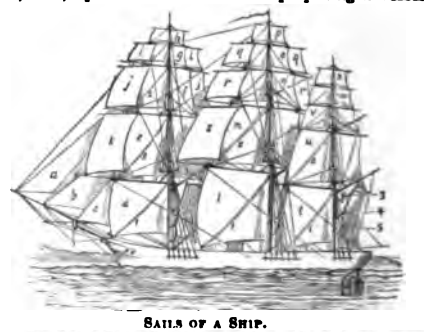
Sagittate Leaf.

Sa'go (sā'gō), *n.* [Malay. *sāgu.*] Granulated starch prepared from East Indian palm trees, used as food, also for stiffening textile fabrics.

‖ **Sa'hib** (sä'hĕb), ‖ **Sa'heb** (-hĕb), *n.* [Ar. *çāḥib* lord.] A title given to Europeans of rank. [*India*]

Said (sĕd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of SAY. — *a.* Before-mentioned; already specified; aforesaid; — used in legal style.

Sail (sāl), *n.* [AS. *segel*, *segl.*] **1.** An extent of canvas, etc., spread to the wind for propelling a vessel through the water. **2.** Surface of the arm of a windmill. **3.** A sailing vessel; a craft. **4.** A journey or excursion upon the water.


SAILS OF A SHIP.
a Flying Jib; *b* Jib; *c* Fore Topmast Staysail; *d* Fore Course, or Foresail; *e* Fore Topsail; *f* Fore Topgallant Sail; *g* Fore Royal; *h* Fore Skysail; *i i* Fore Royal Studding Sails; *j* Fore Topgallant Studding Sails; *k* Fore Topmast Studding Sail; *l* Main Course, or Mainsail; *m* Main Topsail; *n* Main Topgallant Sail; *o* Main Royal; *p* Main Skysail; *q q* Main Royal Studding Sails; *r r* Main Topgallant Studding Sails; *s* Main Topmast Studding Sail; *t* Mizzen Course, or Crossjack; *u* Mizzen Topsail; *v* Mizzen Topgallant Sail; *w* Mizzen Royal; *x* Mizzen Skysail; *y* Spanker, partly brailed in (the corresponding sails on the other masts are the Fore Trysail and Main Trysail); 1 1 Clew Garnets; 2 2 2 Clew Lines; 3 Throat Brail of Spanker; 4 Middle Brail; 5 Foot Brail.

Sail loft, loft or room where sails are cut out and made. — **Sail yard**, yard or spar on which a sail is extended. — *v. i.* **1.** To be impelled on water by the action of wind upon sails, also by action of steam or other power. **2.** To move through or on the water; to swim. **3.** To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water. **4.** To set sail; to begin a voyage. **5.** To glide through the air. — *v. t.* **1.** To move or journey upon (water) by means of sails, steam, or other force. **2.** To fly or glide through. **3.** To direct (a vessel).

Sail'a-ble (sāl'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sailed over; [navigable.]

Sail'boat', *n.* A boat propelled by sails.

Sail'cloth' (sāl'klôth'), *n.* Canvas for making sails.

Sail'er, *n.* A vessel; — with qualifying words descriptive of manner of sailing. [seaman.]

Sail'or (-ŏr), *n.* One who navigates vessels; mariner;

Saint (sānt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sanctus.*] **1.** One sanctified; a holy or godly person. **2.** One of the blessed in heaven. **3.** One canonized by the church. [Abbrev. *St.*] — *v. t.* To make a saint of; to canonize. — **Saint'ed**, *a.* — **Saint'ly**, *a.* — **Saint'li-ness**, *n.* — **Saint'ship**, *n.*

Sake (sāk), *n.* [AS. *sacu* strife, suit at law.] Final cause; end; motive; account.

Sal (săl), *n.* [L.] Salt; — a word used in chemistry.

Sal ammoniac, ammonium chloride, having a sharp, salty taste. — **Sal soda**, sodium carbonate, used in making soap, glass, paper, etc.; washing soda. — **Sal volatile**. [NL.] (*a*) Ammonium chloride. (*b*) Spirits of ammonia.

‖ **Sa-laam'** (sȧ-lăm'), *n.* Salam. — *v. i.* To perform a salam.

Sal'a-ble (săl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sold; finding a ready market. [Written also *saleable.*] — **Sal'a-ble-ness**. **Sal'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Sal'a-bly**, *adv.*

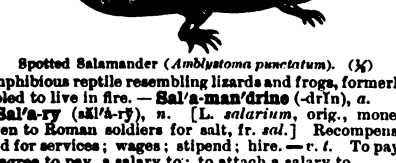
Sa-la'cious (sȧ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *salax, -acis.*] Lustful; lecherous. — **Sa-la'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Sa-la'cious-ness**. **Sa-lac'i-ty** (-lăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Sal'ad (săl'ȧd), *n.* [F. *salade*, OIt. *salata*, fr. *salare* to salt, fr. L. *sal* salt.] A preparation of vegetables (lettuce, celery, onions, etc.) dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, etc., and eaten to give relish to other food.

Sal'æ-ra'tus (-ē-rā'tŭs), *n.* Saleratus.

‖ **Sa-lam'** (sȧ-lăm'), *n.* [Ar. *salām* peace, safety.] Oriental salutation or compliment of ceremony.

Sal'a-man'der (săl'ȧ-măn'dẽr), *n.* [Gr. σαλαμάνδρα.]



Spotted Salamander (*Amblystoma punctatum*). (⅓)

Amphibious reptile resembling lizards and frogs, formerly fabled to live in fire. — **Sal'a-man'drine** (-drĭn), *a.*

Sal'a-ry (săl'ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *salarium*, orig., money given to Roman soldiers for salt, fr. *sal.*] Recompense; pay for services; wages; stipend; hire. — *v. t.* To pay, or agree to pay, a salary to; to attach a salary to.

Sale (sāl), *n.* [Icel. *sala*, *sal*, akin to E. *sell.*] **1.** A selling; transfer of property for a price. **2.** Opportunity of selling; demand; market. **3.** Auction.

Sale'a-ble, *a.* Salable.

Sal'e-ra'tus (săl'ĕ-rā'tŭs), *n.* [NL. *sal aëratus.*] Aërated salt, or baking soda, used in cooking, as a substitute for yeast, and in preparation of effervescing drinks.

Sales'man (sālz'măn), *n.* One employed to sell goods.

Sal'ic (săl'ĭk), *a.* [F. *salique*, fr. the *Salian* Franks, who formed a body of laws called in Latin *leges Salicæ.*] Pert. to the Salian Franks, or to the Salic law, which excluded women from inheritance of landed property, or of the throne. [Also *salique.*]

Sa'li-ent (sā'lĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *saliens, -entis*, p. pr. of *salire* to leap.] **1.** Moving by leaps or springs; jumping. **2.** Shooting out or up; springing; projecting. **3.** Prominent; conspicuous. **4.** Projecting outwardly; — opp. to *reëntering.* — *n.* A salient angle; projection.

Sa-lif'er-ous (sȧ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sal* salt + *-ferous.*] Producing, or impregnated with, salt.

Sal'i-fy (săl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [F. *salifier*; fr. L. *sal* + *-ficare* (only in comp.) to make.] (*a*) To combine or impregnate with a salt. (*b*) To form a salt with; to convert into a salt. — **Sal'i-fi-a-ble**, *a.* — **Sal'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Sa'line (sā'lĭn *or* sȧ-līn'), *a.* [F. *salin*, fr. L. *sal.*] **1.** Consisting of, or containing, salt. **2.** Like salt; salty. — *n.* A salt spring.

Sa-li'va (sȧ-lī'vȧ), *n.* [L.] Alkaline secretion from glands in the mouth; spittle. — **Sa-li'val**, **Sal'i-va-ry** (săl'ĭ-vȧ-rĭ), *a.*

Sal'i-vate (săl'ĭ-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *salivare, -atum.*] To cause an abnormal flow of saliva in. — **Sal'i-va'tion**, *n.*

‖ **Sa'lix** (sā'lĭks), *n.*; *pl.* SALICES (sā-lī'sēz). [L.] A genus of trees including the willow, osier, etc.

Sal'low (săl'ō), *n.* [AS. *sealh*; akin to L. *salix.*] A willow not having flexible shoots.

Sal'low, *a.* [AS. *salu*; akin to OHG. *salo* yellow.] Yellowish; of a pale, sickly color. — **Sal'low-ness**, *n.*

Sal'ly (-ĭ), *v. i.* [L. *salire* to leap, spring.] To rush out; to burst forth. — *n.* **1.** A leaping forth; spring. **2.** A sudden issuing of troops from a place besieged to attack the besiegers; sortie. **3.** Excursion from the usual track; digression; deviation. **4.** A flight of fancy, wit, etc. **5.** Wild gayety; frolic; escapade.

Sal'ma-gun'di (-mȧ-gŭn'dĭ), *n.* [F. *salmigondis.*] **1.** A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions. **2.** Mixture of various ingredients; medley; potpourri; miscellany.

Salm'on (săm'ŭn), *n.* [F. *saumon*, fr. L. *salmo*, perh. fr. *salire* to leap.] **1.** A food fish of northern climates. **2.** A reddish yellow color, like flesh of the salmon. — *a.* Of a reddish yellow or orange color.

Salmon trout. (*a*) The European sea trout, resembling the salmon, but smaller. (*b*) Any one of several large American trout.

‖ **Sa'loon'** (sȧ'lōn'), *n.* [F. See SALOON.] Apartment for receiving company; *pl.* fashionable society.

Sa-loon' (sȧ-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *salon*, fr. *salle* large room, hall, of German or Dutch origin.] **1.** A spacious apartment for receiving company or for works of art; hall for public entertainments; large parlor. **2.** Barroom or grogshop.

Sal'sa-fy (săl'sȧ-fĭ), *n.* [F. *salsifis.*] A plant like the [parsnip; oyster plant.]

Salt (sąlt), *n.* [AS. *sealt*; akin to Sw. & Dan. *salt*, L. *sal.*] **1.** Chloride of sodium, a substance used for seasoning food, preserving meat, etc. It is found native in the earth, and is also produced, by evaporation and crystallization, from sea water and other water impregnated with saline particles. **2.** Flavor; taste; savor. **3.** Piquancy; wit. **4.** An old sailor. **5.** The neutral compound formed by chemical union of an acid and a base. **6.** *pl.* Any mineral salt used as an aperient or cathartic. — *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or containing, salt; prepared or preserved with, or tasting of, salt. **2.** Overflowed with, or growing in, salt water. **3.** Bitter; sharp; pungent.

Salt rheum, eczema, a skin disease. — **Salt water**, water impregnated with salt, as that of the ocean and of certain seas and lakes; tears. — *v. t.* To season with salt; to preserve with salt or in brine; to supply (cattle, etc.) with salt.

Salt'cel-lar (-sĕl-lẽr), *n.* Table vessel for holding salt.

Salt'ish (sąlt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat salt.

Salt'ness, *n.* A being salt; salt taste.

Salt'pe'ter (-pē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *salpêtre*, NL. *sal petræ*, lit., rock salt, which exudes from rocks or walls.] Potassium nitrate; niter; a white crystalline substance, obtained by leaching from certain soils. It is a strong oxidizer, is the chief constituent of gunpowder, and is used in curing meat, and in medicine.

Sa-lu'bri-ous (sȧ-lū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *salubris*, fr. *salus* health.] Healthful; promoting health. — **Sa-lu'bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sa-lu'bri-ous-ness**, **Sa-lu'bri-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — Healthful; wholesome; healthy; salutary.

Sal'u-ta-ry (săl'ū-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *salutaris*, fr. *salus, -utis*, health, safety.] **1.** Wholesome; promoting health. **2.** Beneficial; advantageous. — **Sal'u-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Healthful; useful; advantageous; profitable.

Sal'u-ta'tion, *n.* A saluting, greeting, or expressing good will or courtesy.

Syn. — SALUTATION; GREETING; SALUTE; address. — *Greeting* is the general word for expressions of recognition, agreeable or otherwise. A *greeting* may be hearty,

offensive, or merely formal, as in the opening sentence of legal documents. *Salutation* implies a wishing well, and is used of expressions at parting as well as at meeting. *Salute*, while used in the sense of either *greeting* or *salutation*, is used specifically to denote a conventional demonstration not expressed in words.

Sa-lu'ta-to'ri-an (sȧ-lū'tȧ-tō'rĭ-*an*), *n.* Student who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual Commencement of an American college.

Sa-lu'ta-to-ry (-rȳ), *a.* Containing or expressing salutations. — *n.* Salutatory oration, introducing the exercises of Commencements in American colleges.

Sa-lute' (-lūt'), *v. t.* [L. *salutare, -latum*, fr. *salus, -lutis.*] **1.** To address, as with expressions of kind wishes and courtesy; to greet; to hail. **2.** To honor (a day, person, or nation) by discharging cannon, dipping colors, etc. — *n.* **1.** A saluting; salutation. **2.** Sign or ceremony of compliment or respect, as a kiss, bow, etc. **3.** Token of respect or honor, by presenting arms, discharging guns, dipping colors or topsails, etc. — **Sa-lut'er**, *n.*

Sal'vage (sȧl'vĕj; 2), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *salvare.* See SAVE.] **1.** The saving a vessel, goods, or life, from perils of the sea. **2.** (*a*) Compensation allowed to persons who assist in saving a ship or her cargo from peril. (*b*) That part of the property that is saved.

Sal-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *salvatio.*] **1.** A saving; preservation from calamity. **2.** Redemption of man from sin and liability to eternal death.

‖ **Sal've** (sȧl'vē), *interj.* [L.] Hail!

Salve (sȧv), *n.* [AS. *sealf* ointment.] **1.** Adhesive substance to be applied to wounds or sores. **2.** An antidote. — *v. t.* **1.** To heal by medicaments. **2.** To cure; to soothe; to gloss over.

Sal'ver (sȧl'vẽr), *n.* [Sp. *salva*, fr. L. *salvare* to save.] Tray on which anything is served.

Sal'vo (-vō), *n.* [L. *salvo jure*, the right being reserved. See SAFE.] An exception; reservation; excuse.

Sal'vo, *n.* [F. *salve* discharge of cannon, L. *salve* hail.] Volley of cannon; salute paid by firing cannon.

Same (sām), *a.* [AS.; akin to Gr. ὁμός like, L. *simul* at the same time, *similis* like, and E. *-some.*] **1.** Not different or other; identical; unchanged. **2.** Of like kind, sort, etc.; similar. **3.** Just mentioned.

Same'ness, *n.* **1.** A being the same; near resemblance; similarity. **2.** Want of variety; tedious monotony.

Syn. — Identity; identicalness; oneness.

‖ **Sa'mo-var** (sä'mō-vär), *n.* [Russ.] A metal urn for making tea. [and cooked by boiling; hominy.

Samp (sămp), *n.* [Amer. Indian *sapac.*] Maize broken

Sam'phire (săm'fĭr *or* -fēr), *n.* [F. l'herbe de *Saint Pierre.*] A fleshy herb, growing along the seacoast, and used for pickles.

Sam'ple (-p'l), *n.* [L. *exemplum.* See EXAMPLE.] A part of anything shown as evidence of the quality of the whole; specimen. — *v. t.* To test samples of.

Sam'pler, *n.* **1.** One who makes up samples for inspection; one who examines by samples. **2.** A pattern; specimen to display the skill of the worker.

San'a-ble (sȧn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *sanabilis*, fr. *sanare* to heal, fr. *sanus* sound. See SANE.] Capable of being healed or cured. — **San'a-ble-ness**, **San'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Syn. – Remediable; curable; healable.

San'a-tive (-tĭv), **San'a-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Curative.

San'a-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] An establishment for treating the sick: resort for invalids; sanitarium.

Sanc'ti-fi-ca'tion (săŋk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A sanctifying or being sanctified or made holy; act of God's grace by which men's affections are purified and exalted.

Sanc'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [F. *sanctifier*, L. *sanctificare*; *sanctus* holy + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To make sacred; to set apart to a religious use; to hallow. **2.** To free from sin; to purify; to sanction. — **Sanc'ti-fi'er**, *n.*

Sanc'ti-mo-ny (-mō-nȳ), *n.* [L. *sanctimonia*, fr. *sanctus.*] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; outward or artificial saintliness; assumed or pretended holiness; hypocritical devoutness. — **Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous** (săŋk'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* — **Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

Sanc'tion, *n.* [L. *sanctio*, fr. *sancire, sanctum*, to render sacred.] Solemn ratification; confirmation; approbation. — *v. t.* To ratify; to confirm; to approve.

Sanc'ti-ty (-tĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** A being sacred or holy; moral purity. **2.** Sacredness; solemnity; inviolability.

Syn. — Holiness; godliness; piety; devotion; goodness; purity; religiousness; sacredness; solemnity.

Sanc'tu-a-ry (-tū-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *sanctuarium*, fr. *sanctus.*] A sacred place; place of refuge; asylum.

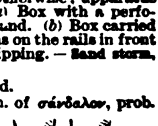
Sanc'tum, *n.* [L., p. p. of *sancire* to consecrate.] Sacred place; place of retreat; room for personal use.

Sand (sănd), *n.* [AS.] **1.** Fine particles of stone, not reduced to dust; stone in loose grains, not coherent when wet. **2.** *pl.* Tracts of land consisting of sand. — *v. t.* To sprinkle or cover with sand.

Sand bag, a bag filled with sand for fortification, ballast, etc., also, one used as a club, to leave no bruise. — **Sand bath.** (*a*) A vessel of hot sand in a laboratory, in which vessels that are to be heated are partially immersed. (*b*) A bath in which the body is immersed in hot sand. — **Sand blast**, a process of engraving glass, metals, etc., by driving sand against them by a steam jet or otherwise; apparatus used in the process. — **Sand box.** (*a*) Box with a perforated top, for sprinkling paper with sand. (*b*) Box carried on locomotives, from which sand runs on the rails in front of the driving wheel, to prevent slipping. — **Sand storm**, a cloud of sand driven by the wind.

San'dal (săn'dal), *n.* Sandalwood.

San'dal, *n.* [Gr. σανδάλιον, dim. of σάνδαλον, prob. fr. Per. *sandal.*] A kind of shoe protecting the lower surface of the foot; a slipper; an overshoe with parallel openings across the instep.



One form of Sandals, showing methods of fastening.

San'dal-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* [Ar. *çandal*, Gr. σάνταλον; fr. Skr. *candana.*] Perfumed yellowish heartwood of an East Indian and Polynesian tree.

Sand'i-ness (sănd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* A being sandy, or of sandy color.

Sand'pi'per (-pī'pẽr), *n.* Any one of various small wading birds, belonging to the Limicolæ.

Sand'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Rock made of sand more or less firmly united.

Sand'wich (-wĭch), *n.* [Fr. the Earl of *Sandwich.*] Pieces of bread and butter with a slice of meat, cheese, etc., between them. — *v. t.* To make into a sandwich; to insert between portions of something dissimilar.

Sand'y, *a.* [AS. *sandig.*] **1.** Consisting of, or like, sand; covered with sand. **2.** Of a light yellowish red color. [dition; not deranged; rational.

Sane (sān), *a.* [L. *sanus.*] Being in a healthy con-

Sang (săng), *imp.* of SING.

San'ga-ree' (săn'gȧ-rē'), *n.* [Sp. *sangria*, lit., bleeding, fr. *sangre* blood, L. *sanguis.*] Wine and water sweetened and spiced, — a favorite West Indian drink.

‖ **Sang'-froid'** (sȧn'frwȧ'), *n.* [F., cold blood.] Freedom from agitation; indifference; calmness.

San-gui'er-ous (sȧn-gwĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* + *-ferous.*] Conveying blood. [tion of blood.

San'gui-fi-ca'tion (săn'gwĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Produc-

San'gui-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To produce blood from.

San'gui-na-ry (-nȧ-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Attended with bloodshed; bloody; murderous. **2.** Bloodthirsty; cruel.

San'guine (-gwĭn), *a.* [F. *sanguin*, L. *sanguineus*, fr. *sanguis.*] **1.** Of the color of blood; red. **2.** Having active circulation of blood. **3.** Warm; ardent. **4.** Anticipating the best; full of hope. — **San'guine-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Warm; ardent; lively; confident; hopeful.

San-guin'e-ous (-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Abounding with blood; sanguine. **2.** Bloody; constituting blood. **3.** Blood-red; crimson.

San'he-drin (săn'hē-drĭn), **San'he-drim** (săn'hē-drĭm), *n.* [Heb. *sanhedrin.*] The great council of the Jews, having jurisdiction of religious matters.

‖ **San'ni-es** (săn'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] Thin, serous fluid discharged from ulcers or wounds. — **San'ni-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

San'i-ta'ri-um (săn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See SANITARY.] A health station or retreat; sanatorium.

San'i-ta-ry (-tă-rȳ), *a.* [L. *sanitas* health.] Pert. to health; hygienic. [sanitary conditions; hygiene.

San'i-ta'tion, *n.* A rendering sanitary; science of

San'i-ty, *n.* [L. *sanitas*, fr. *sanus.*] The being sane; health of body or mind.

Sank (săŋk), *imp.* of SINK.

‖ **Sans'-cu'lotte'** (*F.* săn'kȳ'lŏt'; *E.* săns'kū-lŏt'), *n.* [F., without breeches.] **1.** A fellow without breeches; ragged fellow, — a name given in the first French revolution to the extreme republicans, who rejected breeches and adopted pantaloons. **2.** A radical republican; violent revolutionist; Jacobin.

San'skrit (săn'skrĭt), *n.* [Skr. *Samskṛta*, lit., the perfect, polished, or classical language.] Obsolete ancient language of the Hindoos, nearly allied to the Persian, and to the principal languages of Europe, classical and modern. — *a.* Pert. to, or written in, Sanskrit.

Sap (săp), *n.* [AS. *sæp.*] **1.** Juice of plants. **2.** Sapwood, or alburnum, of a tree. **3.** Simpleton. [*Slang*]

Sap, *v. t.* [F. *saper*, fr. *sape* scythe, LL. *sappa* mattock.] **1.** To subvert by digging or wearing away; to undermine. **2.** To unsettle; to weaken. — *n.* Approach made to a fortified place by covered digging.

Sap'id (săp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *sapidus*, fr. *sapere* to taste.] Having savor, or flavor. — **Sa-pid'i-ty** (să-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Sa'pi-ent (sā'pĭ-ent), *a.* [L. *sapiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sapere* to taste, to know.] Wise; sage; discerning; — often in irony. — **Sa'pi-ence,** *n.*

Syn. — Sage; sagacious; knowing; wise; discerning.

Sap'less (săp'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Destitute of sap; not juicy. **2.** Dry; old; husky; withered; spiritless.

Sap'ling, *n.* A young tree.

Sap'o-na'ceous (-ō-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sapo, -ponis*, soap, of Teutonic origin.] Like soap; soapy.

Sa-pon'i-fy (să-pŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *sapo, -ponis* + *-fy.*] To convert into soap. — **Sa-pon'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

‖ **Sa'por** (sā'pŏr), *n.* [L.] Savor; flavor; taste.

Sap'o-rif'ic (săp'ō-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sapor* + *facere* to make.] Producing taste, flavor, or relish.

Sap'per (săp'pĕr), *n.* One who saps, or works at saps, building and repairing fortifications, etc.

Sap'phic (săf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. Σαπφικός, fr. Σαπφώ Sappho.] **1.** Pert. to Sappho, the Grecian poetess. **2.** In the manner of Sappho; — said of a verse used by her.

Sap'phire (săf'ĭr *or* -ēr), *n.* [OE. & F. *saphir*, Gr. σάπφειρος, of Oriental origin.] **1.** Native alumina; blue transparent corundum, prized as a gem. — *a.* Blue.

Sap'py (săp'pȳ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with sap; full of sap; juicy; succulent. **2.** Weak; feeble. — **Sap'pi-ness,** *n.*

Sap'sa-go (-sā-gō), *n.* [G. *schabzieger; schaben* to scrape + *zieger* whey.] Swiss cheese, of greenish color, flavored with melilot.

Sap'wood' (-wŏd'), *n.* Alburnum; part of the wood of any exogenous tree next to the bark.

Sar'a-band (săr'ă-bănd), *n.* [Sp. *zarabanda*, fr. Per. *serbend* song.] A slow Spanish dance of Saracenic origin.

Sar'a-cen (-sĕn), *n.* [L. *Saracenus*, perhaps fr. Ar. *sharqi*, pl. *sharqīn*, Oriental, Eastern.] An Arab; Mussulman. — **Sar'a-cen'ic, Sar'a-cen'ic-al,** *a.*

Sar'casm (sär'kăz'm), *n.* [Gr. σαρκασμός, fr. σαρκάζειν to tear flesh like dogs, to sneer, fr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] A keen, reproachful expression; cutting jest. — **Sar-cas'tic, Sar-cas'tic-al,** *a.* — **Sar-cas'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Satire; irony; ridicule; taunt; gibe.

Sarce'net (särs'nĕt), *n.* [OF.; LL. *saracenicum* cloth made by Saracens.] Fine thin silk fabric, used for linings, etc. [Written also *sarsenet.*]

Sar'co-carp (sär'kō-kärp), *n.* [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + καρπός fruit.] Fleshy part of a stone fruit.

Sar-col'o-gy (sär-kŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. σάρξ + *-logy.*] Anatomy of the soft parts of the body.

Sar-coph'a-gous (-kŏf'ă-gŭs), *a.* Feeding on flesh.

Sar-coph'a-gus (-gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σαρκοφάγος eating flesh; σάρξ, σαρκός + φαγεῖν to eat.] **1.** A limestone used among the Greeks for making coffins, which consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it. **2.** A stone coffin.

Sar'dine (sär'dēn *or* sär-dēn'), *n.* [F. *sardine*, fr. island of *Sardinia.*] Small herring preserved in olive oil.

Sar'dine (-dĭn *or* -din), **Sar'di-us** (sär'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L. *sardius, lapis sardinus*, Gr. σάρδιος λίθος, stone of Sardes in Lydia.] Precious stone in Aaron's breastplate.

Sar-don'ic (-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σαρδάνιος, perh. fr. σαίρειν to grin like a dog, or fr. a plant of *Sardinia*, Gr. Σαρδώ, said to screw up the face of the eater.] Forced; insincere; derisive, mocking, or bitterly sarcastic.

Sar'do-nyx (sär'dō-nĭks), *n.* [Gr. σαρδόνυξ.] A variety of onyx having layers of red and white chalcedony.

Sar-gas'so (sär-găs'sō), *n.* [Sp. *sargazo* seaweed.] Gulf weed, a seaweed of the Gulf Stream, etc.

Sargasso Sea, a large tract of the North Atlantic Ocean where sargasso in great abundance floats on the surface.

Sar'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *sarmentum* twig, fr. *sarpere* to trim.] A prostrate filiform stem or runner, as of the strawberry.

Sarmentose Stem.

Sar'men-tose' (sär'mĕn-tōs' *or* sär-mĕn'tōs), *a.* (*a*) Long and filiform, and almost naked, or having only leaves at the joints where it strikes root. (*b*) Bearing sarments.

Sar'sa-pa-ril'la (-să-pă-rĭl'lă), *n.* [Sp. *zarzaparrilla; sarza* bramble + *parra* a vine, or *Parillo*, a physician said to have discovered it.] A tropical American plant, whose root is used in medicine and in slrups for soda, etc.

Sarse'net (särs'nĕt), *n.* Sarcenet.

Sash (săsh), *n.* [Pers. *shast* girdle.] Scarf worn about the waist, over the shoulder, etc.; belt; girdle.

Sash, *n.* [F. *châssis* frame, sash, fr. L. *capsa* box.] **1.** Framing in which panes of glass are set in a window. **2.** In a sawmill, the frame straining and working the saw; — also called *gate.* — *v. t.* To furnish with sashes.

Sas'sa-fras (săs'să-frăs), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *saxifraga* saxifrage.] An American tree of the Laurel family; bark of its roots, which has an aromatic smell and taste.

Sat (săt), *imp.* of SIT. [Written also *sate.*]

Sa'tan (sā'tan), *n.* [Heb. *sātān* an adversary, fr. *sātan* to persecute.] The grand adversary of man; the Devil, or Prince of darkness.

Sa-tan'ic (sā-tăn'ĭk), **Sa-tan'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pert. to, or like, Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal. — **Sa-tan'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Satch'el (săch'ĕl), *n.* [L. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus* bag.] A hand bag. [Spelled also *sachel.*]

Sate (sāt), *v. t.* [Prob. abbr. fr. *satiate.*] To satisfy the desire or appetite of; to glut; to surfeit.

Sate (sāt; *rarely* săt), *imp.* of SIT.

Sat'el-lite (săt'ĕl-līt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *satelles, -litis.*] **1.** Attendant of a prince or powerful person; obsequious dependent. **2.** A secondary planet revolving about another planet. — *a.* Situated near; accompanying.

Sa'ti-ate (sā'shĭ-āt; 2), *a.* [L. *satiare, -atum*, to satisfy, fr. *sat, satis*, enough.] Filled to satiety; glutted; sated. — *v. t.* **1.** To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to sate. **2.** To gratify to repletion or loathing; to glut.

Syn. — To SATIATE; SATISFY: CONTENT; sate: suffice; cloy; gorge; overfill; surfeit; glut. — To *content* is to make contented, even though every desire is not fully gratified. To *satisfy* is to appease fully the longings of desire. To *satiate* is to fill so completely that it is not possible to enjoy more; hence, to cause disgust in.

Sa'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Satiety.

Sa-ti'e-ty (sȧ-tī'ē-tȳ), *n.* [L. *satietas.*] The being satiated or glutted; fullness beyond desire.
Syn. — Repletion; satiation; surfeit; cloyment.
Sat'in (sȧt'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *setino*, fr. *seta* silk, L. *seta* bristle; or of Chinese origin.] Glossy silk cloth.
Sat'i-net' (-ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] 1. Thin satin. 2. Cloth for trousers made of cotton warp and woolen filling.
Sat'ire (sȧt'īr; *in Eng. often* sȧ-tīr'), *n.* [L. *satira*, fr. *satura* (sc. *lanx*) dish filled with various fruits, medley, fr. *satur* sated, fr. *sat*, *satis*, enough.] 1. Discourse rebuking vice or folly; an invective poem. 2. Keenness of remark; trenchant wit; sarcasm.
Syn. — Lampoon; irony; ridicule; burlesque; wit.
Sa-tir'ic (sȧ-tĭr'ĭk), **Sa-tir'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* 1. Pert. to, or of the nature of, satire. 2. Censorious; severe in language. — **Sa-tir'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Cutting; caustic; sarcastic; ironical; bitter.
Sat'ir-ize (sȧt'ēr-īz), *v. t.* To attack with satire; to censure with sarcasm. — **Sat'ir-ist**, *n.*
Sat'is-fac'tion (-ĭs-fȧk'shŭn), *n.* 1. A satisfying, or being satisfied; gratification of desire; contentment. 2. Settlement of a claim, due, or demand; payment; indemnification. 3. That which satisfies; atonement.
Syn. — Contentment; gratification; recompense; amends; remuneration; indemnification; atonement.
Sat'is-fac'to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* 1. Giving or producing satisfaction; relieving the mind from uncertainty; sufficient. 2. Making amends; compensating; atoning. — **Sat'is-fac'to-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Sat'is-fac'to-ri-ness**, *n.*
Sat'is-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [OF. *satisfier*; L. *satis* enough + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. To fill up the measure of a want of (a person or a thing); to content; to supply to the full. 2. To give what is due to. 3. To discharge (a claim, debt, legal demand, etc.); to pay off; to requite. 4. To free from doubt or suspense; to convince. — *v. i.* 1. To give satisfaction.
Syn. — To content; gratify; compensate. See SATIATE.
Sa'trap (sā'trăp *or* sȧt'răp), *n.* [Gr. *σατράπης*, fr. OPers. *khshatrapāvan* ruler.] Governor of a province in ancient Persia; petty autocrat; despot.
Sa'trap-y, *n.* Government or jurisdiction of a satrap.
Sat'u-rate (sȧt'ū-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *saturare*, *-atum*, fr. *satur* full, sated.] 1. To cause to become completely penetrated or soaked; to fill fully. 2. To satisfy the affinity of; to cause to become inert by chemical combination with all that it can hold. — *p. a.* Filled to repletion; soaked. — **Sat'u-ra-ble**, *a.* — **Sat'u-ra'tion**, *n.*
Sat'ur-day (-ûr-dā; 2), *n.* [AS. *Sæterdæg* Saturn's day; L. *dies Saturni.*] Seventh or last day of the week.
Sat'urn (-ûrn), *n.* [L. *Saturnus*, lit., the sower, fr. *serere*, *satum*, to sow.] 1. One of the elder and principal Roman deities, son of Cœlus and Terra (Heaven and Earth), and father of Jupiter. 2. Planet of the solar system, next in size to Jupiter, but farther from the sun.
Sat'ur-na'li-a (-ûr-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] 1. The festival of Saturn. 2. Occasion when the passions or vices have riotous indulgence. — **Sat'ur-na'li-an**, *a.*
Sa-tur'ni-an (sȧ-tûr'nĭ-an), *a.* 1. Pert. to Saturn, whose wise and mild reign is called the *golden age.* 2. Distinguished for peacefulness, happiness, contentment. 3. Pert. to the planet Saturn.
Sat'ur-nine (sȧt'ûr-nīn), *a.* 1. Born under, or influenced by, the planet Saturn. 2. Heavy; gloomy; dull; — opposite of *mercurial.*
Sa'tyr (sā'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *σάτυρος.*] Mythological sylvan deity or demigod, part man and part goat, and characterized by riotous merriment and lasciviousness. — **Sa-tyr'ic** (sȧ-tĭr'ĭk), **Sa-tyr'ic-al**, *a.*
Sauce (sȧs), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *sausse*, LL. *salsa*, salt pickle, fr. L. *salsus* salted, fr. *sal* salt.] 1. Composition eaten with food as a relish; dressing for meat or fish or for puddings. 2. Garden vegetables eaten with meat. [*Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*] 3. Stewed or preserved fruit eaten with other food as a relish. [*U. S.*] 4. Sauciness; impertinence. [*Low*] — *v. t.* 1. To supply with appetizing condiments; to season; to flavor. 2. To give zest, flavor, or interest to; to render attractive. 3. To be impudent or saucy to. [*Colloq. or Low*]
Sauce'box' (sȧs'bŏks'), *n.* Saucy person; pert child.
Sau'cer (sȧ'sẽr), *n.* [F. *saucière.*] 1. Orig., pan for sauce on the table. 2. Small dish to hold a cup.
Sau'ci-ly (-sĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a saucy manner.
Sau'ci-ness, *n.* The being saucy; that which is saucy; impertinent boldness; contempt of superiors.
Syn. — Rudeness; insolence. See IMPUDENCE.
Sau'cy (-sȳ), *a.* [Fr. *sauce.*] Showing impertinent boldness or pertness; transgressing decorum.
Syn. — Impudent; insolent; impertinent; rude.
Sauer'kraut' (sour'krout'), *n.* [G., fr. *sauer* sour + *kraut* cabbage.] Cabbage cut fine and allowed to ferment in a brine made of its own juice with salt.
Saun'ter (sȧn'tẽr), *v. i.* [Written also *sauter.*] [Prob. fr. F. *s'aventurer* to adventure (one's self).] To wander about idly; to lounge; to loiter. — *n.* A sauntering, or a sauntering place. — **Saun'ter-er**, *n.*
Syn. — To loiter; linger; stroll; wander.
‖ **Sau'ri-a** (sȧ'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard.] A division of reptiles of the lizard kind. — **Sau'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*
Sau'sage (-sĕj; 2), *n.* [F. *saucisse*, LL. *salcitia*, fr. *salsa.* See SAUCE.] A roll of meat minced and highly seasoned, and inclosed in a skin.
Sau'terne' (sō'tẽrn'), *n.* [F.] A French white wine.
Sav'a-ble (sȧv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being saved.
Sav'age (sȧv'ĕj; 2), *a.* [OF. *salvage*, fr. L. *silvaticus* wild, fr. *silva* a wood.] 1. Pert. to the forest; remote from human abodes and cultivation; in a state of nature. 2. Wild; untamed. 3. Uncivilized; rude. 4. Characterized by cruelty; brutal. — *n.* 1. A human being untaught, uncivilized, or without cultivation of mind or manners. 2. A man of brutal cruelty; barbarian. — **Sav'age-ly**, *adv.* — **Sav'age-ness**, **Sav'age-ry**, *n.*
Syn. — Wild; uncultivated; rude; brutish; brutal; heathenish; cruel; merciless; atrocious. See FEROCIOUS.
Sa-van'na (sȧ-vȧn'nȧ), *n.* [Amer. Indian.] Tract of level land covered with grass or reeds, but destitute of trees. [Spelt also *savannah.*]
‖ **Sa'vant'** (sȧ'vȧnt'), *n.* ; *pl.* SAVANTS (*F.* sȧ'vȧn'; *E.* sȧ'vănz'). [F., fr. *savoir* to know.] Man of learning.
Save (sāv), *v. t.* [OF. *salver*, *sauver*, L. *salvare*, fr. *salvus* safe.] 1. To make safe; to preserve from injury or evil; to rescue. 2. To deliver from sin and its penalty; to bring into a state of spiritual life. 3. To keep from being spent or lost; to lay up; to reserve. 4. To rescue from something undesirable or hurtful; to spare. 5. To hinder from doing, suffering, or happening; to prevent. 6. To hold possession or use of; to escape loss of. — *v. i.* To avoid unnecessary expense.
Syn. — To preserve; rescue; protect; spare; prevent. — *prep.* or *conj.* Except; excepting; not including.
Syn. — See EXCEPT.
Sav'ing (sāv'ĭng), *a.* 1. Preserving; rescuing. 2. Avoiding expense or waste; frugal. 3. Bringing back in returns the sum expended; incurring no loss, though not gainful. 4. Making reservation or exception. — *prep.* or *conj.* With the exception of; except; excepting; also, without disrespect to. — *n.* 1. Something saved or laid up. 2. Exception; reservation. — **Sav'ing-ly**, *adv.*
Savings bank, bank in which savings are put at interest.
Sav'ior (-yẽr), *n.* [OF. *salveor*, F. *sauveur*, fr. L. *salvator*, fr. *salvare* to save.] [Written also *saviour.*] 1. One who saves, or delivers. 2. *The Savior*, he who brings salvation to men; Jesus Christ, the Redeemer.
Sa'vor (sā'vẽr), *n.* [OE. & OF. *savour*, fr. L. *sapor*, fr. *sapere* to taste.] [Written also *savour.*] 1. Taste; odor; flavor; relish; scent. 2. Specific quality. — *v. i.* 1. To have a particular smell or taste (*of*). 2. To partake of the quality or nature; to smack (*of*).
Sa'vor-less, *a.* Having no savor; insipid.
Sa'vor-y (-ȳ), *a.* Pleasing to the organs of taste or

smell. — *n.* Aromatic plant, used in cooking. [Written also *savoury.*] — **Sa'vor-i-ly** (sā'vẽr-ĭ-lỹ), *adv.*

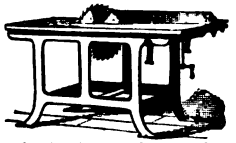
Sa-voy' (-voi'), *n.* [F. *chou de Savoie* cabbage of Savoy.] A variety of cabbage having curled leaves, — cultivated for winter use.

Saw (sạ), imp. of SEE.

Saw, *n.* [AS. *sagu.*] A saying; proverb; maxim.

Saw, *n.* [AS. *sage;* akin to D. *zaag,* OHG. *saga,* L. *secare* to cut, *secula* sickle.] An instrument for cutting (wood, iron, etc.), consisting of a thin blade of steel, with a series of sharp teeth on the edge. — *v. t. & i.* To cut, separate, or form by cutting, with a saw. — **Saw'er,** *n.*

Circular saw, a disk of steel with saw teeth upon its periphery, and revolved on an arbor. — **Saw pit,** a pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above.



Circular Saw and Saw Bench.

Saw'dust' (sạ'dŭst'), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood (or of stone, etc.) made by the cutting of a saw.

Saw'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Sharklike fish, whose flattened and much elongated snout has a row of toothlike structures along each edge, with which it kills its prey.

Saw'fly' (-flī'), *n.* A hymenopterous insect, the female of which usually has an ovipositor for boring holes for her eggs in leaves or stems of plants.

Saw'mill' (-mĭl'), *n.* Mill for sawing timber, lumber, [marble, etc.

Saw'yer (sạ'yẽr), *n.* 1. One who saws timber, wood for fuel, etc.; a sawer. 2. A tree, fallen into a stream so that its branches project above the surface, rocking or swaying in the current. [*U. S.*]

Sax'i-frage (săks'ĭ-frĕj; 2), *n.* [L. *saxifraga; saxum* rock + *frangere* to break.] A perennial herb growing in crevices of rocks. — **Sax-if'ra-gous** (-ĭf'rā-gŭs), *a.*

Sax'on (-ŭn *or* -'n), *n.* [L. *Saxo,* pl. *Saxones; cf.* AS. pl. *Seaxe, Seaxan,* fr. *seax* knife, dagger.] 1. (*a*) One of a northern German race, who, with other Teutonic tribes, invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries. (*b*) An inhabitant of Saxony. 2. Language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon. — *a.* (*a*) Pertaining to the Saxons, their country, or their language. (*b*) Anglo-Saxon. (*c*) Pert. to Saxony or its inhabitants.

Sax'on-ism, *n.* Idiom of the Saxon language.

Say (sā), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SAID (sĕd), contr. fr. *sayed; p. pr. & vb. n.* SAYING.] [AS. *secgan.*] 1. To express in words; to tell. 2. To repeat; to recite. 3. To announce as a decision or opinion; to assert; to be sure about. 4. To suggest as an estimate, hypothesis, or approximation; to suppose. — *n.* A speech; something said; maxim or proverb. [*Archaic* or *Colloq.*]

Say'ing, *n.* Something said; statement; aphorism.

Syn. — Declaration; maxim; saw; proverb; byword.

Scab (skăb), *n.* [AS. *scerb.*] 1. Incrustation over a sore. 2. The mange, esp. on sheep. 3. Nickname for a workman who engages for lower wages than are fixed by the trades unions; also, for one who takes the place of a workman on a strike. — *v. i.* To be covered with a scab.

Scab'bard (skăb'bẽrd), *n.* [OF. *escaubers.*] Case for the blade of a sword, dagger, etc.; sheath.

Scab'bed (skăb'bĕd *or* skăbd), *a.* 1. Abounding, or diseased, with scabs. 2. Mean; paltry; vile.

Scab'by (-bỹ), *a.* 1. Scabbed. 2. Diseased with the scab, or mange; mangy. — **Scab'bi-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Sca'bi-es** (skā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] The itch. [leprous.

Sca'bi-ous, *a.* Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy;

Sca'brous (-brŭs), *a.* [L. *scabrosus,* fr. *scaber* rough.] Rough to the touch, like a file; having small raised dots, scales, or points; scabby; scurfy; scaly.

Scaf'fold (skăf'fōld), *n.* [OF. *eschafault;* prob. orig. same as E. & F. *catafalque.*] 1. Temporary structure for supporting workmen and materials in building, for exhibiting a spectacle upon, for holding spectators at a show, etc. 2. Elevated platform for the execution of a criminal. — *v. t.* To furnish or uphold with a scaffold.

Scaf'fold-ing, *n.* 1. A scaffold; supporting framework. 2. Materials for building scaffolds.

Scag'li'a (skăl'yā), *n.* [It.] A reddish limestone.

Scagl-io'la (-yō'lā), *n.* [It. *scagliuola,* dim. of *scaglia.*] Stucco in imitation of marble.

Scal'a-ble (skāl'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being scaled.

Sca-lade' (skā-lād'), **Sca-la'do** (-lā'dō), *n.* Escalade.

Scal'a-wag (skăl'ā-wăg), *n.* A scamp; scapegrace.

Scald (skạld), *v. t.* [L. *excaldare; ex* + *caldus, calidus,* hot.] To burn with hot liquid or steam. — *n.* A burn by hot liquid or steam. [Scurf on the head.

Scald, *a.* [For *scalled.* See SCALL.] Scabby. — *n.* **Scald head,** disease of the scalp, with pustules, followed by scales and falling out of the hair.

Scald (skăld *or* skạld), *n.* [Icel. *skāld.*] One of the ancient Scandinavian poets and historiographers; Teutonic bard. [Written also *skald.*] — **Scald'ic,** *a.*

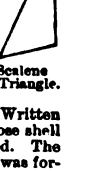
Scale (skāl), *n.* [AS. *scāle.*] 1. Dish of a balance; instrument for weighing. 2. *pl.* Sign or constellation Libra. — *v. t.* To weigh or measure by a scale; to grade or vary according to a scale or system.

Scale, *n.* [AS. *scealu, scalu,* shell, paringa.] 1. One of the thin, membranous, bony or horny pieces covering many fishes, reptiles, and mammals. 2. Layer or leaf of metal, etc., thin like a fish's scale. 3. Incrustation deposited inside a vessel in which water is heated. 4. Oxide on the surface of metals. — *v. t.* 1. To strip or clear of scales. 2. To take off in thin layers or scales. — *v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers or laminæ.

Scale, *n.* [L. *scalæ,* pl., fr. *scala* staircase, ladder; akin to *scandere* to climb.] 1. Orig., a ladder; series of steps. 2. Anything graduated, esp. as a measure or rule: (*a*) A mathematical instrument, having spaces graduated on its surface, for measuring distances, etc. (*b*) A series of spaces representing proportionately larger distances. (*c*) A basis for a numeral system. (*d*) Graduated series of all the musical tones; gamut. 3. Gradation; progressive series. 4. Relative dimensions. — *v. t.* To climb by a ladder; to ascend by steps; to clamber up.

Scale'less (skāl'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of scales.

Sca-lene' (skā-lēn'), *a.* [Gr. σκαληνός.] (*a*) Having the sides and angles unequal; — said of a triangle. (*b*) Having the axis inclined to the base, as a cone. [roughness.



Scalene Triangle.

Scal'i-ness (skāl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* A being scaly;

Scall (skạl), *n.* [Icel. *skalli* bald head.] A scurf or scabby disease, esp. of the scalp.

Scal'lion (skăl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *escalone,* L. *cæpa Ascalonia* onion of Ascalon; *cæpa* onion + *Ascalonius* of Ascalon, a town in Palestine. Cf. SHALLOT.] A small onion, native of Palestine; eschalot; shallot.

Scal'lop (skŏl'lŭp), *n.* [OF. *escalope* shell.] [Written also *scollop.*] 1. A marine bivalve mollusk, whose shell is usually radially ribbed, and the edge undulated. The shell of a species found on the coast of Palestine was formerly worn by pilgrims to show that they had been to the Holy Land. 2. Curving edge like that of a scallop shell. 3. Shells of a scallop; dish resembling a scallop shell. — *v. t.* 1. To cut the edge of into segments of circles, like a scallop shell. 2. To bake in scallop shells; to prepare with crumbs of bread or cracker, and bake.

Scalp (skălp), *n.* [Perh. akin to D. *schelp* shell.] 1. Skin on top of the head, usually covered with hair. 2. Skin of the head, with hair attached, torn off from an enemy by North American Indian warriors, as a trophy. — *v. t.* To deprive of the scalp; to remove the skin of. — *v. i.* To make a small, quick profit by slight fluctuations of the market. [*Brokers' cant*]

Scal'pel (skăl'pĕl), *n.* [L. *scalpellum,* dim. of *scalprum* knife.] Surgeon's knife with a thin, keen blade.

Scal'y (skā'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Covered with scales. **2.** Resembling scales, laminæ, or layers. **3.** Mean; low. [*Low*]

Scam'ble (skăm'b'l), *v. i.* [Cf. OD. *schampelen* to slip.] To move awkwardly; to shamble; to scramble.

Scam'mo-ny (-mō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σκαμμωνία.*] **1.** A bindweed or convolvulus. **2.** Inspissated sap from the root of a convolvulus, used in medicine as a cathartic.

Scamp (skămp), *n.* [OF. *escamper* to run away.] A rascal; swindler; rogue. — *v. t.* To perform neglectfully or superficially. [*Colloq.*] — **Scamp'ish**, *a.*

Scam'per (skăm'pĕr), *v. i.* [OF. *escamper* to escape; L. *ex* from + *campus* field (sc. of battle).] To run; to hasten away. — *n.* A scampering; hasty flight.

Scan (skăn), *v. t.* [L. *scandere, scansum*, to climb, to scan.] **1.** Orig., to mount by steps. **2.** To go through with (a verse of poetry), marking the feet composing it. **3.** To go over, examining point by point; to scrutinize.

Scan'dal (skăn'dal), *n.* [Gr. *σκάνδαλον* snare laid for an enemy, stumbling block, scandal.] **1.** Offense caused or experienced; reproach for what is regarded as wrong; disgrace. **2.** Opprobrious censure; defamatory talk.

Syn. — Defamation; slander; calumny; disgrace.

Scan'dal-ize, *v. t.* **1.** To offend the feelings or conscience of (a person); to bring shame or reproach upon. **2.** To reproach; to libel; to slander.

Scan'dal-ous, *a.* **1.** Offending the conscience or moral feelings; calling out condemnation. **2.** Disgraceful to reputation; opprobrious. **3.** Defamatory; libelous. — **Scan'dal-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Scan'dal-ous-ness**, *n.*

Scan'dent, *a.* [L. *scandens, -dentis*, p. pr. of *scandere* to climb.] Climbing.

Scan'di-na'vi-an (-dĭ-nā'vĭ-an), *a.* Pert. to Scandinavia. — *n.* An inhabitant of Scandinavia.

Scan'sion, *n.* A scanning.

‖ **Scan-so'res** (-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *scandere, scansum*.] A group of birds having the toes in pairs, two before and two behind, enabling them to climb upon trees, as the woodpeckers, parrots, cuckoos, and trogons. See *Illust.* under Aves. — **Scan-so'ri-al**, *a.*

Scant (skănt), *a.* [Icel. *skamt*, neuter of *skamr* short.] **1.** Not full or plentiful; meager; not enough. **2.** Sparing; parsimonious; chary. — *v. t.* **1.** To limit; to stint. **2.** To cut short; to curtail. — *v. i.* To fail, or become less. — **Scant'ly**, *adv.* — **Scant'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See Scanty.

Scant'ling, *n.* [OF. *eschantillon* pattern.] Piece of timber cut of a small size, for studs, rails, etc.

Scant'y (-ĭ), *a.* [Fr. *scant*, a.] **1.** Wanting amplitude or extent; small; not abundant. **2.** Somewhat less than is needed; insufficient; scant. **3.** Sparing; niggardly. — **Scant'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Scant'i-ness**, *n.*

Scape (skāp), *n.* [L. *scapus* shaft, stem, stalk; cf. Gr. *σκάπος* staff.] **1.** Peduncle rising from the ground or from a subterranean stem. **2.** Long basal joint of the antennæ of an insect. **3.** Shaft of a column.

a Scape of Plantain (*Plantago*).

Scape, *v. t.* & *i.* To escape. — *n.* An escape; escapade.

Scape'goat' (-gōt'), *n.* [*Scape* (for *escape*) + *goat*.] **1.** A goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the Jewish people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness. **2.** One made to bear blame for others.

Scape'grace' (-grās'), *n.* A graceless, unprincipled person; one who is wild and reckless.

Scap'u-la (skăp'ū-lă), *n.*; *pl.* L. Scapulæ (-lē), E. Scapulas (-lăz). [L.] Shoulder blade. — **Scap'u-lar**, *a.*

Scap'u-lar, Scap'u-la-ry (-lĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Loose sleeveless vestment worn by certain religious orders. **2.** Bandage for the shoulder.

Scar (skär), *n.* [OF. *escare* eschar, dry slough, fr. Gr. *ἐσχάρα* hearth, eschar.] Mark in the skin remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; blemish; disfigurement. — *v. t.* To mark with scars.

Scar (skär), *n.* [Scot.; Icel. *sker* rock in the sea.] Isolated or protruding rock; steep eminence; bare place on a mountain's side. [Written also *scaur.*]

Scarce (skârs), *a.* [OF. *escars*, fr. L. *excerpere, -cerptum*, to pick out, contract, shorten; *ex* + *carpere* to pluck.] Not plentiful; rare; uncommon.

Syn. — Infrequent; deficient. See Rare.

Scarce, Scarce'ly, *adv.* With difficulty; hardly; scantly; barely; but just.

Scarce'ness (-nĕs), **Scar'ci-ty** (skâr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* A being scarce; deficiency; short supply.

Syn. — Lack; penury; dearth; rarity; infrequency.

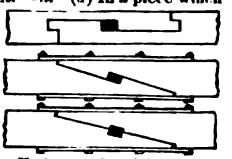
Scare (skâr), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. Icel. *skirra* to bar, *skirrask* to shrink from.] To strike with sudden fear. — *n.* Fright; esp., sudden fright from slight cause. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — To alarm; frighten; startle; affright; terrify.

Scare'crow' (-krō'), *n.* **1.** Anything set up to frighten crows from cornfields; anything terrifying without danger. **2.** One clad in rags and tatters.

Scarf (skärf), *n.* [Cf. OF. *escharpe* pilgrim's scrip, or wallet.] Decorative article of dress, worn loosely over the shoulders or about neck or waist; neckcloth.

Scarf, *v. t.* [Sw. *skarfva* to join together, *skarf* seam, joint.] (*a*) To form a scarf on the end or edge of (a joint in timber, metal rods, etc. (*b*) To unite (pieces of timber or metal) by a scarf joint. — *n.* (*a*) In a piece which is to be united to another by a scarf joint, the part of the end or edge that is tapered off, rabbeted, or notched so as to be thinner than the rest of the piece. (*b*) A scarf joint.


Various Modes of Scarfing Timbers.

Scarf joint. (*a*) Joint made by overlapping and bolting or locking together the ends of timbers halved, notched, or cut away so that they will fit each other and form a lengthened beam. (*b*) Joint formed by welding, riveting, or brazing together overlapping scarfed ends of metal rods, sheets, etc.

Scarf'skin' (skärf'skĭn'), *n.* Epidermis.

Scar'i-fy (skăr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *scarificare*, fr. Gr. *σκαριφᾶσθαι* to scratch up, *σκάριφος* pointed instrument.] **1.** To scratch or cut the skin of; to make small incisions in, by a lancet or scarificator, so as to draw blood without opening a large vein. **2.** To stir the surface soil of (a field). — **Scar'i-fi'er, Scar'i-fi-ca'tor** (skăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* — **Scar'i-fi-ca'tion** (skăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

Scar'la-ti'na (skär'lă-tē'nă), *n.* [NL.] Scarlet fever.

Scar'let (-lĕt), *n.* [OF. *escarlate*, LL. *scarlatum*, fr. Per. *sakirlāt.*] **1.** Deep bright red tinged with yellow. **2.** Cloth of a scarlet color. — *a.* Of an orange-red color.

Scarlet fever, a contagious febrile disease characterized by a scarlet rash.

Scarp (skärp), *n.* [F. *escarpe*, fr. *escarper* to cut steep.] Slope of the ditch nearest the parapet in fortification. — *v. t.* To cut down perpendicularly.

Scath (skāth), *n.* [Icel. *skaði*, akin to D. & G. *schade* injury.] Harm; injury; hurt; waste; misfortune. [Written also *scathe.*] — **Scath'ful**, *a.* — **Scath'less**, *a.*

Scathe (skāth), **Scath** (skāth), *v. t.* [Icel. *skaða.*] To injure; to waste; to destroy.

Scat'ter (skăt'ẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* [Akin to *shatter.*] **1.** To strew about; to sprinkle around. **2.** To dissipate; to disperse; to separate. [person.

Scat'ter-brain' (-brān'), *n.* Giddy or thoughtless

Scav'en-ger (skăv'ĕn-jẽr), *n.* [OE. *scavager*, fr. AS. *sceáwian* to inspect.] One employed to clean streets and carry off filth; animal which devours refuse, carrion, etc.

Scene (sēn), *n.* [L. *scena*, Gr. *σκηνή* covered place, tent, stage.] **1.** Structure on which a spectacle or play is exhibited; stage. **2.** Fittings of a stage; device used

to give appearance of reality to a play. **3.** Separate portion of a play, subordinate to the act. **4.** Place, time, circumstance, etc., in which anything occurs, or in which the action of a story, play, etc., is laid; place of occurrence or action. **5.** Assemblage of objects presented to the view at once; spectacle; show; view. **6.** Landscape; scenery. **7.** Exhibition of passionate feeling before others; artificial action done for effect.

Scen'er-y (sē'nẽr-ỹ), *n.* **1.** Assemblage of scenes; arrangement of the scenes of a play, poem, etc. **2.** Sum of scenes or views; aspect of a landscape.

Scen'ic (sĕn'ĭk *or* sē'nĭk), } *a.* Pert. to scenery; the-
Scen'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } atrical.

Scent (sĕnt), *v. t.* [Orig., *sent*, fr. F. *sentir* to feel, to smell.] **1.** To smell. **2.** To fill with odor; to perfume. — *n.* **1.** Odor; smell. **2.** Odor left by an animal on the ground in passing over it; track of discovery. **3.** Power of smelling; sense of smell. — **Scent'less,** *a.*

Scep'ter } (sĕp'tẽr), *n.* [F. *sceptre*, L. *sceptrum*, Gr.
Scep'tre } *σκῆπτρον* staff, scepter.] **1.** Staff or baton borne by a sovereign, as emblem of authority. **2.** Royal or imperial power or authority; sovereignty. — *v. t.* To endow with the scepter, or invest with royal authority.

A form of Scepter.

Scep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), *a.* & *n.* Skeptic.

Sched'ule (skĕd'ūl; *in Eng. commonly* shĕd'ūl), *n.* [F. *cédule*, formerly *schedule*, L. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda* strip of papyrus bark, leaf of paper; Gr. *σχίδη* tablet, leaf.] Scroll or sheet of paper; document; list or inventory. — *v. t.* To enroll; to enumerate.

Syn. — Catalogue; list; inventory. See LIST.

Sheik (shēk *or* shāk), *n.* Sheik.

Scheme (skēm), *n.* [Gr. *σχῆμα, σχήματος*, form, outline, plan, fr. *σχεῖν, ἔχειν*, to have or hold, to sustain, check.] **1.** Combination of things adjusted by design; system. **2.** Plan of something to be done; design; project. **3.** Lineal or mathematical diagram; outline. — *v. t.* & *i.* To plan; to project; to plot. — **Schem'er,** *n.*

Syn. — SCHEME; PLAN; project; design; contrivance; purpose; device; plot. — *Scheme* and *plan* are subordinate to *design*: they propose modes of carrying designs into effect. *Scheme* lies more in speculation. A *plan* is drawn out into details to be carried into effect. As *schemes* are speculative, they often prove visionary; hence the opprobrious use of the words *schemer* and *scheming*.

Schie-dam' (skē-dăm'), *n.* Holland gin made at Schiedam in the Netherlands. [coin.

Schill'ing (shĭl'ĭng), *n.* Small German and Dutch

Schism (sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *σχίσμα*, fr. *σχίζειν* to split.] Division; permanent separation in the Christian church. — **Schis-mat'ic** (sĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* & *n.* — **Schis-mat'ic-al,** *a.*

Syn. — Schismatic; heretic; partisan. See HERETIC.

Schist (shĭst), *n.* [Gr. *σχιστός* divided, divisible, fr. *σχίζειν*.] Crystalline rock having a foliated structure and readily split into slabs or slates. — **Schist'ic, Schis-tose'** (shĭs-tōs'), **Schist'ous** (shĭst'ŭs), *a.*

Schnapps (*G.* shnăps; *E.* shnăps), *n.* [G., a dram of spirits.] Holland gin. [*U. S.*]

Schol'ar (skŏl'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *scōlere*, fr. L. *scholaris* pert. to a school, fr. *schola* school.] **1.** One who attends a school; pupil; learner; student. **2.** Learned person; savant. — **Schol'ar-ly,** *a.* & *adv.*

Syn. — SCHOLAR; PUPIL; learner; disciple. — *Scholar* refers to the instruction, and *pupil* to the care and government, of a teacher. A *scholar* is under instruction; a *pupil* is under the care of an instructor.

Schol'ar-ship, *n.* **1.** Character and qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; erudition; learning. **2.** Maintenance for a scholar; foundation to support a student.

Scho-las'tic (skō-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σχολαστικός*, fr. *σχολή* leisure, lecture, school.] **1.** Pert. to, or suiting, a scholar or school; scholarlike. **2.** Pert. to the schoolmen and divines of the Middle Ages. **3.** Pedantic; formal. — **Scho-las'ti-cism** (skō-lăs'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*

Scho'li-ast (skŏ'lĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. *σχολιαστής*, fr. *σχόλιον* scholium.] A maker of scholia; commentator or annotator. — **Scho'li-as'tic,** *a.*

Scho'li-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. SCHOLIA (-ȧ), E. SCHOLIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. *σχολιον*, fr. *σχολή*.] **1.** A marginal annotation. **2.** Observation subjoined to a demonstration or train of reasoning.

School (skōōl), *n.* [For *shoal* crowd; prob. confused with *school* for learning.] A shoal; multitude.

School, *n.* [AS. *scōlu*, L. *schola*, Gr. *σχολή* leisure, disputation, lecture, school.] **1.** Place for learned intercourse and mental training. **2.** Establishment for instructing children. **3.** A medieval seminary for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology, characterized by subtilties of reasoning. **4.** Disciples of a teacher; sect; denomination. — *v. t.* **1.** To train at a school; to teach. **2.** To chide and admonish; to discipline.

School'book' (-bōōk'), *n.* Book used in schools for learning lessons.

School'boy' (-boi'), *n.* Boy attending a school.

School'fel'low (-fĕl'lō), *n.* Associate in school.

School'girl' (-gẽrl'), *n.* Girl attending a school.

School'house' (-hous'), *n.* House for instruction.

School'ing, *n.* **1.** Instruction in school; tuition; act of teaching. **2.** Discipline; reproof; reprimand. **3.** Compensation for instruction; price paid to a teacher.

School'ing, *a.* Running in schools or shoals (of fish).

School'man, *n.* One versed in the niceties of academical disputation or of school divinity.

School'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* Teacher of a school.

School'mate' (skōōl'māt'), *n.* Schoolfellow.

School'mis'tress (-mĭs'trĕs), *n.* Female schoolteacher. [taught.

School'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Room where pupils are

Schoon'er (skōōn'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. *scoon* to make stones skip along the surface of water; prob. allied to AS. *scunian* to shun.] Orig., a small, sharp-built vessel, with two masts and fore-and-aft rig; a vessel with three, four, and even with six masts, similarly rigged.

Schoon'er, *n.* [D.] Large goblet for beer. [*U. S.*]

Schorl (shōrl), *n.* [G. *schörl*.] Black tourmaline.

Schot'tish } (shŏt'tĕsh), *n.* [G. *schottisch* Scottish,
Schot'tische } Scotch.] A Scotch round dance in 2-4 time, similar to the polka; music for such a dance.

Sci-ag'ra-phy (sī-ăg'rȧ-fỹ), *n.* [Gr. *σκιαγραφία*, fr. *σκιά* shadow + *γράφειν* to delineate.] **1.** The delineating shadows. **2.** Vertical section of a building.

Sci-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [LL. *sciaticus*, L. *ischiadicus*, Gr. *ἰσχιαδικός*. See ISCHIAL.] Pert. to, near, or affecting, the hip; ischial. — *n.* Sciatica. [nerve.

Sci-at'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL.] Neuralgia of the sciatic

Sci'ence (sī'ens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *scientia*, fr. *scire* to know.] **1.** Ascertained facts. **2.** Accumulated knowledge, formulated for discovery of general laws.

Syn. — SCIENCE; LITERATURE; ART; knowledge. — *Science* is literally *knowledge*, but usually denotes a systematic and orderly arrangement of knowledge. In a more distinctive sense, *science* embraces knowledge of ultimate principles, or laws arranged in natural order. The term *literature* sometimes denotes all compositions not embraced under *science*, but is usually confined to *belles-lettres*. *Art* depends on practice and skill in performance.

Sci'en-tif'ic (sī'ĕn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to science; used in science. **2.** Agreeing with, or depending on, principles of science. **3.** Having systematic knowledge. — **Sci'en-tif'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* [vestigator; savant.

Sci'en-tist, *n.* One learned in science; scientific in-

Scil'i-cet (sĭl'ĭ-sĕt), *adv.* [L., fr. *scire licet* you may know.] To wit; namely; videlicet; — abbr. *sc.*, or *ss.*

Scim'i-tar } (sĭm'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *cimeterre*, fr. Biscayan
Scim'i-tar } *cimetarra* with a sharp edge; or corrup. fr. Per. *shimshīr*.] **1.** Oriental saber edged on the convex side. **2.** A long-handled billhook.

‖ Scin-til'la (sĭn-tĭl'ä), *n.* [L.] Spark; iota; tittle.

Scin'til-lant (sĭn'tĭl-lant), *a.* [L. *scintillans*, p. pr. of *scintillare* to sparkle.] Emitting sparks; sparkling.

Scin'til-late, *v. i.* [L. *scintillare*, *-latum*.] **1.** To emit sparks, or fine igneous particles. **2.** To sparkle, as the fixed stars. — **Scin'til-la'tion**, *n.*

Sci'o-lism (sī'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* Knowledge of a sciolist.

Sci'o-list, *n.* [L. *sciolus*, dim. of *scius* knowing, fr. *scire* to know.] One who knows many things superficially; pretender to science; smatterer.

Sci'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* [F., prob. fr. *scier* to saw, fr. L. *secare* to cut.] **1.** (*a*) Shoot or sprout of a plant; sucker. (*b*) Piece of a slender branch or twig cut for grafting. [Formerly written also *cion*, and *cyon*.] **2.** Descendant; heir.

‖ Sci're fa'ci-as (sī'rē fā'shĭ-ăs). [L., do you cause to know.] A judicial writ, founded upon some record, requiring the party proceeded against to show cause why the party bringing it should not have advantage of such record, or why the record should not be annulled.

Scir'rhus (skĭr'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *scirros*, Gr. σκίρρος, fr. σκιρρός hard.] (*a*) An indurated organ or part. (*b*) A cancerous tumor which is hard, translucent, and emits a creaking sound when incised. — **Scir'rhous**, *a.* — **Scir-rhos'i-ty** (-rŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Scis'sel (sĭs'sĕl), *n.* [L. *scissilis*, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, split.] Clippings of metals.

Scis'sion (sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *scissio*, fr. *scindere*.] A dividing with an edged instrument.

Scis'sor (sĭz'zẽr), *v. t.* To cut with scissors.

Scis'sors (-zẽrz), *n. pl.* [OF. *cisoires*, fr. L. *caedere* to cut.] A cutting instrument resembling shears, but smaller. Often called a *pair of scissors*.

Scis'sure (sĭzh'ūr), *n.* [L. *scissura*, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*.] Longitudinal cutting; cleft; fissure.

‖ Sci-u'rus (sī-ū'rŭs), *n.* [L., squirrel, Gr. σκίουρος.] A genus of rodents comprising the squirrels.

Sclav (sklāv *or* sklăv), **Sclave**, *n.* Slav.

Scle-rot'ic (sklē-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σκληρός hard.] Hard; firm; — applied to the outer coat of the eyeball. — *n.* Sclerotic coat of the eye. See *Illust.* of Eye.

Scobs (skŏbs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *scabere* to scrape.] **1.** Raspings of ivory, metals, etc. **2.** Dross of metals.

Scoff (skŏf), *n.* [OE. *scof*; perhaps akin to E. *shove*.] **1.** Derision; mockery. **2.** Object of derision. — *v. i.* To manifest contempt by derisive acts or language. — *v. t.* To mock at. — **Scoff'er**, *n.* — **Scoff'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — To sneer; mock; gibe; jeer. See Sneer.

Scold (skōld), *v. i. & t.* [Akin to D. *schelden*.] To censure rudely or clamorously; to chide sharply or coarsely. — *n.* **1.** One who scolds; rude, clamorous woman; shrew. **2.** A scolding; brawl. — **Scold'er**, *n.*

Scol'lop (skŏl'lŭp), *n. & v.* Scallop.

Sconce (skŏns), *n.* [D. *schans*, perh. fr. OF. *esconse* hiding place, akin to L. *abscondere*, *-sconsum*, to hide.] **1.** A fortification; fort. **2.** Hut for shelter; stall. **3.** Piece of armor for the head; helmet. **4.** Head; skull; brain; sense. [*Colloq.*] **5.** Poll tax; fine. **6.** Lantern or cased support for a candle; fixed candlestick.

Scoop (skōōp), *n.* [D. *schop* shovel, akin to E. *shove*.] **1.** Large ladle; implement for digging out and dipping or shoveling up anything. **2.** A basinlike cavity; a hollow. **3.** A sweep; stroke; swoop. — *v. t.* **1.** To take out or up with a scoop. **2.** To hollow; to excavate.

Scoop net, hand net, used in fishing.

Scoot (skōōt), *v. i.* To hurry; to run. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

Scope (skōp), *n.* [Gr. σκοπός watcher, mark, aim.] **1.** Thing or end aimed at; intention; drift; object. **2.** Room or opportunity for free outlook, aim, or action; free course; liberty. **3.** Length; extent; sweep.

Scor-bu'tic (skôr-bū'tĭk), } *a.* [LL. *scorbutus* scurvy.]
Scor-bu'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } Pert. to, like, or diseased with, scurvy.

Scorch (skôrch), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *escorchier* to strip the bark from, to skin, LL. *excorticare*; L. *ex* from + *cortex*, *-ticis*, bark.] **1.** To burn superficially; to parch, or shrivel, by heat. **2.** To burn or be burnt.

Score (skôr), *n.* [AS. *scor* twenty, fr. *sceran* to shear, cut; akin to Dan. *skure* notch.] **1.** Notch or incision; esp., one made as a tally mark. **2.** Account or reckoning; bill; indebtedness. **3.** Account; motive; sake. **4.** The number twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally; *pl.*, a large number. **5.** Number of points gained by contestants in a game. **6.** Line drawn; groove; furrow. **7.** Draught of a musical composition, with the parts for all the instruments or voices. — *v. t.* **1.** To mark with lines, scratches, or notches, esp. for keeping account of something. **2.** To set down; to charge. **3.** To make a score of (points, runs, etc.) in a game. **4.** To write (music) in proper arrangement. — **Scor'er**, *n.*

‖ Sco'ri-a (skō'rĭ-ä), *n.*; *pl.* Scoriæ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. σκωρία, fr. σκώρ dung, ordure.] **1.** Refuse of melted metals; slag; dross. **2.** Cellular slaggy lava; volcanic cinders. — **Sco'ri-a'ceous** (-ā'shŭs), *a.*

Sco'ri-form (-fôrm), *a.* In the form of scoria.

Sco'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To reduce to scoria; to separate from, or by, a slag. — **Sco'ri-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Scorn (skôrn), *n.* [OF. *escarn*.] **1.** Lofty contempt. **2.** Expression of extreme contempt. **3.** Object of disdain.

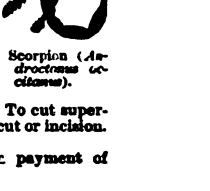
Syn. — Contempt; derision; slight; mockery.

— *v. t.* **1.** To hold in extreme contempt; to disdain. **2.** To insult; to mock. — **Scorn'er**, *n.* — **Scorn'ful**, *a.* — **Scorn'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Scorn'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — To contemn; despise; disdain. See Contemn.

‖ Scor'pi-o (skôr'pĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* Scorpiones (-ō'nēz). [L.] **1.** A scorpion. **2.** (*a*) The 8th sign of the zodiac, marked thus [♏] in almanacs. (*b*) A constellation containing the bright star Antares.

Scor'pi-on (-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *scorpio*, Gr. σκορπίος.] **1.** Spiderlike animal, whose jointed tail ends in a venomous sting. **2.** Scorpio, a sign and constellation.



Scorpion (*Androctonus occitanus*).

Scot (skŏt), *n.* [AS. *Scotta*.] An inhabitant of Scotland; Scotchman.

Scot, *n.* [Icel. *skot* or OF. *escot*, LL. *scottum*; of G. origin.] Portion of money assessed or paid; contribution; fine.

Scotch (skŏch), *a.* Pert. to Scotland; Scottish. — *n.* **1.** Dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland. **2.** Collectively, the people of Scotland.

Scotch, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *accoter* to prop, also Armor. *skoaz* shoulder, *skoazia* to shoulder up.] To shoulder up; to prop or block (a wheel, etc.) with a wedge, chock, etc., to prevent slipping. — *n.* Chock, wedge, or other support, to prevent slipping.

Scotch, *v. t.* [Prob. same as *scutch*.] To cut superficially; to wound; to score. — *n.* Slight cut or incision.

Scotch'man, *n.* A Scot; Scotsman.

Scot'-free' (skŏt'frē'), *a.* Free from payment of scot; untaxed; unhurt; clear; safe.

Scots (skŏts), *a.* Scotch; Scottish.

Scots'man, *n.* Scotchman.

Scot'ti-cism (skŏt'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Scotch idiom.

Scot'tish, *a.* Pert. to the inhabitants of Scotland, their country, or their language.

Scoun'drel (skoun'drĕl), *n.* [AS. *scunian* to shun.] Worthless fellow; rascal; villain. — *a.* Low; base; mean. — **Scoun'drel-ism**, *n.*

Scour (skour), *v. t. & i.* [Akin to LG. *schüren*, perh. fr. LL. *escurare*, fr. L. *ex* + *curare* to take care.] **1.** To clean by friction; to cleanse from grease, dirt, etc. **2.** To purge. **3.** [Perh. a different word, and fr. L. *excurrere* to run forth. Cf. Excursion.] To pass swiftly along; to search thoroughly. — **Scour'er**, *n.*

Scourge (skûrj), *n.* [F. *escourgée*, fr. L. *excoriata* (sc. *scutica*) a stripped off (lash or whip), fr. *excoriare* to

strip, to skin.] **1.** Strap or cord; lash used to inflict pain or punishment; whip. **2.** An infliction or affliction. — *v. t.* **1.** To whip severely; to lash. **2.** To chastise.

Scout (skout), *v. t.* [Icel. *skūta* a taunt.] To reject with contempt; to treat with ridicule; to flout.

Scout, *n.* [OF. *escoute* scout, spy, fr. *escouter* to listen, L. *auscultare* to hear with attention.] **1.** One sent out to gain and bring in tidings. **2.** A reconnoitering. [*Colloq.*] — *v. i. & i.* To spy out; to reconnoiter.

Scow (skou), *n.* [D. *schouw.*] Flat-bottomed boat.

Scowl (skoul). *v. i.* [Akin to Icel. *skolla* to skulk; cf. AS. *sceolh* squinting.] **1.** To look sour, severe, or angry. **2.** To look threatening; to lower. — *n.* **1.** Expression of displeasure or discontent in the countenance; an angry frown. **2.** Dark or threatening aspect.

Scrab'ble (skrăb'b'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *scrape.*] **1.** To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to scramble. **2.** To make irregular, crooked, or unmeaning marks; to scribble; to scrawl. — *n.* A scrabbling; a moving upon the hands and knees; scramble; also, a scribble.

Scrag (skrăg), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *sgreagach* dry, shriveled, rocky.] Something thin, lean, or rough; bony piece of meat; the neck. — **Scrag'ged, Scrag'gy,** *a.*

Scram'ble (skrăm'b'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of Prov. E. *scramp* to snatch at.] **1.** To clamber with hands and knees; to scrabble. **2.** To struggle for something thrown upon the ground. — *v. t.* **1.** To collect by scrambling. **2.** To prepare (eggs) for the table, by stirring the yolks and whites together while cooking. — *n.* **1.** A scrambling, climbing on all fours, or clambering. **2.** A jostling for something desired; struggle. — **Scram'bler,** *n.*

Scrap (skrăp), *n.* [Icel. *skrap* trifle.] **1.** Something scraped off; bit; fragment. **2.** Brief excerpt.

Scrap'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* Blank book in which extracts cut from books and papers may be pasted and kept.

Scrape (skrāp), *v. t.* [Icel. *skrapa.*] **1.** To rub over the surface of (something) with a sharp or rough instrument; to abrade; to make smooth or clean. **2.** To collect by scraping; to acquire avariciously and save penuriously. — *v. i.* **1.** To rub over the surface of anything with something which roughens, removes, or cleans it; to rub noisily along. **2.** To play awkwardly on a violin, etc. **3.** To bow clumsily. — *n.* **1.** A scraping; scratch; harsh sound. **2.** A drawing back of the foot when bowing. **3.** Disagreeable predicament; difficulty. — **Scrap'er,** *n.*

Scratch (skrăch), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OD. *kratsen* to scrape.] **1.** To rub and tear or mark the surface of; to scrape or wound slightly by drawing something pointed or rough across. **2.** To write or draw hastily or awkwardly. **3.** To cancel by lines through; to erase; to efface. **4.** To dig with the claws. **5.** To score accidentally at billiards. — *n.* **1.** A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching; slight wound, mark, or incision. **2.** Line across the prize ring, to which boxers are brought when they join fight; test or proof of courage. [*Cant*] **3.** *pl.* Minute, but tender, excoriations, covered with scabs, upon horses' heels. **4.** A wig covering part of the head. **5.** A shot at billiards which scores by chance. — *a.* Happening by chance; haphazard. [*Slang*]

Scrawl (skrąl), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. corrup. fr. *scrabble.*] To draw or mark awkwardly; to write carelessly; to scribble. — *n.* Inelegant writing. — **Scrawl'er,** *n.*

Scraw'ny (skrą'nȳ), *a.* Meager; thin; bony.

Screak (skrēk), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skrækja* to screech.] To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound; to creak. — *n.* A creaking; screech; shriek.

Scream (skrēm), *v. i.* [Icel. *skræma* to scare.] To cry out with a shrill voice; to shriek; to screech. — *n.* Sharp, shrill cry, uttered in terror or in pain; shriek; screech.

Screech (skrēch), *v. i.* [OE. *schriken,* of Scand. origin.] To utter a harsh, shrill cry; to make a sharp outcry, as in terror or acute pain. — *n.* A shriek; scream.

Screech owl. (*a*) A small American owl, either gray or reddish in color. (*b*) The European barn owl.

Screed (skrēd), *n.* [Prov. E., shred, border of a cap.] Gauge for the thickness of plaster on a wall.

Screed, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *sgread* outcry.] **1.** Breach or rent. **2.** Harangue; long tirade on any subject.

Screen (skrēn), *n.* [OE. *scren,* OF. *escran.*] **1.** Anything that cuts off inconvenience or danger; that which shelters from view; shield. **2.** Coarse riddle or sieve, to separate coarser from finer parts, as of coal, sand, gravel, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To provide with a shelter or means of concealment; to protect. **2.** To pass (coal, gravel, ashes, etc.) through a screen; to sift.

Screw. *a* External or Male Screw; *b* Internal or Female Screw, shown in Section.

Screw (skrų), *n.* [OE. *scrue,* OF. *escroue,* L. *scrobis* ditch.] **1.** A cylinder, or cylindrical hole, grooved spirally, to produce motion or pressure when turned. **2.** A kind of nail with a spiral thread to hold objects firmly together. **3.** A form of wheel for propelling steam vessels; screw propeller. **4.** A steam vessel propelled by a screw instead of wheels; screw steamer; propeller. **5.** An extortioner; sharp bargainer; niggard. **6.** An unsound or worn-out horse.

Endless, *or* **Perpetual, screw,** a screw used to give motion to a toothed wheel by the action of its threads between the teeth of the wheel; — called also a *worm.* — **Screw propeller,** a screw or spiral bladed wheel, used to propel steam vessels; also, a vessel propelled by a screw. — **Wood screw,** a metal screw with a sharp thread of coarse pitch, adapted to holding fast in wood.

— *v. t.* **1.** To turn, as a screw; to press, fasten, or make firm, by screws. **2.** To force; to squeeze. **3.** To practice extortion upon. **4.** To twist; to distort. — *v. i.* **1.** To be exacting. **2.** To twist one's self uneasily about.

Screw'-driv'er (-drīv'ẽr), *n.* A tool for turning screws so as to drive them into their place.

Scrib'ble (skrĭb'b'l), *v. t.* [Fr. *scribe.*] **1.** To write carelessly. **2.** To fill with worthless writing. — *v. i.* To scrawl. — *n.* Hasty writing; scrawl. — **Scrib'bler,** *n.*

Scribe (skrīb), *n.* [L. *scriba,* fr. *scribere* to write.] **1.** One who writes; draughtsman; writer for another; secretary; notary; copyist. **2.** A writer and doctor of the Jewish law; one who read and explained the law to the people. — *v. t.* To mark or fit (one edge of a board, etc.) to another edge or to a somewhat irregular surface.

Scrim'mage (skrĭm'mĭj; 2), *n.* [Corrup. of *skirmish.*] Formerly, a skirmish; now, a row or confused fight.

Scrimp (skrĭmp), *v. t.* [Cf. Dan. *skrumpe.*] To make too small; to scant. — *a.* Short; scanty.

Scrip (skrĭp), *n.* [OE. *scrippe,* prob. of Scand. origin.] Small bag; wallet; satchel. [*Archaic*]

Scrip, *n.* [From *script.*] **1.** A small writing, certificate, or schedule. **2.** Certificate of a subscription to the capital of a bank, railroad, or other joint property.

Script (skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *scriptum* something written, fr. *scribere, scriptum,* to write.] **1.** Type made in imi-

This line is printed in Script.

tation of handwriting. **2.** An original legal instrument or document. **3.** Written characters; style of writing.

Scrip'tur-al (skrĭp'tūr-*a*l; 40), *a.* Contained in, or according to, the Scriptures; biblical.

Scrip'ture (-tūr; 40), *n.* [L. *scriptura,* fr. *scribere.*] **1.** Anything written; document; inscription. **2.** The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible. **3.** A passage from the Bible; text.

Scrive'ner (skrĭv'nẽr *or* skrĭv'n-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *escrivain,* LL. *scribanus,* fr. L. *scribere.*] A professional writer; one who draws contracts or other writings.

Scrof'u-la (skrŏf'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *scrofulae,* fr. *scrofa* a breeding sow, swine being considered subject to the complaint.] A constitutional disease, generally heredi-

tary, or the lymphatic glands, esp. of the neck; king's evil. — **Scrof'u-lous** (skrŏf'ū-lŭs), *a.*

Scroll (skrōl), *n.* [OF. *escroe* entry in the jail book, LL. *scroa* scroll.] **1.** Roll of paper or parchment; list. **2.** Undulated architectural ornament.

‖ **Scro'tum** (skrō'tŭm), *n.* [L.] Bag containing the testicles. — **Scro'tal**, *a.*

Scrub (skrŭb), *v. t. & i.* [OE. *scrobben;* prob. fr. D. or Scand.] To rub hard, as to clean; to scour. — *n.* **1.** One who labors hard and lives meanly. **2.** A worn-out brush. **3.** A thicket or jungle. **4.** One of the common live stock of a region, of no particular breed. [*U. S.*] — *a.* Mean; scrubby. — **Scrub'bed, Scrub'by**, *a.* [the neck.

Scruff (skrŭf), *n.* [Cf. D. *schoft* shoulder.] Nape of

Scrunch (skrŭnch), *v. t. & i.* To crunch.

Scru'ple (skrŭ'p'l), *n.* [L. *scrupulus* small pointed stone, the 1-24th of an ounce, doubt, dim. of *scrupus* sharp stone, anxiety.] **1.** A weight of 20 grains; the third of a dram. **2.** Very small quantity. **3.** Hesitation to act; conscientious doubt. — *v. i.* To fear to act, from considerations of conscience or expedience. — **Scru'pler**, *n.*

Scru'pu-lous (-pū-lŭs), *a.* **1.** Full of scruples; nicely doubtful. **2.** Careful; exact. — **Scru'pu-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Scru'pu-lous-ness, Scru'pu-los'i-ty** (-lŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Cautious; careful; conscientious; hesitating.

Scru'ti-nize (-tĭ-nīz), *v. t. & i.* To examine with scrutiny or critical attention; to regard narrowly.

Scru'ti-ny (-nȳ), *n.* [L. *scrutinium*, fr. *scrutari* to search carefully, fr. *scruta* trash; cf. AS. *scrudnian* to make scrutiny.] Close examination; minute inspection.

Scud (skŭd), *v. i.* [Dan. *skyde* to shoot, push, akin to E. *shoot.*] **1.** To move swiftly. **2.** To be driven swiftly before a gale, with little sail spread. — *n.* **1.** A driving along. **2.** Loose, vapory clouds driven by the wind.

Scuf'fle (skŭf'f'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *skuffa* to push, and E. *shuffle, shove.*] **1.** To struggle with a close grapple; to wrestle. **2.** To strive tumultuously or at haphazard. — *n.* A rough struggle at close quarters. — **Scuf'fler**, *n.*

Sculk (skŭlk), *v. i.* To skulk.

Scull (skŭl), *n.* (*a*) A boat. (*b*) A short oar. — *v. t. & i.* To impel (a boat) with a pair of sculls, or with a single oar worked over the stern. — **Scull'er**, *n.*

Scul'ler-y (-lĕr-ȳ), *n.* [Prob. fr. OE. *swilen* to wash, AS. *swillan.*] Place where dishes and culinary utensils are cleaned and kept; back kitchen.

Scul'lion (-yŭn), *n.* A scallion, small onion.

Scul'lion, *n.* [OF. *escouillon* dishclout.] Kitchen servant. [salt-water fish.

Scul'pin (-pĭn), *n.* [Written also *skulpin.*] A spiny

Sculp'tor (skŭlp'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *sculpere, sculptum*, to carve.] One who carves or designs statues, or works of sculpture. — **Sculp'tress**, *n. f.*

Sculp'ture (-tŭr; 40), *n.* [L. *sculptura.*] **1.** Art of carving wood, stone, metal, etc., into statues, ornaments, etc. **2.** Carved work in wood, stone, metal, etc. — *v. t.* To form with the chisel on, in, or from, wood, stone, or metal; to carve; to engrave. — **Sculp'tur-al**, *a.*

Scum (skŭm), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. G. *schaum.*] **1.** Impurities rising to the surface of liquids in boiling, fermentation, etc.; scoria of molten metals; dross. **2.** Refuse; anything vile or worthless. — *v. t.* To take the scum from; to skim. — *v. i.* To form a scum.

Scup (skŭp), *n.* [Contr. fr. Amer. Indian *mishcùp.*] A food fish, of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Scup'per, *n.* [OF. *escopir* to spit.] Opening in a ship's bulwarks, to carry off water falling on deck.

Scupper nail, nail with a very broad head, for securing hose to the scupper.

Scup'per-nong (-nŏng), *n.* [Prob. of Amer. Ind. origin.] American grape of the Southern Atlantic States.

Scurf (skûrf), *n.* [AS.] **1.** Thin dry scales or scabs upon the body; dandruff. **2.** Foul remains of anything adherent. **3.** Minute membranous scales on the surface of leaves. — **Scurf'y** (-ȳ), *a.* — **Scurf'i-ness**, *n.*

Scur'rile (skûr'rĭl), *a.* [L. *scurrilis*, fr. *scurra* a buffoon.] Such as befits a buffoon; grossly opprobrious or lewdly jocose; scurrilous. — **Scur-ril'i-ty** (-rĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Abuse; insolence; vulgarity; indecency.

Scur'ril-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Using the low and indecent language of the meaner people. **2.** Obscenely jocular. — **Scur'ril-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Scur'ril-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Opprobrious; abusive; insolent; offensive; gross; vile; foul-mouthed; indecent; scurrile.

Scur'ry (-rȳ), *v. i.* To hasten away or along; to move rapidly. — *n.* Hurried movement.

Scur'vy (skûr'vȳ), *a.* [Fr. *scurf.*] **1.** Covered or affected with scurf or scabs; scabby; scurfy; diseased with scurvy. **2.** Vile; mean; contemptible. — *n.* A disease characterized by livid spots and bleeding from the mucous membranes. It is caused by confinement, innutritious food, and hard labor, but esp. by lack of fresh vegetable food. — **Scur'vi-ly**, *adv.* — **Scur'vi-ness**, *n.*

Scurvy grass, a cress growing along the seacoast of arctic regions, used as a remedy for the scurvy.

Scut (skŭt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skott* fox's tail.] Short tail of a hare, deer, etc., esp. when carried erect.

Scu'tate (skū'tāt), *a.* [L. *scutatus* armed with a shield, fr. *scutum* shield.] **1.** Buckler-shaped; round. **2.** Protected by horny plates, or large scales.

Scutate Leaf.

Scutch (skŭch), *v. t.* [See Scotch to cut slightly.] **1.** To separate woody fiber from (flax, hemp, etc.) by beating; to swingle. **2.** To loosen and dress the fiber of (cotton or silk) by beating; to free (fibrous substances) from dust by beating and blowing.

Scutch'eon (-ŭn), *n.* **1.** An escutcheon; emblazoned shield. **2.** Shield around a keyhole, etc.

Scu'tel-late (skū'tĕl-lāt), | *a.* [L. *scutella* a dish, sal-
Scu'tel-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), | ver.] Formed like a plate or salver; composed of platelike surfaces.

Scu'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scutum* shield + *-form.*] Shield-shaped; scutate.

Scut'tle (skŭt't'l), *n.* [AS. *scutel* dish, platter.] **1.** Broad, shallow basket. **2.** Coal hod.

Scut'tle, *v. i.* [For *scuddle*, fr. *scud.*] To run hurriedly; to bustle. — *n.* A quick pace; short run.

Scut'tle, *n.* [OF. *escoutille.*] **1.** A small opening with a lid; hatchway in a ship's deck; hole in the side or bottom of a ship; opening in the roof of a house, with a lid. **2.** Lid or door closing an opening in a roof, wall, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To cut holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of (a ship). **2.** To sink (a ship) by making holes through the bottom.

‖ **Scu'tum** (skū'tŭm), *n.* [L.] **1.** An oblong shield carried by the heavy-armed Roman infantry. **2.** The second and largest of the four parts forming the upper surface of a thoracic segment of an insect.

Scym'e-tar (sĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* Scimiter.

Scythe (sīth), *n.* [AS. *sīðe, sigðe.*] An instrument for mowing grass, grain, etc., by hand.

Scyth'i-an (sĭth'ĭ-an), *a.* Pert. to Scythia (northern part of Asia, and Europe adjoining to Asia), or its language or inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Scythia. **2.** Language of the Scythians.

Sea (sē), *n.* [AS. *sæ.*] **1.** Large body of salt water, less than an ocean. **2.** The ocean. **3.** Swell of the ocean or other water in a high wind; wave; billow.

Sea breach, breaking or overflow of a bank by the sea. — Sea captain, commander of a vessel sailing on the sea. — Sea chart, chart or map showing the shores, islands, harbors, shoals, etc. — Sea dog. (*a*) The dogfish. (*b*) The common seal. (*c*) A salt, or old sailor. [*Colloq.*] — Sea elephant, a very large Antarctic seal, hunted for its oil. — Sea fight, engagement between ships at sea; naval action. — Sea foam. (*a*) Foam of sea water. (*b*) Meerschaum. — Sea fowl, any bird (as auk, gull, petrel, etc.) which frequents the sea; all such birds collectively. — Sea green, green color of sea water. — Sea gull, any gull living on the seacoast. Sea hog, the porpoise. — Sea horse. (*a*) The walrus. (*b*) A

fish of the hippocampus kind. — **Sea king**, a viking, or Norse pirate chief. — **Sea level**, the level of the surface of the sea; land on the same level with the sea. — **Sea lion**, a large seal of the Pacific Ocean. — **Sea maw, Sea mew**, a gull. — **Sea nettle**, a jellyfish, or medusa. — **Sea otter**, large carnivore of the North Pacific, allied to the common otter, and valuable for its fur. — **Sea risk**, risk of injury, destruction, or loss by the sea. — **Sea room**, space at sea for a vessel to maneuver, drive, or scud, without danger of grounding. — **Sea serpent**, a sea snake; large marine animal of unknown nature, often reputed to have been seen, but never captured. — **Sea term**, term used by seamen or peculiar to navigation; nautical phrase. — **Sea turtle**, large turtle of several species (green turtle, loggerhead, leather-back, etc.) having paddles, instead of feet, and inhabiting warm seas. — **Sea wall**, embankment to keep back the sea.

Sea'board' (sē'bōrd') [*sea* + *board*, F. *bord* side], **Sea'coast'** (-kōst'), *n.* Seashore; land adjacent to the ocean. — *a.* Bordering upon, or near, the sea; seaside.

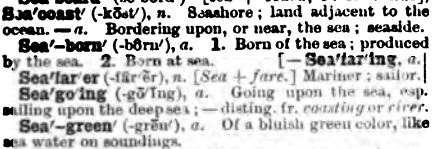
Sea'–born' (-bōrn'), *a.* 1. Born of the sea; produced by the sea. 2. Born at sea. [— **Sea'far'ing**, *a.*]

Sea'far'er (-fār'ēr), *n.* [*Sea* + *fare*.] Mariner; sailor.

Sea'go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *a.* Going upon the sea, esp. sailing upon the deep sea; — distinguished from *coasting* or *river*.

Sea'–green' (-grēn'), *a.* Of a bluish green color, like sea water on soundings.

Seal (sēl), *n.* [AS. *scolh.*] An aquatic carnivorous mammal, frequenting seacoasts, in the higher latitudes of both hemispheres, and hunted for its skin, fur, and oil.



Common Seal (*Phoca vitulina*).

Seal, *n.* [OE. & OF. *seel*, fr. L. *sigillum* little image, seal, dim. of *signum* mark, sign, image.] 1. Stamp for making an impression in a soft substance. 2. Wax or other tenacious substance, set to an instrument, and stamped with a seal. 3. That which confirms, ratifies, or authenticates; assurance. 4. Device to prevent entrance of gas or air into a pipe; draintrap. — *v. t.* 1. To affix a seal to; to authenticate; to ratify. 2. To mark with a stamp, as evidence of standard exactness, legal size, etc. 3. To fasten with a seal, or adhesive substance. 4. To make fast; to keep secure or secret.

Seal'er, *n.* One who seals; officer whose duty is to seal instruments, stamp weights and measures, etc.

Seal'er, *n.* Mariner or vessel engaged in hunting seals.

Seal'ing wax' (sēl'ĭng wăks'). Compound of resinous materials, used to seal letters, documents, etc.

Seam (sēm), *n.* [AS. *seám*; akin to E. *sew* to fasten with thread.] 1. Fold formed by sewing together pieces of cloth or leather. 2. Joint; suture; line of union. 3. Thin layer; narrow vein between two thicker strata. 4. Line left by a cut or wound; scar; cicatrix. — *v. t.* 1. To form a seam upon or of; to join by sewing together; to unite. 2. To line; to scar.

Sea'man (sē'mən), *n.* A mariner; sailor; — opp. to *landsman*, or *landsman*.

Sea'man–ship, *n.* Art or skill in working a ship.

Sea'mark' (-märk'), *n.* Elevated object on land serving to guide mariners; beacon.

Seam'less (sēm'lĕs), *a.* Without a seam.

Seam'stress (-strĕs), *n.* [AS. *seámestre.*] Woman whose occupation is sewing; needlewoman.

Seam'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having, containing, or showing seams.

‖ **Sé'ance'** (sā'ăns'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sedere* to sit.] A session; meeting of spiritualists to receive spirit communications, so called.

Sea'port' (sē'pōrt'), *n.* Port on the seashore, or accessible for seagoing vessels. Also used adjectively.

Sear, Sere (sēr), *a.* [AS. *seárian* to wither.] Dry; withered. — *v. t.* 1. To wither; to dry up. 2. To burn (the surface of); to cauterize; to make callous.

Sear, *n.* [F. *serre* a grasp.] Catch in a gunlock by which the hammer is held cocked or half cocked.

Search (sĕrch), *v. t.* [OF. *cerchier*, L. *circare* to go about, fr. *circum* around.] 1. To look over or through, in order to find something; to explore. 2. To inquire after; to seek. 3. To probe. 4. To try; to put to the test. — *v. i.* To make inquiry or examination; to hunt. — *n.* A seeking for something; inquiry. — **Search'er**, *n.*

Search warrant, legal warrant authorizing a search of a house, etc., for goods stolen or concealed.

Syn. — Scrutiny; investigation; quest; pursuit.

Search'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being searched.

Sear'cloth' (sēr'klŏth'), *n.* Cerecloth. [Insensibility.

Sear'ed-ness (-ĕd-nĕs), *n.* A being seared or callous;

Sea'shore' (sē'shōr'), *n.* Coast of the sea; land adjacent to the ocean.

Sea'sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* Affected with seasickness.

Sea'sick'ness, *n.* Nausea and prostration caused by motion of a vessel. [shore. Also used adjectively.

Sea'side' (-sīd'), *n.* Land bordering on the sea; sea-

Sea'son (sē'z'n), *n.* [F. *saison*, prop., sowing time, fr. L. *satio* a planting, fr. *serere, satum*, to sow, plant; akin to E. *sow*.] 1. One of the divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, winter). 2. Period of time; convenient time; proper conjuncture. 3. A while; time. — *v. t.* 1. To render suitable; to prepare; to fit. 2. To fit for any use; to accustom; to mature. 3. To prepare by drying or hardening. 4. To render palatable; to give zest or relish to; to spice. 5. To qualify by admixture; to moderate; to temper. 6. To imbue; to tinge or taint. — *v. i.* 1. To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate. 2. To become dry and hard.

Sea'son-a-ble (-ə-b'l), *a.* Occurring in good season, or in proper time for the purpose; opportune; timely. — **Sea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Sea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*

Sea'son-ing, *n.* 1. Act or process by which anything is seasoned. 2. Something added to food, to give it a higher relish; condiment.

Seat (sēt), *n.* [Icel. *sæti*; akin to AS. *set*, and E. *sit*.] 1. Place or thing upon which one sits. 2. Place occupied by anything; site; abode; station; situation. 3. A sitting; right to sit; regular or appropriate place of sitting. 4. Posture, or way of sitting, on horseback. — *v. t.* 1. To place on a seat; to cause to sit down. 2. To cause to occupy a post, site, situation, etc.; to establish; to fix. 3. To assign a seat to; to give a sitting to. 4. To fix; to set firm. 5. To put a seat or bottom in (a chair, etc.).

Sea'ward (sē'wĕrd), *a. & adv.* Near, or toward, the sea.

Sea'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Plant growing in the sea.

Sea'wor'thy (-wûr'thy), *a.* Fit for a voyage, or to transport a cargo safely. — **Sea'wor'thi-ness**, *n.*

Se-ba'ceous (-bā'shŭs), *a.* [NL. *sebaceus*, fr. L. *sebum* grease.] Pert. to, or secreting, fat; resembling fat.

Se'cant (-kănt), *a.* [L. *secans, -cantis*, p. pr. of *secare* to cut.] Cutting; dividing into two parts. — *n.* 1. Line cutting another; straight line cutting a curve in two or more points. 2. In trigonometry, a right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of a circular arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn from the other end; ratio of this line to the radius of the circle.

Se-cede' (sē-sēd'), *v. i.* [L. *secedere, -cessum*; pref. *se-* aside + *cedere* to go.] To withdraw from fellowship or association; to retire; to withdraw from a political or religious body. — **Se-ced'er**, *n.*

Se-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A seceding; separation from others; withdrawal. — **Se-ces'sion-ist**, *n.*

Seck'el (sĕk'l), *n.* Small, sweet, juicy pear, which originated on a farm owned by a Mr. *Seckel*.

Se-clude' (sē-klūd'), *v. t.* [L. *secludere, -clusum*;

pref. *se-* aside + *claudere* to shut.] To shut up apart from others; to withdraw into solitude. [secluded.

Se-clu'sion (sē-klū'zhŭn), *n.* A secluding, or being

Syn. — Retirement; privacy. See SOLITUDE.

Sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *a.* [F., fr. L. *secundus* second, prop., following, fr. *sequi* to follow.] **1.** Immediately following the first; occurring again; another; other. **2.** Next to the first in value, power, dignity, or rank; secondary; subordinate; inferior. **3.** Another, like a prototype. — *n.* **1.** One that follows, or comes after; one next and inferior in place, time, rank, etc. **2.** One who attends another for his support and aid; a backer; assistant; aid in a duel. **3.** Merchandise of a grade inferior to the best; coarse flour. **4.** The 1-60th of a minute of time or of space; *second* subdivision of the hour or degree. **5.** In duodecimal mensuration, the 1-12th of an inch or prime; a line. **6.** (*a*) Interval between any musical tone and the tone represented on the degree of the staff next above it. (*b*) The second part in a concerted piece; alto. — *v. t.* **1.** To follow or attend in order to assist; to back; to act as the second of; to encourage. **2.** To support (a motion or proposal) by adding one's voice to that of the proposer.

Second hand, hand marking seconds on a watch.

Sec'ond-a-ry (-ā-rỹ), *a.* **1.** Succeeding next in order to the first; of second place, origin, rank, etc.; not primary; subordinate. **2.** Acting by delegated authority. **3.** Dependent upon something else. — *n.* **1.** One occupying a subordinate place; deputy. **2.** Satellite of a planet. **3.** Quill on a bird's forearm. — **Sec'ond-a-ri-ly,** *adv.*

Sec'ond-hand' (-hănd'), *a.* **1.** Not original or primary; received from another. **2.** Not new; already used.

Sec'ond-ly, *adv.* In the second place.

Sec'ond-rate' (-rāt'), *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, or value.

Sec'ond-sight' (-sīt'), *n.* Power of discerning things future or distant, esp. of a disastrous kind.

Se'cret (sē'krĕt), *a.* [F.; fr. L. *secretus*, p. p. of *secernere* to separate.] **1.** Hidden; concealed. **2.** In retirement or secrecy; secluded. — **Se'cre-cy** (-krē-sỹ), *n.*

Syn. — Concealed; unseen; private; obscure; recondite; latent; covert; clandestine; privy. See HIDDEN.

Se'cret, *n.* **1.** Something studiously concealed. **2.** What is unknown; a mystery. **3.** *pl.* Parts which modesty requires to be concealed; the genital organs.

Sec're-ta-ry (sĕk'rē-tā-rỹ), *n.* [F. *secrétaire*, LL. *secretarius*, orig., one intrusted with secrets, fr. L. *secretum* a secret.] **1.** One employed to write orders, letters, etc.; official writer; one who transacts business, for a public body or an individual. **2.** An officer charged with managing a department of government. **3.** Piece of furniture, with conveniences for writing; escritoire.

Sec're-ta-ry-ship, *n.* Office of a secretary.

Se-crete' (sē-krēt'), *v. t.* [L. *secretus* separated, hidden, p. p. of *secernere*.] **1.** To hide. **2.** To separate from the blood and elaborate by secretion.

Syn. — To conceal; hide. See CONCEAL.

Se-cre'tion (-krē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A secreting or concealing. **2.** Process by which material is separated from the blood and elaborated into new substances forming the various secretions (saliva, bile, and other digestive fluids). **3.** Bodily substance or fluid secreted.

Se-cret'ive (-krēt'ĭv), *a.* Tending to secrete, or to keep secret or private. — **Se-cret'ive-ness,** *n.*

Se'cret-ly (sē'krĕt-lỹ), *adv.* In a secret manner.

Se'cret-ness, *n.* **1.** A being secret or concealed. **2.** Secretiveness; concealment.

Se-cre'to-ry (sē-krē'tō-rỹ *or* sē'krē-tō-rỹ), *a.* Secreting; performing, or connected with, the office of secretion.

Sect (sĕkt), *n.* [F. *secte*, L. *secta*, fr. *sequi* to follow; often confused with L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] Those following a particular leader or authority; believers in a particular creed; party dissenting from an established church; denomination; school; rank; class; party.

Sec-ta'ri-an (sĕk-tā'rĭ-an), *a.* Pert. to a sect, or to sects; bigotedly attached to the tenets of a denomination. — *n.* One of a sect. — **Sec-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

Syn. — See HERETIC.

Sec'ta-ry (sĕk'tă-rỹ), *n.* A sectarian; dissenter.

Sec'tile (-tĭl), *a.* [L. *sectilis*, fr. *secare*, *sectum*.] Capable of being cut, or severed smoothly by the knife.

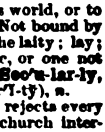
Sec'tion, *n.* **1.** A cutting, or separation by cutting. **2.** A part separated from something; division; portion; slice. (*a*) A distinct portion of a book or writing; paragraph; article; hence, the character §, denoting such a division. (*b*) A distinct part of a country, community, class, etc. (*c*) One of the portions, of one square mile each, into which the public lands of the United States are divided; 1-36th of a township. **3.** Geometrical figure made up of points common to a superficies and a solid which meet, or to two superficies which meet, or to two lines which meet. **4.** Representation of anything as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane; profile.

Sections of a Cannon. (*a* Vertical; *b* Transverse; *c* Horizontal.)

Sec'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Pert. to a section or distinct part of a larger body; local. **2.** Consisting of sections, or capable of division into sections.

Sec'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), **Sec'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Local patriotism, as distinguished from national; provincialism. [*U. S.*]

Sec'tor (sĕk'tŏr), *n.* [L., prop., a cutter, fr. *secare*, *sectum*.] **1.** A part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the included arc. **2.** A mathematical instrument, for plotting, etc., to any scale.



a c b Sector.

Sec'u-lar (-ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *saecularis*, fr. *saeculum* generation, age, the world.] **1.** Coming once in an age or a century. **2.** Pert. to an age, or the progress of ages, or to a long period of time. **3.** Pert. to this world, or to things not spiritual or holy; worldly. **4.** Not bound by monastic vows or rules. **5.** Belonging to the laity; lay; not clerical. — *n.* **1.** A secular ecclesiastic, or one not bound by monastic rules. **2.** A layman. — **Sec'u-lar-ly,** *adv.* — **Sec'u-lar-ness, Sec'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Sec'u-lar-ist, *n.* One who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith; one who opposes church intervention in education, civil affairs, etc.

Sec'u-lar-ize, *v. t.* To convert from spiritual to secular or common use. — **Sec'u-lar-i-za'tion,** *n.*

Se-cure' (sē-kūr'), *a.* [L. *securus*; pref. *se-* without + *cura* care.] **1.** Free from fear, care, or anxiety; confident. **2.** Overconfident; careless. **3.** Confident in opinion; certain; sure. **4.** Not exposed to danger.

Syn. — Safe; easy; sure; confident; careless.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make safe; to protect. **2.** To put beyond hazard of losing; to assure; to insure. **3.** To make fast; to close or confine effectually. **4.** To get possession of; to acquire certainly. — **Se-cur'a-ble,** *a.*

Se-cure'ly, *adv.* In a secure manner; safely.

Se-cu'ri-ty (-kū'rĭ-tỹ), *n.* [L. *securitas*.] **1.** The being secure; secureness; assurance; certainty; negligence; heedlessness. **2.** That which secures; protection; defense. (*a*) Something given or pledged, to make certain the fulfillment of an obligation, performance of a contract, payment of a debt, etc.; surety. (*b*) One who becomes surety for another. **3.** An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, a certificate of stock, etc.

Syn. — Protection; guard; shelter; safety; ease; assurance; carelessness; surety; pledge; bail.

Se-dan' (-dăn'), *n.* [Fr. *Sedan*, a town in France.] A portable chair for carrying a single person.

Se-date' (-dāt'), *a.* [L. *sedare*, *-datum*, to allay, calm.] Undisturbed by passion or caprice; not passionate or giddy. — **Se-date'ly,** *adv.* — **Se-date'ness,** *n.*

Sed'a-tive (sĕd'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to calm or tranquilize; allaying irritation; assuaging pain. — *n.* A remedy which allays irritability or pain.

Sed'en-ta-ry (-ĕn-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *sedentarius*, fr. *sedere* to sit.] 1. Accustomed to sit much or long. 2. Requiring much sitting. 3. Inactive; motionless. — **Sed'en-ta-ri-ly** (sĕd'ĕn-tȧ-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.*

Sedge (sĕj), *n.* [AS. *secg.*] Plant growing in tufts in marshy places. — **Sedg'y** (sĕj'ȳ), *a.*

Sed'i-ment (sĕd'ĭ-ment), *n.* [L. *sedimentum* a settling, fr. *sedere* to sit.] Matter which subsides to the bottom; lees; dregs. — **Sed'i-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tȧ-rȳ), *a.*

Se-di'tion (sē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *seditio*; pref. *se-*, *sed-*, aside + *itio* a going, fr. *ire*, *itum*, to go.] The raising of commotion in a state; resistance to lawful authority. — **Se-di'tious**, *a.* — **Se-di'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Se-di'tious-ness**, *n.* — **Se-di'tion-a-ry**, *n.*

Syn. — Riot; rebellion; revolt. See INSURRECTION.

Sed'litz (sĕd'lĭts), *a.* Seidlitz.

Se-duce' (sē-dūs'), *v. t.* [L. *seducere*, *-ductum*; pref. *se-* aside + *ducere* to lead.] 1. To draw aside from duty; to lead astray; to corrupt. 2. To debauch. — **Se-duc'er**, *n.* — **Se-duce'ment**, *n.* — **Se-du'ci-ble** (-sĭ'bl), *a.*

Syn. — To entice; tempt; attract; decoy. See ALLURE.

Se-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* 1. A seducing; the inducing a woman to surrender her chastity. 2. That which seduces; means of leading astray.

Se-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to lead astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances; tempting; alluring.

Sed'u-lous (sĕd'ū-lŭs; 40), *a.* [L. *sedulus*.] Diligent in application; constant and persevering in endeavors to effect an object. — **Sed'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sed'u-lous-ness**, **Se-du'li-ty** (sē-dū'lĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Assiduous; diligent; industrious; laborious; unremitting; untiring; unwearied; persevering.

See (sē), *n.* [OE. & OF. *se*, fr. L. *sedes* a seat.] 1. Seat of episcopal power; diocese; jurisdiction of a bishop, archbishop, or pope. 2. The pope or his court at Rome.

See, *v. t.* [*imp.* SAW (sȧ); *p. p.* SEEN (sēn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEEING.] [AS. *seón*; prob. akin to L. *sequi* to follow (and orig. meaning, to follow with the eyes).] 1. To perceive by the eye; to behold. 2. To perceive by mental vision; to observe. 3. To watch; to look after. 4. To have an interview with; to visit. 5. To fall in with; to have knowledge or experience of. 6. To escort; to wait upon. — *v. i.* 1. To have or use the sense of vision. 2. To perceive; to understand; to discern. 3. To take care; to give heed.

Seed (sēd), *n.*; *pl.* SEED or SEEDS (sēdz). [AS. *sēd*, fr. *sāwan* to sow.] 1. A ripened ovule, whose germination produces a new plant. 2. Generative fluid of the male; semen; sperm. 3. Original; source. 4. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants.

Seed. *A* Seed of Violet, enlarged. *B* Same in Vertical Section; *c* Cotyledons, and *ca* Caulicle (these two constituting the Embryo); *e* Albumen; *h* Hilum; *r* Ridge formed by seed stalk.

Seed bud, germ of a plant in the embryo state; ovule. — **Seed corn**, **Seed grain**, corn or grain for seed. — **Seed vessel**, part of a plant containing the seeds; pericarp.

Seed, *v. i.* 1. To sow seed. 2. To shed seed. 3. To grow to maturity, and produce seed. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with seed; to sow.

Seed'ling, *n.* Plant reared from the seed, disting. fr. one propagated by layers, buds, etc. [in seeds.]

Seeds'man (sēdz'mȧn), *n.* 1. A sower. 2. Dealer

Seed'time' (sēd'tīm'), *n.* Season proper for sowing

Seed'y (-ȳ), *a.* 1. Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds; having run to seeds. 2. Old and worn out; spiritless; poor and miserable looking; shabby. [*Colloq.*]

See'ing (sē'ĭng), *conj.* (orig. a *pres. participle*). In view of the fact (that); considering; since; because.

Seek (sēk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOUGHT (sȧt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEEKING.] [AS. *sēcan*.] 1. To go in search of; to try to find. 2. To inquire for; to solicit; to beseech. 3. To try to gain; to aim at. 4. To try to reach; to go to. — *v. i.* To make search or inquiry. — **Seek'er**, *n.*

Seem (sēm), *v. i.* [AS. *sēman* to satisfy, pacify.] To appear; to look; to be taken as. — **Seem'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To SEEM; APPEAR; look. — To *appear* has reference to a thing's being presented to our view; to *seem* is connected with the idea of *semblance*, and implies an inference as to the probability of a thing's being so.

Seem'ing, *a.* Having a semblance; apparent; specious. — *n.* Appearance; show. — **Seem'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Seem'ly (-lȳ), *a.* [Icel. *sæmiligr*, fr. *sæmr* becoming, fit; akin to *samr* same, E. *same*.] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character. — *adv.* In a decent or suitable manner; becomingly. — **Seem'li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Becoming; fit; suitable; proper; appropriate.

Seen (sēn), *p. p.* of SEE.

Se'er (sē'ẽr), *n.* One who sees.

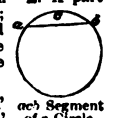
Seer (sēr), *n.* One who foresees events; a prophet.

Seer'sucker (-sŭk'ẽr), *n.* A light fabric of silk and linen, having a craped or puckered surface.

See'saw' (sē'sȧ), *n.* [Prob. reduplic. of *saw*.] 1. A play among children in which they move alternately up and down on opposite ends of a balanced board. 2. A vibratory or reciprocating motion. — *v. i.* & *t.* To move backward and forward, or upward and downward. — *a.* Having a reciprocating motion.

Seethe (sēth), *v. t.* [*imp.* SEETHED (sēthd) (SOD (sŏd), *obs.*); *p. p.* SEETHED, SODDEN (sŏd'd'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEETHING.] [AS. *seóðan*.] To decoct in hot liquid; to boil. — *v. i.* To boil.

Seg'ment (sĕg'ment), *n.* [L. *segmentum*, fr. *secare* to cut.] 1. One of the parts into which any body naturally separates; part cut off; section; portion. 2. A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by the chord; as, the *segment acb* in the illustration.



acb Segment of a Circle.

Seg're-gate (-rē-gāt), *a.* [L. *segregare*, *-gatum*, to separate; pref. *se-* aside + *grex*, *gregis*, flock.] Separate; select. — *v. t.* To separate from others; to set apart. — **Seg're-ga'tion**, *n.*

Seid'litz (sēd'lĭts), *a.* Pert. to Seidlitz, a village in Bohemia. [Written also *Sedlitz*.]

Seidlitz powders, salts, consisting of a powder of sodium bicarbonate and Rochelle salt (tartrate of potassium and sodium), and one of tartaric acid, which effervesce when mixed in water, and form a mild cathartic.

Seign-eu'ri-al (sēn-ū'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* [F., fr. *seigneur*.] 1. Pert. to the lord of a manor; manorial. 2. Vested with large powers; independent.

Seign'ior (sēn'yẽr), *n.* [OF. *seignor*, Sp. *señor*, fr. L. *senior* elder.] 1. A lord; lord of a manor. 2. A title of address in Southern Europe, corresponding to *Sir* or *Mr.* **Grand Seignior**, the sultan of Turkey.

Seign'ior-age (-ĭj; 2), *n.* 1. Something taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative; toll upon bullion brought to a mint to be coined. 2. A share of the receipts of a business in return for the use of a copyright or patent.

Seign'ior-y, *n.* [OE. & OF. *seignorie*.] 1. Power or authority of a lord; dominion. 2. Territory or jurisdiction of a lord; manor. [fishing net.

Seine (sēn *or* sān), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sagena*.] A large

Seis'mic (sīs'mĭk), } *a.* [Gr. σεισμός earthquake, fr.
Seis'mal (sīs'mȧl), } σείειν to shake.] Pert. to, or caused by, an earthquake.

Seize (sēz), *v. t.* [OF. *seisir*, akin to E. *set*.] 1. To fall or rush upon suddenly and lay hold of; to grasp. 2. To invade suddenly. 3. To take possession of by legal authority. — **Seiz'er**, *n.* — **Seiz'a-ble**, *a.*

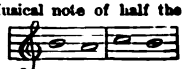
Sei'zin (sē'zĭn), *n.* [F. *saisine*.] 1. Possession; possession of an estate of freehold. 2. Thing possessed.

☞ Commonly spelt by writers on law *seisin*.

Sei'zor (sē'zẽr), *n.* One who seizes, or takes possession.
Sei'zure (-shŭr ; 40), *n.* **1.** A seizing, or being seized ; sudden and violent grasp. **2.** Hold ; ownership. **3.** That which is seized ; thing laid hold of, or possessed.
Se'lah (sē'lä), *n.* [Heb.] A word occurring frequently in the Psalms, and supposed to signify a pause in the musical performance of the song.
Sel'dom (sĕl'dŭm), *adv.* [AS. *seldan*, fr. *seld* rare.] Rarely ; not often ; not frequently.
Se-lect' (sẽ-lĕkt'), *a.* [L. *seligere*, *-lectum*, to select ; pref. *se-* aside + *legere* to gather.] Taken from a number as more valuable than others ; of special excellence ; choice. — *v. t.* To take by preference from among others ; to cull. — **Se-lect'ness**, *n.* — **Se-lect'or** (-ẽr), *n.*
Se-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A selecting, or being selected. **2.** Thing selected ; collection of things chosen.
Se-lect'man, *n.* A town officer in New England.
Se-le'ni-um (-lē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σελήνη moon.] A nonmetallic chemical element of the sulphur group, used in certain electric apparatus.
Sel'e-nog'ra-phy (sĕl'ē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. σελήνη + *-graphy*.] Science of the physical features of the moon.
Self (sĕlf), *a.* [AS.] Same ; identical. [*Obs.*, except in *self*/*same*.] — *n.* ; *pl.* SELVES (sĕlvz). **1.** A person as a distinct individual. **2.** Personal interest ; selfishness.
Self'-a-base'ment (sĕlf'ȧ-bās'mẽnt), *n.* **1.** Degradation of one's self. **2.** Humiliation from consciousness of inferiority or shame.
Self'-act'ing (-ăkt'ĭng), *a.* Acting of or by one's self or by itself ; — said esp. of a machine which does for itself what is usually done by human agency ; automatic.
Self'-con-ceit' (-kŏn-sēt'), *n.* Conceit of one's self ; undue opinion of one's powers. — **Self'-con-ceit'ed**, *a.*
Syn. — See EGOTISM.
Self'-con'scious (-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Conscious of one's acts as originating in one's self. **2.** Conscious of being observed by others.
Self'-con-trol' (-kŏn-trōl'), *n.* Control of one's self.
Self'-de-fense', **Self'-de-fence'** (-dē-fĕns'), *n.* The defending one's own person, property, or reputation.
Self'-de-ni'al (-nī'ȧl), *n.* Denial of one's self ; forbearing to gratify one's own desires.
Self'-es-teem' (-ĕs-tēm'), *n.* The holding a good opinion of one's self.
Self'-ev'i-dent (-ĕv'ĭ-dent), *a.* Evident without proof ; manifest upon a bare presentation to the mind.
Self'-ex-ist'ent (-ĕgz-ĭst'ent), *a.* Existing of or by himself, independent of any other being or cause.
Self'-gov'ern-ment (-gŭv'ẽrn-ment), *n.* **1.** A governing one's self, or being governed by one's self ; self-control. **2.** Government of a community or nation by the action of the people constituting it ; democracy.
Self'-in'ter-est (-ĭn'tẽr-ĕst), *n.* Private interest ; interest or advantage of one's self.
Self'ish (sĕlf'ĭsh), *a.* Caring unduly for one's self ; regarding one's own comfort, advantage, etc., in disregard of others. — **Self'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Self'ish-ness**, *n.*
Self'-love' (-lŭv'), *n.* Love of one's self ; tendency to seek one's own benefit or advantage.
Self'-made' (-mād'), *a.* Made by one's self, or by one's own talents or energies.
Self'-o-pin'ion (-ō-pĭn'yŭn), *n.* High opinion of one's self ; self-conceit. — **Self'-o-pin'ioned** (-yŭnd), *a.*
Self'-pos-ses'sion (-pŏz-zĕsh'ŭn *or* -pō-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Possession of one's powers ; calmness ; presence of mind ; composure. — **Self'-pos-sessed'** (-zĕst' *or* -sĕst'), *a.*
Self'-reg'is-ter-ing (-rĕj'ĭs-tẽr-ĭng), *a.* Registering itself ; — said of an instrument made to record its own indications of phenomena.
Self'-re-proach' (-rē-prōch'), *n.* A reproaching one's self ; censure by one's own conscience.
Self'-right'eous (-rī'chŭs), *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem ; pharisaic.
Self'same' (sĕlf'sām'), *a.* Precisely the same ; the [very same ; identical.
Self'-seek'er (sĕlf'sēk'ẽr), *n.* One who seeks only his own interest or pleasure. — **Self'-seek'ing**, *a.* & *n.*
Self'-suf-fi'cient (-sŭf-fĭsh'ent), *a.* **1.** Sufficient for one's self without external aid. **2.** Having an overweening confidence in one's self ; overbearing.
Self'-will' (-wĭl'), *n.* [AS.] One's own will, esp. in opposition to others ; obstinacy. — **Self'-willed'** (-wĭld'), *a.*
Sell (sĕl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOLD (sōld) ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SELLING.] [AS. *sellan*.] **1.** To transfer to another for an equivalent. **2.** To accept a price for ; to betray. **3.** To impose upon ; to cheat. [*Slang*] — *v. i.* **1.** To practice selling commodities. **2.** To be sold. — **n.** Imposition ; cheat ; hoax. [*Colloq.*] — **Sell'er**, *n.*
Sel'vage } (sĕl'vĕj), *n.* [*Self* + *edge* = its own edge.]
Sel'vedge } Edge of cloth so woven as not to ravel.
Selves (sĕlvz), *n.*, *pl.* of SELF.
Sem'a-phore (sĕm'ȧ-fōr), *n.* [Gr. σῆμα a sign + φέρειν to bear.] A signal telegraph ; apparatus for signaling by disposition of lanterns, flags, oscillating arms, etc. — **Sem'a-phor'ic** (-fōr'ĭk), **Sem'a-phor'i-cal** (-ĭ-kal), *a.*

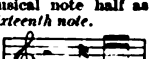
One form of Semaphore.

Sem'blance (-blans), *n.* [F., fr. *sembler* to seem, L. *simulare*.] **1.** Seeming ; appearance form. **2.** Likeness ; resemblance ; similitude.
‖ **Se'men** (sē'mĕn), *n.* ; *pl.* SEMINA (sĕm'ĭ-nȧ). [L., fr. root of *serere*, *satum*, to sow.] **1.** Seed of plants. **2.** Seed or fecundating fluid of male animals ; sperm.
Sem'i-an'nu-al (sĕm'ĭ-ăn'ū-al), *a.* [yearly.
Sem'i-an'nu-al-ly, *adv.* Every half year.
Sem'i-an'nu-lar (-ĭ-ăr), *a.* Having the figure of a half circle ; forming a semicircle.
Sem'i-breve' (-brēv'), *n.* Musical note of half the time of the breve ; — now called a *whole note*.



Semibreves.

Sem'i-cir'cle (-sẽr'k'l), *n.* Half of a circle. — **Sem'i-cir'cu-lar** (-kū-lẽr), *a.*
Sem'i-co'lon (-kō'lŏn), *n.* The punctuation mark [;] indicating a separation between parts or members of a sentence more distinct than that marked by a comma.
Sem'i-di-am'e-ter (-dĭ-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Half of a diameter ; radius.
Sem'i-flu'id (-flū'ĭd), *a.* Imperfectly fluid. — *n.* A semifluid substance. [Shaped like a half moon.
Sem'i-lu'nar (-lū'nẽr), **Sem'i-lu'nate** (-nāt), *a.*
Sem'i-month'ly (-mŭnth'lĭ), *a.* Coming or made twice in a month. — *n.* Something done every half month ; a semimonthly periodical. — *adv.* At intervals of half a month.
Sem'i-nal (-nal), *a.* [L. *seminalis*, fr. *semen*, *seminis*, seed.] **1.** Pert. to, or consisting of, seed or semen. **2.** Contained in seed ; germinal ; radical ; original.
Sem'i-na-ry (-nȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *seminarium*, fr. *seminarius* belonging to seed, fr. *semen*, *seminis*.] **1.** Orig., a place where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation ; nursery. **2.** Place of education ; school of high grade ; academy, college, or university. [seeds.
Sem'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Natural dispersion of
Sem'i-qua'ver (-kwā'vẽr), *n.* Musical note half as long as a quaver ; — usually called *sixteenth note*.



Semiquavers.

Sem-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to Shem or his descendants, or to the division of the Caucasian race including Arabs, Jews, and related races. [Written also *Shemitic*.]
Sem'i-tone (-ĭ-tōn), *n.* Half a musical tone.
Sem'i-vow'el (-vou'ĕl), *n.* A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, as in the English *w* and *y*.
Sem'i-week'ly (-wēk'lĭ), *a.* Coming, or done, once every half week. — *n.* Something done every half week ; a semiweekly periodical. — *adv.* At intervals of half a week each.

Sem'pi-ter'nal (sĕm'pĭ-tĕr'nal), *a.* [L. *sempiternus*, fr. *semper* always.] 1. Of never-ending duration; having beginning, but no end. 2. Without beginning or end; eternal. [state of being sempiternal.

Sem'pi-ter'ni-ty, *n.* Future duration without end;

Semp'stress (sĕmp'strĕs), *n.* Seamstress.

Sen'a-ry (sĕn'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *senarius*, fr. *seni* six each, fr. *sex* six.] Of six; pert. to, or containing, six.

Sen'ate (-ȧt; 2), *n.* [L. *senatus*, fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, old, or old man.] Assembly having the highest deliberative and legislative functions; upper branch of a legislature in France, the United States, etc.; a state council.

Sen'a-tor (-ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [L.] Member of a senate. — **Sen'a-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* — **Sen'a-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Sen'a-tor-ship** (sĕn'ȧ-tẽr-shĭp), *n.*

Send (sĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Sent (sĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Sending.] [AS. *sendan*.] 1. To cause to go; to dispatch. 2. To cause to be borne or carried. 3. To emit; to impel; to throw. 4. To bestow; to inflict; to grant. — *v. i.* To dispatch an agent or a messenger.

Se-nes'cent (sē-nĕs'ent), *a.* [L. *senescens*, p. pr. of *senescere* to grow old.] Growing old; decaying with the lapse of time. — **Se-nes'cence**, *n.*

Sen'es-chal (sĕn'ĕs-shal; *formerly* -ĕs-kal), *n.* [OF., of Teutonic origin.] Officer in a prince's house; steward.

Se'nile (sē'nĭl), *a.* [L. *senilis*, fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, old, or old man.] Pert. to old age; affected with the infirmities of old age. — **Se-nil'i-ty** (-nĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Sen'ior (sēn'yẽr), *a.* [L. *senior*, compar. of *senex*.] 1. More advanced than another in age; elder; more advanced in dignity, rank, or office; superior. 2. Belonging to the final year of the regular course in American colleges or professional schools. — *n.* 1. One older than another. 2. One older in office, or prior in grade. 3. An aged person; elder. 4. One in the final year of his course at an American college, professional school, or seminary. — **Sen-ior'i-ty** (-yŏr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Sen'na (sĕn'ná), *n.* [It. & Sp. *sena*, fr. Ar. *senā*.] Leaves of several leguminous plants of the genus Cassia, constituting a valuable but nauseous cathartic medicine.

Sen'night (-nĭt), *n.* [Contr. fr. *sevennight*.] Space of seven nights and days; a week. [*Archaic*]

‖ **Se-ñor'** (sā-nyōr'), *n.* [Sp. Cf. Senior.] A Spanish title corresponding to *Mr.* or *Sir*; a gentleman.

‖ **Se-ño'ra** (-nyō'rá), *n.* [Sp.] Spanish title of courtesy given to a lady; Mrs.; Madam; a lady.

‖ **Se'ño-ri'ta** (-rē'tá), *n.* [Sp.] Spanish title of courtesy given to a young lady; Miss; a young lady.

Sen-sa'tion (sĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *sensation*.] 1. Perception through the organs of sense. 2. State of excited interest or feeling, or that which causes it.

Sen-sa'tion-al (-al), *a.* 1. Pert. to sensation. 2. Pert. to sensationalism, or the doctrine that sensation is the sole origin of knowledge. 3. Melodramatic; emotional.

Sen-sa'tion-al-ism, *n.* 1. Doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation; — opp. to *intuitionalism*, and *rationalism*. 2. Sensational writing or speaking.

Sense (sĕns), *n.* [L. *sensus*, fr. *sentire*, *sensum*, to perceive, to feel.] 1. Perception by impressions made upon certain organs (sensory or sense organs) of the body, or of perceiving changes in the condition of the body; as, the *senses* of sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch. 2. Sensation; sensibility; feeling. 3. Perception through the intellect; apprehension; discernment; appreciation. 4. Sound perception and reasoning; correct judgment; understanding; rational meaning. 5. That which is felt or held as a sentiment or opinion; judgment; notion. 6. Meaning; import; signification.

Syn. — Senses; Understanding; Reason. — *Sense* is the mind's acting in direct cognition either of material objects or of its own mental states. In the first case it is called the *outer*, in the second the *inner*, sense. *Understanding* is the logical faculty, *i. e.*, the power of apprehending under general conceptions, or of classifying and making deductions. *Reason* is the power of apprehending those fundamental truths which are the conditions of all real knowledge, and which control the mind in all its processes of investigation and deduction.

Sense'less, *a.* Destitute of, or contrary to, sense; without sensibility or feeling; unconscious; stupid; unreasonable. — **Sense'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Sense'less-ness**, *n.*

Sen'si-bil'i-ty (sĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* 1. The being sensible, or capable of sensation; capacity to feel or perceive. 2. Capacity of emotion or feeling, as disting. fr. the intellect and will; susceptibility of impression; delicacy of feeling; sympathy. 3. Experience of sensations; actual feeling. 4. Quality which makes an instrument indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy.

Syn. — Taste; susceptibility; feeling. See Taste.

Sen'si-ble (-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *sensibilis*, fr. *sensus*.] 1. Capable of being perceived by the senses; perceptible to the mind; making an impression upon the sense, reason, or understanding. 2. Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; impressible. 3. Easily affected; sensitive; delicate. 4. Cognizant; satisfied; persuaded. 5. Possessing sense or reason; gifted with good or common sense; wise. — **Sen'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Sen'si-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Sensible; Intelligent; wise. — We call a man *sensible* whose judgments and conduct are governed by sound judgment or good common sense. We call one *intelligent* who is quick and clear in his understanding.

Sen'si-tive (-tĭv), *a.* 1. Having sense or feeling; receiving impressions from external objects. 2. Having quick and acute sensibility; highly susceptible. 3. Easily affected. — **Sen'si-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Sen'si-tive-ness**, *n.*

Sen'si-tize (-tiz), *v. t.* To render (photographic plates, etc.) sensitive, or susceptible of being acted on by the actinic rays of the sun.

Sen-so'ri-um (-sō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *sentire*, *sensum*, to perceive by the senses.] Seat of sensation; nervous center to which impressions must be conveyed before they can be perceived; the whole nervous system. — **Sen-so'ri-al**, *a.* [sensation. — *n.* Sensorium.

Sen'so-ry (sĕn'sŏ-rỹ), *a.* Pert. to the sensorium or

Sen'su-al (-shu-al; 42), *a.* 1. Pert. to, or affecting, the senses; concerning the body, as disting. fr. the spirit. 2. Carnal; worldly. 3. Luxurious; lewd; libidinous. 4. Pert. to the philosophical doctrine of sensualism. — **Sen'su-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sen'su-al-ism, *n.* 1. Condition of one who is sensual; subjection to sensual appetite. 2. Doctrine that all our ideas not only originate in sensation, but are transformed sensations, copies or relics of sensations; sensationalism. 3. The regarding of the gratification of the senses as the highest good. — **Sen'su-al-ist**, *n.*

Sen'su-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The being sensual; indulgence in carnal pleasures; luxuriousness; lewdness.

Sen'su-ous, *a.* 1. Pert. to the senses, or sensible objects. 2. Susceptible to influence through the senses.

Sent (sĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of Send.

Sen'tence (sĕn'tens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sententia*, for *sentientia*, fr. *sentire* to discern by the senses, to think.] 1. An opinion; decision; judgment, esp. of an unfavorable nature. 2. Judgment of a court pronounced in a cause; condemnation pronounced by a judicial tribunal; doom. 3. Maxim; axiom; saw. 4. A combination of words which is complete as expressing a thought, and in writing is marked at the close by a period. — *v. t.* To pass judgment upon; to prescribe the punishment of.

Sen-ten'tial (-tĕn'shal), *a.* 1. Comprising sentences. 2. Pert. to a sentence, or full period.

Sen-ten'tious, *a.* Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; full of meaning; terse; pithy. — **Sen-ten'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Sen-ten'tious-ness**, *n.*

Sen'ti-ent (sĕn'shĭ-ent *or* -shent), *a.* [L. *sentiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *sentire*.] Having faculties of sensation and perception; especially sensitive. — *n.* One who has the faculty of perception. — **Sen'ti-ent-ly**, *adv.*

Sen'ti-ment (sĕn'tĭ-ment), *n.* [OE. & OF. *sentement*, fr. L. *sentire*.] **1.** A thought prompted by passion or feeling. **2.** Opinion; notion; judgment. **3.** A maxim; saying; toast. **4.** Sensibility; feeling.

Syn. — SENTIMENT; OPINION; FEELING; thought; notion; sensibility. — An *opinion* is an intellectual judgment in respect to truth. *Feeling* describes affections of pleasure and pain from exercise of our emotional powers. *Sentiment* lies between them, denoting *settled opinions* in regard to subjects interesting the feelings.

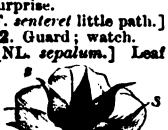
Sen'ti-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), *a.* **1.** Inclined to sentiment; affectedly tender. **2.** Addressed or pleasing to the emotions only. — **Sen'ti-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Sen'ti-men'tal-ism, Sen'ti-men-tal'i-ty (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The being sentimental; character or behavior of a sentimentalist, or of one having, or affecting, fine feeling. — **Sen'ti-men'tal-ist**, *n.*

Sen'ti-nel (-nel), *n.* [F. *sentinelle*.] Soldier set to guard an army, camp, etc., from surprise.

Sen'try (-trȳ), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *senteret* little path.] **1.** A soldier on guard; sentinel. **2.** Guard; watch.

Se'pal (sē'*pal or* sĕp'*al*), *n.* [NL. *sepalum*.] Leaf or division of the calyx of a plant.



s s s Sepals.

Sep'a-ra-ble (sĕp'ā-rā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being separated, disjoined, or divided. — **Sep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.* — **Sep'a-ra-ble-ness, Sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Sep'a-rate (-rāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *separare, -ratum*; pref. *se-* aside + *parare* to make ready, prepare.] To disunite; to divide; to part. — *p. a.* **1.** Divided from another or others; disjoined; separated. **2.** Unconnected; distinct. — **Sep'a-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **Sep'a-rate-ness**, *n.*

Sep'a-ra'tion, *n.* A separating, or being separated, or separate. (*a*) Chemical analysis. (*b*) Divorce. (*c*) The removing water from steam. [church.

Sep'a-ra-tism (-rā-tĭz'm), *n.* Withdrawal from a

Sep'a-ra-tist, *n.* One who separates himself; a dissenter; nonconformist; schismatic; sectary.

Sep'a-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that separates.

Sep'a-ra-to-ry (-rā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Separating. — *n.* Chemical apparatus used in separating liquids.

Se'pi-a (sē'pĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. SEPIAS (-ȧz), L. SEPIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. σηπία cuttlefish, squid.] **1.** The cuttlefish. **2.** A pigment prepared from the dark secretion of the cuttlefish. — *a.* Of a dark brown color, with a little red in its composition; made of, or done in, sepia.

Se'poy (-poi), *n.* [Per. *sipāhī*, fr. *sipāh* army.] A native of India in the military service of a European power.

Sept (sĕpt), *n.* [Corrup. of *sect*.] A clan, tribe, or family, esp. in Ireland.

Sep'tan'gle (sĕp'tăn'g'l), *n.* [*Septi-* + *angle*.] A figure having seven angles; heptagon. — **Sep-tan'gu-lar**, *a.*

Sep-tem'ber (-tĕm'bẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *septem* seven.] The 9th month of the year.

Sep'ten-a-ry (-tĕn-ā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *septenarius*, fr. *septeni* seven each, fr. *septem*.] **1.** Consisting of, or relating to, seven. **2.** Lasting seven years.

Sep-ten'ni-al (-tĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *septennium* period of seven years; *septem* + *annus* year.] **1.** Lasting seven years. **2.** Happening once in every seven years.

Sep-ten'tri-on (-trĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *septentrio* the north, fr. *septentriones* the 7 stars called the Great Bear, prop., the 7 plow oxen; *septem* + *trio* plow ox.] The northern regions. — **Sep-ten'tri-on. Sep-ten'tri-on-al**, *a.*

Sep'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [*Septem* + *-ic*.] In mathematics, of the 7th degree or order. — *n.* A quantic of the 7th degree.

Sep'tic, } *a.* [Gr. σηπτικός, fr. σήπειν to make
Sep'tic-al, } putrid.] Promoting putrefaction. — *n.* A substance that promotes putrefaction.

Sep-til'lion (-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *septillion*, fr. L. *septem*, in imitation of *million*.] By French (and American) numeration, the product of 1000 involved to the 8th power, expressed by a unit with 24 ciphers annexed; by the English method, a unit with 42 ciphers annexed.

Sep'tu-a-ge-na'ri-an (-ăp'tū-ā-jē-nā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* One 70 years of age.

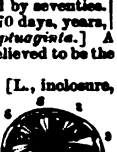
Sep'tu-ag'e-na-ry (-ăj'ē-nē-rȳ), *a.* [L. *septuagenarius*, fr. *septuageni* 70 each; akin to *septem*.] Consisting of 70; also, 70 years old. — *n.* A septuagenarian.

‖ **Sep'tu-a-ges'i-ma** (-ā-jĕs'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *septuagesimus* the seventieth, fr. *septuaginta* seventy.] The third Sunday before Lent; — being about 70 days before Easter. [etc.; reckoned by seventies.

Sep'tu-a-ges'i-mal, *a.* Consisting of 70 days, years,

Sep'tu-a-gint (-jĭnt), *n.* [Fr. L. *septuaginta*.] A Greek version of the Old Testament, — believed to be the work of 70 (or rather of 72) translators.

‖ **Sep'tum** (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SEPTA (-tȧ). [L., inclosure, fence, fr. *sepire* to hedge in.] Wall separating two cavities in an animal body or plant.



Septum (*Bot.*). *s s s* Septa.

Sep'tu-ple (-tŭ-p'l), *a.* [LL. *septuplus*; cf. Gr. ἑπτάπλους.] Seven times as much; sevenfold. — *v. t.* To multiply by seven.

Sep'ul-cher } (-ŭl-kẽr), *n.* [OE. &
Sep'ul-chre } OF. *sepulcre*, fr. L. *sepulcrum*, fr. *sepelire* to bury.] Grave; tomb. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEPULCHERED (-kẽrd) or SEPULCHRED (-kẽrd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEPULCHERING (-kẽr-ĭng) or SEPULCHRING (-krĭng).] To bury.

Se-pul'chral (sē-pŭl'kral), *a.* **1.** Pert. to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead. **2.** Unnaturally low and grave; hollow in tone.

Sep'ul-ture (sĕp'ŭl-tūr; 40), *n.* [F. *sépulture*, L. *sepultura*, fr. *sepelire*.] **1.** The depositing a corpse in the grave; interment. **2.** Sepulcher; place of burial.

Se-qua'cious (sē-kwā'shŭs). *a.* [L. *sequax, -quacis*, fr. *sequi* to follow.] **1.** Inclined to follow a leader; attendant. **2.** Ductile; pliant. **3.** Having logical sequence.

Se'quel (sē'kwēl), *n.* [L. *sequela*, fr. *sequi* to follow.] **1.** Continuation. **2.** Consequence; event; effect; result.

Se'quence (-kwens), *n.* **1.** The being sequent; succession; arrangement. **2.** Sequel; consequence; result.

Se'quent (-kwent), *a.* [L. *sequens, -quentis*, p. pr. of *sequi*.] Following; consequent. — *n.* Sequence.

Se-ques'ter (-kwĕs'tẽr), *v. t.* [L. *sequestrare* to give up for safe keeping, fr. *sequester* trustee.] **1.** To separate from the owner for a time; to confiscate. **2.** To deprive (one) of one's estate, property, etc. **3.** To separate from other things. **4.** To seclude; to withdraw. — *v. i.* To renounce (as a widow may) any concern with her husband's estate. — **Se-ques'tra-ble** (-trȧ-b'l), *a.*

Se-ques'trate (-trāt), *v. t.* To sequester. — **Seq'ues-tra'tion** (sĕk'wĕs-trā'shŭn *or* sē'kwĕs-), *n.* — **Seq'ues-tra'tor**, *n.*

Se'quin (sē'kwĭn), **n.** [F.; It. *zecchino*, fr. *zecca* the mint, fr. Ar. *sekkah* die, stamp.] An old gold coin of Italy and Turkey, worth about $2.25.

Se-quoi'a (-kwoi'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Sequoyah*, Cherokee Indian.] A coniferous California tree, which attains an immense height; the "big tree"; redwood.

Se-ragl'io (-rāl'yō *or* -rāl'yō), *n.* [It. *serraglio*, orig., an inclosure of palisades, afterwards also, a palace, seraglio, fr. *serrare* to shut.] **1.** Palace of the Turkish sultan, at Constantinople. **2.** A harem; place of debauchery.

Ser'aph (sĕr'*af*), *n.* [Heb. *serāphīm*, pl.] One of an order of celestial beings.

Se-raph'ic (sē-răf'ĭk), } *a.* Pert. to, becoming, or suit-
Se-raph'ic-al (-ĭ-*kal*), } able to, a seraph; angelic; sublime.

Ser'a-phim (sĕr'ȧ-fĭm), *n.* Hebrew plural of SERAPH.

Ser'a-phine (-fēn), *n.* [Fr. *seraph*.] A wind instrument of the reed organ kind.

Sere (sēr), *a.* Dry; withered. Same as SEAR.

Ser'e-nade' (sĕr'ĕ-nād'), *n.* [It. *serenata.*] Music in the open air at night. — *v. t.* & *i.* To give a serenade.

Se-rene' (sē-rēn'), *a.* [L. *serenus.*] 1. Bright; clear; unobscured. 2. Calm; placid; undisturbed. — **Se-rene'ly**, *adv.* — **Se-rene'ness, Se-ren'i-ty** (-rĕn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Serf (sĕrf), *n.* [F., fr. L. *servus* servant, slave.] Slave employed in husbandry. — **Serf'age, Serf'dom,** *n.*

Syn. — Serf; Slave. — A *slave* is the property of his master, and may be sold in any way. A *serf* is bound to work on a certain estate, and thus attached to the soil, and sold with it.

Serge (sĕrj), *n.* [F., orig., a silken stuff, fr. L. *sericus* silken.] A woolen twilled stuff, used as clothing material.

Ser'geant (sär'jent *or* sĕr'-), *n.* [F. *sergent*, fr. L. *serviens, -entis*, p. pr. of *servire* to serve.] 1. A non-commissioned military officer next in rank above a corporal. 2. In England, a lawyer of the highest rank. — **Ser'gean-cy, Ser'geant-cy, Ser'geant-ship,** *n.* [Written also *serjeant, serjeancy*, etc.]

Sergeant-at-arms, an officer of a legislative body, who preserves order, arrests offenders, etc.

Se'ri-al (sē'rĭ-al), *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, a series; appearing in successive parts or numbers. — *n.* A publication appearing in a series of parts. [severally.

Se'ri-a'tim (-ā'tĭm), *adv.* [NL.] In regular order;

Se-ri'ceous (-rĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *sericus* silken, *sericum* Seric stuff, silk, fr. *Sericus* belonging to the *Seres*, the Chinese, celebrated for their silken fabrics.] Pert. to silk; consisting of silk; silky. [worms.

Ser'i-cul'ture (sĕr'ĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* The raising of silk-

Se'ries (sē'rēz *or* sē'rĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., fr. *serere, sertum*, to bind together.] A number of things or events succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation.

Se'ri-o-com'ic (-rĭ-ō-kŏm'ĭk), } *a.* Both serious and
Se'ri-o-com'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } comical.

Se'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *serius.*] 1. Grave in manner or disposition; not light, gay, or volatile. 2. Really intending what is said; being in earnest. 3. Important; not trifling. 4. Occasioning apprehension; attended with danger. — **Se'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Se'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Solemn; sedate; weighty. See Grave.

Ser'mon (sĕr'mŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sermo, -monis*, discourse.] 1. A discourse delivered in public, usually by a clergyman, for religious instruction, and grounded on Scripture. 2. A serious address; lecture on one's conduct or duty; exhortation or reproof.

Ser'mon-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To compose or write sermons; to preach. — **Ser'mon-ĭ'zer**, *n.*

Se-ros'i-ty (sē-rŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* 1. A being serous. 2. A thin watery animal fluid; serum. [to serum.

Se'rous (sē'rŭs), *a.* Thin; watery; like serum; pert.

Ser'pent (sĕr'pent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *serpens, -pentis*, fr. *serpere* to creep.] 1. A reptile of the order Ophidia; snake. See *Illust.* under Ophidia. 2. A firework.

Ser'pen-tine (-pĕn-tīn), *a.* Like a serpent; subtle; winding one way and the other; sinuous; zigzag. — *n.* A mineral or rock spotted or mottled like a serpent's skin.

Ser'rate (sĕr'rāt), } *a.* [L. *serratus*, fr. *serra* a saw]
Ser'ra-ted (-rā-tĕd), } Notched on the edge.

Ser'ra-ture (-rā-tūr; 40), *n.* 1. A notching, like that between the teeth of a saw, in the edge of anything. 2. One of the teeth in a serrated edge.

Serrate Leaf.

Ser'ried (-rĭd), *a.* [LL. *serrare, -ratum*, to crowd together, fr. L. *sera* bar, bolt.] Crowded; compact; dense; pressed together.

Se'rum (sē'rŭm), *n.* [L.] (*a*) Watery portion of certain animal fluids, as blood, milk, etc. (*b*) Thin watery fluid, containing albumin, secreted by the serous membranes of the body, such as the pericardium and peritoneum.

Serv'ant (sĕrv'ant), *n.* [F., a. & p. pr. of *servir* to serve, L. *servire.*] 1. One who serves, or labors for another. 2. One in a state of subjection or bondage.

Serve (sĕrv), *v. t.* [L. *servire.*] 1. To work for; to be in the employment of, as an inferior, hired assistant, official helper, etc.; to obey and worship. 2. To be subordinate to; to minister to. 3. To supply the wants of; to attend; to wait upon at table or in a shop. 4. To bring forward, arrange, deal, or distribute. 5. To perform the duties belonging to, or required in or for; to benefit. 6. To contribute or conduce to; to be sufficient for; to satisfy. 7. To behave one's self to. 8. To work; to operate. 9. To bring to notice, deliver, or execute. — *v. i.* 1. To be a servant. 2. To be in service; to do duty; to act in the public service, as a soldier, seaman, etc. 3. To be of use; to answer a purpose; to suffice.

Syn. — To obey; minister to; subserve; promote; aid; help; assist; benefit; succor.

Serv'ice (sĕrv'ĭs), *n.*, *or* **Serv'ice tree'** (trē'). [Prop., tree bearing *serves*, AS. *syrfe* service tree.] A European tree and shrub; mountain ash; rowan tree; the American shad bush. They bear edible, applelike berries.

Serv'ice, *n.* [L. *servitium.*] 1. A serving; occupation of a servant; performance of labor for another. 2. Duty done or required; office. 3. Office of devotion; religious rites. 4. Official function; military or naval duty. 5. Advantage conferred; benefit; avail. 6. Profession of respect; acknowledgment of duty owed. 7. A bringing food to persons at table; set of vessels used at table.

Serv'ice-a-ble, *a.* 1. Doing service; beneficial; advantageous. 2. Capable of performing duty; diligent. — **Serv'ice-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Serv'ice-a-bly,** *adv.*

Serv'ile (-ĭl), *a.* [L. *servilis*, fr. *servus.*] 1. Pert. to, or befitting, a servant or slave; meanly submissive; cringing. 2. Held in subjection; enslaved. — **Serv'ile-ly,** *adv.* — **Serv'ile-ness, Ser-vil'i-ty** (sĕr-vĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

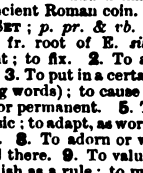
Serv'i-tor (-ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.] 1. One who serves; servant. 2. An undergraduate at the University of Oxford, partly supported by college funds.

Serv'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* Subjection to a master; condition of a slave; bondage; state of slavish dependence.

Ses'a-me (sĕs'ā-mē), *n.* [L. *sesamum.*] An annual herbaceous plant, whose seeds yield oil.

Ses-quip'e-dal (-kwĭp'ē-dal), } *a.* [*Sesqui-* + *pedal.*]
Ses'qui-pe-da'li-an (-kwĭ-pē-dā'lĭ-an), } Measuring a foot and a half; — applied to long words.

See'sile (-sĭl), *a.* [L. *sessilis* low, dwarf, fr. *sedere, sessum*, to sit.] Attached without any sensible projecting support.


Sessile Leaves.

Ses'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sessio*, fr. *sedere, sessum.*] 1. The sitting of a court, council, legislature, etc. 2. Time or term during which a court, council, legislature, etc., meets daily for business; space of time between the first meeting and the adjournment. — **Ses'sion-al,** *a.*

Sess'pool' (sĕs'pōōl'), *n.* [Prov. E. *suss* hogwash, *soss* puddle + E. *pool* puddle.] Cesspool.

Ses'terce (-tẽrs), *n.* [L. *sestertius* two and a half; *semis* half + *tertius* third.] An ancient Roman coin.

Set (sĕt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Set; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Setting.] [AS. *settan;* causative fr. root of E. *sit.*] 1. To cause to sit; to place; to put; to fix. 2. To attach (something) to something else. 3. To put in a certain condition (described by accompanying words); to cause to be. 4. To fix firmly; to make fast or permanent. 5. To adjust; to adapt. 6. To fit with music; to adapt, as words to notes. 7. To appoint; to assign. 8. To adorn or variegate with objects placed here and there. 9. To value; to rate; — with *at.* 10. To establish as a rule; to prescribe; to assign. 11. To compose; to arrange (type) in words, lines, etc.

Syn. — See Put.

— *v. i.* 1. To pass below the horizon; to sink out of sight; to end. 2. To plant. 3. To strike root; to be-

gin to germinate or form. **4.** To become fixed or rigid; to be fastened. **5.** To congeal; to solidify. **6.** To have a certain direction in motion; to flow; to tend. **7.** To begin to move; to start (*out*). **8.** To indicate the position of game; — said of a dog. **9.** To apply one's self. **10.** To fit or suit one; to sit. [*Colloq.*] — *a.* **1.** Fixed in position; rigid. **2.** Firm; obstinate. **3.** Regular; uniform; formal. **4.** Established; prescribed. **5.** Adjusted; arranged. — *n.* **1.** A setting, as of the sun, etc.; descent; close. **2.** That which is set or fixed. **3.** A number of things of the same kind, used or classed together; assortment; suit. **4.** A group; a clique.

Syn. — Collection; series; group. See PAIR.

‖ **Se'ta** (sē'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SETÆ (-tē). [L., a bristle.] Any slender, bristlelike organ or part of an animal or plant.

Se-ta'ceous (-tā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly. **2.** Bristlelike in form or texture.

Se'ti-form (sē'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like setæ.

Se-tig'er-ous (-tĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Covered with bristles; bearing setæ.

Setiform Prickles.

Set'-off' (sĕt'ôf'), *n.* **1.** Something set off against another thing; offset. **2.** A decoration; ornament. **3.** A legal counterclaim; cross debt or demand.

Syn. — SET-OFF; OFFSET. — *Off'set* originally denoted that which branches off or projects, as a shoot from a tree, but the term is now used in the sense of *set-off*.

Se'ton (sē'tn), *n.* [F. *séton*, fr. L. *seta* bristle.] Twist of hairs or threads drawn through the skin, so as to form an issue; issue so formed.

Se-tose' (sē-tōs'), } *a.* [L. *setosus*, fr. *seta*.] Thickly
Se'tous (sē'tŭs), } set with bristles or bristly hairs.

Set-tee' (sĕt-tē'), *n.* [Fr. *set.*] A long seat with a back.

Set'ter (sĕt'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sets. **2.** A hunting dog akin to the spaniel and the pointer.

Set'ting, *n.* **1.** Act of one that sets. **2.** A marking the position of game, as a setter does. **3.** Something set in, or inserted. **4.** That in which a gem, etc., is set.

Set'tle (-t'l), *n.* [AS. *setl.*] A high-backed bench.

Set'tle, *v. t.* [AS. *setlan.*] **1.** To place in a fixed condition; to establish; to fix in business, in a home, etc. **2.** To render quiet; to compose. **3.** To clear of dregs and impurities; to render pure. **4.** To lower; to depress; to render compact. **5.** To determine (something in doubt); to make sure. **6.** To compose; to pacify. **7.** To adjust (accounts); to liquidate; to balance. **8.** To plant with inhabitants; to colonize; to people.

Syn. — To fix; establish; regulate; adjust; decide.

— *v. i.* **1.** To become fixed or permanent; to establish one's self or itself. **2.** To fix one's residence. **3.** To become firm and hard, or dry and clear. **4.** To sink to the bottom, as dregs of a liquid. **5.** To sink to a lower level; to subside. **6.** To become calm. **7.** To adjust differences or accounts; to agree. — **Set'tler**, *n.*

Set'tle-ment, *n.* **1.** A settling, or being settled. **2.** That which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed. **3.** A settled place of abode; residence; colony.

Set'tling (-tlĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that settles; the establishing one's self, colonizing, subsiding, adjusting, etc. **2.** *pl.* Lees; dregs; sediment.

Set'-to' (-tōō'), *n.* A contest.

Sev'en (sĕv'n), *a.* [AS. *seofon, seofen;* akin to L. *septem*, Gr. ἑπτά.] One more than six. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than six; seven units or objects. **2.** Symbol representing seven units, as 7, or vii.

Sev'en-fold' (-fōld'), *a.* & *adv.* Seven times as much or as often.

Seven'night (sĕn'nĭt *or* -nīt), *n.* A week; sennight.

Sev'en-teen' (sĕv'n-tēn'), *a.* [AS. *seofontȳne*, i. e., *seven-ten.*] One more than sixteen; ten and seven added. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than sixteen; seventeen units or objects. **2.** Symbol denoting seventeen units, as 17, or xvii.

Sev'en-teenth' (-tēnth'), *a.* [Cf. AS. *seofonteóða.*] **1.** Next after the sixteenth; coming after sixteen others. **2.** Constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts. — *n.* **1.** The next after the sixteenth. **2.** Quotient of a unit divided by seventeen; one of seventeen equal parts.

Sev'enth (-nth), *a.* [Cf. AS. *seofoða.*] **1.** Next after the sixth. **2.** Constituting one of seven equal parts. — *n.* **1.** One next after the sixth. **2.** Quotient of a unit divided by seven; one of seven equal parts.

Sev'enth-ly, *adv.* In the seventh place.

Sev'en-ti-eth (-'n-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* **1.** Next after the sixty-ninth. **2.** Constituting one of seventy equal parts. — *n.* **1.** One next after the sixty-ninth. **2.** Quotient of a unit divided by seventy; one of seventy equal parts.

Sev'en-ty (-tȳ), *a.* [AS. hund-*seofontig.*] Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine. — *n.* **1.** Sum of seven times ten; seventy units or objects. **2.** Symbol representing seventy units, as 70, or lxx.

Sev'er (sĕv'ẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *sevrer, severer*, fr. L. *separare.*] **1.** To separate; to divide; to part violently. **2.** To cut or break open or apart; to disjoin.

Sev'er-al (-ȧl), *a.* [OF., fr. LL. *separalis*, fr. L. *separ* separate.] **1.** Separate; distinct. **2.** Diverse; various. **3.** More than two, but not many; sundry.

Sev'er-al-ly, *adv.* Separately; apart from others.

Sev'er-al-ty (-tȳ), *n.* Separation from others; a holding by individual right. [tion.

Sev'er-ance, *n.* A severing, or being severed; partiSe-vere' (sē-vēr'), *a.* [L. *severus.*] **1.** Serious in feeling or manner; not light, lively, or cheerful. **2.** Very strict in judgment or government; not mild or indulgent; rigorous. **3.** Rigidly methodical; exactly conformed to a standard. **4.** Sharp; distressing; violent. **5.** Difficult to be endured. — **Se-vere'ly**, *adv.* — **Se-vere'ness, Se-ver'i-ty** (-ĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Grave; austere; stern; morose; rigid; exact; harsh; tart; cutting; keen; bitter; cruel. See STRICT.

Sew (sō), *v. t.* [*imp.* SEWED (sōd); *p. p.* SEWED, rarely SEWN (sōn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEWING.] [AS. *siówian, síwian;* akin to L. *suere.*] To unite by stitches. — *v. i.* To work with needle and thread.

Sew'age (sū'ĕj; 48), *n.* **1.** Contents of a sewer or drain; refuse. **2.** Sewerage; drainage by sewers.

Sew'er (sō'ẽr), *n.* One who sews, or stitches.

Sew'er (sū'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *seuiere*, fr. L. *ex* out + deriv. of *aqua* water.] Drain to carry off water and filth.

Sew'er, *n.* [OF. *asseour*, L. *assidere* to sit by; *ad* + *sedere* to sit.] An upper servant, who set on and removed dishes at a feast.

Sew'er-age (-ĕj; 2), *n.* **1.** Construction of sewers. **2.** System of sewers in a city; drainage of a town by sewers. **3.** Material collected in sewers; sewage.

Sex (sĕks), *n.* [L. *sexus.*] **1.** Distinction of male or female. **2.** One of the two groups thus formed.

The sex, the female sex; women, in general.

Sex'a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕks'ȧ-jē-nā'rĭ-ȧn), *n.* A person sixty years old.

Sex-ag'e-na-ry (sĕks-ăj'ē-nē-rȳ *or* sĕks'ȧ-jē-), *a.* [L. *sexagenarius*, fr. *sexageni* sixty each, akin to *sex* six.] Pert. to, or designating, the number sixty; proceeding by sixties; sixty years old. — *n.* **1.** Something composed of sixty parts or divisions. **2.** A sexagenarian.

‖ **Sex'a-ges'i-ma** (sĕks'ȧ-jĕs'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *sexagesimus* sixtieth, fr. *sexaginta* sixty.] The 2d Sunday before Lent; — about the 60th day before Easter.

Sex'a-ges'i-mal, *a.* Pert. to the number sixty.

Sex-en'ni-al (-ĕn'nĭ-ȧl), *a.* [L. *sexennium* period of six years; *sex* six + *annus* year.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years. — *n.* A sexennial event.

Sex'fid (sĕks'fĭd), } *a.* [*Sex-* + root of L. *findere* to
Sex'i-fid (-ĭ-fĭd), } split.] Six-cleft.

Sex'tant (-tȧnt), *n.* [L. *sextans, -antis*, sixth part of an as, fr. *sextus* sixth, *sex* six.] **1.** The sixth part of a circle. **2.** An instrument for measuring angular dis-

tances, used esp. at sea, to ascertain the latitude and longitude.

One form of Sextant.

Sex'tile (sĕks'tĭl), *a.* [F. *sextil*, fr. L. *sextus* the sixth, fr. *sex.*] Measured by sixty degrees. — *n.* Aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees, or two signs.

Sex-til'lion (-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Formed (in imitation of *million*) fr. L. *sextus.*] By French (and American) numeration, the number expressed by a unit with 21 ciphers annexed; by the English method, a million raised to the sixth power, or a unit with 36 ciphers annexed.

Sex'to-dec'i-mo (sĕks'tō-dĕs'ĭ-mō), *a.* [L. *sextus-decimus* the sixteenth; *sextus* + *decimus* the tenth, fr. *decem* ten.] Having 16 leaves to a sheet; of the size of one fold of a sheet of printing paper folded so as to make 16 leaves, or 32 pages. — *n.* A book composed of sheets each folded into 16 leaves; — usually written 16mo, or 16°.

Sex'ton (sĕks'tŭn), *n.* [Contr. fr. *sacristan.*] Under officer of a church, who takes care of the church building and the vessels, vestments, etc., digs graves, rings the bell, etc. — **Sex'ton-ship**, *n.*

Sex'tu-ple (-tŭ-p'l), *a.* [Formed (in imitation of *quadruple*) fr. L. *sextus* sixth.] Six times as much; sixfold.

Sex'u-al (sĕks'ū-ăl *or* sĕk'shu-ăl; 40), *a.* [L. *sexualis*, fr. *sexus* sex.] Pert. to sex. — **Sex'u-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Shab'by (shăb'bȳ), *a.* 1. Torn or worn to rags. 2. Clothed with ragged or soiled garments. 3. Mean; paltry. — **Shab'bi-ly**, *adv.* — **Shab'bi-ness**, *n.*

Shac'kle (shăk'k'l), *n.* [AS. *sceacul*, fr. *sceacan* to shake.] 1. Something confining the legs or arms; gyve; fetter. 2. Link for connecting railroad cars. — *v. t.* 1. To tie or confine the limbs of; to fetter; to chain. 2. To join (railroad cars) by a link or chain. [*U. S.*]

Shad (shăd), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *sceadda;* perh. akin to E. *skate* a fish.] A food fish of the Herring family.

Shad'dock (shăd'dŭk), *n.* [Said to be so called fr. a Captain *Shaddock*, who introduced it from the East Indies.] A tropical tree and its orangelike fruit.

Shade (shād), *n.* [AS. *sceadu, scead;* prob. akin to Gr. σκότος darkness.] 1. Comparative obscurity owing to interception of rays of light. 2. Darkness. 3. An obscure place; secluded retreat. 4. That which intercepts, or shelters from, rays of the sun; screen; shelter; cover. 5. The soul after separation from the body; spirit; ghost. 6. Degree or variation of color. 7. Minute difference of thought, belief, expression, meaning, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To keep light from. 2. To shelter; to screen. 3. To dim the brightness of. 4. To mark with gradations of light or color.

The Shades, the Nether World; the supposed abode of souls after leaving the body.

Shad'i-ly, *adv.* In a shady manner.

Shad'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shady.

Shad'ow (shăd'ō), *n.* [Orig. same word as *shade.*] 1. Shade within defined limits; obscurity representing the form of the body which intercepts rays of light. 2. Darkness. 3. A shaded place; shelter. 4. A reflected image. 5. A faint representation; type. 6. A small degree; shade. — *v. t.* 1. To cut off light from; to shade. 2. To protect; to shelter; to shroud. 3. To mark with gradations of light or color. 4. To represent faintly or typically. 5. To darken; to cast a gloom over. 6. To attend as closely as a shadow; to watch secretly.

Shad'ow-y (-ȳ), *a.* 1. Full of shade; causing shadow. 2. Obscure; gloomy; dim. 3. Faintly representative; typical. 4. Unsubstantial; unreal; as, *shadowy* honor.

Shad'y (shād'ȳ), *a.* 1. Causing shade. 2. Sheltered from glare or heat. 3. Pert. to darkness; unfit to be seen or known; equivocal; dubious. [*Colloq.*]

Shaft (shăft), *n.* [AS. *sceaft.*] 1. Slender stem of an arrow, handle of a spear, etc.; a missile; weapon. 2. A long, slender part, esp. when cylindrical, as the trunk or stalk of a plant, stem of a feather, pole of a vehicle; body of a column; bar in machinery. 3. A well-like excavation in the earth for reaching and raising ore, for raising water, etc. 4. A long passage for air; air shaft.

Shag (shăg), *n.* [AS. *sceacga* bush of hair.] 1. Coarse nap; rough, woolly hair. 2. Cloth having a long, coarse nap. 3. Tobacco cut fine. — *v. t.* To make rough.

Shag'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* A rough-barked species of hickory; also, its nut; shellbark.

Shag'ged (-gĕd), **Shag'gy** (-gȳ), *a.* 1. Rough with long hair or wool. 2. Rugged; jaggy. — **Shag'ged-ness**, **Shag'gi-ness**, *n.*

Sha-green' (shā-grēn'), *n.* [F. *chagrin*, fr. Turk. *saghri* back of a beast of burden, shagreen.] 1. Untanned leather prepared from skins of horses, asses, and camels, and covered with small granulations. 2. Skin of small sharks and other fishes having small, bony scales.

Shah (shä), *n.* [Per., king, prince. Cf. CHECKMATE.] The supreme ruler in Persia. [Written also *schah.*]

Shake (shāk), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHOOK (shōōk); *p. p.* SHAKEN (shāk'n), (SHOOK, *obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAKING.] [AS. *scacan.*] 1. To move with quick or violent vibrations; to make to tremble; to agitate. 2. To move from firmness; to cause to waver. 3. To give a tremulous tone to; to trill. 4. To move or remove by agitating; to rid one's self of. — *v. i.* To tremble; to quake; to totter. — *n.* 1. A shaking; rapid motion one way and the other; a trembling or shivering; agitation. 2. A trill.

Shak'er, *n.* 1. One that shakes, or by which something is shaken. 2. One of a peculiar religious sect so called from the movements of the members in dancing, which forms a part of their worship.

Shak'y (shāk'ȳ), *a.* 1. Shaking or trembling. 2. Easily shaken; tottering; unsound. [*Colloq.*]

Shale (shāl), *n.* [AS. *scealu.*] 1. A shell or husk; cod; pod. 2. [G. *schale.*] A fine-grained sedimentary rock of a thin, laminated structure.

Shall (shăl), *v. i. & auxiliary.* [*imp.* SHOULD (shōōd).] [AS. *scal, sceal,* I am obliged, imp. *scolde, sceolde,* inf. *sculan.*] [*Shall* is defective, having no infinitive, imperative, or participle.] As an auxiliary, *shall* indicates a duty or necessity derived from the person speaking; as, you *shall* go. After a conditional conjunction (as, *if, whether*) it expresses futurity simply. *Should* is used in the same senses as *shall*, as its imperfect. It also expresses duty or moral obligation; as, he *should* do it whether he will or not.

Shal-loon' (shăl-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *chalon*, fr. *Châlons*, in France, where it was first made.] A thin, loosely woven, twilled worsted stuff.

Shal'lop (shăl'lŭp), *n.* [F. *chaloupe.*] A boat.

Shal-lot' (shăl-lŏt'), *n.* [OF. *eschalote* (for *escalone*). See SCALLION.] A small onion growing in clusters.

Shal'low (shăl'lō), *a.* [AS. *sceolh.*] 1. Not deep. 2. Not profound; ignorant; superficial. — *n.* A place where the water is not deep; a shoal; flat. — *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, shallow. — **Shal'low-ness**, *n.*

Shalt (shălt), *2d per. sing.* of SHALL.

Sham (shăm), *n.* [Orig. same word as *shame.*] 1. That which deceives expectation; trick; fraud; imposture; humbug. 2. A false front, or removable ornamental covering. — *a.* False; counterfeit; unreal. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To trick; to cheat. 2. To ape; to feign.

Sham'ble (-b'l), *v. i.* [Cf. OD. *schampen* to slip away, E. *scamper.*] To walk unsteadily; to shuffle along.

Sham'bles (-b'lz), *n. pl.* [AS. *scamel* bench, stool, fr. L. *scamellum*, dim. of *scamnum* stool.] 1. Place where butcher's meat is sold. 2. Place for slaughtering animals; abattoir.

Shame (shām), *n.* [AS. *scamu.*] 1. Painful consciousness of guilt or impropriety. 2. Reproach incurred; contempt. 3. Cause of shame; disgrace. — *v. t.* 1. To make ashamed. 2. To disgrace.

Shame'faced' (shām'fāst'), *a.* [AS. *scamfæst.*] Easily put out of countenance; diffident; bashful.

Shame'ful, *a.* **1.** Bringing shame; disgraceful. **2.** Exciting the feeling of shame in others; indecent. — **Shame'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Shame'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Disgraceful; reproachful; indecent; unbecoming; degrading; scandalous; ignominious; infamous.

Shame'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of shame; brazen-faced; insensible to disgrace. **2.** Indecent. — **Shame'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Shame'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Impudent; unblushing; audacious; indelicate.

Sham'my (shăm'mȳ), *n.* [F. *chamois* a chamois, shammy leather.] **1.** The chamois. **2.** A soft, pliant leather, orig. made from skin of the chamois, now also from skin of the sheep, goat, kid, deer, and calf.

Sham-poo' (-pōō'), *v. t.* [Hind. *chāmpnā* to squeeze.] **1.** To knead the surface of the body, after a hot bath. **2.** To wash the head of (a person), with a soapy preparation. — *n.* A shampooing.

Sham'rock (-rŏk), *n.* [Ir. *seamrog.*] A trifoliate plant used as the Irish national emblem; originally wood sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*, but now *Trifolium repens* (white clover) and *Medicago lupulina.*

Shamrock. *a* Wood Sorrel; *b* White Clover; *c Medicago lupulina.*

Shank (shăngk), *n.* [AS. *scanca.*] **1.** The leg from knee to foot; shin; the whole leg. **2.** Part of a tool, etc., serving as a handle.

Shan't (shānt). Contr. of *shall not.* [*Colloq.*]

Shan'ty (shăn'tȳ), *n.* [Ir. *sean* old + *tig* house.] A small, mean dwelling; hut.

Shape (shāp), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAPED (shāpt); *p. p.* SHAPED or SHAPEN (shāp'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHAPING.] [AS. *sceapian.*] **1.** To create; to give proper form to. **2.** To adapt to a purpose; to adjust. **3.** To image; to conceive. — *n.* **1.** Character or construction of a thing as determining its appearance; make; form; guise. **2.** Figure; appearance; being. **3.** A model; mold.

Shape'less, *a.* Destitute of shape or regular form; wanting symmetry; misshapen; — opp. to *shapely.* — **Shape'less-ness**, *n.*

Shape'ly, *a.* Well-formed; comely; symmetrical. — **Shape'li-ness**, *n.*

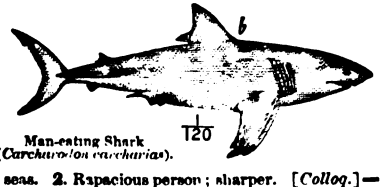
Shard (shärd), *n.* [AS. *sceard*, prop. p. p. fr. root of *sceran* to shear, cut.] [Written also *sheard*, and *sherd.*] **1.** Fragment of an earthen vessel, shell of an egg, etc. **2.** Hard wing case of a beetle. [cuts the ground.

Share (shâr), *n.* [AS. *scear.*] Blade of a plow which

Share, *n.* [AS. *scearu*, fr. *sceran* to shear, cut.] **1.** A certain quantity; portion; division. **2.** Part allotted or belonging to one; a portion among others; dividend. — *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To part among two or more; to divide. **2.** To partake of with others. — **Shar'er**, *n.*

Share'hold'er (-hōld'ĕr), *n.* One who owns a share in a joint fund or property.

Shark (shärk), *n.* [Perh. fr. Gr. κάρχαρος having sharp teeth.] **1.** Any one of numerous voracious fishes (some harmless to man) having cartilaginous skeletons, found in



Man-eating Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*).

all seas. **2.** Rapacious person; sharper. [*Colloq.*] — *v. i.* **1.** To swindle. **2.** To live by shifts and stratagems.

Sharp (shärp), *a.* [AS. *scearp.*] **1.** Having a very thin edge or fine point; keen. **2.** Affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting; penetrating; acute; pungent; sour; piercing; shrill; dazzling. **3.** (*a*) High in musical pitch; acute. (*b*) Raised a semitone in pitch. (*c*) So high as to be out of tune; — opp. in all these senses to *flat.* **4.** Very trying to the feelings; distressing. **5.** Sarcastic; harsh. **6.** Acute; sagacious; clever. **7.** Eager in pursuit; impatient for gratification. **8.** Fierce; ardent; impetuous. **9.** Attentive to one's own interest; shrewd. **10.** Steep; abrupt. **11.** Uttered in a whisper, or with the breath alone, without voice, as *p, k, t, f*; surd; nonvocal; aspirated. — *adv.* **1.** To a point or edge; piercingly; eagerly. **2.** Precisely; exactly. [*Colloq.*] — *n.* **1.** (*a*) The musical character [♯] indicating that the note after it is to be raised a semitone in pitch. (*b*) A sharp tone or note. **2.** A sewing needle having a very slender point. — *v. t.* To raise above the proper musical pitch; to raise a semitone above the natural tone. — *v. i.* **1.** To play tricks in bargaining. **2.** To sing above the proper pitch. — **Sharp'ly**, *adv.* — **Sharp'ness**, *n.*

Sharp'en (shärp'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To make, or become, sharp.

Sharp'er, *n.* One who bargains closely, or cheats in bargains; swindler; cheating gamester.

Sharp'ie (-ĭ), *n.* A long, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, with one or two masts, with triangular sail.

Sharp'-set' (-sĕt'), *a.* Eager in appetite or desire of gratification; ravenous.

Sharp'shoot'er (-shōōt'ĕr), *n.* One skilled in exact shooting; a good marksman.

Sharp'-sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Having acute sight.

Sharp'-wit'ted (-wĭt'ĕd), *a.* Acute; discerning.

Shat'ter (shăt'tĕr), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *scateran.*] **1.** To break into fragments. **2.** To disorder; to derange.

Shave (shāv), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAVED (shāvd); *p. p.* SHAVED or SHAVEN (shāv'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHAVING.] [AS. *scafan.*] **1.** To pare off from the surface of; to cut off closely. **2.** To cut in thin slices. **3.** To skim along the surface of; to pass close to, or touch lightly, in passing.

To shave a note, to buy it at great discount, or exact excessive interest upon it. [*Cant, U. S.*]

— *v. i.* To remove the beard with a razor; to cut closely; to be severe or extortionate in a bargain; to cheat. — *n.* **1.** A thin slice; shaving. **2.** A cutting of the beard. **3.** An exorbitant discount on a note. [*Cant, U. S.*] **4.** A drawing knife; spokeshave. **5.** A passing so close as almost to graze. [*Colloq.*]

Shave'ling, *n.* A man shaved; a monk.

Shav'er, *n.* **1.** One who shaves. **2.** One close in bargains; a sharper. **3.** A boy; lad; little fellow. [*Colloq.*] **4.** Tool or machine for shaving.

Shav'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that shaves; a cutting off the beard with a razor. **2.** Thin slice or strip pared off.

Shawl (shal), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *shāl.*] A cloth of wool, silk, etc., to cover the neck and shoulders.

Shawm (shăm), *n.* [OF. *chalemie*; fr. L. *calamus* reed, reed pipe.] Ancient musical wind instrument, supposed to have resembled the clarinet or hautboy in form.

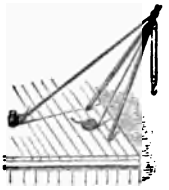
She (shē), *pron.* [*sing. nom.* SHE; *poss.* HER (hĕr) or HERS (hĕrz); *obj.* HER; *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR (thâr *or* thār) or THEIRS (thârz *or* thārz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm).] [AS. *sēo*, fem. of the definite article, orig. a demonstrative pronoun; cf. Gr. ἡ, fem. article. The possessive *her* or *hers*, and the objective *her*, are from a different root.] This or that female.

Sheaf (shēf), *n.*; *pl.* SHEAVES (shēvz). [AS. *sceaf.*] **1.** Bundle of stalks and ears of wheat, rye, grain, straw, etc. **2.** Any collection of things bound together; bundle of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver. — *v. t.* & *i.* To gather and bind into a sheaf; to make sheaves.

Shear (shēr), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHEARED (shērd) or SHORN (shōrn); *p. p.* SHEARED or SHORN (shōrn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHEARING.] [AS. *sceran.*] **1.** To cut, clip, or sever any-

thing from with shears, etc. **2.** To clip (something) from a surface. — *n.* A shearing. — **Shear'er**, *n.*

Shears (shērz), *n. pl.* **1.** A cutting instrument of two pivoted blades, for cutting cloth, shearing sheep, etc.; blade, or set of blades, working against a resisting edge. **2.** Frame for raising heavy weights, consisting of spars, with the necessary tackle. [Written also *sheers.*]



A form of Shears, 2.

Sheath (shēth), *n.* [AS. *scēð.*] **1.** Case for a sword, knife, etc.; scabbard. **2.** Sheathlike covering of a leaf, insect, etc.

Sheathe (shēth), *v. t.* **1.** To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard. **2.** To case or cover with something which protects, as boards, sheets of metal, etc. [Written also *sheath.*]

Sheath'ing, *n.* That which sheathes; material for covering, ceiling, encasing, etc.

Sheave (shēv), *n.* [Akin to OD. *schijve* orb, disk, wheel.] Wheel having a groove in the rim for a rope to work in, and set in a block, mast, etc.; wheel of a pulley.

Sheave, *v. t.* To gather and bind into sheaves.

Shed (shĕd), *n.* [Same as *shade.*] Slight structure built to shade or shelter something; hut.

Shed, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEDDING.] [AS. *scādan* to part, separate; akin to L. *scindere* to cleave, split.] **1.** To throw off or give forth from one's self; to emit. **2.** To let fall; to cast (hair, feathers, shells, leaves, etc.). **3.** To cause to flow off without penetrating.

Shed'der (-dĕr), *n.* **1.** One that sheds. **2.** A crab while casting its shell.

Sheen (shēn), *a.* [AS. *sciēne* splendid, beautiful: akin to G. *schön*, E. *show.*] Bright; glittering. — *v. t.* To shine; to glisten. — *n.* Brightness; splendor. — **Sheen'y**, *a.*

Sheep (shēp), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *scēp, sceáp.*] **1.** Small ruminant quadruped, valued for its flesh and wool. **2.** A bashful, silly fellow.

Sheep run, sheep walk, tract where sheep range and graze.

Sheep'cot' (-kŏt'), **Sheep'cote'** (-kōt'), **Sheep'fold'** (-fōld'), *n.* Place where sheep are collected or confined.

Sheep'ish, *a.* Like a sheep; bashful; timorous.

Sheep'ʼs'-eye' (shēpsī'), *n.* A modest, diffident look; loving glance; — commonly in the plural.

Sheeps'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A large and valuable sparoid food fish of the Atlantic coast.

Sheep'skin' (shēp'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** Skin of a sheep, or leather prepared from it. **2.** A diploma. [*College Cant*]

Sheer (shēr), *a.* [Icel. *skærr*; akin to E. *shine.*] **1.** Bright; clear; pure; unmixed. **2.** Very thin or transparent. **3.** Obvious; mere; downright. **4.** Straight up and down; vertical; perpendicular.

Sheer, *v. i.* [D. *scheren* to shear, cut, warp. See SHEAR.] To deviate from the proper course; to swerve. — *n.* **1.** (*a*) Longitudinal upward curve of a ship's deck, gunwale, and lines. (*b*) Position of a vessel riding at single anchor. **2.** A change in a course. **3.** *pl.* Shears.

Sheet (shēt), *n.* [AS. *scēte, scȳte*, fr. *sceát* fold in a garment, *sceótan* to shoot.] **1.** Large, broad piece of anything thin, as paper, cloth, etc.; a broad, thin portion of any substance; piece of cloth for wrapping the body or for an article of bedding; thinly expanded portion of metal, glass, etc.; plate; leaf; broad expanse of water, etc.; a sail. **2.** (*a*) A rope or chain regulating the angle of adjustment of a sail in relation to the wind. (*b*) *pl.* Space in the forward or after part of a boat where there are no rowers. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with sheets; to wrap or cover with a sheet. **2.** To expand, as a sheet.

Sheet anchor. (*a*) The largest anchor of a ship. (*b*) A sure dependence in danger; best hope or refuge.

Sheet'ing, *n.* **1.** Cloth for bed sheets. **2.** A forming into sheets; material made into sheets.

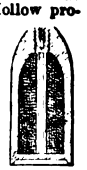
‖ **Sheik** (shēk; *Ar.* shĭk), *n.* [Ar. *sheikh.*] Head of an Arab family, clan, or tribe; chief magistrate of an Arab village. [Written also *scheik, shaik, sheikh.*]

Shek'el (shĕk'l), *n.* [Heb. *shеqel*, fr. *shāqal* to weigh.] An ancient Jewish weight and coin.

Shel'drake' (shĕl'drāk'), *n.* **1.** An Old World duck, resembling a goose in form. **2.** An American merganser.

Shelf (shĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* SHELVES (shĕlvz). [AS. *scylfe.*] **1.** A flat ledge set horizontally, to lay things on. **2.** A sand bank or ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow, and dangerous to ships. — **Shelf'y**, *a.*

Shell (shĕl), *n.* [AS. *scell, scyll.*] **1.** A hard outside covering of a fruit, animal, egg, etc. **2.** Hollow projectile for a mortar or a cannon, containing an explosive substance, and designed to burst into pieces when the powder explodes. **3.** Case holding the charge of breech-loading small arms. **4.** Any slight hollow structure; a framework not complete or filled in. **5.** *pl.* Husks of cacao seeds, used as a substitute for chocolate, cocoa, etc. **6.** A light boat, having a frame covered with thin wood or paper. — *v. t.* **1.** To strip or break off the shell of; to take out of the shell, pod, etc. **2.** To separate kernels of (Indian corn, wheat, oats, etc.) from the cob, ear, or husk. **3.** To throw shells or bombs upon or into; to bombard. — *v. i.* **1.** To fall off, as a shell, crust, etc. **2.** To cast the shell, or exterior covering; to fall out of the pod or husk.



Section of one Form of Percussion Shell for Rifled Cannon.

Shell'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* A species of hickory whose outer bark is loose and peeling; shagbark; also, its nut.

Shell'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any aquatic animal whose external covering consists of a shell.

Shell'-lac' ⎫ (shĕl'lăk'), *n.* The resin lac, melted and
Shel'lac' ⎭ strained, and spread into plates.

Shell'y (-ȳ), *a.* Abounding with shells.

Shel'ter, *n.* [Cf. AS. *scildtruma* troop of men with shields; *scild* shield + *truma* band of men.] **1.** That which covers or defends; protection; screen. **2.** Guardian; defender. **3.** Protection; security.

Syn. — Asylum; refuge; covert; sanctuary; security. — *v. t.* **1.** To provide with a shelter. **2.** To betake to a safe place. — *v. i.* To take shelter. — **Shel'ter-less**, *a.*

Shel'tie (-tĭ), **Shel'ty** (-tȳ), *n.* A Shetland pony.

Shelve (shĕlv), *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with shelves. **2.** To place on a shelf; to put aside; to dismiss; to put off indefinitely. — *v. i.* To incline gradually; to slope.

Shelv'y (-ȳ), *a.* Sloping gradually; shelving.

Shep'herd (shĕp'ĕrd), *n.* [AS. *sceáphyrde; sceáp* sheep + *hyrde* herd, guardian.] **1.** One employed in tending sheep. **2.** Pastor of a church.

Shep'herd-ess, *n.* Woman tending sheep; rural lass.

Sher'bet (shĕr'bĕt), *n.* [Ar., fr. *shariba* to drink.] **1.** An Oriental drink made of juice of fruit, sweetened, and flavored. **2.** A flavored water ice.

Sherd (shĕrd), *n.* A fragment; shard.

Sher'iff (shĕr'ĭf), *n.* [AS. *scīr-gerēfa; scīr* shire + *gerēfa* reeve.] Chief officer of a shire or county. — **Sher'iff-al-ty** (-ăl-tȳ), **Sher'iff-ship** (-shĭp), *n.*

Sher'ry (shĕr'rȳ), *n.* [Fr. *Xeres*, a Spanish town.] A Spanish light-colored dry wine.

Show (shō, *formerly* shū), *v. t. & i.* Show.

Show'bread' (shō'brĕd'), Showbread.

Shield (shēld), *n.* [AS. *scield.*] **1.** Piece of defensive armor, carried on the arm. **2.** Defense; protection. — *v. t.* To protect.

Shift (shĭft), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *sciftan* to divide.] **1.** To change; to move from one place to another. **2.** To contrive; to manage. — *n.* **1.** A shifting; substitution; expedient; evasion; fraud. **2.** Something frequently shifted; chemise. **3.** Change of one set of workmen for another; spell, or turn, of work. — **Shift'er**, *n.*

Shift'less, *a.* Destitute of expedients; incapable; improvident; thriftless. — **Shift'less-ness**, *n.*

Shift'y (shĭf'tў), *a.* Full of shifts; fertile in expedients; tricky; knavish. — **Shift'i-ness**, *n.*

Shil-la'lah } (shĭl-lä'lä), *n.* A cudgel; — fr. *Shillelagh*,
Shil-le'lah } a place in Ireland famous for its oaks.

Shil'ling (shĭl'lĭng), *n.* [AS. *scilling.*] **1.** An English silver coin, and money of account, worth 12 pence, or about 24 cents. **2.** In the United States, an obsolete denomination of money, differing in value in different States. **3.** The Spanish real, worth 12½ cents.

Shil'ly-shal'ly (shĭl'ĭ-shăl'ĭ), *adv.* [Redupl. of *shall I.*] In an irresolute or hesitating manner. — *v. i.* To act irresolutely; to occupy one's self with trifles. — *n.* Irresolution; occupation with trifles.

Shi'ly (shī'lў), *adv.* Shyly.

Shim'mer (shĭm'mẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *scimerian.*] To shine with a tremulous light; to glisten. — *n.* A glimmer.

Shin (shĭn), *n.* [AS. *scina.*] Front part of the leg below the knee; shank. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To climb (a mast, tree, rope, etc.) with the arms and legs. **2.** To run about borrowing money. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Shin'gle (shĭn̲'g'l), *v. t.* To subject to shingling, as a mass of iron from the puddling furnace.

Shin'gles (-g'lz), *n.* [OF. *cengle* girth, fr. L. *cingulum* girdle, fr. *cingere* to gird.] A kind of herpes which spreads half way around the body like a girdle.

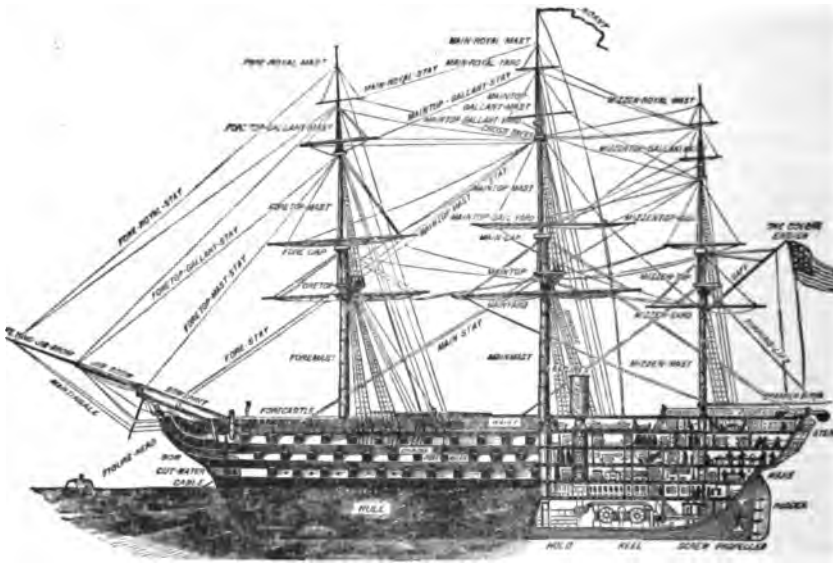
Shin'gling, *n.* **1.** A covering with shingles; shingles, collectively. **2.** The expelling impurities from wrought iron, etc., by hammering and squeezing.

Shin'ing (shīn'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Emitting light; radiant. **2.** Splendid; brilliant. **3.** Smooth and polished.

Syn. — Shining; Brilliant; Sparkling; bright; resplendent; effulgent; lustrous; glittering; splendid; illustrious. — *Shining* describes the steady emission or reflection of light from a clear or polished surface. *Brilliant* denotes a shining of great brightness, but with gleams or flashes. *Sparkling* implies a fitful, intense shining from radiant points or sparks, dazzling the eye.

Shin'ney (shĭn'nў), *n.* The game of hocky, in which players are apt to be struck on the shin.

Shin'y (shīn'ў), *a.* Bright; clear; unclouded.



Shin'dy (shĭn'dў), *n.* **1.** An uproar; spree; row. [*Slang*] **2.** Hockey; shinney.

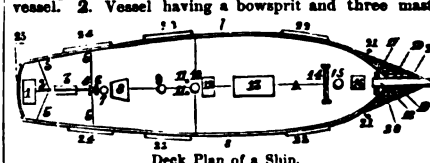
Shine (shīn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shone (shōn *or* shŏn) (*archaic* Shined (shīnd)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shining.] [AS. *scīnan.*] **1.** To emit rays of light; to gleam; to be glossy. **2.** To be eminent or distinguished. — *n.* **1.** Brightness; luster. **2.** Sunshine; fair weather. **3.** A liking for a person; a fancy. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Shin'er (shīn'ẽr), *n.* That which shines; a silvery fish.

Shin'gle (shĭn̲'g'l), *n.* [Norw. *singl* coarse gravel.] Water-worn, loose gravel and pebbles.

Shin'gle, *n.* [L. *scindula*; cf. *scindere* to split.] **1.** Oblong piece of wood, with one end thinner than the other, for covering roofs, etc., the thick ends of one row overlapping the thin ends of the row below. **2.** Sign for an office or shop. [*Jocose, U. S.*] — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with shingles. **2.** To cut (hair) so that the ends are evenly exposed all over the head, as shingles on a roof.

Ship (shĭp), *n.* [AS. *scip.*] **1.** A large seagoing vessel. **2.** Vessel having a bowsprit and three masts



Deck Plan of a Ship.

l Port or Larboard Side; *s* Starboard Side; 1 Roundhouse or Deck House; 2 Tiller; 3 Grating; 4 Wheel; 5 Wheel Chains; 6 Binnacle; 7 Mizzenmast; 8 Skylight; 9 Capstan; 10 Mainmast; 11 Pumps; 12 Galley or Caboose; 13 Main Hatchway; 14 Windlass; 15 Foremast; 16 Fore Hatchway; 17 Bitts; 18 Bowsprit; 19 Head Rail; 20 Booms to haul fore tack to; 21 Catheads on Port Bow and Starboard Bow; 22 Fore Chains; 23 Main Chains; 24 Mizzen Chains; 25 Stern.

(mainmast, foremast, and mizzenmast), each composed of a lower mast, topmast, and topgallant mast, and square-rigged on all masts. — *v. t.* **1.** To put on board of a ship, or vessel. **2.** To commit to any conveyance for transportation. **3.** To engage (seamen, etc.) for service on a ship. **4.** To put in its place. — *v. i.* **1.** To engage to serve on a vessel. **2.** To embark on a ship.

Ship'board' (shĭp'bōrd'), *n.* A ship's side; a ship.

Ship'mate' (-māt'), *n.* A fellow sailor.

Ship'ment, *n.* **1.** A shipping. **2.** Goods shipped.

Ship'per, *n.* One who sends goods, esp. by water.

Ship'ping, *a.* **1.** Relating to ships. **2.** Concerned in forwarding goods. — *n.* **1.** Act of one that ships. **2.** Vessels, generally; tonnage.

Ship'shape' (-shāp'), *a. & adv.* Arranged in a manner befitting a ship; trim; tidy; orderly.

Ship'wreck' (-rĕk'), *n.* **1.** Destruction of a vessel by being cast ashore or driven against rocks, shoals, etc. **2.** A ship wrecked upon the water; wreckage. **3.** Ruin; irretrievable loss. — *v. t.* **1.** To destroy (a ship at sea). **2.** To ruin; to wreck.

Ship'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* Builder of ships.

Ship'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* Place where ships are built.

Shire (shir *or* shēr; *as suffix in Eng.* -shēr, *in the U. S.* -shĭr *or* -shēr), *n.* [AS. *scīre*, *scīr*.] A county.

Shirk (shĕrk), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. same as *shark*.] **1.** To procure by petty fraud. **2.** To avoid (duty, etc.). — *n.* One who avoids performance of duty or labor.

Shirr (shĕr), *n.* A sewing (cloth) in parallel runnings.

Shirred (shĕrd), *a.* **1.** Gathered into a shirr. **2.** Broken into an earthen dish and baked; — said of eggs.

Shirt (shĕrt), *n.* [Akin to G. *schurz* apron.] Undergarment for the upper part of the body.

Shirt'ing, *n.* Cloth for making shirts.

Shive (shīv), *n.* [See SHEAVE, *n.*] **1.** Thin piece or fragment; scale of flax removed by breaking. **2.** Flat cork for stopping a wide-mouthed bottle; thin bung.

Shiv'er (shĭv'ẽr), *n.* [Fr. SHIVE.] One of the small pieces into which a brittle thing is broken by sudden violence. — *v. t. & i.* To shatter.

Shiv'er, *v. i.* [OE. *chiveren*, confused with *shiver* to shatter.] To tremble; to quiver; to shake, as from cold or fear. — *n.* A shivering or trembling.

Shiv'er-y, *a.* **1.** Tremulous; shivering. **2.** Brittle.

Shoal (shōl), *n.* [AS. *scolu*.] A great multitude assembled; crowd; — said esp. of fish. — *v. i.* To throng.

Shoal, *a.* [Cf. SHALLOW.] Having little depth; shallow. — *n.* **1.** A place where the water of a sea, lake, etc., is shallow. **2.** A sandbank or bar which makes the water shoal. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become shallow.

Shoal'y (-y), *a.* Shallow. — **Shoal'i-ness**, *n.*

Shoat (shōt), *n.* A young hog; shote.

Shock (shŏk), *n.* [Cf. OD. *schocke*, G. *schock* a heap, quantity, threescore.] A pile of sheaves of grain set up in a field; a stook. — *v. t. & i.* To collect into shocks.

Shock, *n.* [Cf. D. *schok* bounce, jolt, or leap.] **1.** A shaking from a blow, collision, etc.; concussion; violent impulse. **2.** Sudden agitation. **3.** Sudden depression of the vital forces from some profound impression upon the nervous system. **4.** Convulsion of the muscles caused by the discharge, through the animal system, of electricity from a charged body. — *v. t.* **1.** To give a shock to; to cause to shake; to encounter violently. **2.** To strike with surprise, terror, horror, or disgust.

Shock, *n.* [Cf. SHAG.] **1.** Dog with long hair or shag. **2.** Thick mass of bushy hair. — *a.* Bushy; shaggy.

Shock'ing, *a.* Causing to shake or tremble, esp. from horror or disgust; very offensive. — **Shock'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Shod (shŏd), *imp. & p. p.* of SHOE.

Shod'dy (-dy), *n.* [Perh. fr. *shed*, v. t.; as meaning waste stuff *shed* or thrown off.] **1.** Fibrous material obtained by "devilling," or tearing into fibers, refuse woolen goods, rags, etc. **2.** A fabric of inferior quality containing shoddy. — *a.* Made of, or containing, shoddy; sham.

Shoe (shōō), *n.* [AS. *scōh*, *sceóh*.] **1.** A covering for the foot. **2.** Anything resembling a shoe in form, position, or use; rim of iron nailed to an animal's hoof to defend it from injury; band of iron on the runner of a sleigh, a brake, etc. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOD (shŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOEING.] To furnish with shoes; to tip.

Shoe'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Large African wading bird.

Shoe'black' (-blăk'), *n.* One who polishes shoes.

Shoe'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* Maker of shoes and boots.

Shone (shōn *or* shŏn), *imp. & p. p.* of SHINE.

Shoo (shōō), *interj.* Begone! away!

Shook (shōōk), *imp.* of SHAKE.

Shook, *n.* [Cf. SHOCK bundle of sheaves.] A set of staves, boards, or parts, to form one hogshead, barrel, box, piece of furniture, etc.

Shoot (shōōt), *n.* [F. *chute*. Confused with *shoot*, v.] Inclined plane for sliding timber, coal, etc.; narrow passage in a stream, where the water rushes rapidly; chute.

Shoot, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOT (shŏt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOOTING.] [AS. *scotian*.] **1.** To let fly (an arrow, bullet, etc.). **2.** To discharge (a gun, etc.). **3.** To hit with a missile; to kill or wound with a firearm. **4.** To hurl; to emit. **5.** To project; to protrude. **6.** To pass rapidly through, over, or under. **7.** To color in spots or patches. — *v. i.* **1.** To cause a weapon to discharge a missile. **2.** To discharge a missile. **3.** To be emitted or driven. **4.** To penetrate. **5.** To throb in pain. **6.** To germinate; to bud; to sprout. **7.** To protrude; to jut. — *n.* **1.** A shooting; shot. **2.** Young branch or growth. **3.** Rush of water; rapid. — **Shoot'er**, *n.*

Shop (shŏp), *n.* [AS. *sceoppa* treasury, storehouse, stall.] **1.** Place where goods are sold by retail. **2.** Building in which mechanics work. — *v. i.* To visit shops in order to purchase goods. — **Shop'per** (-pẽr), *n.*

Syn. — Store; warehouse. See STORE.

Shop'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* Trader who retails goods.

Shop'lift'er (-lĭft'ẽr), *n.* One who steals from a shop.

Shop'man (-man), *n.* **1.** Shopkeeper. **2.** One who serves in a shop; salesman. **3.** One who works in a shop.

Shore (shōr), *n.* [OE. *schore*.] Prop placed as a brace against the side of a building, etc., to prevent it from sinking or sagging. — *v. t.* To support by shores; to prop.

Ship on the Stocks, supported by Shores.

Shore, *n.* [AS. *score*, prob. fr. *sceran*, E. *shear*.] Coast or land adjacent to an ocean, lake, large river, etc.

Shore'less, *a.* Unlimited; boundless.

Shorn (shōrn), *p. p.* of SHEAR.

Short (shōrt), *a.* [AS. *scort*.] **1.** Not long; having brief length. **2.** Inadequate; scanty. **3.** Insufficiently provided; lacking. **4.** Deficient; defective; imperfect. **5.** Not comprehensive; narrow. **6.** Abrupt; petulant. **7.** Brittle; crisp. **8.** Engaging to deliver (stocks, etc.) which one does not possess. **9.** Not prolonged in utterance; — opp. to *long*, and applied to vowels or to syllables. — *n.* **1.** A summary account. **2.** *pl.* The part of sifted milled grain next finer than bran. **3.** *pl.* Breeches; shortclothes. [*Slang*] **4.** A short sound, syllable, or vowel. — *adv.* In a short manner; briefly; abruptly.

In short, in few words; in brief; briefly. — The long and the short, the whole; a brief summing up.

Short'age, *n.* Amount of deficiency; deficit.

Short'clothes' (-klōthz' *or* -klōz'), *n.* Trousers reaching only to the knees, — worn with long stockings.

Short'com'ing (-kŭm'ĭng), *n.* A coming short; failure of a crop, etc.; neglect in performance of duty.

Short'en (shōrt'n), *v. t. & i.* To contract.

Short'en-ing, *n.* **1.** A making or becoming short or shorter. **2.** Butter, lard, etc., to render pastry short.

Short'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* Rapid method of writing by substituting characters or symbols for letters, words, etc.; stenography. See *Illust.* under PHONOGRAPHY.

Short'-lived' (shôrt'lĭvd'), *a.* Not living long.

Short'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a short or brief time or manner; soon; quickly. **2.** In few words; briefly; abruptly; curtly.

Short'ness, *n.* A being short; brevity; deficiency.

Short'sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not able to see far; nearsighted; myopic. **2.** Of limited forecast or intellect. **3.** Heedless. — **Short'sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

Short'stop' (-stŏp'), *n.* Player stationed in the field between the second and third bases in baseball.

Short'-wind'ed (-wĭnd'ĕd), *a.* Affected with shortness of breath; having a quick, difficult respiration.

Shot (shŏt), *imp. & p. p.* of Shoot.

Shot, *a.* Woven in such a way as to produce an effect of variegation, of changeable tints, or of being figured.

Shot, *n.* [AS. *scot*, fr. *sceótan* to shoot. See Scot a share.] A share or proportion; reckoning; scot.

Shot, *n.; pl.* Shot or Shots (shŏts). [AS. *geseeot* missile.] **1.** A shooting; discharge of a weapon throwing a missile. **2.** Ball or bullet discharged as a projectile from firearms by an explosive; missile. **3.** Small globular masses of lead, for killing game. **4.** Flight of a missile, or distance which it is thrown. **5.** A marksman. — *v. t.* To load (a gun) with shot.

Shote (shōt), *n.* A young hog; shoat.

Should (sho͝od), *imp.* of Shall.

Syn. — See Ought.

Shoul'der (shōl'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *sculdor.*] **1.** Joint connecting the fore limb with the body; projection formed by bones and muscles about that joint. **2.** Upper part of the back. **3.** Fore leg of an animal, dressed for market. **4.** An abrupt projection in machinery, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To push or thrust with the shoulder; to jostle. **2.** To take upon the shoulders; to assume the burden of.

Shoulder belt, a belt that passes across the shoulder. — **Shoulder blade**, flat bone of the shoulder, to which the humerus is articulated; scapula. — **Shoulder knot**, an ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder; epaulet. — **Shoulder strap**, strap worn on or over the shoulder; esp., a narrow strap worn on the shoulder of an officer, indicating his naval or military rank.

Shout (shout), *v. i.* To utter a sudden and loud outcry. — *v. t.* To cry; to clamor. — *n.* Vehement outcry.

Shove (shŭv), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *scofian.*] To drive; to push; to jostle. — *n.* A shoving; forcible push.

Syn. — See Thrust.

Shov'el (shŭv'l), *n.* [AS. *scofl, scoffl;* akin to E. *shove.*] Scooplike implement for lifting and throwing earth, coal, grain, etc. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shoveled (-ld) or Shovelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shoveling or Shovelling.] To take up, throw, or gather up, as with a shovel. — **Shov'el-er, Shov'el-ler**, *n.*

Show (shō), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* Showed (shōd); *p. p.* Shown (shōn) or Showed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Showing; also written *shew, shewed, shewn, shewing.*] [AS. *sceáwian*, to look, see.] **1.** To exhibit or present to view; to display. **2.** To tell; to reveal; to direct; to guide. **3.** To confer; to afford. — *n.* **1.** A showing; exhibition. **2.** That which is brought to view. **3.** Parade; pomp. **4.** Semblance; appearance. **5.** False appearance; pretext.

Show bill, a sheet containing an advertisement. — **Show card**, an advertising placard; card for displaying samples. — **Show case**, a glazed case or cabinet for displaying wares, articles in museums, etc.

Show'bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* Bread which the Jewish priest of the week placed before the Lord in the sanctuary. [Written also *shewbread.*]

Show'er (shō'ẽr), *n.* One who shows or exhibits.

Show'er (shou'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *seũr.*] A short fall of rain, hail, or snow. — *v. t. & i.* To water copiously; to rain.

Shower bath, bath in which water falls upon the bather.

Show'er-y, *a.* **1.** Raining in showers. **2.** Pert. to showers.

Show'y (shō'ĭ), *a.* Making a show; ostentatious; gay; gaudy. — **Show'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Show'i-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Splendid; gay; gaudy; grand; pompous.

Shrank (shrăngk), *imp.* of Shrink.

Shred (shrĕd), *n.* [AS. *screáde;* akin to E. *shroud.*] A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; strip; fragment. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shred or Shredded (shrĕd'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shredding.] To cut or tear into small pieces.

Shrew (shro͞), *n.* **1.** A brawling woman; scold. **2.** [AS. *screáwa.*] An insectivore resembling mice.

Broad-nosed Shrew (*Sorex platyrhinus*).

Shrewd (shro͞d), *a.* **1.** Artful; wily. **2.** Able in practical affairs; sharp-witted; sagacious. — **Shrewd'ly**, *adv.* — **Shrewd'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Shrewd; Sagacious; subtle; artful; astute; acute; penetrating. — One who is *shrewd* is keen to detect errors, penetrate disguises, and guard against selfishness of others. *Shrewd* is of less dignity than *sagacious*, which implies a comprehensive as well as penetrating mind.

Shrew'ish (shro͞'ĭsh), *a.* Like a shrew; scolding; peevish. — **Shrew'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Shrew'ish-ness**, *n.*

Shrew'mouse' (-mous'), *n.* A shrew; burrowing animal, resembling a mouse.

Shriek (shrēk), *v. i. & t.* [Same as E. *screech.*] To cry in fright or anguish. — *n.* Sharp outcry or scream.

Shriev'al-ty (shrēv'al-tĭ), *n.* Office of a sheriff.

Shrift (shrĭft), *n.* [AS. *scrift*, fr. *scrifan* to shrive.] **1.** A shriving. **2.** Confession to a priest, with absolution.

Shrike (shrīk), *n.* [Akin to Icel. *skríkja.*] A bird having a strong hooked bill, many species of which are insectivorous, while others kill mice, small birds, etc.

Shrill (shrĭl), *a.* [Akin to G. *schrill.*] Acute; sharp; piercing. — **Shrill'ly**, *adv.* — **Shrill'ness**, *n.*

Shrimp (shrĭmp), *n.* **1.** A small crustacean, resembling a lobster. **2.** A dwarf.

Shrine (shrīn), *n.* [AS. *scrin*, fr. L. *scrinium* box.] **1.** A case or receptacle, esp. one for sacred relics. **2.** Place or object hallowed from its history or associations.

Shrink (shrĭngk), *v. i.* [*imp.* Shrank (shrăngk) or Shrunk (shrŭngk); *p. p.* Shrunk or Shrunken (shrŭngk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shrinking.] [AS. *scrincan.*] **1.** To wrinkle, bend, or curl; to shrivel; to gather together. **2.** To withdraw from danger; to recoil. — *v. t.* To cause to contract. — *n.* **Shrinkage**; contraction; recoil.

Shrink'age (-ĭj; 2), *n.* **1.** A shrinking; contraction. **2.** Bulk lost by shrinking. **3.** Decrease in value. [*Colloq.*]

Shrive (shrīv), *v. t.* [*imp.* Shrived (shrīvd) or Shrove (shrōv); *p. p.* Shriven (shrĭv'n) or Shrived; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shriving.] [AS. *scrifan.*] **1.** To hear the confession of; to administer absolution to. **2.** To confess (one's self). — *v. i.* To administer confession and absolution.

Shriv'el (shrĭv'l), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Shrivelled (-ld) or Shrivelled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Shrivelling or Shrivelling.] To draw into wrinkles; to shrink.

Shroud (shroud), *n.* [AS. *scrúd* garment; akin to Icel. *skruð* the shrouds of a ship, the furniture of a church.] **1.** That which clothes or protects; garment. **2.** Dress for the dead; winding sheet. **3.** *pl.* Set of ropes staying a ship's masts. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with a shroud; to dress for the grave. **2.** To hide; to veil.

Shrove (shrōv), *imp.* of Shrive.

Shrove Sunday, Quinquagesima Sunday. — **Shrove Tuesday**, the Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash Wednesday.

Shrove'tide' (-tīd'), *n* Days before Ash Wednesday.

Shrub (shrŭb), *n.* [Ar. *shirb, shurb*, fr. *sharība* to drink.] A liquor composed of vegetable acid, esp. lemon juice, and sugar, with vinegar or spirit to preserve it.

Shrub, *n.* [AS. *scrob, scrybb.*] Small woody plant, usually with several stems from the same root.

Shrub'ber-y (-bẽr-y), *n.* **1.** A collection of shrubs. **2.** Place where shrubs are planted.

Shrub'by, *a.* **1.** Full of shrubs. **2.** Like a shrub. — **Shrub'bi-ness** (-bĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Shrug (shrŭg), *v. t. & i.* To draw up or contract (the

shoulders), esp. in dislike, dread, doubt, etc. — *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders, in dislike, etc.

Shrunk'en (shrŭngk''n), *p. p.* & *a.* fr. SHRINK.

Shuck (shŭk), *n.* [Perh. akin to G. *schote* shell.] **1.** A shell or pod; outer covering of nuts. **2.** Shell of an oyster or clam. [*U. S.*] — *v. t.* To deprive of shucks.

Shud'der (shŭd'dẽr), *v. i.* [OE. *shoderen.*] To tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver; to quake. — *n.* Tremor. — **Shud'der-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Shuf'fle (shŭf'f'l), *v. t.* [Same as *scuffle.*] **1.** To shove one way and the other. **2.** To disorder; to change the relative positions of (cards in a pack). — *v. i.* **1.** To change the relative position of cards in a pack. **2.** To change one's position; to evade questions; to prevaricate. **3.** To move in a slovenly, dragging manner. — *n.* **1.** A shuffling; a mixing confusedly; slovenly motion. **2.** Trick; evasion. — **Shuf'fler**, *n.*

Syn. — To equivocate; quibble; cavil; juggle.

Shun (shŭn), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *scunian, sceonian.*] To avoid; to keep clear of; to escape from; to eschew.

Syn. — See AVOID.

Shunt (shŭnt), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *schuinte* slope.] To turn to one side; to switch off (a train or car) upon a side track. — *n.* **1.** A turning off (railroad cars to a side track, or an electric current to another switch). — **Shunt'er**, *n.*

Shut (shŭt), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *scyttan.*] **1.** To close so as to hinder ingress or egress. **2.** To bar; to exclude. **3.** To fold together; to close by bringing the parts together. — *a.* **1.** Closed or fastened. **2.** Having the sound suddenly interrupted by a succeeding consonant, as the *o* in *hop.*

Shute (shūt), *n.* Shoot; water trough.

Shut'ter (shŭt'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that shuts or closes. **2.** Movable cover for a window; blind.

Shut'tle (-t'l), *n.* [AS. *scyttels*, fr. *sceótan* to shoot.] **1.** Instrument used in weaving to shoot the woof thread from one side of the cloth to the other between the warp threads. **2.** Sliding thread holder in a sewing machine.

Shut'tle-cock' (-kŏk'), **Shut'tle-cork'** (-kôrk'), *n.* A cork stuck with feathers, to be struck by a battledoor in play; game so played.

Shuttlecock.

Shy (shī), *a.* [*Compar.* SHIER (-ẽr) or SHYER; *superl.* SHIEST or SHYEST.] [AS. *sceóh.*] **1.** Easily frightened; timid. **2.** Reserved; coy. **3.** Wary; suspicious. — *v. i.* To start suddenly aside through fright or suspicion; — said esp. of horses. — *v. t.* To throw (a stone, etc.) sidewise with a jerk. — *n.* **1.** A sudden start aside, as by a horse. **2.** A side fling. — **Shy'ly**, *adv.* [Written also *shily.*] — **Shy'ness**, *n.* [Written also *shiness.*]

Syn. — Reserve; coyness; diffidence. See BASHFULNESS.

Shy'ster (shī'stẽr), *n.* A trickish knave; mean and dishonest lawyer. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Si (sē). [It.] Syllable indicating the note B, or the seventh tone of any major diatonic scale.

Sib'i-lant (sĭb'ĭ-lant), *a.* [L. *sibilans, -lantis*, p. pr. of *sibilare* to hiss.] Making a hissing sound; as, *s, z, sh,* and *zh,* are *sibilant* elementary sounds. — *n.* A sibilant letter. — **Sib'i-lance, Sib'i-lan-cy**, *n.*

Sib'i-la'tion, *n.* Utterance with a hissing sound; a hiss.

Sib'yl (sĭb'ĭl), *n.* [Gr. σίβυλλα.] **1.** A pagan prophetess. **2.** A female fortune teller. — **Sib'yl-line** (-lin), *a.*

‖ **Sic** (sĭk), *adv.* [L.] Thus; literally.

Sice (sīs *or* sīs), *n.* [F. *six.*] The number six at dice.

Sick (sĭk), *a.* [AS. *seóc.*] **1.** Affected with disease; ill; not in health. See Synonym under ILLNESS. **2.** Affected with nausea. **3.** Disgusted; surfeited.

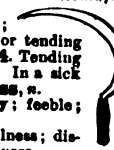
Sick headache, a variety of headache, with nausea.

Syn. — Diseased; ill; weak; ailing; feeble; morbid.

Sick'en (sĭk''n), *v. t.* **1.** To make sick; to disease. **2.** To nauseate. — *v. i.* To become sick or disgusted.

Sick'ish, *a.* Somewhat sick or sickening. — **Sick'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Sick'ish-ness**, *n.*

Sic'kle (sĭk'k'l), *n.* [AS. *sicol;* akin to L. *secula*, fr. *secare* to cut.] Reaping hook.



Sickle.

Sick'ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Somewhat sick; attended with disease. **2.** Producing, or tending to, disease. **3.** Weak; languid; pale. **4.** Tending to produce nausea; sickening. — *adv.* In a sick manner or condition; ill. — **Sick'li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Diseased; infirm; unhealthy; feeble; weak; languid; faint.

Sick'ness, *n.* **1.** The being sick; illness; disease or malady. **2.** Nausea; qualmishness.

Syn. — Illness; disease; malady. See ILLNESS.

Side (sīd), *n.* [AS. *síde.*] **1.** Margin, edge, verge, or border of a surface; longer edge as distinguished from shorter edges, called *ends;* bounding line of a geometrical figure. **2.** One of the surfaces limiting a solid. **3.** Right or left part of the trunk of the body. **4.** Position of a person or party; body of advocates or partisans; cause which one maintains against another. — *a.* **1.** Pert. to a side, or the sides; lateral. **2.** Indirect; incidental. — *v. t.* To embrace the opinions of one party in opposition to another.

Side'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* Piece of dining-room furniture, to hold dishes, etc.

Side'ling (-lĭng), *adv.* Sidelong; laterally; obliquely; askew. — *a.* Inclining to one side; sloping.

Side'long' (-lông'), *adv.* **1.** Laterally; obliquely. **2.** On the side. — *a.* Lateral; not directly in front.

Sid'er-al (sĭd'ẽr-al), **Si-de're-al** (sī-dē'rē-al), *a.* [L. *sidereus*, fr. *sidus, sideris*, constellation, star.] **1.** Relating to the stars; starry; astral. **2.** Measured by the apparent motion of the stars.

Sid'er-og'ra-phy (sĭd'ẽr-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. σίδηρος iron + *-graphy.*] Art of steel engraving; process of multiplying facsimiles of an engraved steel plate. — **Sid'er-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **Sid'er-o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.*

Side'sad'dle (sīd'săd'd'l), *n.* Woman's saddle, in which the rider has both feet on one side of the animal.

Side'walk' (-wąk'), *n.* A walk for foot passengers at the side of a street or road; a foot pavement. [*U. S.*]

Side'ways' (-wāz'), **Side'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* On or toward one side; laterally.

Sid'ing (sīd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Attaching one's self to a party. **2.** A side track, as of a railroad; turnout. **3.** Covering of the outside wall of a frame house.

Si'dle (sī'd'l), *v. i.* To move with one side foremost.

Siege (sēj), *n.* [OF.; fr. L. *sedere* to sit.] The besetting a fortified place to compel its surrender.

Si'e-nite (sī'ē-nīt), *n.* Syenite.

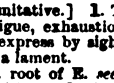
Si-en'na (sĭ-ĕn'nà), *n.* [It. *terra di Siena*, fr. *Siena* in Italy.] Reddish clay used as a pigment.

‖ **Si-er'ra** (sē-ĕr'rà), *n.* [Sp., prop., a saw, fr. L. *serra* saw.] Ridge of mountains and craggy rocks.

‖ **Si-es'ta** (-ĕs'tà), *n.* [Sp., prob. fr. L. *sessitare* to sit long, freq. of *sedere* to sit.] A midday nap.

‖ **Sieur** (syẽr), *n.* [F., abbr. fr. *seigneur.*] Sir; — a French title of respect.

Sieve (sĭv), *n.* [AS. *sife.*] **1.** Utensil for separating the finer and coarser parts of a pulverized substance. **2.** A coarse basket.



Sieve.

Sift (sĭft), *v. t.* [AS. *siftan*, fr. *sife.*] **1.** To separate (the fine part from the coarse) with a sieve. **2.** To examine minutely; to scrutinize. — **Sift'er**, *n.*

Sigh (sī), *v. i.* [OE. *sighen;* perh. imitative.] **1.** To make a deep respiration, esp. in fatigue, exhaustion, grief, etc. **2.** To lament. — *v. t.* To express by sighs. — *n.* A deep and audible inspiration; a lament.

Sight (sīt), *n.* [AS. *sihl, gesihl*, fr. root of E. *see.*] **1.** A seeing; view. **2.** Faculty of vision. **3.** Open view; space through which vision extends. **4.** A spectacle; show. **5.** Instrument of seeing; the eye. **6.** Inspection; examination. **7.** Opinion; judgment. **8.** Aperture or point, by which the eye is guided in aiming, etc. **9.** A great quantity or sum. [Now *colloq.*] — *v. t.*

1. To get sight of. **2.** To look at through a sight; to see accurately. **3.** To apply sights to; to adjust the sights of; to direct to by a sight. — *v. i.* To aim.

Sight'less (sīt'lĕs), *a.* Wanting sight; blind.

Sight'ly (sīt'lȳ), *a.* **1.** Pleasing to the sight; comely. **2.** Open to sight; conspicuous. — **Sight'li-ness**, *n.*

Sight'-see'ing (-sē'ĭng), *a.* Given to seeing sights. — *n.* The seeing novelties. — **Sight'-se'er**, *n.*

Sign (sīn), *n.* [F. *signe*, L. *signum*.] That by which anything is represented; miracle; type; lettered board placed upon a building or office to advertise the business there transacted; twelfth part of the ecliptic or zodiac; character indicating relation of algebraic quantities, or operation performed upon them; as, the *sign* + (plus); the *sign* — (minus); the *sign* of division ÷, etc.

Syn. — Token; mark; symptom; indication; type; omen; presage; manifestation. See EMBLEM. — *v. t.* **1.** To represent by a sign; to signify. **2.** To mark with a sign. **3.** To affix a signature to. **4.** To assign or convey formally; — used with *away*. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a sign or signal. **2.** To write one's name, in token of assent, responsibility, obligation, etc.

Sig'nal (sĭg'nal), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *signale*, fr. L. *signum*.] **1.** A sign to notify a person of some occurrence, command, or danger; watchword. **2.** Token; indication. — *a.* **1.** Noticeable; remarkable. **2.** Pert. to the use of signals. — *v. t.* **1.** To communicate (orders, etc.) by signals. **2.** To notify by signals.

Syn. — Eminent; memorable; notable; conspicuous.

Sig'nal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To make signal or eminent; to distinguish. **2.** To communicate with by a signal.

Sig'nal-ly, *adv.* In a signal manner; eminently.

Sig'na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Signing; joining or sharing in a signature. — *n.* A signer; one who subscribes.

Sig'na-ture (-tûr), *n.* [F.] **1.** A sign, stamp, or mark impressed, as by a seal. **2.** Name of a person, written with his own hand; autograph. **3.** Designation of a musical key by sharps or flats at the beginning of the staff.

Sign'er (sīn'ẽr), *n.* One who signs his name.

Sig'net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* [OF.] A seal; sovereign's seal for private letters, etc.

Sig-nif'i-cant (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kant), *a.* [L. *significans*, *-cantis*, p. pr. of *significare*. See SIGNIFY.] **1.** Fitted to signify something; expressive or suggestive. **2.** Deserving to be considered; important. — *n.* That which has significance; a sign; token; symbol. — **Sig-nif'i-cant-ly**, *adv.* — **Sig-nif'i-cance**, **Sig-nif'i-can-cy**, *n.*

Sig'ni-fi-ca'tion (sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A signifying. **2.** That which is signified; meaning which a sign or token is intended to convey.

Sig-nif'i-ca-tive (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Significant.

Sig'ni-fy (sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *significare*; *signum* a sign + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To show by a sign; to announce; to express. **2.** To mean; to import.

Syn. — To express; declare; utter; imply; mean.

Sign'ior (sēn'yẽr), *n.* Sir; Mr. The English form for the Italian *Signor* and the Spanish *Señor*.

‖ **Si-gnor'** (sē-nyōr'), ‖ **Si-gno're** (sē-nyō'rā), *n.* [It. See SEIGNIOR.] Sir; Mr.; — Italian title of address.

‖ **Si-gno'ra** (sē-nyō'rȧ), *n.* [It.] Madam; Mrs.

‖ **Si-gno-ri'na** (-rē'nȧ), *n.* [It.] Miss.

Sign'post' (sīn'pōst'), *n.* Post supporting a sign, post-era, etc.

Si'lence (sī'lens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *silentium*. See SILENT.] **1.** A being silent; absolute stillness. **2.** Forbearance from speech. **3.** Secrecy. **4.** Calmness; quiet. **5.** Oblivion. — *interj.* Be silent. — *v. t.* To still; to hush.

Si'lent (sī'lent), *a.* [L. *silens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *silere* to be silent.] **1** Free from sound or noise; perfectly quiet. **2.** Not speaking; mute; taciturn; not talkative. **3.** Inactive; calm. **4.** Not pronounced; as, *e* is *silent* in "fable." — **Si'lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Si'lent-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Dumb; quiet; still. See MUTE, and TACITURN.

Si'lex (sī'lĕks), *n.* [L., flint.] Silica, as found in nature, constituting quartz and most sands and sandstones.

Sil'hou-ette' (sĭl'ōō-ĕt' *or* sĭl'ōō-ĕt'), *n.* [F.; fr. Etienne de *Silhouette*, a French minister of finance in 1759, who made such portraits.] Profile portrait in black. — *v. t.* To project upon a background, so as to be like a silhouette.

Silhouette.

Si'li-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *silex*, *silicis*, flint.] Silicon dioxide, constituting ordinary quartz, and artificially prepared as a very fine, white, tasteless, inodorous powder. [silicic acid.

Si'li-cate (-kāt), *n.* [F.] A salt of

Si-li'ceous (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Pert. to, containing, or like, silica. [Written also *silicious*.]

Si-lic'ic (-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, derived from, or resembling, silica; compounded with silicon.

Sil'i-cle (sĭl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *silicula*, dim. of *siliqua* pod, husk.] A seed vessel resembling a silique, but about as broad as it is long.

Sil'i-con (-kŏn), *n.* [See SILICA.] A nonmetallic element analogous to carbon, whose oxide is silica, or common quartz, and is, next to oxygen, the most abundant element of the earth's crust. Called also *silicium*.

Sil'i-qua (-kwȧ), *n.* [L.] Silique.

Silicles.

Sil'ique (sĭl'ĭk *or* sĭ-lēk'), *n.* [L. *siliqua* pod or husk, very small weight or measure.] An elongated seed vessel of two valves with sutures at either margin, to which the seeds are attached. — **Sil'i-quose'** (sĭl'ĭ-kwōs'), **Sil'i-quous** (sĭ-lĭk'wŭs), *a.*

Silique (opened).

Silk (sĭlk), *n.* [AS. *seolc*.] **1.** Fine, soft thread produced by various caterpillars in forming cocoons. **2.** Thread spun, or cloth woven, from this material. **3.** Filiform styles of the female flower of maize.

Silk'en (sĭlk'n), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, made of, or like, silk. **2.** Soft; tender; smooth.

Silk'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Larva of any bombycid moth which spins strong silk in constructing its cocoon before changing to a pupa.

Silk'y, *a.* **1.** Pert. to, made of, or like, silk; silken. **2.** Covered with soft hairs pressed close to the surface, as a leaf; sericeous. — **Silk'i-ness**, *n.*

Sill (sĭl), *n.* [AS. *syl*.] Basis of a thing; horizontal piece forming the lower member of a frame, or supporting a structure; threshold; lowest piece in a window frame.

Sil'la-bub (sĭl'lȧ-bŭb), *n.* Mixture of wine or cider with milk, forming a soft curd. [Written also *syllabub*.]

Sil'ly, *a.* [AS. *sælig*, *gesælig*, happy, good, fr. *sæl* good fortune.] **1.** Weak in intellect; foolish. **2.** Unwise; stupid. — **Sil'li-ly**, *adv.* — **Sil'li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Witless; shallow; indiscreet. See SIMPLE.

Si'lo (sī'lō), *n.* [F.] Airtight pit for packing away green fodder for winter use. See ENSILAGE.

Silt (sĭlt), *n.* [AS. *seón* to filter.] Mud or fine earth deposited from water. — *v. t.* & *i.* To choke or obstruct with silt; to percolate.

Sil'va (sĭl'vȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. SILVAS (-vȧz), L. SILVAE (-vē). [L., a wood, forest.] Forest trees of a region; description of the forest trees of a country. [Written also *sylva*.]

Sil'van, *a.* [L. *silva*.] Pert. to woods or groves; woody. [Written also *sylvan*.]

Sil'ver, *n.* [AS. *seolfor*.] **1.** A soft white metal, used for coin, jewelry, plate, etc. **2.** Coin made of silver. **3.** The color of silver. — *a.* **1.** Pert. to, like, or made of, silver. **2.** Bright; resplendent; white. **3.** Giving a clear, ringing sound. — *v. t.* To cover with silver; to polish, or make hoary, or white, like silver.

Sil'ver-ing, *n.* A covering metals, wood, paper, glass, etc., with a thin film of silver; film so laid on.

Sil'ver-smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* Worker in silver.

Sil'ver-y (sĭl'vẽr-ў), *a.* **1.** Resembling silver; bright. **2.** Covered with silver. **3.** Soft and clear in sound.

‖ **Sim'i-a** (sĭm'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., ape.] A genus of Quadrumana including the orang-outang. — **Sim'i-an**, *a. & n.*

Sim'i-lar (sĭm'ĭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *similis* like.] **1.** Precisely like. **2.** Nearly corresponding; having a general likeness. — **Sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Sim'i-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Sim'i-le (-lē), *n.; pl.* SIMILES (-lēz). [L., fr. *similis.*] A similitude; poetical or imaginative comparison.

Si-mil'i-tude (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1.** A being similar or like; resemblance; similarity. **2.** Fanciful comparison; simile. **3.** Representation or copy; facsimile.

Sim'mer (sĭm'mẽr), *v. i. & t.* [Onomat.] To boil gently; to cook in liquid heated almost to boiling.

Sim'o-ny (-ō-nў), *n.* [LL. *simonia*, fr. *Simon* Magus. *Acts* viii.] Crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment. — **Sim'o-ni'a-cal** (sĭm'ō-nī'ȧ-kal), *a.*

Si-moom' (sĭ-mōōm'), } *n.* [Ar. *samūn*, fr. *samma* to
Si-moon' (sĭ-mōōn'), } poison.] A hot, suffocating wind, that blows in Arabia, Syria, etc.

Sim'per (sĭm'pẽr), *v. i.* [Dan., affected, coy.] To smile in a silly, affected, or conceited manner. — *n.* A constrained, self-conscious, silly smile; smirk.

Sim'ple (-p'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *simplus*, or *simplex*, gen. *simplicis.*] **1.** Single; not complex; uncombined; not compounded. **2.** Plain; unadorned. **3.** Mere; not other than. **4.** Not given to artifice, stratagem, or duplicity; sincere; true. **5.** Artless; natural; straightforward. **6.** Direct; clear; intelligible. **7.** Weak in intellect; foolish; silly. **8.** Not luxurious; plain. **9.** Humble; lowly. — *n.* **1.** Something not mixed or compounded. **2.** A medicinal plant. — **Sim'ple-ness**, **Sim-plic'i-ty** (-plĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Sim'ply** (-plў), *adv.*

Syn. — SIMPLE; SILLY; single; uncompounded; mere; elementary; plain; sincere; frank; open; credulous; foolish. — One who is *simple* is sincere, unaffected, and inexperienced in duplicity, — hence liable to be duped. A *silly* person is ignorant or weak and also self-confident. *Simplicity* is incompatible with duplicity, artfulness, or vanity, while *silliness* is consistent with all three.

Sim'pli-fy (-plĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make simple; to show an easier process for doing. — **Sim'pli-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Sim'u-late (-ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *simulare, -latum;* akin to *simul* at the same time, *similis* like.] Feigned; pretended. — *v. t.* To counterfeit. — **Sim'u-la'tion**, *n.*

Si'mul-ta'ne-ous (sī'mŭl-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *simultim* at the same time, fr. L. *simul.*] Existing, or done, at the same time. — **Si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

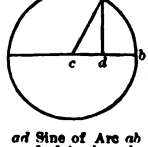
Sin (sĭn), *n.* [AS. *synn, syn;* akin to L. *sons, sontis*, guilty.] **1.** Transgression of the law of God; iniquity. **2.** An offense; misdemeanor. — *v. i.* **1.** To violate divine law or any rule of duty. **2.** To trespass; to transgress.

Syn. — Iniquity; wickedness; wrong. See CRIME.

Sin'a-pism (sĭn'ȧ-pĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. σιναπισμός use of a mustard blister, fr. σίναπι mustard.] Poultice containing mustard seed, a powerful irritant.

Since (sĭns), *adv.* [OE. *sithens*, fr. AS. *sīððan* afterward, then, fr. *sīð* after, later.] **1.** From a definite past time until now. **2.** Before this or now; ago. — *prep.* From the time of; in or during the time subsequent to; after. — *conj.* Seeing that; because; considering.

Sin-cere' (sĭn-sēr'), *a.* [L. *sincerus.*] **1.** Pure; unmixed. **2.** Genuine; real. — **Sin-cere'-ly**, *adv.* — **Sin-cere'ness**, **Sin-cer'i-ty** (-sĕr'ĭ-tў), *n.*



ad Sine of Arc *ab* and of Angle *acd*; *db* Versed Sine.

Syn. — Honest; unfeigned; unvarnished; real; true; unaffected; inartificial; frank; upright. See HEARTY.

Sin'ci-put (sĭn'sĭ-pŭt), *n.* [L., half a head; *semi* half + *caput* head.] Fore part of the head.

Sine (sīn), *n.* [LL. *sinus.*] Perpendicular drawn from one extremity of an arc of a circle to the diameter drawn through the other extremity.

‖ **Si'ne** (sī'nē), *prep.* [L.] Without.

Si'ne-cure (-kūr), *n.* [L. *sine* + *cura* care, LL., cure.] **1.** An ecclesiastical benefice without the care of souls. **2.** An office requiring little service.

Sin'ew (sĭn'ū), *n.* [AS. *sinu.*] **1.** A tendon or tendinous tissue. **2.** That which supplies strength or power. — *v. t.* To knit or strengthen as with sinews. — **Sin'-ewed** (-ūd), *a.* — **Sin'ew-less**, *a.*

Sin'ew-y (-ў), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, consisting of, or like, sinews. **2.** Well braced; nervous; vigorous; firm; tough.

Sin'ful (sĭn'fŭl), *a.* Tainted with sin; wicked; criminal; unholy. — **Sin'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Sin'ful-ness**, *n.*

Sing (sĭng), *v. i. & t.* [*imp.* SUNG (sŭng) or SANG (săng); *p. p.* SUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SINGING.] [AS. *singan.*] **1.** To utter musical or melodious sounds. **2.** To celebrate (something) in poetry. — **Sing'er**, *n.*

Singe (sĭnj), *v. t.* [AS. *sengan.*] To burn superficially; to scorch. — *n.* A slight burn. — **Sin'ger** (sĭn'jẽr), *n.*

Sin'gle (sĭng'g'l), *a.* [L. *singulus*, dim. fr. root in *simplex* simple.] **1.** One only; individual; separate. **2.** Alone; having no companion. **3.** Unmarried. **4.** Uncompounded; pure; unmixed. **5.** Not deceitful; sincere. — *v. t.* To select (an individual person or thing) from among a number; to separate. — *n.* A unit.

Sin'gle-hand'ed (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Having but one hand or workman; unassisted; alone.

Sin'gle-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Free from duplicity.

Sin'gle-ness, *n.* **1.** The being single. **2.** Freedom from duplicity, or secondary and selfish ends; sincerity.

Sin'gly (sĭng'glў), *adv.* **1.** Individually; severally. **2.** Only; alone. **3.** Without associates; single-handed.

Sing'song' (sĭng'sŏng'), *n.* **1.** Bad singing or poetry. **2.** A drawling tone. — *a.* Drawling; monotonous.

Sin'gu-lar (sĭng'gū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *singularius*, fr. *singulus* single.] **1.** Existing by itself; single. **2.** Each; individual. **3.** Denoting one person or thing; — opp. to *dual* and *plural.* **4.** Standing by itself; unusual; strange. **5.** Rarely equaled; eminent; exceptional. **6.** Departing from general usage; odd. **7.** Being alone; unique. — *n.* The singular number, in grammar. — **Sin'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Sin'gu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Syn. — Unexampled; unprecedented; eminent, extraordinary; rare; peculiar; odd; eccentric; fantastic.

Sin'is-ter (sĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *a.* [L.] **1.** On the left hand; left; — opp. to *dexter*, or *right.* **2.** Unlucky; inauspicious; evil. **3.** Wrong; dishonest; corrupt.

Sin'is-tror'sal (-trôr'sal), *a.* [L. *sinistrorsus* turned toward the left side; *sinister* + *vertere, vortere, versum, vorsum*, to turn.] Rising spirally from right to left.

Sin'is-trous (-trŭs), *a.* **1.** Being on the left side; inclined to the left. **2.** Wrong; absurd; perverse.

Sink (sĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp.* SUNK (sŭnk), or (SANK (săngk)); *p. p.* SUNK (*obs.* SUNKEN, — now *adj.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SINKING.] [AS. *sincan.*] **1.** To fall; to descend lower and lower; to subside. **2.** To enter deeply; to penetrate. **3.** To be overwhelmed or depressed; to fail in strength; to decay; to decrease; to subside. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sink; to immerse or submerge. **2.** To depress; to ruin irretrievably. **3.** To make (a depression) by digging, cutting, etc. **4.** To bring low; to waste. **5.** To suppress; to ignore. — *n.* Drain, vessel, etc., for receiving filthy water, etc. — **Sink'er**, *n.*

Sinuate Leaf.

Sin'less (sĭn'lĕs), *a.* Free from sin. — **Sin'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Sin'less-ness**, *n.*

Sin'ner, *n.* One who has sinned; transgressor.

Sin'u-ate (-ū-āt), *a.* [L. *sinuare, -atum*, to wind, fr. *sinus* a bend.] Having the margin alternately curved inward and outward; having rounded lobes separated by rounded sinuses; sinuous; wavy. — *v. i.* To bend in and out; to be sinuous. — **Sin'u-a'tion**, *n.* — **Sin'u-ose'**, **Sin'u-ous**, *a.* — **Sin'u-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Si'nus (sī'nŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* L. SINUS, E. SINUSES (-ĕz). [L., curve, folds or bosom of a garment ; bay.] **1.** An opening ; hollow ; bending. **2.** Bay of the sea ; recess in the shore. **3.** A bodily cavity ; depression ; abscess with only a small orifice.

Sip (sĭp), *v. t. & i.* [Akin to AS. *sūpan* to sip, drink.] To drink in small quantities ; to suck up. — *n.* A sipping ; slight taste.

Si'phon (sī'fŏn), *n.* [Gr. *σίφων.*] **1.** A tube bent into two legs of unequal length, for transferring liquid to a lower level, over an intermediate elevation, by pressure of the atmosphere. **2.** Tubular organ of mollusks, cephalopods, etc.

a Siphon, through which water is flowing from the Dish *b*.

Sir (sẽr), *n.* [*F. sire*, contr. fr. L. *senior* an elder, compar. of *senex* aged person.] **1.** Title prefixed to the Christian name of an English knight or baronet. **2.** Respectful title, used in addressing a man.

Sire (sīr), *n.* [F.] **1.** Orig., a lord, or person in authority. **2.** A title used in addressing a sovereign. **3.** A father. **4.** Male parent of a beast, — esp. of a horse. — *v. t.* To beget ; — used esp. of stallions.

Si'ren (sī'rĕn), *n.* [Gr. *σειρήν.*] **1.** One of the three fabled sea nymphs, whose singing lured mariners to destruction. **2.** An enticing, dangerous woman. **3.** An amphibian destitute of hind legs. **4.** A fog horn. — *a.* Part. to a siren ; fascinating ; alluring.

Si'ri-us (sĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σείριος, properly, scorching.] The Dog Star.

Sir'loin (sẽr'loin'), *n.* [Corrup. of *surloin.*] A loin [of beef.]

Sir'name (-nām'), *n.* Surname.

Si-roc'co (sĭ-rŏk'kō), *n.* [It. ; Ar. *shoruq.*] An oppressive, relaxing wind from the Libyan deserts.

Sir'rah (sĭr'rā), *n.* [Icel. *sĭra*, fr. F. *sire.* See SIR.] Term of address used in anger, contempt, reproach, etc.

Sir'up (sĭr'ŭp), **Syr'up**, *n.* [F. *sirop*, fr. Ar. *sharāb* a drink, wine, coffee, sirup.] **1.** Juice of fruits, herbs, etc., boiled with sugar. **2.** Saturated solution of sugar and water, sometimes medicated. — **Sir'up-y, Syr'up-y**, *a.*

Sis'kin (sĭs'kĭn), *n.* [Dan. *sisgen.*] A small finch.

Sis'ter (sĭs'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *sweostor, swuster* ; akin to L. *soror.*] **1.** A female born of the same parents with another person. **2.** Woman closely associated with another person, in the same faith, society, order, etc.

Sis'ter-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** State or relation of a sister ; office or duty of a sister. **2.** A society of women united in one faith or order ; sisters, collectively.

Sis'ter-in-law' (-ĭn-lô'), *n.* Sister of one's husband or wife ; wife of one's brother.

Sis'ter-ly, *a.* Like a sister ; affectionate.

Sit (sĭt), *v. i.* [*imp.* SAT (săt) (SATE (sāt, *rarely* sĭt), *archaic*) ; *p. p.* SAT (SITTEN (sĭt't'n), *obs.*) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SITTING.] [AS. *sittan* ; akin to L. *sedere*, Gr. ἕζεσθαι.] **1.** To rest upon the haunches. **2.** To perch, as birds do, on a branch, pole, etc. **3.** To rest ; to abide. **4.** To lie, rest, press, or weigh. **5.** To be adjusted ; to fit. **6.** To cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl. **7.** To occupy a place or seat as member of an official body. **8.** To hold a session. — *v. t.* **1.** To sit upon (a horse, etc.). **2.** To furnish a seat to (one's self). — **Sit'ter**, *n.*

Site (sīt), *n.* [L. *situs*, fr. *sinere* to let, p. p. *situs* placed, situate.] Place where anything is fixed ; situation.

Sit'ting, *a.* Being in the state or position of one that sits. — *n.* **1.** State or posture of one who occupies a seat. **2.** A seat in a church, theater, etc. **3.** Act or time of sitting. **4.** A session. **5.** A brooding over eggs for hatching.

Sit'u-ate (sĭt'ū-āt ; 40), **Sit'u-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* [LL. *situatus*, fr. *situare* to place, fr. L. *situs.*] **1.** Having a site ; located. **2.** Placed ; residing.

Sit'u-a'tion, *n.* **1.** Manner in which an object is situated ; location ; site. **2.** Relative position ; circumstances. **3.** Permanent position or employment ; place ; office.

Syn. — Position ; station ; post ; case. See STATE.

Sitz' bath' (sĭts' bäth'). [G. *sitzbad.*] Tub in which one bathes in a sitting posture ; hip bath.

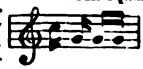
Six (sĭks), *a.* [AS. ; akin to G. *sechs*, Icel., Sw., Dan., & L. *sex*, Gr. ἕξ.] One more than five ; twice three. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than five ; six units or objects. **2.** Symbol representing six units, as 6, vi., or VI.

Six'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* [AS. *sixfeald.*] Six times repeated ; six times as much or as many.

Six'pence (-pens), *n.* ; *pl.* SIXPENCES (-ĕz). English silver coin worth six pennies ; half a shilling.

Six'teen' (-tēn'), *a.* [AS. *sixtēne, sixtȳne.* See SIX and TEN.] Six and ten ; fifteen and one more. — *n.* **1.** Number greater by a unit than fifteen ; sum of ten and six ; sixteen units or objects. **2.** Symbol representing sixteen units, as 16, or xvi.

Six'teenth' (-tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Sixth after the tenth ; next after the fifteenth. **2.** Being one of sixteen equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* **1.** Quotient of a unit divided by sixteen ; one of sixteen equal parts. **2.** The next in order after the fifteenth. **3.** A musical interval comprising two octaves and a second.



Sixteenth Notes.

Sixth (sĭksth), *a.* [Cf. AS. *sixta, siexta.*] **1.** Next in order after the fifth. **2.** Constituting one of six equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* **1.** Quotient of a unit divided by six ; one of six equal parts forming a whole. **2.** The next in order after the fifth. **3.** Musical interval embracing six diatonic degrees of the scale.

Sixth'ly, *adv.* In the sixth place.

Six'ti-eth (sĭks'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* [Cf. AS. *sixtiogoða.*] **1.** Next in order after the fifty-ninth. **2.** Constituting one of sixty equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* **1.** Quotient of a unit divided by sixty ; one of sixty equal parts. **2.** The next in order after the fifty-ninth.

Six'ty (-tȳ), *a.* [AS. *siextig.*] Six times ten ; threescore. — *n.* **1.** Sum of six times ten ; sixty units. **2.** Symbol representing sixty units, as 60, lx., or LX.

Siz'a-ble (sīz'ă-b'l), *a.* Of considerable bulk.

Si'zar (sī'zẽr), *n.* Student in the university of Cambridge (Eng.) or Dublin, who, having passed a certain examination, is exempted from paying college charges.

Size (sīz), *n.* [See SICK.] Six.

Size, *n.* [OIt. *sisa* glue used by painters, fr. *assisa*, fr. *assidere* to place, L. *assidere* ; *ad* + *sidere* to sit down.] **1.** Thin, weak glue. **2.** Any viscous substance ; varnish. — *v. t.* To cover with size ; to prepare with size.

Size, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *assize.*] **1.** Extent of volume ; bulk. **2.** Relative measure of dimension, as for shoes, gloves, etc. — *v. t.* To arrange according to size.

Syn. — Dimension ; largeness ; greatness ; magnitude.

Siz'ing, *n.* **1.** A covering or treating with size. **2.** Weak glue ; size. [ing anything to a certain size.]

Siz'ing, *n.* A sorting with respect to size, or bring-

Siz'y (sīz'ȳ), *a.* Sizelike ; viscous ; glutinous.

Siz'zle (sĭz'z'l), *v. i.* To make a hissing sound. — *n.* A hissing sound, as of something frying over a fire.

Skate (skāt), *n.* [D. *schaats.*] A metallic runner (or small wheels) with a frame shaped to fit the sole of a shoe, for moving rapidly on ice, etc. — *v. i.* To move on skates.

One form of Skate.

Skate, *n.* [Icel. *skata* ; cf. L. *squatus.*] Large, flat fish of the ray kind, having a long, slender tail, and large pectoral fins united to the sides of the body and head.

Skat'er (skāt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who skates. **2.** Hemipterous insect having long legs, and running rapidly over the surface of the water, as if skating.

Ske-dad'dle (skē-dăd'd'l), *v. i.* To flee in panic ; to run away. [*Slang, U. S.*] [thread, etc.]

Skein (skān), *n.* [OF. *escoigne.*] Knot of yarn,

Skel'e-tal (skĕl'ē-tăl), *a.* Pert. to the skeleton.

Skel'e-ton (skĕl'ē-tŭn), *n.* [Gr σκελετόν (sc. σῶμα)

dried body, mummy, fr. σκέλλειν to dry, parch.] **1.** Bony and cartilaginous framework of an animal. **2.** Framework of anything; outline of a literary production. — *a.* Consisting of, or like, a skeleton; consisting merely of the framework or outlines.

Skep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. σκεπτικός thoughtful, fr. σκέπτεσθαι to view, consider.] **1.** One undecided as to what is true; inquirer after facts or reasons. **2.** Doubter as to whether any fact can be certainly known. **3.** One who doubts the existence of God, truth of revelation, or divine origin of the Christian religion. — **Skep'tic, Skep'tic-al,** *a.* — **Skep'ti-cism,** *n.*

☞ These words are often written with *c* instead of *k* in the first syllable, — *sceptic, sceptical, scepticism,* etc.

Syn. — Infidel; unbeliever; doubter. See Infidel.

Sketch (skĕch), *n.* [D. *schets,* fr. It. *schizzo* a sketch, splash.] An outline or first rough draught of any design.

Syn. — Sketch; Outline; Delineation; draught; plan; design. — An *outline* gives only the bounding lines of some scene or picture. A *sketch* fills up the *outline* in part, giving broad touches, conveying an imperfect idea. A *delineation* carries out the more striking features of the picture, and furnishes a conception of the whole.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make a rough draught of. **2.** To plan. [incomplete.

Sketch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a sketch; |

Skew'er (skū'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin.] Pin for fastening meat in form. — *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.

Skid (skĭd), *n.* [Icel. *skíð* billet of wood.] **1.** Shoe or clog placed under a wagon wheel to prevent its turning when descending a hill; drag. **2.** Timber used as a support, or to receive pressure. — *v. t.* To check, protect, or support, with skids; to cause to move on skids. [small, light boat.

Skiff (skĭf), *n.* [F. *esquif.*] A |

Skil'ful (skĭl'fụl), *a.* Skillful.

Skill (skĭl), *n.* [Icel. *skil* a distinction, discernment; akin to *skilja* to separate, distinguish.] Familiar knowledge of any art or science, with dexterity in execution or in application to practical purposes. — **Skilled, Skill'ful,** *a.* — **Skill'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Skill'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Skill: Dexterity; Adroitness; expertness; art; aptitude; ability. — *Skill* is more intelligent, denoting familiar knowledge united to readiness of performance. *Dexterity* refers to easy execution. *Adroitness* involves the same image with *dexterity,* and differs from it as implying a general facility of movement especially in avoidance of danger or in escaping from a difficulty).

Skil'let (skĭl'ĕt), *n.* [L. *scutella,* dim. of *scuta* dish.] Small vessel, with a handle, for stewing meat, etc.

Skim (skĭm), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Sw. *skymma* to darken.] **1.** To clear (a liquid) from scum. **2.** To take off by skimming. **3.** To pass near the surface of. **4.** To examine superficially and rapidly. — *n.* Skimming; skimmed.

Skim'mer, *n.* One that skims; marine bird, allied to the terns, that skims small fish from the water.

Skim'ming, *n.* **1.** Act of one who skims. **2.** That which is skimmed from the surface of a liquid.

Skimp (skĭmp), *v. t.* To slight. — *a.* Scanty.

Skeleton of a Man.

a Parietal Bone; *b* Frontal Bone; *c* Orbit; *d* Temporal Bone; *e* Lower Jaw; *f* Clavicle; *g* Cervical Vertebræ; *h* Shoulder Blade; *i* Humerus; *j* Lumbar Vertebræ; *k* Ilium; *l* Sacrum; *m* Coccyx; *n* Radius; *o* Carpus; *p* Metacarpus; *q* Phalanges; *r* Femur; *s* Patella; *t* Tibia; *u* Fibula; *v* Tarsus; *w* Metatarsus; *x* Phalanges.

Skin (skĭn), *n.* [Icel. *skinn.*] **1.** External covering of an animal body. **2.** Hide; pelt. **3.** Bark or husk of a plant or fruit. — *v. t.* **1.** To flay; to peel. **2.** To cover with skin, or superficially. **3.** To strip of property; to cheat. [*Slang*] — *v. i.* To be covered with skin.

Skin'-deep' (skĭn'dēp'), *a.* Not deeper than the skin.

Skin'flint' (-flĭnt'), *n.* A penurious person; miser. [very thin skin.

Skin'less, *a.* Having no skin, or a |

Skin'ner, *n.* **1.** One who skins. **2.** Dealer in skins, pelts, or hides.

Skin'ny (-nĭ), *a.* Consisting of skin; wanting flesh. — **Skin'ni-ness,** *n.*

Skip (skĭp), *v. i.* **1.** To leap lightly; to bound. **2.** To pass by, or overlook, portions of a thing. — *v. t.* **1.** To leap lightly over. **2.** To omit. — *n.* **1.** A light leap. **2.** Omission of a part. **3.** Passage from one musical sound to another by more than a degree at once.

Skip'per, *n.* **1.** One that skips. **2.** A cheese maggot. **3.** A small butterfly of short, jerking flight.

Skip'per, *n.* [D. *schipper.*] Master of a small vessel.

Skir'mish (skẽr'mĭsh), *v. i.* [OF. *eskermir* to fence, fight.] To fight in small parties. — *n.* A combat between small bodies of troops. — **Skir'mish-er,** *n.*

Skirt (skẽrt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skyrta* shirt, Sw. *skört* skirt.] **1.** Lower and loose part of a coat, dress, etc. **2.** Border; margin. **3.** A petticoat. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with a skirt; to surround. **2.** To run along the edge of. — *v. i.* To be on the border or extremity.

Skit (skĭt), *v. t.* [Prov. E., to slide, as adj., hasty.] To cast reflections on; to asperse. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] — *n.* A reflection; jeer or gibe; brief satire; squib.

Skit'tish, *a.* **1.** Easily frightened; shy. **2.** Wanton; restive. — **Skit'tish-ly,** *adv.* — **Skit'tish-ness,** *n.*

Skit'tles (-t'lz), *n. pl.* English game like ninepins, played by throwing wooden disks at the pins.

Ski'ver (skĭ'vẽr), *n.* **1.** Inferior leather, made of split sheepskin, tanned by immersion in sumac, and dyed. **2.** Tool or machine for splitting leather, sheepskins, etc.

Skulk (skŭlk), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *skulke* to play truant.] To hide, or get out of the way, sneakingly; to lurk.

Skull (skŭl), *n.* [Akin to Sw. *skalle* skull.] Skeleton of the head, including the brain case, or cranium, and bones and cartilages of the face and mouth. See *Illusts.* of *Facial angles* and of *Skeleton.*

Skull'cap', *n.* **1.** A cap fitting the head closely. **2.** A helmet-shaped flower.

Skunk (skŭnk), *n.* [Amer. Indian *seganku.*] An American carnivore allied to the weasels, and having two glands from which it can eject an extremely fetid liquid.

Sky (skī), *n.* [AS. *scūa, scūwa,* shadow.] **1.** The apparent arch of heaven; the firmament. **2.** The weather.

Sky'-high' (-hī'), *adv.* & *a.* Very high. [*Colloq.*]

Sky'lark' (-lärk'), *n.* A European and Asiatic lark that mounts and sings as it flies.

Sky'lark'ing, *n.* A running about a ship's rigging in sport; frolicking; sporting; carousing. [*Colloq.*]

Sky'light' (skī'līt'), *n.* A window in a roof, ceiling, or ship's deck, to admit light from above.

Sky'rock'et (-rŏk'ĕt), *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies. [next above the royal.]

Sky'sail (skī'sāl; *by seamen* skī's'l), *n.* The sail set

Sky'ward (-wĕrd), *a. & adv.* Toward the sky.

Slab (slăb), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** A thin piece of anything, esp. of stone. **2.** Outside piece of a sawed log.

Slab'ber (slŏb'bĕr *or* slăb'-), *v. i.* [Akin to D. *slabberen*, Icel. *slafra.*] To let saliva fall from the mouth, like a child or idiot; to drivel; to drool. — *n.* Spittle; saliva.

Slack (slăk), *n.* Small coal; coal dust; culm.

Slack, *a.* [AS. *sleac.*] **1.** Lax; not tense. **2.** Weak; not holding fast. **3.** Remiss; not using due care. **4.** Not violent or pressing; easy. — *n.* Part of a rope hanging loose, having no strain upon it. — **Slack, Slack'ly**, *adv.*

Slack (slăk), } *v. t. & i.* To loosen; to relax; to re-
Slack'en (-'n), } tard; to cease; to slake.

Slag (slăg), *n.* [Sw. *slagg.*] **1.** Dross of a metal; vitrified cinders. **2.** Scoria of a volcano.

Slake (slāk), *v. t.* [AS. *sleacian*, fr. *sleac* slack.] **1.** To allay; to quench. **2.** To mix (lime, etc.) with water, so that a true chemical combination shall take place; to slack. — *v. i.* To go out; to become extinct.

Slam (slăm), *v. t.* To shut violently; to bang. — *v. i.* To come against something with sudden shock and noise. — *n.* Shock and noise produced in slamming.

Slam'-bang' (-băng'), *adv.* Very noisily or violently.

Slan'der (slăn'dĕr), *n.* [OF. *esclandre*, fr. L. *scandalum*, Gr. σκάνδαλον snare, offense, scandal.] A false report maliciously uttered; defamation. — *v. t.* To defame; to calumniate. — **Slan'der-er**, *n.* — **Slan'der-ous**, *a.* — **Slan'der-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Slan'der-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — To defame; malign; belie. See ASPERSE.

Slang (slăng), *n.* [Said to be of Gypsy origin.] Low, vulgar, unauthorized language; jargon of some particular class in society; popular cant. — **Slang'y**, *a.*

Slant (slănt), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Sw. *slinta* to slide.] To turn from a right line or level; to slope. — *n.* A slope. — *a.* Sloping. — **Slant'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Slap (slăp), *n.* [OE. *slappe.*] A blow with the open hand, or something broad. — *v. t.* To strike with something broad. — *adv.* With a sudden and violent blow; instantly; directly. [*Colloq.*]

Slap'dash' (-dăsh'), *adv.* **1.** In a bold, careless manner; at random. **2.** With a slap; all at once. [*Colloq.*]

Slap'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* A flapjack; griddlecake.

Slash (slăsh), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *esclachier* to break.] To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long slits. — *n.* **1.** Long cut; cut made at random. **2.** Slit in a garment, showing the lining through the openings.

Slat (slăt), *n.* Thin, narrow strip of wood or metal.

Slate (slāt), *n.* [OF. *esclat* splinter, fr. *esclater* to shiver.] **1.** Argillaceous rock which splits into thin plates. **2.** Prepared piece of such stone, for roofing houses, or for writing upon. **3.** A list of political candidates, or programme of action. [*Cant, U. S.*] — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with slate. **2.** To register (as on a slate and subject to revision) for an appointment. [*Polit. Cant*] — **Slat'er**, *n.*

Slat'ing, *n.* **1.** A covering with slates; work of a slater. **2.** Slates, collectively; material for slating.

Slat'tern (slăt'tĕrn), *n.* A woman negligent of her dress or house. — *a.* Sluttish. — **Slat'tern-ly**, *a. & adv.*

Slat'y (slāt'ȳ), *a.* Like slate; composed of thin parallel plates, capable of being split.

Slaugh'ter (slą'tĕr), *n.* [Icel. *slātr* slain flesh.] A killing; bloody or wanton destruction of life; carnage; killing beasts for market. — *v. t.* **1.** To slay. **2.** To butcher; to kill beasts for the market. — **Slaugh'ter-er**, *n.*

Syn. — Carnage; massacre; butchery; murder; havoc.

Slaugh'ter-house' (-hous'), *n.* Place where beasts are butchered for the market.

Slav (slăv *or* slāv), *n.* [OSlav. *slovo* a word, *slava* fame.] One of a race of Eastern Europe, including the Russians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, etc. [Written also *Slave*, and *Sclav.*]

Slave (slāv), *n.* [G. *sklave*, fr. the national name of the Slavonians, frequently made slaves by the Germans.] **1.** One held in bondage to another. **2.** One who has lost power of resistance; one who surrenders himself to passion, to lust, strong drink, ambition, etc. **3.** A drudge; wretch. — *v. i.* To drudge; to toil.

Syn. — Bond servant; bondman; bondslave; captive; benchman; vassal; dependent; drudge. See SERF.

Slave'hold'er (-hōld'ĕr), *n.* One who holds slaves.

Slav'er (slāv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A vessel engaged in the slave trade. **2.** One engaged in buying and selling slaves.

Slav'er (slăv'ĕr), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *slafra*, E. *slabber.*] **1.** To suffer spittle, etc., to run from the mouth. **2.** To be besmeared with saliva. — *v. t.* To smear with saliva. — *n.* Saliva driveling from the mouth. — **Slav'er-er**, *n.*

Slav'er-y (slāv'ĕr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Condition of a slave; subjection to another's will. **2.** The holding slaves.

Syn. — Bondage; servitude; captivity; vassalage.

Slav'ic (slăv'ĭk *or* slāv'ĭk), *a.* Slavonic. — *n.* Group of allied languages spoken by the Slavs.

Slav'ish (slāv'ĭsh), *a.* Pert. to slaves; servile; laborious. — **Slav'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Slav'ish-ness**, *n.*

Sla-vo'ni-an (slȧ-vō'nĭ-an), *a.* **1.** Pert. to Slavonia, or its inhabitants. **2.** Pert. to the Slavs, or their language. — *n.* A Slav. — **Sla-von'ic** (-vŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Slaw (slą), *n.* [D. *sla*, contr. fr. *salade.*] Sliced cabbage served as a salad, cooked or uncooked.

Slay (slā), *v. t.* [*imp.* SLEW (slū); *p. p.* SLAIN (slān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAYING.] [AS. *slēan* to strike, beat, slay.] To put to death; to kill; to destroy. — **Slay'er**, *n.*

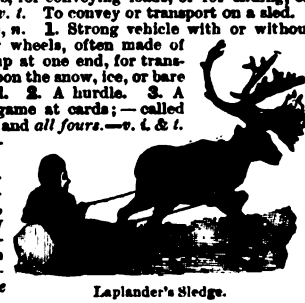
Syn. — To kill; murder; slaughter; butcher.

Sleave (slēv), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *slöif* a knot loop.] Silk not yet twisted. — *v. t.* To separate (threads).

Slea'zy (slē'zȳ), *a.* [Cf. G. *schleissig* worn threadbare, fr. *schleissen* to slit, split.] Thin; flimsy. [Spelt also *slazy.*] — **Slea'zi-ness**, *n.*

Sled (slĕd), *n.* [Akin to D. *slede*, and E. *slide.*] Vehicle on runners, for conveying loads, or for sliding, on snow or ice. — *v. t.* To convey or transport on a sled.

Sledge (slĕj), *n.* **1.** Strong vehicle with or without low runners or wheels, often made of plank turned up at one end, for transporting loads upon the snow, ice, or bare ground; a sled. **2.** A hurdle. **3.** A sleigh. **4.** A game at cards; — called also *old sledge*, and *all fours.* — *v. t. & t.* To travel or convey in sledges.



Laplander's Sledge.

Sledge, *n.* [AS. *sleeege*, fr. *sleán* to strike, beat.] Heavy hammer, usually wielded with both hands; — called also *sledge hammer.*

Sleek (slēk), *a.* [Akin to Icel. *slīkr* to glide, D. *slīk*, *slijk*, mud, slime.] **1.** Having an even, smooth surface; smooth; glossy. **2.** Not rough or harsh. — *adv.* With ease and dexterity. [*Low*] — *v. t.* To make smooth; to smooth over. — **Sleek'ly**, *adv.* — **Sleek'ness**, *n.*

Sleep (slēp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLEPT (slĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEEPING.] [AS. *slēpan.*] **1.** To take rest by suspending exercise of the body and mind; to slumber. **2.** To be dead; to be quiet; to lie dormant. — *n.* A natural and periodical suspension of the functions of the organs of sense and of voluntary activity.

Syn. — Slumber; repose; rest; nap; doze; drowse.

Sleep'er, *n.* **1.** One who sleeps; a slumberer; drone; lazy person. **2.** A sleeping car. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Sleep'er, *n.* [Cf. Norw. *sleip* sleeper (timber); adj.,

slippery, smooth.] Something lying in a reclining posture or position; piece of timber, stone, or iron, to support some superstructure, to steady framework, to keep in place the rails of a railway, etc.; a stringpiece.

Sleep'i-ly (slēp'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a sleepy manner.

Sleep'i-ness, *n.* A being sleepy; drowsiness.

Sleep'ing, *a.* & *n.* from SLEEP.

Sleeping car, a railroad car having berths for sleeping. — **Sleeping partner,** a dormant or silent partner.

Sleep'less, *a.* 1. Having no sleep; wakeful. 2. Having no rest; perpetually agitated. — **Sleep'less,ly,** *adv.*

Sleep'wak'er (-wāk'ẽr), *n.* One in a state of magnetic or mesmeric sleep. — **Sleep'wak'ing,** *n.*

Sleep'walk'er (-wąk'ẽr), *n.* One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist. — **Sleep'walk'ing,** *n.*

Sleep'y (-ĭ), *a.* [AS. *slēpig.*] 1. Drowsy; inclined to sleep. 2. Tending to induce sleep. 3. Dull; lazy.

Sleet (slēt), *n.* [OE. *sleet.*] Hail or snow, mingled with rain. — *v. i.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain. — **Sleet'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

Sleeve (slēv), *n.* [AS. *slēfe, slīfe.*] 1. The part of a garment which covers the arm. 2. A tubular part made to cover another part, or connect two parts in machinery, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish with sleeves.

Sleigh (slā), *n.* [Cf. D. *slede,* Icel. *sleði.* See SLED.] A vehicle on runners, for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice.

Sleigh.

Sleigh'ing, *n.* 1. A riding in a sleigh. 2. State of the snow or ice which admits of running sleighs.

Sleight (slīt), *n.* [Icel. *slægð* cunning.] An artful trick; dexterity; skill.

Sleight of hand, legerdemain; prestidigitation.

Slen'der (slĕn'dẽr), *a.* [OD. *slinder.*] 1. Small or narrow in proportion to length or height; slim. 2. Weak; feeble; slight. 3. Moderate; trivial. 4. Inadequate; meager; pitiful. 5. Spare; abstemious; frugal; as, a *slender* diet. 6. Uttered with a thin tone; — opp. of *broad.* — **Slen'der-ly,** *adv.* — **Slen'der-ness,** *n.*

Slept (slĕpt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of SLEEP.

Sleuth (slūth), *n.* [Icel. *slōð.*] The track of man or beast as followed by the scent. [*Scot.*]

Sleuth'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A hound that tracks animals by scent; bloodhound.

Slew (slū), *imp.* of SLAY.

Sley (slā), *n.* [AS. *slēġ,* fr. *slēan* to strike.] A weaver's reed. — *v. t.* To separate the threads of, and arrange them in a reed.

Slice (slīs), *n.* [OF. *esclice,* fr. *esclicier* to break to pieces; of German origin.] Thin, broad piece cut off. — *v. t.* 1. To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin, broad piece from. 2. To divide.

Slick (slĭk), *a.* Sleek; smooth. — *v. t.* To make sleek or smooth. — *n.* A wide paring chisel.

Slide (slīd), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* SLID (slĭd); *p. p.* SLIDDEN (slĭd'd'n), SLID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLIDING (slīd'ĭng).] [AS. *slīdan;* akin to *slidor* slippery, E. *sled.*] To move along the surface; to slip; to glide. — *n.* 1. A sliding. 2. Smooth, even passage. 3. A sound which passes imperceptibly into another sound. — **Slid'er** (slīd'ẽr), *a.*

Slight (slīt), *a.* [OD. *slicht, slecht,* simple, plain.] 1. Not decidedly marked; unimportant; weak; gentle. 2. Not stout or heavy; slender. — *v. t.* To disregard, as unworthy of notice; to make light of. — *n.* A slighting; manifestation of moderate contempt; neglect; indignity. — **Slight'ly,** *adv.* — **Slight'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — To SLIGHT; NEGLECT; disregard; disdain; scorn. — To *slight* is stronger than to *neglect.* We may *neglect* a duty or person from inconsiderateness, or from being over-occupied in other concerns. To *slight* is a positive act, resulting from dislike or contempt.

Sli'ly (slī'lĭ), *adv.* Slyly.

Slim (slĭm), *a.* [D.; akin to G. *schlimm* oblique, awry.] 1. Weak; slight; unsubstantial. 2. Slender. — **Slim'ly,** *adv.* — **Slim'ness,** *n.*

Slime (slīm), *n.* [AS. *slīm.*] Soft, moist earth or clay; viscous mud. — **Slim'y,** *a.* — **Slim'i-ly,** *adv.*

Sling (slĭng), *n.* [Akin to OD. *slinge.*] 1. Instrument for throwing stones, etc. 2. A throw; stroke. 3. A bandage hanging around the neck to support a wounded arm or hand; loop of rope, or chain with hooks, for suspending a heavy object in hoisting or lowering. — *v. t.* [*imp.* SLUNG (slŭng), *Archaic* SLANG (slăng); *p. p.* SLUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLINGING.] 1. To throw with a sling. 2. To hurl; to cast. 3. To hang so as to swing. 4. To pass a rope round, as a cask, gun, etc., for attaching a hoisting or lowering tackle. — **Sling'er,** *n.*

Sling with suspended Barrel.

Sling, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A drink composed of spirit (usually gin) and water sweetened.

Slink (slĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp.* SLUNK (slŭnk), *Archaic* SLANK (slăngk); *p. p.* SLUNK; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLINKING.] [AS. *slincan.*] 1. To creep away meanly; to sneak. 2. To miscarry; — said of female beasts.

Slip (slĭp), *v. i.* [Akin to D. *slippen,* AS. *slīpan.*] 1. To move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping; to glide. 2. To slide; to lose one's footing or one's hold. 3. To move or fly (out of place). 4. To go or come in a quiet, furtive manner. 5. To err; to fall into error. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to slide; to convey gently or secretly. 2. To omit; to lose by negligence. 3. To cut slips from; to take off. 4. To let loose (a hound) in pursuit of game. 5. To cause to slip or slide off, or out of place. 6. To bring forth (young) prematurely; to slink. — *n.* 1. A slipping. 2. An unintentional fault; false step. 3. Twig separated from the main stock; cutting; scion. 4. Slender piece; strip. 5. Leash for holding a dog. 6. An escape; secret desertion. 7. A covering easily slipped on; loose garment. 8. Space for vessels to lie in, between wharves or in a dock. 9. Pew in a church.

Slip'knot' (slĭp'nŏt'), *n.* A knot which slips along the cord around which it is made.

Slip'per, *n.* 1. One that slips. 2. Light shoe, easily slipped on and off. 3. Brake or shoe for a wagon wheel.

Slip'per-y (-ĭ), *a.* 1. Allowing or causing anything to slip or move easily; smooth; glib. 2. Apt to slip away. 3. Unstable; fickle. — **Slip'per-i-ly,** *adv.*

Slip'shod' (-shŏd'), *a.* 1. Wearing shoes down at the heel. 2. Careless in dress, manners, style, etc.; slovenly; shuffling. [profitless discourse or writing.]

Slip'slop' (-slŏp'), *n.* Weak, poor, or flat liquor;

Slit (slĭt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLIT or SLITTED (slĭt'tĕd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLITTING.] [AS. *slītan* to tear.] To cut lengthwise; to cut into long strips; to rend; to split. — *n.* A long cut; narrow opening. — **Slit'ter,** *n.*

Slit'ting, *a.* & *n.* fr. SLIT.

Slitting mill. (*a*) A mill where iron bars or plates are slit into narrow strips, as nail rods, etc. (*b*) Machine used by lapidaries for slicing precious stones.

Sliv'er (slĭv'ẽr *or* slī'vẽr), *v. t.* [AS. *slīfan.*] To cut into long, thin pieces, or very small pieces; to slit. — *n.* 1. Sharp, slender fragment; splinter. 2. Strand of cotton or other fiber ready for spinning.

Slob'ber (slŏb'bẽr), *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* Slabber.

Sloe (slō), *n.* [AS. *slā.*] Small, bitter, wild European plum, the fruit of the blackthorn; the tree itself.

Slo'gan (slō'gan), *n.* [Gael. *sluagh-ghairm,* i. e., an army cry; *sluagh* army + *gairm* a calling.] War cry, or gathering word, of a Scottish Highland clan.

Sloop (slōōp), *n.* [D. *sloep.*] Vessel having one mast and a fore-and-aft rig, usually having a centerboard, and depending for stability upon breadth of beam rather than depth of keel, which distinguishes a cutter.

Sloop.

Sloop of war, formerly, a vessel of war (ship, brig, or schooner) mounting from 10 to 32 guns; now, any war vessel larger than a gunboat, and carrying guns on one deck only.

Slop (slŏp), *n.* [O.E. *sloppe* a pool.] **1.** Water or other liquid carelessly spilled; puddle. **2.** Mean and weak drink or liquid food. **3.** *pl.* Dirty water. — *v. t.* **1.** To spill. **2.** To soil with a liquid spilled. — *v. i.* To overflow.

Slop, *n.* [AS. *slop* frock.] **1.** Loose breeches; — chiefly in *pl.* **2.** *pl.* Ready-made clothes; among seamen, clothing, bedding, and other furnishings.

Slope (slōp), *n.* [Formed (as *abode* fr. *abide*) fr. OE. *slipen.* See SLIP.] **1.** An oblique direction; inclination, as of one line or surface to another. **2.** Declivity; acclivity. — *a.* Slanting. — *v. i. & t.* To incline; to slant.

Slop'py (slŏp'pĭ), *a.* Wet, so as to slop, or spatter, easily; muddy; plashy. — **Slop'pi-ness,** *n.*

Slop'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* Shop for ready-made clothes.

Slop'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Manufacture of slops, or cheap ready-made clothing; slovenly work of any kind.

Slosh (slŏsh), *n.* Slush.

Slot (slŏt), *n.* [LG. & D., a lock.] **1.** A broad, flat, wooden bar; slat. **2.** Narrow depression or aperture, esp., one for the reception of a piece sliding in it.

Slot, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *slōð,* and E. *sleuth.*] Track of a deer.

Sloth (slōth *or* slōth), *n.* [AS. *slǣwð,* fr. *slāw* slow.] **1.** Slowness; tardiness. **2.** Laziness. **3.** A South American tree-dwelling animal, of very slow motions.

Sloth'ful, *a.* Addicted to sloth; sluggish; lazy; idle. — **Sloth'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Sloth'ful-ness,** *n.*

Slouch (slouch), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *slōkr* a slouching fellow.] **1.** Drooping of the head; drooping attitude; ungainly gait; sidewise depression, as of a hat brim. **2.** An awkward, clownish fellow. [*Colloq.*] — *v. i.* To droop.

Slough (slou), *n.* [AS. *slōh* hollow place.] Place of deep mud; hole full of mire.

Slough (slŭf), *n.* [Cf. MHG. *slûch* skin of a snake.] **1.** The cast-off skin of a serpent, etc. **2.** Dead mass separating from living tissues in mortification. — *v. i.* To separate in the form of dead matter from living tissues. — *v. t.* To cast off; to discard as refuse.

Slough'y (slou'ĭ), *a.* Full of sloughs; miry.

Slough'y (slŭf'ĭ), *a.* Like a slough, or refuse matter.

Slov'en (slŭv'ĕn), *n.* [D. *slof* careless, negligent, a sloven.] One negligent of neatness and order. — **Slov'en-ly,** *a. & adv.* — **Slov'en-li-ness,** *n.*

Slow (slō), *a.* [AS. *slāw.*] **1.** Moving a short space in a relatively long time; not swift; moderate; deliberate. **2.** Gradual; late. **3.** Not ready; not prompt or quick; dilatory. **4.** Not hasty; not precipitate; inactive. **5.** Behind in time. **6.** Heavy in wit; dull. [*Colloq.*] — *adv.* Slowly. — *v. t.* To render slow; to delay. — *v. i.* To go slower. — **Slow'ly,** *adv.* — **Slow'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — SLOW; TARDY; DILATORY; late; sluggish; dull; inactive. — *Slow* denotes either a want of rapid motion or inertness of intellect. *Dilatory* signifies proneness to *defer*. *Tardy* denotes the habit of being behindhand.

Sludge (slŭj), *n.* **1.** Mud; mire; slush. **2.** Small floating pieces of ice, or masses of saturated snow.

Slue (slū), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *snúa* to turn.] [Written also *slew.*] To turn about a fixed point; to twist.

Slug (slŭg), *n.* [Cf. LG. *slukk* low-spirited; D. *slak* snail.] **1.** A drone; lazy fellow; sluggard. **2.** A mollusk resembling the land snail. **3.** Irregularly shaped bullet. **4.** Strip of metal for spacing printed pages. — *v. t.* **1.** To load (a gun) with slugs. **2.** To strike heavily. [*Slang*]

Slug'gard (slŭg'gĕrd), *n.* One habitually lazy and inactive. — *a.* Sluggish; lazy.

Slug'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* **1.** Sluggard. **2.** Slow; inert. — **Slug'gish-ly,** *adv.* — **Slug'gish-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Idle; lazy; indolent; slow; dull. See INERT.

Sluice (slūs), *n.* [OF. *escluse,* fr. L. *excludere, -clusum,* to shut out. See EXCLUDE.] **1.** Passage for water, fitted with a gate, for stopping or regulating the flow. **2.** Channel through which anything flows; source of supply. **3.** Stream flowing through a flood gate. — *v. t.* To wet copiously; to overwhelm.

Slum (slŭm), *n.* [Cf. SLUMP.] Back street of a city, esp. one filled with a poor, degraded population.

Slum'ber (slŭm'bĕr), *v. i.* [AS. *slumerian,* fr. *sluma* slumber.] **1.** To sleep; to doze. **2.** To be in a state of negligence or inactivity. — *n.* Sleep; repose. — **Slum'ber-er,** *n.*

Slum'ber-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Sleepy; drowsy.

Slump (slŭmp), *v. i.* [Scot. *slump* dull noise of something falling into a hole, a marsh, swamp.] To fall or sink through or in (thawing snow or ice, a bog, etc.).

Slung (slŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of SLING.

Slung shot, metal ball with a string attached, for striking.

Slunk (slŭnk), *imp. & p. p.* of SLINK.

Slur (slûr), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *slōra, sloðra,* to trail or drag one's self along.] **1.** To soil; to sully; to disgrace. **2.** To traduce. **3.** To conceal; to pass over with little notice. **4.** To pronounce indistinctly. **5.** To sing or perform (music) in a smooth, gliding style; to connect (several notes or tones). — *n.* **1.** A mark or stain; stigma. **2.** A mark [thus ⌣ or ⌢], connecting musical notes that are to be sounded together; a tie.

Slush (slŭsh), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *slaska* to paddle in water, *slask* filth.] [Written also *slosh.*] **1.** Soft mud. **2.** Half-melted snow. **3.** Soft mixture of grease, etc., for lubrication. **4.** Mixture of white lead and lime, for painting bright parts of machines, to prevent oxidation. — *v. t.* To smear with slush or grease.

Slut (slŭt), *n.* [OE. *slutte.*] **1.** An untidy woman; slattern. **2.** A female dog; bitch. — **Slut'tish-ly,** *adv.* — **Slut'tish-ness,** *n.*

Sly (slī), *a.* [Icel. *slœgr.*] **1.** Dexterous in performing an action, so as to escape notice; shrewd; knowing. **2.** Artfully cunning. — **Sly'ly,** *adv.* — **Sly'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Cunning; crafty; subtile; wily. See CUNNING.

Smack (smăk), *n.* [D. *smak.*] Small coasting vessel, commonly rigged as a sloop.

Smack, *n.* [AS. *smæc* taste, savor.] **1.** Taste or flavor; savor; tincture. **2.** A small quantity; taste. **3.** A loud kiss. **4.** Quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, or of a whip. **5.** Quick, smart blow; slap. — *v. i.* **1.** To have a smack or particular taste. **2.** To kiss with a sharp noise. **3.** To make a noise by separating the lips after tasting anything.

Small (smal), *a.* [AS. *smæl.*] **1.** Little in quantity or degree; diminutive; not much. **2.** Being of slight consequence; insignificant. **3.** Paltry; mean. **4.** Not extended in time; short. **5.** Weak; slender; fine; gentle; soft; not loud. — *n.* The small or slender part of a thing. — **Small'ish,** *a.* — **Small'ness,** *n.*

Small arms, muskets, rifles, pistols, etc., disting. fr. cannon. — **Small beer.** (*a*) Weak beer. (*b*) Insignificant matters. — **Small talk,** light or trifling conversation; chitchat.

Small'pox' (-pŏks'), *n.* A contagious, febrile disease, with a peculiar pustular eruption; variola.

Smalt (smalt), *n.* [It. *smalto,* LL. *smaltum;* of Teutonic origin.] A deep blue pigment made of cobalt, potash, and calcined quartz, fused and powdered.

Smart (smärt), *v. i.* [AS. *smeortan.*] **1.** To feel a lively, pungent local pain. **2.** To suffer. — *v. t.* To cause a smart in. — *n.* **1.** Quick, pungent local pain. **2.** Severe pain of mind. — *a.* **1.** Causing a smart. **2.** Keen; poignant. **3.** Vigorous; sharp; severe. **4.** Active; sharp; clever. [*Colloq.*] **5.** Acute; shrewd; witty. **6.** Showy;

spruce. **7.** Brisk; fresh. — **Smart'ly** (smärt'lĭ), *adv.* — **Smart'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Smart; Clever; poignant; sharp; tart; acute; quick; brisk; witty; keen; dashy; showy. — *Smart*, in New England, describes one who is intelligent and active, with the English sense of *clever*. In England, *smart* and *smartness*, when applied to persons, refer to dress.

Smash (smăsh), *v. t.* [Cf. Sw. *smisk* a stroke, *smiska* to strike.] To dash to pieces; to crush. — *v. i.* To go to pieces suddenly, from collision or pressure. — *n.* **1.** Utter destruction; wreck. **2.** Bankruptcy. [*Colloq.*]

Smat'ter (smăt'ẽr), *v. i.* [OE. *smateren* to make a noise.] **1.** To talk superficially or ignorantly; to babble. **2.** To have a slight taste, or superficial knowledge, of anything; to smack. — *n.* Superficial knowledge; a smattering. — **Smat'ter-er**, *n.* — **Smat'ter-ing**, *n.*

Smear (smēr), *v. t.* [AS. *smierwan*, fr. *smeoru* fat, grease.] **1.** To overspread with anything unctuous or adhesive; to daub. **2.** To soil; to pollute. — *n.* **1.** A fat, oily substance; ointment. **2.** Blot or blotch; stain.

Smell (smĕl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* Smelled (smĕld), Smelt (smĕlt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Smelling.] [OE. *smellen*, *smullen*, *smullen*.] To perceive by the olfactory nerves or nasal organs; to obtain the scent of. — *v. i.* To have an odor; to savor. — *n.* **1.** Sense by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the olfactory nerves. **2.** Odor; perfume. — **Smell'er**, *n.*

Smelt (smĕlt), *n.* [AS.] Small silvery food fish.

Smelt, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *smelten*, G. *schmelzen*.] To melt (ore), so as to separate and renne the metal. — **Smelt'er**, *n.*

Smerk (smẽrk), *n.* & *v.* Smirk.

Smi'lax (smī'lăks), *n.* [L. bindweed, Gr. σμίλαξ.] A perennial climbing plant.

Smile (smīl), *v. i.* [Akin to L. *mirari* to wonder at.] **1.** To express amusement, moderate joy, or love and kindness, by the features of the face; to laugh silently. **2.** To express slight contempt by a look implying sarcasm or pity; to sneer. **3.** To favor; to countenance. — *v. t.* To express by a smile. — *n.* **1.** A smiling; peculiar change or brightening of the face, from pleasure, mirth, approbation, etc.; — opp. to *frown*. **2.** A somewhat similar expression, indicating satisfaction combined with contempt, scorn, etc. **3.** Favor; propitiousness. **4.** Gay or joyous appearance. — **Smil'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Smil'ing-ness**, *n.*

Smirch (smẽrch), *v. t.* [Fr. root of *smear*.] To smear with something which stains. — *n.* A smutch; stain.

Smirk (smẽrk), *v. i.* [AS. *smercian*.] To smile in an affected manner. — *n.* A forced smile; simper.

Smite (smīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* Smote (smōt), rarely Smit (smĭt); *p. p.* Smitten (smĭt't'n), rarely Smit, or Smote; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Smiting (smīt'ĭng).] [AS. *smītan*.] **1.** To strike. **2.** To slay by a blow. **3.** To overthrow by war. **4.** To destroy the life or vigor of. **5.** To afflict; to punish. **6.** To affect with love, fear, etc. — **Smit'er**, *n.*

Smith (smĭth), *n.* [AS. *smiδ*.] Worker in metals.

Smith'er-y, *n.* **1.** Workshop of a smith; smithy. **2.** Work done by a smith; smithing. [smith; smithery.]

Smith'y (-ĭ), *n.* Workshop of a smith, esp. a blacksmith.

Smit'ten (smĭt't'n), *p. p.* of Smite.

Smock (smŏk), *n.* [AS. *smocc*.] **1.** A woman's undergarment; shift; chemise. **2.** A blouse; smock frock.

Smock' frock' (frŏk'). A coarse frock, or shirt, worn over the other dress, as by farm laborers.

Smoke (smōk), *n.* [AS. *smoca*, fr. *smeδcan* to smoke.] **1.** Visible exhalation, vapor, or substance escaping from a burning body, esp. from burning vegetable matter. **2.** Vapor; mist. **3.** Act of smoking, esp. of smoking tobacco. [*Colloq.*] — *v. i.* **1.** To emit smoke; to reek. **2.** To draw into the mouth the smoke of tobacco burning in a pipe, cigar, cigarette, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To apply smoke to; to hang in smoke; to disinfect, cure, etc., by smoke. **2.** To fill or scent with smoke. **3.** To inhale and puff out the smoke of (tobacco). — **Smok'er**, *n.*

Smok'-jack' (-jăk'), *n.* A contrivance for turning a spit by means of a fly or wheel moved by the ascending air in a chimney.

Smoke'less (smōk'lĕs), *a.* Making or having no smoke.

Smoke'stack' (-stăk'), *n.* A chimney; pipe carrying off the smoke of a locomotive, steam vessel, etc.

Smok'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Emitting smoke, esp. in large quantities or offensively. **2.** Like smoke. **3.** Filled with smoke; thick. **4.** Tarnished with smoke; noisome with smoke. — **Smok'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Smok'i-ness**, *n.*

Smol'der } (smōl'dẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *smölen*, D.
Smoul'der } *smeulen*. Cf. Smell.] To burn and smoke without flame; to waste away by slow combustion.

Smooth (smōδth), *a.* [AS. *smōδe*, *smaδe*.] **1.** Having an even surface; not rough. **2.** Evenly spread or arranged; sleek. **3.** Gently flowing; not ruffled or obstructed. **4.** Flowing or uttered without check or hesitation; even; fluent. **5.** Bland; mild; flattering. — *adv.* Smoothly. — *n.* **1.** A making smooth. **2.** That which is smooth; smooth part of anything. — *v. t.* To make even, easy, etc. — **Smooth'ly**, *adv.* — **Smooth'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Even; plain; level; flat; polished; glossy; sleek; soft; bland; mild; voluble; flattering; deceptive.

Smote (smōt), *imp.* (and *rare p. p.*) of Smite.

Smoth'er (smŭth'ẽr), *v. t.* [AS. *smorian*.] **1.** To deprive of air necessary for life; to suffocate. **2.** To stifle; to deprive of air by a thick covering, as of ashes, smoke, etc. **3.** To suppress; to conceal. — *v. i.* **1.** To be stifled. **2.** To smolder. — *n.* Stifling smoke; thick dust.

Smoul'der (smōl'dẽr), *v. i.* Smolder.

Smudge (smŭj), *n.* [Cf. E. *smutch*.] **1.** Suffocating smoke. **2.** A heap of damp combustibles burning slowly, on the windward side of a house, tent, etc., to keep off mosquitoes or other insects. [*U. S.*] **3.** A stain; smutch; smear. — *v. t.* **1.** To stifle or smother with smoke. **2.** To smear; to smutch; to blacken with smoke.

Smug (smŭg), *a.* [Cf. LG. *smuck*, G. *schmuck*.] Studiously neat or nice; spruce; prim.

Smug'gle (-g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Dan. *smugle* to convey secretly, *i smug* secretly.] **1.** To import or export illegally, or without paying duties imposed by law. **2.** To convey clandestinely. — **Smug'gler**, *n.*

Smut (smŭt), *n.* [Akin to D. *smet* spot or stain, *smodderen* to smut.] **1.** Foul matter, like soot or coal dust; soil made by such matter. **2.** A fungus on cereal grains producing a powdery sooty mass. **3.** Obscene language; ribaldry. — *v. t.* & *i.* To stain with smut, etc.

Smutch (smŭch), *n.* A stain; dirty spot. — *v. t.* To blacken with smoke, soot, or coal. [Written also *smooch*.]

Smut'ty (smŭt'tĭ), *a.* **1.** Soiled with smut; smutted. **2.** Tainted with mildew. **3.** Obscene.

Snack (snăk), *n.* [See Snatch.] **1.** A share; part; portion. **2.** A slight, hasty repast. [*Colloq.*]

Snaf'fle (snăf'l), *n.* [D. *snavel* beak, bill, snout.] A bridle bit, having no curb. — *v. t.* To bridle.

Snag (snăg), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *snaigh* to cut down, sharpen.] **1.** Stump of a branch lopped off; knot; protuberance. **2.** A tooth projecting beyond the rest; broken or decayed tooth. **3.** Tree fixed in the bottom of navigable water, so as to endanger passing vessels. [*U. S.*] — *v. t.* To injure or destroy (a vessel) by a projecting part of a sunken tree. [*U. S.*] — **Snag'ged, Snag'gy**, *a.*

Snail (snāl), *n.* [AS. *snægel*.] An air-breathing mollusk, which moves very slowly by creeping. **2.** A slow-moving person or thing; sluggard.

Snail (*Macrocyclis concava*).

Snail'-paced' (-pāst'), *a.* Slow-moving, like a snail.

Snake (snāk), *n.* [AS. *snaca*.] An ophidian; a serpent, harmless or venomous. — *v. t.* **1.** To drag, as a snake from a hole. [*Colloq. U. S.*] **2.** To wind (a rope) spirally, with a smaller cord. — **Snak'y**, *a.*

Snap (snăp), *v. t.* [D. *snappen* to snatch.] **1.** To break short, as substances that are brittle. **2.** To strike, hit, or

shut, with a sharp sound. **3.** To bite suddenly. **4.** To crack; to cause (a whip, etc.) to make a sharp, cracking noise. **5.** To project with a snap. — *v. i.* **1.** To break short; to sunder. **2.** To produce a sharp, cracking noise; to crack. **3.** To make an effort to bite; to catch eagerly (at anything). **4.** To utter sharp, angry words. **5.** To miss fire. — *n.* **1.** A sudden breaking. **2.** Sudden, eager bite, or effort to seize, as with the teeth. **3.** Sharp motion or blow, as with the finger sprung from the thumb. **4.** Sharp, abrupt sound. **5.** Sudden severe interval or spell (of weather). **6.** Small catch held by a spring, or one closing with a snapping sound. **7.** Thin, crisp cake, usually flavored with ginger. **8.** Briskness; vigor; decision. [*Colloq.*]

Snap'drag'on (snăp'drăg'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A plant whose flowers suggest a dragon's head. **2.** A play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy.

Snap'per, *n.* **1.** One that snaps. **2.** A large ocean food fish. **3.** A snapping turtle. **4.** The green woodpecker, or yaffle. **5.** A snap beetle.

Snap'pish, *a.* **1.** Apt to snap; eager to bite. **2.** Sharp in reply; tart; peevish. — **Snap'pish-ly**, *adv.*

Snare (snâr), *n.* [AS. *snear* cord, string.] **1.** Noose of cord, or other contrivance, for catching a bird, etc.; trap; gin. **2.** Gut or string stretched across the lower head of a drum. — *v. t.* To catch with a snare.

Snare drum, the smaller common military drum, as distinguished from the *bass drum*.

Snarl (snârl), *v. t.* **1.** To entangle; to complicate; to involve in knots. **2.** To embarrass; to inanare. — *n.* A knot of hair, thread, etc., difficult to disentangle; intricate complication; embarrassing difficulty.

Snarl, *v. i.* **1.** To growl, as a surly dog; to grumble. **2.** To speak in rude, surly terms. — *n.* A growl; peevish expression; angry contention. — **Snarl'er**, *n.*

Snarl, *v. t.* To form raised work upon the outer surface of (thin metal ware) by a snarling iron.

Snarling iron, a tool of elastic metal, having one end held in a vise, and the shank struck with a hammer, so that the repercussion of the other end, or beak, within the article worked upon gives a blow for producing raised work.

Snatch (snăch), *v. t. & i.* [Akin to D. *snakken* to desire.] To seize abruptly, or without ceremony.

Syn. — To twitch; pluck; grab; catch; grasp; gripe. — *n.* **1.** A hasty catching or seizing; grab. **2.** A short period. **3.** Small piece or quantity; scrap.

Snath (snăth), *n.* [AS. *snīðan* to cut, to mow, *snæd* a bite, bit, snip.] The handle of a scythe. [Variously written *snead*, *sneed*, *sneath*, *sneeth*, *snathe*, etc.]

Sneak (snēk), *v. i.* [AS. *snīcan* to creep.] **1.** To creep or steal (away or about) privately; to come or go meanly. **2.** To act with meanness and servility. — *n.* A sneaking fellow. — **Sneak'ing**, *a.* — **Sneak'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Sneer (snēr), *v. i.* [Dan. *smærre* to smarl.] **1.** To show contempt by facial expression. **2.** To speak derisively. — *n.* **1.** A sneering. **2.** Smile, contortion, or insinuation of contempt. — **Sneer'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To SNEER; SCOFF; JEER; gibe. To *sneer* implies to cast contempt indirectly or by covert expressions. To *jeer* denotes the use of severe sarcastic reflections. To *scoff* implies the use of insolent mockery and derision.

Sneeze (snēz), *v. i.* [AS. *fneósan*.] To emit air, chiefly through the nose, audibly and violently. — *n.* Sudden ejection of air, chiefly through the nose.

Snick'er (snĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *snikken* to sigh.] **1.** To laugh slyly. **2.** To laugh with audible catches of voice, as when one attempts to suppress loud laughter. — *n.* A broken laugh. [Written also *snigger*.]

Sniff (snĭf), *v. i.* [Dan. *snive* to sniff.] To draw air audibly up the nose; to snuff; — sometimes expressing suspicion, offense, or contempt. — *v. t.* **1.** To draw in with the breath through the nose. **2.** To scent; to smell. — *n.* A sniffing; that which is taken by sniffing.

Snig'ger (snĭg'ẽr), *v. i. & n.* Snicker.

Snip (snĭp), *v. t.* [OE. *sneven*.] To cut off at once with shears or scissors; to clip suddenly; to nip; to snatch away. — *n.* **1.** A single cut; clip. **2.** Shred; bit cut off. **3.** Small hand shears for cutting sheet metal.

Snipe (snīp), *n.* [Akin to D. *snep*, *snip*, Sw. *snäppa* sandpiper.] A limicoline game bird, having a long, slender, nearly straight beak.

Sniv'el (snĭv"l), *v. i.* [See SNIFF and SNUFFLE.] **1.** To run at the nose; to make a snuffling noise. **2.** To cry or whine. — *n.* Mucus from the nose; snot. — **Sniv'el-er**, **Sniv'el-ler**, *n.*

Snob (snŏb), *n.* [Icel. *snāpr* dolt, impostor.] **1.** A vulgar person who apes his superiors; an upstart. **2.** A workman who accepts low wages, or refuses to strike when his fellows do. — **Snob'ber-y** (-bẽr-y), *n.* — **Snob'bish**, *a.* — **Snob'bish-ly**, *adv.* — **Snob'bish-ness**, *n.*

Snooze (snōōz), *n.* [Scot.] A short sleep; nap. — *v. i.* To doze. [*Colloq.*]

Snore (snōr), *v. i.* [AS. *snora* a snoring.] To breathe with a rough, hoarse, nasal voice in sleep. — *n.* Harsh nasal noise made in sleep.

Snort (snôrt), *v. t.* To force the air violently through the nose, as do high-spirited horses in prancing and play. — *n.* A snorting; sound produced in snorting.

Snot (snŏt), *n.* [AS.; akin to E. *snout*.] Mucus secreted in the nose. [*Low*] — **Snot'ty**, *a.*

Snout (snout), *n.* [Cf. D. *snuit*.] **1.** The long, projecting nose of a beast, as of swine. **2.** Nozzle of a pipe, hose, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point.

Snow (snō), *n.* [AS. *snāw*; akin to G. *schnee*, L. *nix*, *nivis*, Gr. acc. *νίφα*.] Watery particles congealed into white or transparent crystals or flakes in the air, and falling to the earth. — *v. i.* To fall in or as snow. — *v. t.* To scatter like snow.

Snow'ball' (-bąl'), *n.* **1.** Round mass of snow pressed together. **2.** The Guelder-rose. — *v. t.* To pelt with snowballs. [flocks in winter.]

Snow'bird (-bẽrd), *n.* A finch which appears in

Snow'-blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* Affected with blindness by the brilliancy of snow. — **Snow'-blind'ness**, *n.*

Snow'-bound' (-bound'), *a.* Confined by snow.

Snow'drift' (-drĭft'), *n.* Bank of drifted snow.

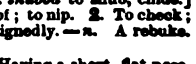
Snow'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* Bulbous plant bearing white flowers, often appearing while snow is on the ground.

Snow'flake' (-flāk'), *n.* **1.** Flake, or small filmy mass, of snow. **2.** Bulbous plant resembling the snowdrop.

Snow'plow' (-plou'), *n.* Implement for clearing away snow from roads, railroads, etc.

Snow'shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* A shelter to protect from snow, esp. a long roof over an exposed part of a railroad.

Snow'shoe' (-shōō'), *n.* Frame, long and broad, worn under the foot by persons walking on soft snow.



Snowshoe.

Snow'storm' (-stôrm'), *n.* Storm with falling snow.

Snow'-white' (-hwīt'), *a.* White as snow; very white.

Snow'y, *a.* **1.** White like snow. **2.** Abounding with snow; covered with snow. **3.** Pure; spotless.

Snub (snŭb), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *snubba* to snub, chide.] **1.** To clip or break off the end of; to nip. **2.** To check; to reprimand. **3.** To slight designedly. — *n.* A rebuke.

Snub nose, a short or flat nose.

Snub'-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Having a short, flat nose.

Snuff (snŭf), *n.* [Cf. G. *schnuppe* candle snuff, *schnuppen* to snuff a candle.] Part of a candle wick charred by the flame. — *v. t.* To crop the snuff off (a candle).

Snuff, *v. t.* [Akin to G. *schnupfen*.] **1.** To draw in forcibly through the nose; to sniff. **2.** To scent; to smell. — *v. i.* **1.** To inhale air through the nose violently or noisily, as do dogs and horses. **2.** To turn up the nose and inhale air, as an expression of contempt. — *n.* **1.** A snuffing; sniff. **2.** Pulverized tobacco, etc., prepared to be taken into the nose; amount taken at once.

Up to snuff, not to be imposed upon; knowing. [*Slang*]

Snuff'box' (snŭf'bŏks'), *n.* Small box for snuff.

Snuff'er, *n.* **1.** One who snuffs. **2.** The porpoise.

Snuff'ers, *n. pl.* Instrument for cropping and holding the snuff of a candle.

Snuf'fle (snŭf'f'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *snuff*, v. i.; akin to LG. *snuffeln.*] To speak through the nose; to breathe through the nose when it is obstructed. — *n.* **1.** A snuffling; sound made by air passing through the nose when obstructed. **2.** An affected nasal twang; cant; hypocrisy. **3.** *pl.* Nasal catarrh. [*Colloq.*] — **Snuf'fler,** *n.*

Snuff'y, *a.* Soiled with snuff.

Snug (snŭg), *a.* [Prov. E. *snug* tight, handsome; cf. ODan. *snög* neat.] **1.** Close and warm. **2.** Close; concealed. **3.** Compact and comfortable. — *v. i.* To lie close; to snuggle. — **Snug'ly,** *adv.* — **Snug'ness,** *n.*

Snug'gle (-g'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *snug.*] To move one way and the other so as to get a close place; to cuddle.

So (sō), *adv.* [AS. *swā;* akin to L. *suus* one's own.] **1.** In that manner or degree; as indicated, or as applied. **2.** In the same way; thus. **3.** In such manner; to such degree. **4.** Very; in a high degree. **5.** In the same manner; in this way. **6.** The case being such; therefore; on these terms. **7.** It is well; — used to express assent. **8.** Well; the fact being as stated; — used as an expletive. **9.** About the number, time, or quantity specified; thereabouts. — *conj.* Provided that; if. — *interj.* Be as you are; stand still; right as you are.

Soak (sōk), *v. t.* [AS. *socian.*] **1.** To cause to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to steep. **2.** To drench. **3.** To draw in by the pores, or through small passages. — *v. i.* **1.** To become saturated. **2.** To enter (into something) by pores or interstices. **3.** To drink intemperately. [*Slang*] — **Soak'er,** *n.*

Soak'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of moisture; wet; soppy.

Soap (sōp), *n.* [AS. *sāpe.*] A substance which dissolves in water, forming a lather, and is used as a cleansing agent; a compound of fats or oils with alkalies or alkaline earths. — *v. t.* To rub or wash over with soap.

Soap'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A soft magnesian mineral, of a soapy or greasy feel; talc.

Soap'suds' (-sŭdz'), *n. pl.* Suds made with soap.

Soap'y, *a.* **1.** Like soap. **2.** Smeared with soap.

Soar (sōr), *v. i.* [F. *s'essorer* to soar, *essorer* to dry, fr. L. *ex* out + *aura* air.] **1.** To fly aloft, as a bird. **2.** To rise in spirits or imagination. — *n.* Upward flight.

Sob (sŏb), *v. i.* [Akin to AS. *seófian.*] To sigh convulsively. — *n.* **1.** A sobbing. **2.** Sorrowful cry.

So'ber (sō'bēr), *a.* [OE. & F. *sobre,* fr. L. *sobrius.*] **1.** Temperate in the use of spirituous liquors. **2.** Not intoxicated. **3.** Not mad, wild, or heated with passion; self-possessed; calm. **4.** Serious in demeanor, appearance, or color; grave; sedate. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become sober. — **So'ber-ly,** *adv.* — **So'ber-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Temperate; abstinent; moderate; steady; quiet; staid; serious; solemn; somber. See GRAVE.

So'ber-mind'ed (-mīnd'ĕd), *a.* Habitually sober, calm, and temperate.

So-bri'e-ty (sō-brī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** Habitual soberness or temperance as to the use of spirituous liquors. **2.** Habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate passion, etc.

‖ **So'bri'quet'** (sō'brē'kĕ'), *n.* [F.] An assumed name; nickname. [Less correctly written *soubriquet.*]

So'cia-ble (sō'shā-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *sociabilis,* fr. *socius* companion.] **1.** Inclined to, or adapted for, society; social. **2.** Ready to converse; not taciturn or reserved. **3.** Affording opportunities for conversation. — *n.* A gathering for social purposes; informal reception. — **So'cia-ble-ness, So'cia-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **So'cia-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Social; familiar; communicative; accessible.

So-cial (-shal), *a.* [L. *socialis,* fr. *socius.*] **1.** Pert. to society, to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body. **2.** Ready to mix in friendly converse; sociable. **3.** Consisting in mutual intercourse. **4.** Naturally growing in groups or masses; — said of individual plants of the same species. **5.** (*a*) Living in communities consisting of males, females, and neuters, as do ants and most bees. (*b*) Forming groups by budding from basal processes or stolons. — **So'cial-ly** (*sō'shal-lȳ*), *adv.* — **So'cial-ness, So'ci-al'i-ty** (sō'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Social science, science of the social condition, or of the relations involved in man's existence and his well-being as a member of an organized community; sociology.

So'cial-ism (sō'shal-ĭz'm), *n.* Theory that a community of interests is the best form of society; communism. — **So'cial-ist,** *n.* — **So'cial-ist, So'cial-is'tic,** *a.*

So'cial-ize (-shal-iz), *v. t.* **1.** To render social. **2.** To subject to, or regulate by, socialism.

So-ci'e-ty (-sī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *societas,* fr. *socius.*] **1.** Relationship of men to one another when associated in any way; fellowship; company. **2.** A number of persons associated for joint usefulness, pleasure, or profit; social union; partnership. **3.** Community of individuals who recognize each other as associates. **4.** The more cultivated portion of any community; those who mutually give and receive formal entertainments.

So-cin'i-an (-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to *Socinus,* or the Socinians. — *n.* Follower of Socinus.

So-cin'i-an-ism, *n.* Doctrines of Faustus Socinus, an Italian theologian of the 16th century, who denied the Trinity, deity of Christ, personality of the Devil, total depravity of man, vicarious atonement, and eternity of future punishment, and held that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason, and not to be taken literally.

So'ci-ol'o-gy (sō'shĭ-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* [L. *socius* companion + *-logy.*] Philosophy of human society; social science.

Sock (sŏk), *n.* [AS. *socc,* fr. L. *soccus* light shoe.] **1.** Shoe worn by ancient actors of comedy, — disting. fr. the *buskin,* worn in tragedy. **2.** A stocking with a short leg.

Sock'et (sŏk'ĕt), *n.* [OE. *soket,* dim. fr. L. *soccus.*] An opening into which anything is fitted.

Sod (sŏd), *n.* [Akin to LG. *sode.*] Stratum of the soil filled with roots of grass; turf; sward. — *v. t.* To cover with sod.

So'da (sō'dă), *n.* [It., fr. L. *solida,* fem. of *solidus* solid.] An alkali forming the basis of common salt.

Soda water, a beverage consisting of water highly charged with carbon dioxide (carbonic acid).

So-dal'i-ty (sō-dăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *sodalitas,* fr. *sodalis* comrade.] A fraternity; brotherhood; a Roman Catholic lay association for charitable purposes.

Sod'den (sŏd'd'n), *a.* [*p. p.* of SEETHE.] Boiled; seethed; also, soaked; heavy with moisture; saturated.

So'di-um (sō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *soda.*] A metallic chemical element, used combined in many salts, and an important commercial product. [cushioned.

So'fa (sō'fă), *n.* [Ar. *soffah.*] A long seat, usually

Sof'fit (sŏf'ĭt), *n.* [It. *soffitta,* fr. *soffiggere* to hide, prop., to fix under, L. *suffigere* to fasten below; *sub* under + *figere* to fix.] Under side of a staircase, entablature, archway, cornice, etc.

Soft (sŏft), *a.* [AS. *sōfte,* prop. adv. of *sēfte,* adj.] **1.** Easily yielding to pressure; not firm in resisting; malleable; — opp. to *hard.* **2.** Not rough to the touch; smooth; delicate; fine. **3.** Agreeable to feel, state, or inhale. **4.** Not harsh or rough; gentle; flexible; kind. **5.** Mild; courteous. **6.** Effeminate; weak. **7.** Not tinged with mineral salts; adapted to decompose soap; — said of water. — *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly. — *interj.* Be quiet; hold; not so fast. — **Soft'ly,** *adv.* — **Soft'ness,** *n.* [softer.

Sof'ten (sŏf'f'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become soft or

Sog'gy (sŏg'gȳ), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *soggr* damp, wet.] Filled with water; sodden; soaked; wet.

‖ **Soi'-di'sant'** (swä'dē'zäN'), *a.* [F.] Calling himself; self-styled; pretended; would-be.

Soil (soil), *v. t.* [OF. *saoler* to satiate, L. *satullare,* fr. *satur* sated.] To feed (cattle or horses) with fresh grass, etc., cut for them; to purge by feeding on green food.

Soil (soil), *n.* [F. *sol*, fr. L. *solum* bottom, soil.] Upper stratum of the earth; mold. **2.** Land; country. **3.** Dung; manure. — *v. t.* To manure.

Soil, *v. t.* [OF. *soillier*, LL. *suculare*, fr. L. *sucula* little pig, dim. of *sus* a swine.] **1.** To foul; to dirty; to defile. **2.** To tarnish; to sully. — *v. i.* To become soiled. — *n.* That which soils or pollutes; spot; stain.

‖ **Soi'rée'** (swä'rā'), *n.* [F., fr. *soir* evening, fr. L. *serus* late.] An evening party.

So'journ (sō'jûrn *or* sŏ-jûrn'), *v. i.* [OF. *sojorner*, fr. L. *sub* under, about + *diurnus* belonging to the day.] To tarry. — *n.* Temporary residence. — **So'journ-er**, *n.*

‖ **Sol** (sŏl), *n.* [L.] **1.** The sun. **2.** Gold.

Sol (sŏl), *n.* [It.] (*a*) A syllable applied in solmization to the note G, or to the fifth tone of any diatonic scale. (*b*) The tone itself.

Sol'ace (sŏl'ĭs; 2), *n.* [L. *solacium*, fr. *solari* to console.] Comfort in grief; relief. — *v. t.* **1.** To cheer; to console. **2.** To allay; to soothe. — **Sol'ace-ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To comfort; assuage; allay. See COMFORT.

So'lar (sō'lẽr), *a.* [L. *solaris*, fr. *sol* sun.] **1.** Pert. to the sun. **2.** Measured by the progress of the sun.

Sold (sōld), *imp.* & *p. p.* of SELL.

Sol'dan (sŏl'dăn *or* sōl'dăn), *n.* [OF. *soudeure*, fr. *souder* to solder, L. *solidare* to make solid.] Metallic alloy for uniting metallic surfaces. — *v. t.* To unite (metallic surfaces or edges) by solder.

Sol'dier (sōl'jẽr; 26), *n.* [OF. *soldier*, *soudier*, fr. L. *solidus* piece of money (pay of a soldier), fr. *solidus* solid.] **1.** One engaged in military service; one of an organized body of combatants. **2.** A private in military service, as dist'g. fr. an officer. **3.** A brave warrior. — *v. i.* **1.** To serve as a soldier. **2.** (sō'jẽr) To make a pretense of performing any task. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Sol'dier-ly, *a.* Like a soldier; brave; heroic.

Sol'dier-y, *n.* Soldiers, collectively; the military.

Sole (sōl), *n.* [F.; L. *solea*; named from its flat shape. See SOLE of the foot.] A marine flatfish; flounder.

Sole (sōl), *n.* [AS. *sole*, fr. L. *solea*, akin to *solum* ground, soil, sole of the foot.] **1.** Bottom of the foot. **2.** Bottom of a shoe or boot, or piece of leather constituting it. — *v. t.* To furnish (a shoe, etc.) with a sole.

Sole, *a.* [L. *solus*.] **1.** Only. **2.** Single; unmarried.

Syn. — Single; individual; only; alone; solitary.

Sol'e-cism (sŏl'ē-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. σολοικισμός, fr. σόλοικος speaking incorrectly, fr. the corruption of the Attic dialect among colonists of Σόλοι in Cilicia.] **1.** An impropriety of language; deviation from idiom or from rules of syntax. **2.** Any unfitness or impropriety, in deeds, manners, etc. — **Sol'e-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

Syn. — Barbarism; impropriety; absurdity.

Sole'ly (sōl'lĭ), *adv.* Singly; alone; only.

Sol'emn (sŏl'ĕm), *a.* [OE. & OF. *solempne*, L. *solemnis*; *sollus* all + *annus* a year; prop., that takes place every year; — used of religious solemnities.] **1.** Marked with religious rites and pomps; sacred. **2.** Serious; grave; devout. **3.** Affectedly serious.

Syn. — Formal; ritual; sober; devout. See GRAVE.

So-lem'ni-ty (sō-lĕm'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *solemnitas*.] **1.** A religious or ritual ceremony. **2.** Ceremoniousness; formal dignity; gravity. **3.** Awe; reverence. **4.** Proceeding according to due legal form; necessary formality.

Sol'em-nize (sŏl'ĕm-nīz), *v. t.* **1.** To perform with solemn ceremonies, or according to legal forms. **2.** To celebrate. **3.** To make grave. — **Sol'em-ni-za'tion**, *n.*

Sol'emn-ly, *adv.* In a solemn manner; formally.

Sol'emn-ness, *n.* The being solemn; solemnity; impressiveness; gravity. [Written also *solemness*.]

Sol'-fa' (sōl'fä'), *v. t.* (*imp.* & *p. p.* SOL-FAED (-fäd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOL FAING.] [It. *solfa* gamut, fr. the syllables *fa*, *sol*.] To sing the notes of the gamut.

So-lic'it (sō-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *sollicitare*, fr. *sollicitus* wholly (*i. e.*, violently) moved; *sollus* whole + *citus*, p. p. of *ciere* to excite.] **1.** To ask earnestly; to make petition to. **2.** To seek; to plead for. **3.** To excite to action; to invite. — **So-lic'i-ta'tion** (sō-lĭs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.*

Syn. — To ask; crave; entreat; beg. See BEREECH.

So-lic'it-or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who solicits. **2.** (*a*) An attorney or advocate. (*b*) The law officer of a city, town, department, or government.

So-lic'it-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Disposed to solicit; eager to obtain something desirable, or to avoid anything evil. — **So-lic'it-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **So-lic'it-ous-ness**, *n.*

So-lic'i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* A being solicitous; uneasiness of mind occasioned by fear of evil or desire of good.

Syn. — Carefulness; concern; anxiety. See CARE.

Sol'id (sŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *solidus*.] **1.** Having the constituent parts so firmly adhering as to resist penetration of other bodies; hard; firm; compact. **2.** Not hollow; full of matter; dense. **3.** Having all the geometrical dimensions; cubic. **4.** Strong; stable; unyielding. **5.** Worthy of credit or esteem; substantial; genuine. — *n.* **1.** A substance having a fixed form, or not fluid. **2.** A geometrical magnitude having length, breadth, and thickness.

Solid angle, an angle formed by three or more plane angles, not in the same plane, meeting in a point.

Syn. — SOLID; HARD; firm; compact; strong; substantial; stable; sound; real; valid; true; just; weighty; grave; important. — *Solid* and *hard* both relate to the internal constitution of bodies; but *hard* denotes a more impenetrable nature or a firmer adherence of the component parts than *solid*. *Hard* is opposed to *soft*, and *solid* to *fluid*, *liquid*, *open*, or *hollow*.

Sol'i-dar'i-ty (-ĭ-dăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities; community.

So-lid'i-fy (sō-lĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become solid; to harden. — **So-lid'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

So-lid'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* **1.** A being solid; density; compactness; strength; soundness; quality of matter by which its particles exclude or resist all others; massiveness. **2.** Moral firmness; validity; truth; certainty. **3.** Solid contents of a body; volume.

Syn. — Firmness; solidness; hardness; density; compactness; strength; soundness; validity; certainty.

Sol'id-ly (sŏl'ĭd-lĭ), *adv.* In a solid manner; densely; compactly; firmly; truly.

Sol'id-ness, *n.* **1.** A being solid; solidity. **2.** Soundness; truth.

‖ **Sol'id-un'gu-la** (-ŭn'gŭ-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *solidus* + *ungula* hoof.] A tribe of ungulates including the horse, ass, etc.

So-lil'o-quize (sō-lĭl'ō-kwīz), *v. i.* To utter soliloquy; to talk to one's self.

So-lil'o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *soliloquium*; *solus* alone + *loqui* to speak.] A talking to one's self; monologue.

Sol'i-ped (sŏl'ĭ-pĕd), *n.* [F. *solipède*, prob. fr. L. *solidipes* solid-footed, whole-hoofed.] A mammal having a single hoof on each foot, as the horses and asses; one of the solidungula. [Written also *solipede*.]

Sol'i-taire' (-tãr'), *n.* [F. See SOLITARY.] **1.** One who lives in solitude; a recluse; hermit. **2.** A single diamond, or other precious stone, set alone. **3.** A game which one person can play alone.

Sol'i-ta-ry (-ĭ-tĕ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *solitarius*, fr. *solus*: cf. F. *solitaire*.] **1.** Living or being by one's self; single; lonely. **2.** Performed or endured alone. **3.** Not much frequented; remote from society; desolate; dismal. **4.** Single; sole. — *n.* One who lives alone; hermit; recluse.

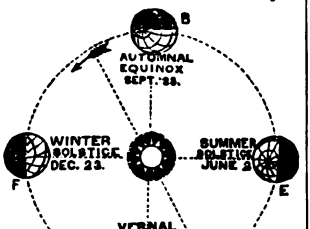
Sol'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *solitudo*, fr. *solus*.] **1.** A being alone, or withdrawn from society. **2.** Remoteness from society. **3.** A solitary place; desert.

Syn. — SOLITUDE; RETIREMENT; SECLUSION; LONELINESS; solitariness. — *Retirement* is a withdrawal from general society, implying that one has been engaged in its scenes. *Solitude* describes the fact that one is alone; *seclusion*, that he is shut out from others; *loneliness*, that he feels the oppression of being alone.

So'lo (sō'lō), *n.*; *pl.* E. SOLOS (-lōz), It. SOLI (-lē). [It., fr. L. *solus*.] A tune, air, strain, or whole piece, played by a single person or sung by a single voice. — **So'lo-ist**, *n.*

Sol'stice (sŏl'stĭs), *n.* [L. *solstitium*; *sol* the sun + *sistere* to cause to stand, *stare* to stand.] (*a*) Point in

the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north or south. (*b*) Time of the sun's passing the solstices, or solstitial points, namely, about June 21 and December 21.



Solstice.

Sol-sti'tial (sŏl-stĭsh'al), *a.* **1.** Pert. to a solstice. **2.** Happening at a solstice; happening at the summer solstice, or midsummer.

Sol'u-ble (-ū-b'l), *a.* [L. *solubilis*, fr. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, dissolve.] **1.** Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid. **2.** Susceptible of being solved, disengaged, or explained. — **Sol'u-ble-ness, Sol'u-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

‖ **So'lus** (sō'lŭs), *a.* [L.] Alone.

So-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *solutio*, fr. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, dissolve.] **1.** A separating the parts of any body, or undergoing a separation of parts; disruption; breach. **2.** A solving, or being solved; explanation; clearing up. **3.** A being dissolved or disintegrated; resolution; disintegration. **4.** Act or process by which a body (solid, liquid, or gaseous) is absorbed into a liquid, and, remaining or becoming fluid, is diffused throughout the solvent; chemical product resulting from such absorption. **5.** (*a*) Termination of a disease; resolution. (*b*) A crisis. (*c*) A liquid medicine or preparation in which the solid ingredients are wholly soluble.

Sol'u-tive (sŏl'ū-tĭv), *a.* Tending to dissolve; laxative.

Solv'a-ble (sŏlv'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Susceptible of being solved, resolved, or explained. **2.** Capable of being paid and discharged. — **Solv'a-ble-ness, Solv'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Solve (sŏlv), *v. t.* [L. *solvere*, *solutum*; fr. prefix *so-*, expressing separation (cf. Sober) + *luere* to loosen.] To explain; to clear up (what is obscure or difficult to be understood); to work out to a result or conclusion.

Syn. — To explain; resolve; unfold; clear up.

Sol'vent (sŏl'vent), *a.* [L. *solvens*, p. pr. of *solvere*.] **1.** Able to dissolve; dissolving. **2.** Able to pay all just debts. — *n.* **1.** A substance used in solution, or in dissolving something. **2.** That which resolves. — **Sol'ven-cy,** *n.*

So'ma-tol'o-gy (sō'mă-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body + *-logy*.] **1.** Doctrine or science of the general properties of material substances. **2.** Anatomy.

Som'ber (sŏm'bẽr), **Som'bre, Som'brous** (-brŭs), *a.* [F. *sombre*; cf. Sp. *sombra* shade; L. *sub* under + *umbra* shade.] **1.** Dull; dusky; gloomy. **2.** Melancholy; sad; grave. — **Som'ber-ly, Som'bre-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **Som-bre'ro** (sŏm-brā'rō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *sombra*.] Broad-brimmed hat, worn in Spain and Spaniah America.

Some (sŭm), *a.* [AS. *sum*; akin to E. *same*.] **1.** Consisting of a greater or less portion or sum; — used to express an indefinite quantity or number, also pronominally. **2.** A certain; one. **3.** Not much; a little. **4.** About; near; more or less. **5.** Considerable. **6.** Certain; those of one part or portion; — disting. fr. *other* or *others*. **7.** A part; a portion; — used pronominally.

Some'bod-y (sŭm'bŏd-ĭ), *n.* **1.** One unknown or uncertain; some person. **2.** A person of importance.

Some'how' (-hou'), *adv.* In one way or another; in some way not designated; by some means.

Som'er-sault (sŭm'ẽr-sâlt), } *n.* [F. *soubresaut* a
Som'er-set (sŭm'ẽr-sĕt), } jump, leap, fr. L. *supra* over + *saltus* a leap.] A leap in which one turns his heels over his head and lights upon his feet. [Written also *summersault*, *sommerset*, *summerset*, etc.]

Some'thing (sŭm'thĭng), *n.* **1.** Anything unknown or not specifically designated; a certain indefinite thing; indeterminate or unknown event; unspecified task, work, or thing. **2.** A part; portion, more or less; a little. **3.** A person or thing of importance. — *adv.* In some degree; somewhat; to some extent; at some distance.

Some'time' (-tim'), *adv.* **1.** At a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly. **2.** At a time undefined; once in a while; now and then; sometimes. **3.** At one time or other hereafter. — *a.* Having been formerly.

Some'times' (-timz'), *adv.* At times; at intervals; not always; now and then; occasionally.

Some'what' (-hwŏt'), *n.* **1.** More or less; something. **2.** A somebody. — *adv.* In some measure; a little.

Some'where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* In some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another.

So'mite (sō'mit), *n.* [Gr. σῶμα body.] One of the segments of an animal, esp. of an articulate or vertebrate.

Som-nam'bu-late (sŏm-năm'bū-lāt), *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *ambulare*, *-latum*, to walk.] To walk when asleep. — **Som-nam'bu-la'tion,** *n.*

Som-nam'bu-lism, *n.* A condition of the nervous system in which a sleeper performs actions appropriate to a waking state; noctambulism. — **Som-nam'bu-list,** *n.*

Som-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *somnifer*; *somnus* + *ferre* to bring.] Causing sleep; soporific.

Som-nif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *somnificus*; *somnus* + *facere* to make.] Causing sleep; somniferous.

Som-nil'o-quence (-nĭl'ŏ-kwens), **Som-nil'o-quy** (-kwў), *n.* A talking in sleep. — **Som-nil'o-quist,** *n.*

Som-nil'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *somnus* + *loqui* to speak.] Apt to talk in sleep.

Som'no-lent (sŏm'nŏ-lent), *a.* [F.; L. *somnolentus*, fr. *somnus*.] Sleepy; drowsy. — **Som'no-lent-ly,** *adv.* — **Som'no-lence, Som'no-len-cy,** *n.*

Son (sŭn), *n.* [AS. *sunu*; akin to Gr. *υἱός* son.] **1.** A male child. **2.** Male descendant, however distant; in *pl.*, descendants in general. **3.** (With the def. article) Jesus Christ, the Savior.

So'nant (sō'nant), *a.* [L. *sonans*, *-nantis*, p. pr. of *sonare* to sound.] **1.** Pert. to sound; sounding. **2.** Uttered with tone or vocal sound, as disting. fr. mere breath sound; vocal; tonic. — *n.* A sonant letter.

So-na'ta (sō-nä'tă), *n.* [It., fr. It. & L. *sonare*.] A musical composition for one or two instruments.

Song (sŏng), *n.* [AS., fr. *singan* to sing.] **1.** That which is sung whether by man, or by a bird, insect, etc. **2.** Poem adapted to vocal music; ballad. **3.** Poetical composition; poetry; verse. **4.** A mere trifle.

Song'ster, *n.* [AS. *sangestre* female singer.] **1.** One skilled in singing. **2.** A singing bird.

Song'stress, *n.* A female singer.

So-nif'er-ous (sō-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sonus* sound + *-ferous*.] Sounding; producing sound; conveying sound.

Son'-in-law' (sŭn'ĭn-lą'), *n.* Husband of one's daughter.

Son'net (sŏn'nĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sonetto*, fr. *suono* a sound, song, fr. L. *sonus* a sound.] A poem of 14 lines, — two stanzas, called the *octave*, being of 4 verses each, and two stanzas, called the *sestet*, of 3 verses each, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule. — *v. i.* To compose sonnets. — **Son'net-eer'** (-ēr'), *n.*

So-no'rous (sō-nō'rŭs), *a.* [L. *sonorus*, fr. *sonor*, *-noris*, sound, akin to *sonus*.] **1.** Giving sound when struck; resonant. **2.** Loud-sounding. **3.** Vocal; sonant. **4.** Impressive in sound; high-sounding. — **So-no'rous-ly,** *adv.* — **So-no'rous-ness, So-nor'i-ty** (-nŏr'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Son'ship (sŭn'shĭp), *n.* State or character of a son.

Soon (sōōn), *adv.* [AS. *sōne*.] **1.** In a short time. **2.** Without the usual delay; early. **3.** Readily; easily.

Soo-chong' (sōō-shŏng'), *n.* Souchong.

Soot (sōōt *or* sŏŏt), *n.* [AS. *sōt*.] Black substance

formed by combustion; fine powder, consisting chiefly of carbon, which colors smoke. — *v. t.* To cover or dress with soot; to smut with soot. [Truth; reality.

Sooth (sōōth), *a.; also, adv.* [AS. *sōð.*] True. — *n.*

Soothe (sōōth), *v. t.* [AS. *gesōðian* to prove the truth of.] **1.** To assent to; to humor by compliance; to flatter. **2.** To assuage; to comfort. — **Sooth'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To allay; compose; mollify; pacify; mitigate.

Sooth'say' (sōōth'sā'), *v. i.* [*Sooth* + *say;* prop., to say truth.] To foretell; to predict.

Sooth'say'er, *n.* **1.** One who foretells events by soothsaying; prognosticator. **2.** A mantis.

Sooth'say'ing, *n.* Prediction; prophecy.

Soot'y (sōōt'ȳ *or* sōōt'-), *a.* [AS. *sōtig.*] **1.** Pert. to, producing, or soiled by, soot. **2.** Having a dark brown or black color like soot; dusky. — **Soot'i-ness**, *n.*

Sop (sŏp), *n.* [AS. *sūpan* to sup, sip, drink.] **1.** Anything steeped, or dipped and softened, in liquid; something dipped in broth, to be eaten. **2.** Anything given to pacify. — *v. t.* To steep or dip in liquid.

Soph'ism (sŏf'ĭzm), *n.* [Gr. *σόφισμα*, fr. *σοφίζειν* to make wise, *σοφός* wise.] Reasoning of a sophist; fallacy.

Soph'ist, *n.* [Gr. *σοφιστής.*] **1.** One of a class who taught eloquence, philosophy, and politics in ancient Greece. **2.** Impostor in argument; fallacious reasoner.

Soph'ist-er, *n.* **1.** A sophist. **2.** An English university student after the first year of his residence.

So-phis'tic, (sō-fĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Pert. to a sophist; em-
So-phis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } bodying sophistry; fallaciously subtile; not sound. — **So-phis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

So-phis'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To adulterate; to pervert. — **So-phis'ti-cate**, **So-phis'ti-ca'ted**, *a.* — **So-phis'ti-ca'tion**, *n.* — **So-phis'ti-ca'tor**, *n.*

Syn. — To adulterate; debase; corrupt; vitiate.

Soph'ist-ry (sŏf'ĭst-rȳ), *n.* Fallacious reasoning.

Syn. — See FALLACY.

Soph'o-more (-ō-mōr), *n.* [Prob. fr. *sophister* + Gr. *μωρός* foolish.] One belonging to the second of the four classes in an American college, or one next above a freshman. — **Soph'o-mor'ic** (-mōr'ĭk), **Soph'o-mor'ic-al**, *a.*

‖ **So'por** (sō'pŏr), *n.* [L.] Profound sleep.

Sop'o-rif'er-ous (sŏp'ō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *soporifer; sopor* + *ferre* to bring.] Causing sleep; somniferous.

Sop'o-rif'ic, *a.* [L. *sopor* + *facere* to make.] Soporiferous. — *n.* A medicine, drug, plant, or other agent that induces sleep; a narcotic.

Syn. — Somniferous; narcotic; opiate; anodyne.

So-pra'no (sō-prä'nō), *n.; pl.* E. SOPRANOS (-nōs), It. SOPRANI (-nē). [It., fr. *soprano* superior, highest, fr. *sopra* above, L. *supra.*] (*a*) The treble; the highest vocal register; highest kind of female or boy's voice; upper part in harmony for mixed voices. (*b*) Singer with a treble voice.

Sor'cer-er (sōr'sẽr-ẽr), *n.*, **Sor'cer-ess**, *n. f.* A conjurer; enchanter; magician.

Sor'cer-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Pert. to sorcery.

Sor'cer-y (-ȳ), *n.* [OE. & OF. *sorcerie*, fr. OF. *sorcier* sorcerer, LL. *sortiarius*, fr. L. *sors, sortis,* a lot, fate, destiny.] Divination by assistance of evil spirits; magic; necromancy; witchcraft; enchantment.

Sor'did (-dĭd), *a.* [L. *sordidus*, fr. *sordere* to be dirty.] **1.** Vile; base; gross. **2.** Meanly avaricious; niggardly.

Sore (sōr), *a.* [AS. *sār.*] **1.** Tender to the touch; painful. **2.** Sensitive; easily pained or vexed. **3.** Severe; distressing. — *n.* **1.** Place in an animal body where the flesh is tender or painful. **2.** Grief; trouble. — *adv.* **1.** In a sore manner; grievously. **2.** Greatly; violently; deeply. — **Sore'ly**, *adv.* — **Sore'ness**, *n.*

Sor'ghum (sōr'gŭm), *n.* [NL., prob. of Chinese origin.] (*a*) A genus of grasses, of the millet kind. (*b*) Chinese sugar cane.

Sor'go, *n.* [It.] Indian millet and its varieties.

So-ror'i-cide (-rōr'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *sororicida*, and *sororicidium; soror* sister + *caedere* to kill.] Murder of one's sistor; murderer of one's own sister.

So-ro'sis (sō-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] A woman's club.

‖ **So-ro'sis**, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σωρός* a heap.] A fleshy fruit formed by consolidation of many flowers with their receptacles, ovaries, etc., as the mulberry and pineapple.

Sor'rel (sŏr'rĕl), *a.* [F. *saur, saure*, prob. of Teutonic origin.] Yellowish. — *n.* A reddish brown color.

Sor'rel, *n.* [F. *surelle*, fr. *sur*, OHG. *sūr* sour.] One of various plants having sour juice.

Sor'ri-ly (-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a sorry manner; poorly.

Sor'row (-rō), *n.* [AS. *sorg, sorh.*] Pain of mind from loss or disappointment. — *v. i.* To be sorry; to grieve.

Syn. — Regret; sadness; mourning. See AFFLICTION, and GRIEF.

Sor'row-ful, *a.* [AS. *sorgful.*] **1.** Full of sorrow; sad; distressed. **2.** Producing sorrow; exciting grief; mournful. — **Sor'row-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Sor'row-ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Sad; dismal; grievous; doleful; distressing.

Sor'ry (-rȳ), *a.* [AS. *sārig*, fr. *sār* sore.] **1.** Grieved; feeling regret. **2.** Melancholy. **3.** Poor; worthless.

Syn. — Hurt; mortified; poor; mean; pitiful.

Sort (sôrt), *n.* [F. *sorte*, fr. L. *sors, sortis,* a lot.] **1.** A collection of individuals of like qualities; class; order; kind; species. **2.** Manner; form of being or acting. **3.** A pair; set; suit.

Out of sorts, with some letters or sorts of type deficient in the case or font; hence, out of order; ill; disturbed.

Syn. — SORT; KIND; species; rank; condition. — *Kind* originally denoted things bound together by natural affinity; and hence, a class. *Sort* signifies that which constitutes a particular lot or parcel.

Sort, *v. t.* **1.** To separate and classify (things having different qualities). **2.** To reduce to order. **3.** To select; to cull. — *v. i.* **1.** To associate with others; to agree. **2.** To suit; to fit. — **Sort'er**, *n.* — **Sort'a-ble**, *a.*

Sor'tie (sôr'tē), *n.* [F., fr. *sortir* to go out, to issue.] Sally of troops from a besieged place to attack besiegers.

Sor'ti-lege (-tĭ-lĕj), *n.* [F. *sortilège*, fr. L. *sors, sortis,* a lot + *legere* to gather, select.] A drawing lots.

So'-so' (sō'sō'), *a.* [*So* + *so.*] Neither very good nor very bad; middling; indifferent. — *adv.* Tolerably.

Sot (sŏt), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *sottus;* of unknown origin.] One stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard. — **Sot'tish**, *a.* — **Sot'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **Sot'tish-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Sot'to vo'ce** (sŏt'tō vō'chē). [It.] **1.** With a restrained voice. **2.** Spoken in an undertone.

Sou (sōō), *n.* [F.; OF. *sol*, fr. L. *solidus* gold coin.] An old French copper coin, worth a cent.

Sou'brette' (sōō'brĕt'), *n.* [F.] A female servant; meddlesome, mischievous young woman.

Sou'bri'quet' (sōō'brĭ'kĕt'), *n.* Sobriquet.

Sou-chong' (sōō-shŏng'), *n.* [Chin. *seou chong* little plant or sort.] A kind of black tea of fine quality.

Sough (sŭf), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sūgr* a rushing sound, AS. *swōgan* to sound, OS. *swōgan* to rustle.] A hollow murmur or roaring. — *v. i.* To whistle or sigh, as the wind.

Sought (sąt), *imp. & p. p.* of SEEK.

Soul (sōl), *n.* [AS. *sāwel, sāwl.*] **1.** The spiritual and immortal part in man. **2.** The seat of real life; animating or essential part. **3.** The leader; inspirer; moving spirit. **4.** Energy; courage; fervor; inherent power. **5.** A human being; a person. **6.** A disembodied spirit.

Syn. — Spirit; life; courage; fire; ardor.

Soul'less, *a.* Without a soul; mean; spiritless.

Sound (sound), *n.* [AS. *sund* a swimming, akin to E. *swim.*] The air bladder of a fish.

Sound, *a.* [AS. *sund;* perh. akin to L. *sanus.* Cf. SANE.] **1.** Whole; unharmed; free from flaw, defect, or decay; perfect of the kind. **2.** Healthy; not diseased. **3.** Free from error; correct; right; true; orthodox. **4.** Just; not to be refuted; not fallacious. **5.** Heavy; laid on with force. **6.** Undisturbed; deep; profound. **7.** Legal; valid. — *adv.* Soundly.

Sound, *n.* [AS. *sund.*] Narrow passage of water, or strait between the mainland and an island; strait connecting two seas, or a sea or lake with the ocean.

Sound (sound), *v. t.* [F. *sonder;* cf. AS. *sundgyrd* sounding rod, *sundline* sounding line.] **1.** To measure the depth of; to fathom, esp. by a line and plummet. **2.** To ascertain the thoughts and purposes of (a person); to try; to test. **3.** To explore (the bladder, urethra, etc.) with a sound; to examine by auscultation or percussion. —*v. i.* To ascertain the depth of water with a sounding line, etc. —*n.* Probe for exploring cavities of the body.

Sound, *n.* [OF. *son, sun,* fr. L. *sonus.*] **1.** Perception by the ear of vibrations of the air; noise; report. **2.** Theory of vibrations in elastic media such as cause sound. **3.** Noise without signification. —*v. i.* **1.** To make a noise. **2.** To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published. **3.** To convey a certain impression, when heard; to seem. —*v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a noise; to play on (a trumpet, horn, etc.). **2.** To cause to exist as a sound. **3.** To order or proclaim by sounds. **4.** To publish or proclaim. **5.** To examine the condition of (anything) by causing it to emit sounds.

Sound'-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A sounding-board.

Sound'ing, *a.* Making or emitting sound; sonorous. —*n.* **1.** Act of one that sounds. **2.** (*a*) Measurement by sounding; depth so ascertained. (*b*) Any part of the ocean, etc., where a sounding line will reach the bottom. (*c*) Sand, shells, etc., brought up by the sounding lead.

Sound'ing-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** A thin board which propagates sound in a piano, violin, etc. **2.** Structure over a pulpit to give distinctness to a speaker's voice.

Sound'ly, *adv.* In a sound manner.

Sound'ness, *n.* The being sound or entire.

Syn. — Firmness; solidity; truth; rectitude.

Soup (sōōp), *n.* [OF. *sope, soupe,* perh. orig., a piece of bread. See SOP.] Liquid food, usually made by boiling meat or vegetables in water; strong broth.

Sour (sour), *a.* [AS. *sūr.* Cf. SORREL the plant.] **1.** Having an acid or sharp, biting taste; acid; tart. **2.** Acid, rancid, or musty; turned. **3.** Cross; peevish; morose. —*n.* A sour or acid substance. —*v. t. & i.* To turn from sweet to sour. — **Sour'ly,** *adv.* — **Sour'ness,** *n.*

Source (sōrs), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *sors,* p. p. of *sordre, sourdre,* to spring forth, fr. L. *surgere* to lift or raise up.] **1.** The rising from the ground, or beginning, of a stream of water; spring; fountain. **2.** Origin; first cause.

Syn. — See ORIGIN.

Sour'crout' (sour'krout'), *n.* Sauerkraut.

Sour'ish, *a.* Somewhat sour; moderately acid.

Souse (sous), *n.* [OF. *sausse.*] **1.** Pickle made with salt. **2.** Something steeped in pickle; pickled ears, feet, etc., of swine. **3.** A sousing; a plunging into water. —*v. t.* **1.** To pickle. **2.** To plunge in water or any liquid. **3.** To drench. —*v. i.* To swoop, as a bird upon its prey. —*adv.* With a sudden swoop; violently.

South (south; *by sailors* sou), *n.* [AS. *sūð,* for *sunð;* prob. akin to E. *sun,* meaning, the side towards the sun.] **1.** That cardinal point directly opposite to the north. **2.** A country or place farther to the south than another. —*a.* Lying toward the south; proceeding toward the south, or coming from the south; southern. —*adv.* **1.** Toward the south; southward. **2.** From the south.

South (south), *v. i.* **1.** To turn or move toward the south. **2.** To come to the meridian; to cross the north and south line; — said chiefly of the moon.

South'east' (south'ēst'; *by sailors* sou'-), *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from south and east; southeast part or region. —*a.* Pert. to the southeast; proceeding toward, or coming from, the southeast.

South'east'er-ly, South'east'ern, *a.* Pert. to the southeast; going toward, or coming from, the southeast. —*adv.* Toward the southeast.

South'er (south'ėr), *n.* A gale or storm from the south.

South'er-ly (sŭth'ėr-lȳ), **South'ern** (-ėrn), *a.* [AS. *sūðern.*] Pert. to the south; situated in, or proceeding from, the south; situated or proceeding toward the south.

South'ern-er, *n.* An inhabitant of the south, esp. of the Southern States of North America; — opp. to *Northerner.*

South'ern-ly, *a.* Somewhat southern. — *adv.* In a southerly manner or course; southward.

South'ern-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Farthest south.

South'ing (south'ing), *n.* **1.** Tendency or progress southward. **2.** Time when a heavenly body passes the meridian of a place. **3.** Distance of any heavenly body south of the equator; south declination; south latitude. **4.** Distance southward from any point of reckoning, measured on a meridian; — opposed to *northing.*

South'ron (sŭth'rŭn), *n.* Inhabitant of the southern part of a country; Scottish name for an Englishman.

South'ward (south'wėrd; *colloq.* sŭth'ėrd), *adv.* Toward the south, or toward a point nearer the south than the east or west point. —*a.* Toward the south. —*n.* The southern regions or countries. — **South'wards,** *adv.*

South'west' (south'wĕst'; *colloq.* sou'-), *n.* Point of the compass equally distant from south and west; southwest region. —*a.* Pert. to, or toward, the southwest; proceeding toward, or coming from, the southwest.

South'west'er-ly, South'west'ern, *a.* Pert. to the southwest; toward or from the southwest. —*adv.* Toward the southwest.

Sou've nir' (sōō've-nēr' *or* sōōv'nēr), *n.* [F., fr. *souvenir* to remember, fr. L. *subvenire* to come to mind; *sub* under + *venire* to come.] That which serves as a reminder; memento; keepsake.

Sov'er-eign (sŭv'ėr-In *or* sŏv'ėr-), *a.* [OE. & OF. *soverain,* LL. *superanus,* fr. L. *superus* higher, fr. *super* above.] **1.** Supreme or highest in power; chief. **2.** Independent of, and unlimited by, any other; possessing original authority. **3.** Princely; royal. **4.** Predominant; utmost. **5.** Effectual; controlling. —*n.* **1.** The person, body, or state in which supreme authority is vested; a king, queen, or emperor. **2.** A gold coin of Great Britain, worth one pound sterling, or about $4.86.

Sovereign state, a state which administers its own government, and is not dependent upon another power.

Syn. — King; prince; monarch; potentate; emperor.

Sov'er-eign-ty (-tȳ), *n.* Quality or state of being sovereign, or of being a sovereign; dominion; sway; supremacy; independence; a sovereign state.

Sow (sou), *n.* [AS. *sugu,* akin to L. *sus,* Gr. ὗς, σῦς.] The female of the hog kind.

Sow (sō), *v. t.* [*imp.* SOWED (sōd); *p. p.* SOWN (sōn) or SOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOWING.] [AS. *sāwan;* akin to L. *serere, sevi.*] **1.** To scatter (seed) upon the earth; to plant by strewing; to spread abroad; to propagate. **2.** To supply or stock (land) with seeds; to scatter over; to besprinkle. —*v. i.* To scatter seed for growth.

Sow'er, *n.* [ese liquid sauce for fish, etc.

Soy (soi), *n.* [Chinese *shōyū.*] A Chinese and Japan-

Spa (spä), *n.* A spring of mineral water; — from a place of this name in Belgium.

Space (spās), *n.* [F. *espace,* fr. L. *spatium* space.] **1.** Extension. **2.** Place, having more or less extension; room. **3.** Distance from one thing to another; interval. **4.** Quantity of time; interval between two points of time; duration. **5.** (*a*) Small piece of metal lower than a face type, used to separate printed words or letters. (*b*) Distance between words or letters in the lines, or between lines, as in books. **6.** One of the intervals between the lines of the musical staff. —*v. t.* To arrange the spaces in or between (words, lines, or letters).

Spa'cious (spā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *spatiosus.*] **1.** Extending far and wide; vast in extent. **2.** Inclosing an extended space; capacious; roomy. — **Spa'cious-ly,** *adv.*

Spade (spād), *n.* [AS. *spædu, spada.*] **1.** Implement for digging. **2.** One of that suit of cards which bears figures resembling a spade. —*v. t.* To dig with a spade.

Spade'ful (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* SPADEFULS (-fụlz). As much as a spade will hold or lift.

Spa'dix (spā'dĭks), *n.*; *pl.* L. SPADICES (spā-dī'sēz), E. SPADIXES (spā'dĭks-ĕz). [L., a palm branch, with its

fruit.] A fleshy spike of flowers, usually inclosed in a leaf called a *spathe*.

‖ Spa-ghet'ti (spȧ-gĕt'tē), *n.* [It.] Macaroni made in small tubes.

‖ Spa'hi } (spä'hē), *n.* [Per., Turk., **‖ Spa'hee** } & Hind. *sipāhī*. See SEPOY.] Turkish or Algerian cavalryman.

Span (spăn), *archaic imp.* of SPIN.

Span, *n.* [AS. *spann*.] **1.** Space from end of the thumb to end of the extended little finger; nine inches; eighth of a fathom. **2.** Small space; brief time. **3.** Spread of an arch between abutments, or of a beam, truss, roof, bridge, etc., between its supports. **4.** A pair of horses or other animals driven together. — *v. t.* **1.** To measure by the span of the hand. **2.** To stretch over as an arch.

Spadix and Spathe of Indian Turnip. *a* Spathe; *b c* Spadix; at *c* the Flowers show through opening cut in the Spathe.

Span'gle (spăn'g'l), *n.* [AS. *spangc*.] **1.** Small plate of shining metal. **2.** Any little thing that sparkles. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with small, distinct, brilliant bodies. — *v. i.* To glisten; to glitter.

Span'iard (spăn'yĕrd), *n.* An inhabitant of Spain.

Span'iel (-yĕl), *n.* [OF. *espagneul* Spaniah, Sp. *español*, fr. *España* Spain, L. *Hispania*.] Small, long-haired sporting dog, of several varieties.

Span'ish, *a.* Pert. to Spain or the Spaniards. — *n.* The language of Spain.

Spanish bayonet, Spanish daggers, a liliaceous plant, of the Southwestern United States and Mexico, having rigid spine-tipped leaves. — **Spanish fly,** a brilliant green beetle, common in the south of Europe, used for raising blisters; blister beetle. — **Spanish mackerel,** a food fish of the coasts of Europe and America. — **Spanish main,** old name for the Caribbean Sea and the contiguous coast.

Spank (spăŋk), *v. t.* [Of unknown origin.] To strike (the breech) with the open hand. — *n.* A slap.

Spank, *v. i.* To move quickly.

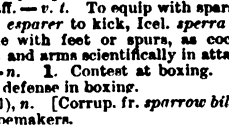
Spank'er, *n.* **1.** One who spanks; instrument for spanking. **2.** After sail of a ship or bark. **3.** Something very large; a whopper. [*Colloq.*]

Spank'ing, *a.* Moving with a lively pace.

Span'ner (spăn'nĕr), *n.* **1.** One that spans. **2.** An iron lever to turn nuts upon screws; a wrench.

Span'-new' (-nū'), *a.* [Icel. *spánnýr*, prop., new as a chip just split; *spánn* chip + *nýr* new.] Quite new.

Span'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Larva of any geometrid moth, as the canker-worm; a geometer; measuring worm.


Horned Spanworm (*Nematocampa filamentaria*) of the Strawberry, Plum, etc. *a* Larva, nat. size; *b* Imago.

Spar, *n.* [Akin to D. *spar*.] Round timber used as mast, yard, boom, or gaff. — *v. t.* To equip with spars.

Spar, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *esparer* to kick, Icel. *sperra* to struggle.] **1.** To strike with feet or spurs, as cocks do. **2.** To use the fists and arms scientifically in attack or defense; to box. — *n.* **1.** Contest at boxing. **2.** Movement of offense or defense in boxing.

Spar'a-ble (spär'ȧ-b'l), *n.* [Corrup. fr. *sparrow bill*.] A small nail used by shoemakers.

Spare (spâr), *v. t.* [AS. *sparian*, fr. *spær* spare, sparing, saving.] **1.** To use frugally or stintingly; to save. **2.** To keep to one's self; to forbear to give. **3.** To preserve from danger or punishment; to show mercy to. **4.** To save or gain; to reserve, as from some occupation, use, or duty. **5.** To do without; to dispense with; to give up. — *v. i.* **1.** To be frugal or parsimonious. **2.** To use mercy or forbearance. — *a.* **1.** Scanty. **2.** Sparing; frugal; chary. **3.** Not wanted, or not used; superfluous. **4.** Held in reserve, to be used in an emergency. **5.** Lean; thin. — **Spare'ly**, *adv.* — **Spare'ness**, *n.*

Spare'rib' (spâr'rĭb'), *n.* [*Spare*, a. + *rib*.] Piece of pork, consisting of ribs with little flesh on them.

Spar'ing, *a.* Spare; saving; frugal; merciful. — **Spar'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Spark (spärk), *n.* [AS. *spearca*.] **1.** A small particle of fire emitted by a burning body. **2.** Small, shining body, or transient light; sparkle. **3.** Feeble germ; elementary principle.

Spark, *n.* [Icel. *sparkr* lively, sprightly.] **1.** A showy, gay man. **2.** A lover; gallant; beau. — *v. i.* To play the spark or lover. — **Spark'ish**, *a.*

Spar'kle (spär'k'l), *n.* [Dim. of *spark*.] **1.** A little spark; scintillation. **2.** Brilliancy; luster. — *v. i. & t.* **1.** To emit (sparks); to flash. **2.** To emit (little bubbles); to effervesce. — **Spar'kler**, *n.* — **Spar'kling**, *a.*

Syn. — Brilliant; shining. See SHINING.

Spa'roid (spȧ'roid), *a.* [L. *sparus* kind of fish + *-oid*.] Pert. to the *Sparidæ*, a family of spinous-finned fishes including the scup, sheepshead, and sea bream.

Spar'row (spăr'rō), *n.* [AS. *spearwa*.] Small bird having a conical bill, and feeding on insects and seeds.

Sparrow hawk, a small, short-winged hawk.

Spar'ry (spär'rȳ), *a.* Like, or containing, spar.

Sparse (spärs), *a.* [L. *sparsus*, p. p. of *spargere* to scatter.] Thinly scattered; not dense or close together. — **Sparse'ly**, *adv.* — **Sparse'ness**, *n.*

‖ Spar'sim (spär'sĭm), *adv.* [L.] Here and there.

Spar'tan, *a.* Pert. to Sparta; hardy; undaunted. — *n.* An inhabitant of Sparta; one of great fortitude.

Spasm (spăz'm), *n.* [Gr. *σπασμός*, fr. *σπᾶν* to draw, cause convulsion.] **1.** Involuntary and unnatural contraction of muscles or muscular fibers. **2.** Sudden, violent, and temporary effort or emotion.

Spas-mod'ic (-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, occurring in, or characterized by, spasms. **2.** Soon relaxed or exhausted; convulsive; intermittent. — *n.* Medicine for spasm. — **Spas-mod'ic-al**, *a.* — **Spas-mod'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Spas'tic (spăs'tĭk), *a.* Spasmodic; tetanic.

Spat (spăt), *obs. imp.* of SPIT.

Spat, *n.* [Fr. root of *spût*.] A young oyster or other bivalve mollusk. — *v. i. & t.* To emit (spawn). [*U. S.*]

Spat, *n.* A petty combat; little quarrel, dispute, or dissension. — *v. i.* To dispute. — *v. t.* To slap. [*U. S.*]

‖ Spa'tha (spā'thȧ), *n.* [L.] A spathe. — **Spa-tha'ceous** (spȧ-thā'shŭs), **Spa'thal**, *a.*

Spathe (spāth), *n.* [Gr. *σπάθη*.] Involucre formed of one leaf and inclosing a spadix. See SPADIX.

Spath'ic (spăth'ĭk), **Spath'ose'** (-ōs'), *a.* Like spar.

Spath'ose', **Spath'ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Having, or like, a spathe; spathaceous; spathal.

Spat'ter (spăt'tĕr), *v. t.* [Fr. root of *spût* saliva.] **1.** To sprinkle with water, mud, etc. **2.** To sprinkle around. **3.** To injure by aspersion; to defame. — *v. i.* To sputter.

Spat'u-la (spăt'ū-lȧ; 40), *n.* [L.] Implement shaped like a knife, flat, thin, and somewhat flexible, used for spreading paints, plasters, drugs, etc.

Spat'u-late, *a.* Shaped like a spatula or battledoor, being roundish, with a long, narrow, linear base. [Also written *spathulate*.]

Spatulate Leaf.

Spav'in (spăv'ĭn), *n.* [OF. *espavrain*, akin to *espervier* a sparrow hawk, fr. OHG. *sparo* sparrow, because this disease makes the horse raise the infirm leg like a sparrow hawk.] A bony swelling on a horse's hock as the result of inflammation of the bones, and resulting in lameness. — **Spav'ined**, *a.*

Spawn (spȧn), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *espandre* to shed, spread, L. *expandere* to spread out.] To produce or deposit (eggs), as fishes or frogs do. — *n.* **1.** The ova, or the eggs, of fishes, oysters, and other aquatic animals.

2. Any product or offspring. 3. Buds or branches from underground stems.

Spay (spā), *v. t.* [Cf. Armor. *spac'hein* to geld, L. *spado* a eunuch, Gr. σπάδων.] To remove or extirpate the ovaries of (a sow or bitch); to castrate (a female animal).

Speak (spēk), *v. i. & t.* [*imp.* Spoke (spōk) (Spake (spāk) *Archaic*); *p. p.* Spoken (spō'k'n) (Spoke, *Obs.* or *Colloq.*); *p. p. & vb. n.* Speaking.] [AS. *specan, sprecan.*] 1. To utter (words, etc.). 2. To say; to talk.

Syn. — To tell; converse; pronounce; utter.

Speak'er (-ẽr), *n.* 1. One who speaks. (*a*) One who pronounces a discourse. (*b*) One who is the mouthpiece of others; chairman. 2. A book of selections for declamation. [*U. S.*] — **Speak'er-ship**, *n.*

Speak'ing, *a.* 1. Uttering speech. 2. Lifelike. — *n.* 1. An uttering words. 2. Public declamation; oratory.

Spear (spēr), *n.* [AS. *spere.*] 1. A long, pointed weapon for thrusting or throwing; lance. 2. A shoot, as of grass; spire. — *v. t.* To pierce, or kill, with a spear. — *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem, as some plants.

Spear'fish' (spēr'fĭsh'), *n.* (*a*) A large and powerful fish related to the swordfish. (*b*) The carp sucker.

Spearfish (*Tetrapturus albidus*).

Spear'man, *n.* One armed with a spear.

Spear'mint', *n.* A species of mint growing in moist soil, and yielding an aromatic oil.

Spe'cial (spĕsh'al), *a.* [L. *specialis*, fr. *species.* See Species.] 1. Pert. to, or constituting, a species or sort. 2. Particular; peculiar; different from others; extraordinary. 3. Appropriate. 4. Limited in range; confined to a definite field of action or discussion.

Special partner, a limited partner; a partner with a restricted responsibility; — unknown at common law. — **Special pleading**, the allegation of special or new matter, as distinguished fr. denial of matter previously alleged on the other side; specious argumentation of one seeking victory, and not truth. — **In special**, specially; in particular.

Syn. — Specific; distinctive; particular; exceptional; singular. See Peculiar.

Spe'cial-ist, *n.* One devoted to some specialty.

Spe'ci-al'i-ty (spĕsh'Ĭ-ăl'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.* 1. A particular or peculiar case; particularity. 2. A legal specialty. 3. Special characteristic of a person or thing; object of special attention. 4. Quality peculiar to a species.

Spe'cial-ly, *adv.* Particularly; especially.

Spe'cial-ty, *n.* [F. *spécialité.*] 1. Particularity. 2. A legal contract or obligation under seal; a writing, under seal, given as security for a debt particularly specified. 3. That for which a person is distinguished, or which he makes an object of special attention; a speciality. [money.

Spe'cie (spē'shĭ), *n.* [Fr. *species.*] Coin; hard

Spe'cies (-shēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., outward appearance, shape, form, a particular kind, a species.] 1. A logical conception subordinated to another conception, called a genus. 2. In science, a group of existing things, associated according to properties determined by scientific observation. 3. A sort; kind; variety.

Spe-cif'ic (-sĭf'Ĭk), *a.* [F. *spécifique*; L. *species* + *facere* to make.] 1. Pert. to, characterizing, or constituting a species. 2. Specifying; precise; discriminating. — *n.* 1. A specific remedy for disease. 2. Anything peculiarly adapted to the purpose to which it is applied. — **Spe-cif'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Spe-cif'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Spec'i-fi-ca'tion (spĕs'Ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A specifying or determining by a mark or limit. 2. Particular mention. 3. Statement containing a minute description of particulars; a single article or item specified.

Spec'i-fy (spĕs'Ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To mention or name, so as to distinguish from other things.

Spec'i-men, *n.* [L., fr. *specere* to look.] A part of anything, or one of a number of things, exhibiting the kind and quality of the whole; a sample.

Syn. — Specimen; Sample; model; pattern. — A *specimen* is a representative of the class of things to which it belongs. A *sample* is a part of the thing itself, designed to show the quality of the whole.

Spe'cious (spē'shŭs), *a.* [L. *speciosus* good-looking, fr. *species* appearance.] 1. Presenting a pleasing appearance; showy. 2. Apparently right; superficially just or correct, but not so in reality; plausible. — **Spe'cious-ly** (spē'shŭs-lȳ), *adv.* — **Spe'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Showy; ostensible; colorable. See Plausible.

Speck (spĕk), *n.* [AS. *specca.*] 1. A small discolored place on anything; spot; stain; blemish. 2. A very small thing; particle; mite. — *v. t.* To spot; to speckle.

Spec'kle (spĕk'k'l), *n.* [Dim. of *speck.*] A little speck or spot in or on anything, of a different substance or color from the thing itself. — *v. t.* To mark with spots.

Spec'ta-cle (-tă-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *spectaculum*, fr. *spectare* to behold.] 1. Something exhibited to view; remarkable or noteworthy sight; show; pageant; gazing-stock. 2. *pl.* An optical instrument consisting of two lenses worn to assist sight or to shield the eyes.

Syn. — Show; sight; exhibition; representation.

Spec'ta-cled (-k'ld), *a.* Wearing spectacles.

Spec-tac'u-lar (-tăk'ū-lẽr), *a.* 1. Pert. to shows. 2. Adapted to excite admiration by scenic effects. 3. Pert. to spectacles, or glasses for the eyes.

Spec-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who looks on or beholds; one personally present at any exhibition.

Syn. — Looker-on; beholder; observer; witness.

Spec-ta'tress (-trĕs), | *n.* [L. *spectatrix.*] A female
Spec-ta'trix (-trĭks), | beholder or looker-on.

Spec'ter | (-tẽr), *n.* [F. *spectre*, fr. L. *spectrum* an
Spec'tre | appearance, specter, fr. *specere* to look.] Something preternaturally visible; apparition; ghost; phantom. [the spectrum.

Spec'tral, *a.* 1. Ghostly. 2. Pert. to, or made by,

Spec'tro-scope (-trō-skōp), *n.* [*Spectrum* + *-scope.*] Instrument to determine the composition of bodies by passing through prisms the rays of light which they emit.

Spec'trum, *n.*; *pl.* Spectra (-tră). [L.] (*a*) Rays of light separated by refraction of a prism, etc. (*b*) A luminous image left on the eye after exposure to intense light.

Spec'u-lar (-ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *specularis.*] Like a speculum, or mirror; having a smooth, reflecting surface.

Spec'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *speculari, -latus*, to observe, fr. *specula* a lookout, fr. *specere* to look.] 1. To consider a subject in its different aspects and relations; to theorize. 2. To purchase with the expectation of an advance in value, and a consequent sale at a profit.

Spec'u-la'tion, *n.* 1. A speculating. (*a*) Examination of anything in its various relations; contemplation. (*b*) A buying land, goods, shares, etc., in expectation of selling at a higher price. (*c*) A business venture involving unusual risks, with a chance for large profits. 2. A mere theory; notion; conjecture.

Spec'u-la-tist (-lă-tĭst), *n.* A speculator; theorist.

Spec'u-la-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *spéculatif*, L. *speculativus.*] 1. Given to speculation; contemplative. 2. Involving, or formed by, speculation; ideal; theoretical. 3. Pert. to speculation in land, goods, shares, etc. — **Spec'u-la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Spec'u-la-tive-ness**, *n.*

Spec'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a spy, explorer, investigator.] One who speculates. (*a*) A theorist. (*b*) One engaged in commercial speculation.

Spec'u-la-to-ry (-lă-tō-rȳ), *a.* [L. *speculatorius* belonging to spies.] 1. Intended for viewing or espying; having oversight. 2. Exercising speculation; speculative.

Spec'u-lum, *n.*; *pl.* L. Specula (-lă), E. Speculums (-lŭmz). [L.; fr. *specere.*] 1. A mirror. 2. A reflector

of polished metal, esp. one used in reflecting telescopes. **3.** A surgical instrument for dilating certain passages of the body, and throwing light within them. **4.** A lustrous patch of color on a bird's wing.

Sped (spĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of SPEED.

Speech (spēch), *n.* [AS. *spēc, sprǣc*, fr. *specan, sprecan*, to speak.] **1.** Faculty of expressing thoughts by words; power of speaking. **2.** A speaking; what is spoken; language; conversation. **3.** A tongue; a dialect. **4.** A formal discourse; oration; harangue.

Syn. — See HARANGUE, and LANGUAGE.

Speech'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of the faculty of speech. **2.** Not speaking for a time; dumb; mute; silent.

Speed (spēd), *n.* [AS. *spēd* success, swiftness, fr. *spōwan* to succeed.] **1.** Prosperity in an undertaking. **2.** A moving swiftly; rapidity; rate of motion; dispatch.

Syn. — Swiftness; celerity; hurry. See HASTE.

— *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPED (spĕd), SPEEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEEDING.] [AS. *spēdan*.] **1.** To experience in going; to fare. **2.** To fare well; to prosper. **3.** To make haste. — *v. t.* **1.** To aid; to favor. **2.** To dispatch with celerity; to hurry. **3.** To expedite. **4.** To wish success to, esp. in setting out upon a journey.

Speed'y (-ȳ), *a.* [AS. *spēdig*.] Quick; swift; nimble; hasty. — **Speed'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Speed'i-ness**, *n.*

Speiss (spīs), *n.* [Cf. G. *speise* food, mixed metal for bells.] A nickel residue obtained in making smalt.

Spell (spĕl), *v. t.* [AS. *spelian*.] To supply the place of for a time; to take the turn of, at work; to relieve. — *n.* **1.** Relief of one person by another in any work; a turn at work carried on by one person or gang relieving another. **2.** Time during which one person or gang works until relieved; short period of time.

Spell, *n.* [AS., a saying, tale, speech.] A verse or phrase repeated for its magical power; incantation; charm.

Spell, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPELLED (spĕld) or SPELT (spĕlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPELLING.] [AS. *spellian*, fr. *spell* a saying.] **1.** To put under the influence of a spell; to bewitch; to charm. **2.** To tell or name the letters of (a word); to write or print (words) by correct orthography. **3.** To read with difficulty; — usually with *out*. — *v. i.* To form words with the proper letters.

Spell'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Bound by, or as by, a spell.

Spell'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who spells. **2.** A spelling book. [*U. S.*] [raphy. — *a.* Pert. to spelling.

Spell'ing, *n.* Formation of words by letters; orthog-

Spelling book, a book with exercises for teaching children to spell; a speller.

Spelt (spĕlt), *imp. & p. p.* of SPELL. Spelled.

Spelt, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *spelta*.] A grain cultivated for food in Germany and Switzerland; German wheat.

Spel'ter (spĕl'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. LG. *spiauter*.] Zinc.

Spen'cer (spĕn'sẽr), *n.* [From Earl *Spencer*, who wore it.] A short jacket for men or women.

Spen'cer, *n.* [Inventor's name.] A fore-and-aft sail, set with a gaff and no boom; a trysail.

Spend (spĕnd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPENT (spĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPENDING.] [AS. *spendan* (in comp.), fr. L. *expendere* or *dispendere* to weigh out, to expend.] **1.** To weigh or lay out; to part with. **2.** To bestow; to employ. **3.** To consume; to waste; to squander. **4.** To pass (time). **5.** To exhaust of force or strength. — *v. i.* **1.** To consume, use, waste, or part with, anything. **2.** To wear away; to vanish. — **Spend'er**, *n.*

Spend'thrift' (-thrĭft'), *n.* One who spends money profusely. — *a.* Prodigal; extravagant; wasteful.

Spent (spĕnt), *a.* Exhausted; worn out.

Sperm (spẽrm), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα, -ματος*, fr. *σπείρειν* to sow.] The male fecundating fluid; semen.

Sperm, *n.* [Contr.] Spermaceti.

Sperm whale, a large toothed whale, having a head of enormous size, containing a cavity filled with oil and spermaceti. Called also *cachalot*, and *spermaceti whale*.

Sper'ma-ce'ti (spẽr'mȧ-sē'tĭ), *n.* [L. *sperma* sperm + *cetus*, gen. *ceti*, whale.] A white waxy substance from the head of the sperm whale, used in making candles, ointments, cosmetics, etc.

Sper'ma-ry (-rȳ), *n.* A sperm gland; testicle.

Sper-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), **Sper-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *σπερματικός*. See SPERM.] Of or pertaining to semen or sperm.

Spew (spū), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *spiwan*.] [Written also *spue*.] To eject from the stomach; to vomit.

Sphe'noid (sfē'noid), *a.* [Gr. *σφηνοειδής*; *σφήν* a wedge + *εἶδος* form.] Wedge-shaped.

Sphere (sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *σφαῖρα*.] **1.** A body contained under a single surface, in every part equally distant from a point within called its *center*. **2.** A globe or globular body; orb, as the sun, a planet, or the earth. **3.** Circuit of action, knowledge, or influence; province; employment. **4.** Order of society; social position. — *v. t.* **1.** To place in a sphere. **2.** To make round; to perfect.

Syn. — Globe; orb; circle. See GLOBE.

Spher'ic-al (sfĕr'ĭ-kal), **Spher'ic** (sfĕr'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Like a sphere; globular; orbicular. **2.** Pert. to a sphere. **3.** Pertaining to the heavenly orbs. — **Spher'ic-al-ness, Sphe-ric'i-ty** (sfē-rĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Spher'ics (sfĕr'ĭks), *n.* Science of the properties of the circles, figures, etc., produced by planes intersecting a sphere; spherical geometry and trigonometry.

Sphe'roid (sfē'roid), *n.* [Gr. *σφαιροειδής*; *σφαῖρα* + *εἶδος* form.] A body nearly, but not perfectly, spherical; solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. — **Sphe-roid'al, Sphe-roid'ic, Sphe-roid'-ic-al**, *a.* [sphere or spherical body.

Spher'ule (sfĕr'ūl *or* -ul), *n.* [L. *sphaerula*.] A little

Sphinx (sfĭnks), *n.* [Gr. *σφίγξ*.] **1.** An image with a lion's body and the head of some other creature; a fabulous monster with a winged lion's body and a woman's face and breast, which propounded riddles and killed those unable to guess them. **2.** A person of enigmatical character and purposes. **3.** A large moth; — called also *hawk moth*.

Grecian Sphinx.

Spice (spīs), *n.* [OF. *espice*, fr. L. *species* particular kind, species, LL. spices, drugs, etc., of the same sort.] **1.** A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic and pungent to the taste. **2.** That which gives zest or pungency; small quantity or admixture. — *v. t.* To season with spice; to flavor. [repository of spices.

Spi'cer-y (spī'sẽr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Spices, in general. **2.** A

‖ **Spic'u-la** (spĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SPICULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *spica* a spike, ear.] (*a*) A little spike on a plant; spikelet. (*b*) A pointed fleshy appendage.

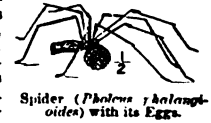
Spic'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [L. *spiculum* a dart.] Like a dart; having sharp points. [spicula.

Spic'ule (-ūl), *n.* A minute, slender granule, or point;

Spi'cy (spī'sȳ), *a.* **1.** Flavored with, or containing, spice; fragrant; aromatic. **2.** Producing, or abounding with, spices. **3.** Piquant; racy. — **Spi'ci-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Aromatic; smart; pungent; keen. See RACY.

Spi'der (spī'dẽr), *n.* [OE. *spiþre*, fr. AS. *spinnan* to spin.] **1.** An animal, resembling an insect, which spins threads of silk to form nests, to protect its eggs and young. Many species spin also complex webs to entrap insects upon which they prey. **2.** A long-handled iron pan for frying food.



Spider (*Pholcus phalangioides*) with its Eggs.

Spied (spīd), *imp. & p. p.* of SPY.

‖ **Spie'gel-ei'sen** (spē'gĕl-ī'zĕn), *n.* [G. *spiegel* mirror + *eisen* iron], **Spie'gel i'ron** (ī'ûrn). Fusible white

cast iron containing much carbon, used in manufacturing Bessemer steel.

Spig'ot (spĭg'ŭt), *n.* [From *spick*, for *spike*.] Peg to stop the vent in a cask; plug of a faucet or cock.

Spike (spīk), *n.* [Akin to LG. *spiker*; perh. fr. L. *spica* point, ear of grain.] **1.** A very large nail. **2.** An ear of corn or grain. **3.** A cluster of flowers arranged on an unbranched elongated axis. — *v. t.* **1.** To fasten, set, or furnish, with spikes. **2.** To plug the vent of (a gun) by a spike.

Spike, 3.

Spik'elet, *n.* A small or secondary spike; one of the ultimate parts of the inflorescence of grasses.

Spike'nard (spīk'närd; *colloq.* spĭk'nĕrd), *n.* [For *spiked nard*.] An aromatic plant yielding a fragrant essential oil.

Spik'y (spīk'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like a spike. **2.** Having sharp points; armed with spikes.

Spile (spīl), *n.* [LG.] **1.** Small plug to stop a vent. **2.** Spout inserted in a tree, to conduct sap. **3.** Large stake driven into the ground, to support a superstructure; pile. — *v. t.* To supply with a spile or spigot; to make a small vent in (a cask).

Spill (spĭl), *n.* [AS. *spelḍ*.] A slender piece of anything; peg for plugging a hole; metallic pin; roll of paper, or slip of wood, used as a lamplighter, etc.

Spill, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPILLED (spĭld), or SPILT (spĭlt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPILLING.] [AS. *spillan* to destroy.] **1.** To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel. **2.** To shed (blood, etc.). **3.** To relieve a sail from pressure of the wind. — *v. i.* To be shed, lost, or wasted.

Spin (spĭn), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPUN (spŭn), (*Archaic imp.* SPAN (spăn)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPINNING.] [AS. *spinnan*.] **1.** To draw out, and twist into threads. **2.** To draw out tediously; to extend to a great length. **3.** To turn round rapidly; to whirl. **4.** To form (a web, cocoon, silk, etc.) from threads.

Spin'ach (spĭn'ĭj; 2), *n.* [OF. *espinache*, fr. Ar. **Spin'age** *isfānāj*.] A pot herb used for greens.

Spi'nal (spī'nal), *a.* [L. *spinalis*, fr. *spina* spine.] **1.** Pert. to the backbone. **2.** Pert. to spines.

Spin'dle (spĭn'dl), *n.* [AS. *spinl*, fr. *spinnan* to spin.] **1.** Pin holding thread in spinning wheels. **2.** Slender rod on which anything turns; axis; shaft; mandrel; fusee of a watch, etc. **3.** A long and slender stalk. — *v. i.* To shoot or grow into a long, slender stalk or body.

Spin'dle-legged (-lĕgd' *or* -lĕg'gĕd), **Spin'dle-shanked** (-shăngkt') *a.* Having long, slender legs.

Spin'dle-shanks, *n.* One having slender legs.

Spine (spīn), *n.* [L. *spina* a thorn, the spine.] **1.** A sharp appendage to any part of a plant or animal; thorn; ray. **2.** Backbone, or spinal column. **3.** A ridge.

Spin'et (spĭn'ĕt *or* spĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [It. *spinetta*, fr. L. *spina*; — because its quills resemble thorns.] Obsolete musical keyed instrument like a harpsichord.

Spin'na-ker (-nă-kẽr), *n.* A large triangular sail set upon a boom,— used when running before the wind.

Spin'ner, *n.* **1.** One that spins; one skilled in spinning; spinning machine. **2.** A spider. **3.** A spinneret.

Spin'ner-et (-ĕt), *n.* One of the special jointed organs under a spider's abdomen, by which it spins its webs.

Spin'ning (spĭn'nĭng), *a. & n.* from SPIN.

Spinning jenny, a machine for spinning wool or cotton, by a large number of spindles revolving simultaneously. — Spinning wheel, a machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle.

Spin'ny, *n.* [OF. *espinaye*, fr. L. *spinetum* thicket, fr. *spina* thorn.] A small thicket; clump of trees.

Spi-nose' (spī-nōs' *or* spī'nōs), *a.* [L. *spinosus*, fr. *spina*.] Full of spines; thorny. — **Spi-nos'i-ty** (-nŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [the form of a thorn; spinelike.

Spi'nous (spī'nŭs), *a.* **1.** Spinose; thorny. **2.** Of

Spin'ster (spĭn'stẽr), *n.* **1.** A woman who spins. **2.** An unmarried or single woman.

Spin'y (spīn'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Full of spines; thorny. **2.** Slender.

Spir'a-cle (spĭr'ă-k'l *or* spī'ră-k'l), *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, fr. *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** Nostril of a whale, porpoise, etc. **2.** One of the breathing holes of insects, myriapods, and Arachnida. **3.** A small vent for air or other fluid.

Spiral Shell with Spiral Operculum (of *Cyclostrema*).

Spi'ral (spī'ral), *a.* [F.] **1.** Winding or circling round a center or pole and gradually receding from it. **2.** Winding like the thread of a screw; helical. — *n.* A plane curve of spiral form. — **Spi'ral-ly** (spī'ral-lȳ), *adv.*

Spire (spīr), *n.* [AS. *spīr*; akin to G. *spier* blade of grass, Dan. *spire* sprout, sprig.] **1.** Slender stalk or blade. **2.** Tapering body shooting up to a point in a conical form; steeple. — *v. i.* To shoot forth, or up, in a spire.

Spire.

Spire, *n.* [L. *spira* coil, twist; Gr. σπεῖρα.] **1.** A spiral; curl; whorl; twist. **2.** The part of a spiral generated in one revolution of the straight line about the pole.

Spirit (spĭr'ĭt), *n.* [OF. *espirit*, F. *esprit*, L. *spiritus*, fr. *spirare* to breathe, blow.] **1.** Air in motion; breath. **2.** Life, independently of corporeal existence; vital essence. **3.** Intelligent and immortal part of man; the soul. **4.** A disembodied soul; apparition; specter; ghost; sprite; fairy; elf. **5.** Energy, ardor, enthusiasm, courage, etc. **6.** One of great activity or peculiar characteristics of mind or temper. **7.** Mental condition; moral state. **8.** Intent; real meaning; — opp. to the *letter*, or *formal statement*; also, characteristic quality. **9.** Any liquid produced by distillation; esp., alcohol. **10.** *pl.* Rum, whisky, brandy, gin, and other distilled liquors having much alcohol, disting. fr. wine and malt liquors.

Animal spirits, health and energy; frolicsomeness; sportiveness. — Ardent spirits, strong alcoholic liquors, as brandy, rum, whisky, etc., obtained by distillation. — Holy Spirit, *or* The Spirit, the Spirit of God, or the third person of the Trinity; the Holy Ghost. *The spirit* also signifies the human spirit as animated by the Divine Spirit. — Spirit level, an instrument indicating a level or horizontal position by a bubble left in a glass tube otherwise filled with spirit. — Spirits, *or* Spirit, of wine, alcohol, formerly obtained by distilling wine.

Syn. — Life; energy; fire; vivacity; enterprise.

— *v. t.* **1.** To animate with vigor; to encourage; to inspirit. **2.** To convey secretly or mysteriously; to kidnap.

Spir'it-ed, *a.* Animated; full of life or vigor; lively. — **Spir'it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Spir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Lively; ardent; active; bold; courageous.

Spir'it-ism, *n.* Spiritualism. — **Spir'it-ist**, *n.*

Spir'it-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of spirit; dejected; depressed. **2.** Destitute of vigor, life, courage, or fire. **3.** Dead. — **Spir'it-less-ly**, *adv.* — **Spir'it-less-ness**, *n.*

Spir'it-u-al (-ŭ-al; 40), *a.* [L. *spiritualis*: F. *spirituel*.] **1.** Consisting of spirit; not material; incorporeal. **2.** Mental; intellectual. **3.** Pert. to the moral feelings. **4.** Pert. to the soul or its affections as influenced by the Spirit; pure; holy; heavenly-minded; — opp. to *carnal*. **5.** Not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical.

Spir'it-u-al-ism, *n.* **1.** The being spiritual. **2.** Doctrine that all which exists is spirit, or soul; — opp. to *materialism*. **3.** Belief that departed spirits hold intercourse with mortals, esp. through a person of special susceptibility, called a *medium*; doctrines of spiritualists. — **Spir'it-u-al-ist**, *n. & a.* — **Spir'it-u-al-is'tic**, *a.*

Spir'it-u-al'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The being spiritual; incorporeality; heavenly-mindedness. **2.** Whatever belongs to the church or to religion, as distinct fr. temporalities.

Spir'it-u-al-ize, *v. t.* **1.** To refine intellectually or morally; to purify; to give a spiritual character to. **2.** To take in a spiritual sense; — opp. to *literalize*. — **Spir'it-u-al-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Spir'it-u-al-ly (spĭr'ĭt-ū-al-ĭ), *adv.* In a spiritual manner; with purity of spirit; like a spirit.

‖ **Spi'ri'tu'elle'** (spē'rē'tü'ĕl'), *a.* [F.] Like a spirit; pure; refined; ethereal.

Spir'it-u-ous (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Having the quality of spirit; ethereal; immaterial; spiritual; pure. **2.** Containing alcoholic (esp. distilled) spirit; ardent.

Spirt (spĕrt), *v. & n.* Spurt. [serpentine.

Spir'y (spīr'ĭ), *a.* Of spiral form; wreathed; curled;

Spir'y, *a.* Pert. to a spire or steeple; tall, slender, and tapering; abounding in spires.

Spit (spĭt), *n.* [AS. *spitu;* akin to G. *spitz* pointed.] **1.** A long, pointed rod, for holding meat while roasting. **2.** Point of land, or narrow shoal, extending from the shore into the sea. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPITTING.] To thrust a spit through; to impale.

Spit, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPIT (SPAT, *archaic*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPITTING.] [AS. *spittan;* akin to E. *spew.*] **1.** To eject from the mouth. **2.** To throw out; to belch. — *n.* Spittle; saliva. — **Spit'ter**, *n.*

Spite (spīt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *despite.*] Ill-will or hatred toward another; grudge; rancor. — *v. t.* To treat maliciously; to try to injure or thwart.

In spite of, *or* **Spite of**, in opposition to all efforts of; in defiance or contempt of; notwithstanding.

Syn. — SPITE; MALICE; pique; rancor; malevolence; grudge. — *Malice* has more reference to the disposition, and *spite* to the manifestations of it in words and actions. *Malice* denotes a spirit which desires evil to others. *Spite* is a temper which delights to express itself in bitter language, or in irritating actions.

Spite'ful (spīt'fŭl), *a.* Filled with, or showing, spite; malignant; malicious. — **Spite'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Spite'ful-ness**, *n.*

Spit'fire' (spĭt'fīr'), *n.* A violent, irascible, or passionate person. [*Colloq.*]

Spit'tle (spĭt't'l), *n.* [AS. *spātl.*] Thick, moist matter secreted by the salivary glands; saliva; spit.

Spit-toon' (spĭt-tōōn'), *n.* A spittbox; cuspidor.

Spitz' dog' (spĭts' dŏg'). [G. *spitz, spitzhund.*] A breed of dogs having erect ears and long silky hair; — called also *Pomeranian dog*, and *loup-loup.*

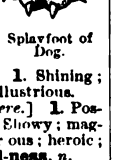
Spitz'en-burgh (-en-bûrg), *n.* A red and yellow apple, of medium size and spicy flavor.

Splash (splăsh), *v. t. & i.* [Akin to *plash.*] **1.** To strike and dash about (water, mud, etc.). **2.** To spatter water, mud, etc., upon; to wet. — *n.* **1.** Water or dirt, thrown upon anything, or from a puddle, etc.; spot or daub. **2.** Noise made by striking upon a liquid.

Splash'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of dirty water; wet; slushy.

Splay (splā), *v. t.* [Abbr. of *display.*] **1.** To display; to spread. **2.** To dislocate. **3.** To slant (the side of a door, window, etc.). — *a.* Spread out; flat; ungainly.

Splay'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* A foot abnormally flattened and spread out; flat foot. — **Splay'-foot', Splay'foot'ed**, *a.*



Splayfoot of Dog.

Spleen (splēn), *n.* [Gr. σπλήν.] **1.** A glandlike but ductless organ found near the stomach or intestine of most vertebrates and connected with the vascular system; the milt. **2.** Anger; latent spite; malice. **3.** A fit of anger; choler. **4.** Melancholy; hypochondriacal affections. — **Spleen'ful, Spleen'ish, Spleen'y**, *a.*

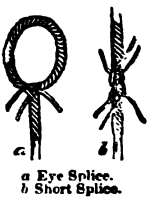
Splen'dent (splĕn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *splendens, -dentis*, p. pr. of *splendere* to shine.] **1.** Shining; glossy; lustrous. **2.** Very conspicuous; illustrious.

Splen'did, *a.* [L. *splendidus*, fr. *splendere.*] **1.** Possessing splendor; shining; very bright. **2.** Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous. **3.** Illustrious; heroic; famous. — **Splen'did-ly**, *adv.* — **Splen'did-ness**, *n.*

Splen'dor (-dĕr), *n.* [L.] **1.** Great brightness; brilliancy. **2.** Magnificence; pomp. **3.** Brilliancy; glory.

Splen'e-tic (splĕn'ĕ-tĭk *or* splē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *spleneticus.*] Affected with spleen; spiteful; peevish; fretful. — *n.* One affected with spleen.

Splice (splīs), *v. t.* [D. *splitsen, splitten;* akin to E. *split.*] **1.** To unite (ropes) by interweaving the strands at the two ends, or between an end and the body of a rope. **2.** To unite (spars, timbers, rails, etc.) end to end. **3.** To unite in marriage. [*Slang*] — *n.* A junction or joining made by splicing.



a Eye Splice. *b* Short Splice.

Splint (splĭnt), *n.* [Akin to Sw. *splint* spike, a forelock (in nautical use), *splinta* to splint, splinter, and to E. *split.*] **1.** A piece split off; splinter. **2.** Thin piece of wood, etc., used to protect an injured part, esp. a broken bone when set. **3.** A splint bone.

Splint bone, one of the rudimentary, splintlike metacarpal or metatarsal bones on either side of the cannon bone in the limbs of the horse and allied animals.

Splin'ter (splĭn'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. LG. *splittern*, D. *splinteren.*] **1.** To split into long, thin pieces; to shiver. **2.** To fasten (a broken limb) with splinters or splints. — *n.* Thin piece split or rent off lengthwise, as from wood, bone, etc.; thin piece; sliver. — **Splin'ter-y**, *a.*

Split (splĭt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPLIT (SPLITTED, *R.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPLITTING.] Prob. of Scand. or LG. orig.] **1.** To divide lengthwise; to rive; to cleave. **2.** To burst; to rend asunder. **3.** To separate into parts or parties; to disunite. [*Colloq.*] **4.** To betray confidence; to peach. [*Slang*] — *n.* **1.** A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure. **2.** Breach or division. [*Colloq.*] **3.** Piece split off; splinter; fragment. — *a.* Divided; cleft.

Splurge (splûrj), *n.* A blustering demonstration. — *v. i.* To make a great display. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Splut'ter (splŭt'tẽr), *v. i.* [Prov. E. *splutter*, equiv. to *sputter.*] To speak hastily and confusedly; to sputter. — *n.* A confused noise, as of hasty speaking. [*Colloq.*]

Spoil (spoil), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPOILED (spoild) or SPOILT (spoilt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPOILING.] [F. *spolier*, fr. L. *spoliare*, fr. *spolium* spoil.] **1.** To plunder; to pillage; to rob. **2.** To take by force. **3.** To corrupt; to mar; to ruin. — *v. i.* **1.** To practice robbery. **2.** To be corrupted; to decay. — *n.* Plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty; robbery; warfare. — **Spoil'er**, *n.*

Spoils'man (spoilz'măn), *n.* One who serves a cause or a party for a share of the spoils; a politician who treats public offices as rewards for partisan service.

Spoke (spōk), *imp.* of SPEAK.

Spoke, *n.* [AS. *spāca.*] **1.** Ray of a wheel. **2.** Rung of a ladder. — *v. t.* To furnish (a wheel) with spokes.

Spo'ken (spō'kn), *p. p.* of SPEAK.

Spoke'shave' (spōk'shāv'), *n.* A kind of drawing knife for dressing spokes of wheels and other curved work.

Spokes'man (spōks'măn), *n.* Speaker for others.

Spo'li-ate (spō'lĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *spoliare, -atum*, to spoil.] To plunder; to pillage; to despoil; to rob. — **Spo'li-a'tion**, *n.* — **Spo'li-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.*

Spon-da'ic (spŏn-dā'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Pert. to a spondee; **Spon-da'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), } consisting of spondees. **2.** Containing spondees in excess; marked by spondees.

Spon'dee (-dē), *n.* [Gr. σπονδεῖος (sc. πούς), fr. σπονδή libation, — because at libations slow, solemn melodies were used, chiefly in this meter.] A poetic foot of two long syllables, as in the Latin word *lēgēs.*

Sponge (spŭnj), *n.* [Gr. σπογγιά, σπόγγος.] **1.** A marine animal growth, and its fibrous framework or skeleton, found adhering to rocks, shells, etc., which imbibes and holds water till it is forced out by compression. **2.** One who lives upon others; parasite. **3.** Any spongelike substance. (*a*) Dough before it is kneaded. (*b*) Iron from the puddling furnace. (*c*) Iron ore, reduced but not worked. — *v. t.* **1.** To cleanse with a sponge. **2.** To wipe out with a sponge; to efface. **3.** To get by mean arts without cost. — *v. i.* **1.** To suck in, or imbibe, as a sponge. **2.** To gain by mean arts, by intrusion, or hang-

ing on. **3.** To be converted, as dough, into a light, spongy mass by the agency of yeast, or leaven.

Spon'gy (spŭn'jĭ), *a.* **1.** Soft, and full of cavities; of an open, loose, pliable texture. **2.** Wet; drenched. **3.** Imbibing fluids, like a sponge. — **Spon'gi-ness**, *n.*

Spon'sal (spŏn'*sal*), *a.* [L. *sponsalis*, fr. *spondere*, *sponsum*, to betroth.] Relating to marriage, or to a spouse; spousal.

Spon'sion, *n.* [L. *sponsio*, fr. *spondere*.] A becoming surety for another.

Spon'sor (-sẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** A surety for another. **2.** A godfather or godmother.

Spon-ta'ne-ous (-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spontaneus*, fr. *sponte* of free will, voluntarily.] **1.** Proceeding from natural feeling, disposition, or tendency, without constraint. **2.** Acting by internal impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force. **3.** Produced without being planted, or without human labor. — **Spon-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Spon-ta'ne-ous-ness**, **Spon'ta-ne'i-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — Spontaneous; Voluntary; uncompelled; willing. — What is *voluntary* is the result of volition, or act of choice. What is *spontaneous* springs wholly from feeling, or a sudden impulse which admits of no reflection; the term is also applied to things inanimate when they are produced without the determinate purpose or care of man.

Spook (spōōk), *n.* [D.] A spirit; ghost; hobgoblin.

Spool (spōōl), *n.* [Akin to D. *spoel*.] Cylinder to wind thread. — *v. t.* To wind on spools.

Spoon (spōōn), *n.* [AS. *spōn* a chip.] **1.** Small bowl with a handle, used in preparing or eating food. **2.** A spooney. [*Slang*] — *v. t.* To take up in a spoon. — *v. i.* To act with foolish fondness, as one in love. [*Colloq.*]

Spoon'bill (-bĭl'), *n.* **1.** Any of several wading birds. (See *Illust.* of Beak.) **2.** Either of two species of ducks.

Spoon'ey (-ĭ), *a.* Demonstratively fond. [*Colloq.*]

Spoon'ful, *n.* Quantity which a spoon contains.

Spoor (spōōr), *n.* [D.] Track or trail of a wild animal.

Spo-rad'ic (spō-răd'ĭk), **Spo-rad'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *σποραδικός* scattered, fr. *σπείρειν* to scatter like seed.] Occurring singly, or in scattered instances; separate; single. — **Spo-rad'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Spore (spōr), *n.* [Gr. *σπόρος* a sowing, seed, fr. *σπείρειν* to sow.] One of the minute grains in flowerless plants, serving to reproduce the species, like seeds.

Sport (spōrt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *disport*.] **1.** That which diverts, and makes mirth; amusement. **2.** Mockery; derision. **3.** Diversion of the field, as hunting, fishing, racing, games, etc. **4.** A sportsman; gambler. [*Slang*]

Syn. — Play; game; frolic; mirth; mock; mockery. — *v. i.* **1.** To play; to wanton. **2.** To practice the diversions of the field or turf; to be given to betting, as upon races. **3.** To trifle. — *v. t.* **1.** To divert; to amuse (one's self). **2.** To represent by any kind of play. **3.** To exhibit in public; to use or wear. [*Colloq.*] — **Sport'er**, *n.* — **Sport'ful** (-fŭl), **Sport'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* — **Sport'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Sports'man (spōrts'man), *n.* One who pursues sports of the field. — **Sports'man-ship**, *n.*

Spor'ule (spōr'ūl), *n.* A small spore.

Spot (spŏt), *n.* [Cf. D. *spat*; fr. root of E. *spit*.] **1.** Mark made by foreign matter; blot. **2.** A stain on character; blemish. **3.** A small extent of space; particular place. — *v. t.* **1.** To discolor in or with spots; to cover with spots. **2.** To mark so as to insure recognition; to detect. [*Cant*] **3.** To stain; to taint; to tarnish (reputation). — *v. i.* To become stained with spots.

Spot'less, *a.* Without a spot; free from impurity; innocent. — **Spot'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Spot'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Unblemished; pure. See Blameless.

Spot'ty (-tĭ), *a.* Full of spots; marked with spots.

Spous'al (spouz'al), *a.* Pert. to a spouse or marriage. — *n.* Marriage; nuptials; espousal; — generally in *pl.*

Spouse (spouz), *n.* [OF. *espous*, fem. *espouse*, fr. L. *spondere*, *sponsum*, to engage one's self.] A man or woman engaged or joined in wedlock; husband or wife.

Spouse'less, *a.* Destitute of a spouse; unmarried.

Spout (spout), *v. t.* [Cf. Spurt, Sprit.] **1.** To throw out forcibly and abundantly; to eject in a jet. **2.** To utter magniloquently. **3.** To pawn; to pledge. [*Cant*] — *v. i.* **1.** To issue violently, or in a jet. **2.** To eject water or liquid in a jet. **3.** To utter a speech, esp. in a pompous manner. — *n.* **1.** That through which anything spouts. **2.** Jet of liquid; waterspout.

Sprain (sprān), *v. t.* [OF. *espreindre* to force out, F. *épreindre*, fr. L. *exprimere*.] To weaken (a joint, ligament, or muscle) by sudden exertion, as by wrenching. — *n.* A spraining; lameness caused by sprraining.

Sprang (sprăng), *imp.* of Spring.

Sprat (sprăt), *n.* [D. *sprot*.] Small fish allied to the herring.

Sprawl (sprąl), *v. i.* [Sw. *spratla*.] **1.** To spread and stretch the body or limbs carelessly. **2.** To spread irregularly or ungracefully. **3.** To scramble.

Spray (sprā), *n.* [See Sprig.] Small shoot or branch; twig.

Spray, *n.* Water driven in small particles, by the force of wind, dashing of waves, from a waterfall, etc. — *v. t.* To throw spray upon.

Spread (sprĕd), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *sprēdan*.] **1.** To extend; to stretch or expand; to open. **2.** To divulge; to publish. **3.** To propagate; to diffuse; to strew. — *n.* **1.** Extent; compass. **2.** Expansion. **3.** Cloth covering a table or bed. **4.** A feast. [*Colloq.*] — **Spread'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To diffuse; scatter; circulate; dispense.

Spree (sprē), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *spre* spark, spirit.] A merry frolic; carousal. [*Colloq.*]

Sprig (sprĭg), *n.* [AS. *sprec*.] **1.** Small shoot or twig of a tree; spray. **2.** A youth; lad. **3.** A brad, or nail without a head. — *v. t.* To mark or adorn with sprigs.

Spright (sprit), *n.* A supernatural being; sprite; spirit; shade; ghost.

Spright'ly (-lĭ), *a.* Sprightlike, or spiritlike; lively; brisk; airy; gay. — **Spright'li-ness**, *n.*

Spring (sprĭng), *v. t.* [*imp.* Sprang (sprăng) or Sprung (sprŭng); *p. p.* Sprung; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Springing.] [AS. *springan*.] **1.** To leap; to bound; to jump. **2.** To dart; to shoot. **3.** To fly back. **4.** To bend from a straight direction or plane surface; to warp. **5.** To shoot up, out, or forth; to emerge. **6.** To issue, as from an ancestor; to result, as from a cause, reason, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to spring up; to start or rouse (game). **2.** To produce or disclose suddenly. **3.** To cause to explode. **4.** To crack or split; to strain. **5.** To close suddenly, as parts of a trap operated by a spring. **6.** To pass over by leaping. — *n.* **1.** A leap; bound; jump. **2.** A flying back; rebound. **3.** Elastic force. **4.** An elastic body (as steel, India rubber, compressed air, etc.) for receiving and imparting power, diminishing concussion, regulating motion, measuring weight or other force.

Springs.

☞ The principal varieties of springs used in mechanisms are the *spiral spring* (Fig. *a*), the *coil spring* (*b*), the *elliptic spring* (*c*), the *half-elliptic spring* (*d*), the *volute spring*, the *India-rubber spring*, the *atmospheric spring*, etc. **5.** Any source of supply; source from which a stream proceeds; natural fountain. **6.** Cause; origin; motive. **7.** Season of the year when plants begin to grow (March, April, and May). **8.** A crack or fissure.

Spring tide, tide at the new and full moon, rising higher than common tides. — **Spring wheat**, wheat sown in spring; — disting. fr. *winter wheat*, sown in autumn.

‖ **Spring'bok** (-bŏk'), **Spring'buck** (-bŭk'), *n.* [D. *springbok*; *springen* to spring + *bok* he-goat, buck.] A swift and agile South African gazelle.

Springe (sprĭnj), *n.* [From *spring*.] A noose closing with a spring, to catch a bird or animal; gin; snare.

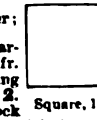
Spring'er (sprĭng'ẽr), *n.* One that springs.

Spring'halt (-hąlt'), *n.* A kind of lameness in a horse; stringhalt.

Spring'head' (sprĭng'hĕd'), *n.* A source. [of spring.]
Spring'tide' (-tīd'), **Spring'time'** (-tīm'), *n.* Season
Spring'y (sprĭng'ĭ), *a.* 1. Like a spring; elastic. 2. Abounding with springs; wet. — **Spring'i-ness**, *n.*
Sprin'kle (sprĭn'k'l), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *sprengan* to make to spring, causative of *springan* to spring.] 1. To scatter in small drops or particles, as water, seed, etc. 2. To scatter on; to besprinkle. 3. To baptize by applying a small quantity of water; to cleanse; to purify. 4. To rain with scattered drops. — *n.* A small quantity sparsely distributed; a sprinkling. — **Sprin'kler**, *n.*
Sprin'kling, *n.* 1. Act of one that sprinkles. 2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or particles. 3. Moderate number or quantity distributed like drops.
Sprint (sprĭnt), *v. i.* To run very rapidly. — *n.* A sprinting; a short run at full speed. — **Sprint'er**, *n.*
Sprit (sprĭt), *n.* [AS. *spreót* sprit, spear.] Small boom or spar, to extend and elevate a boat's sail.
Sprite (sprīt), *n.* [F. *esprit*, fr. L. *spiritus*.] 1. A spirit; shade; apparition. 2. An elf; fairy; goblin.
Sprit'sail (sprĭt'sāl; *among seamen* sprĭt's'l), *n.* A sail extended by a sprit.
Sprout (sprout), *v. i.* [AS. *spreótan*.] To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to push out new shoots. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to sprout. 2. To deprive of sprouts. — *n.* 1. Shoot of a plant. 2. *pl.* Young coleworts.
Spruce (sprus), *n.* [OE. *Spruce*, or *Pruse*, Prussia, Prussian.] A coniferous evergreen tree; its timber.
Spruce beer, a kind of beer flavored with spruce.
Spruce, *a.* [Perh. fr. *spruce* leather from Prussia, which was an article of finery.] Neat, without elegance or dignity. — *v. t. & i.* To prink. — **Spruce'ly**, *adv.* — **Spruce'ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Finical; neat; trim. See FINICAL.
Sprung (sprŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of SPRING.
Spry (spri), *a.* [*Compar.* SPRIER or SPRYER (-ẽr); *superl.* SPRIEST or SPRYEST.] [Cf. dial. Sw. *sprygg* lively, skittish.] Nimble; active. [*U. S. & Local Eng.*]
Spud (spŭd), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *spyd* spear.] 1. A narrow spade, for digging up large-rooted weeds. 2. Anything short and thick; piece of dough boiled in fat. [*Local, U. S.*]
Spue (spū), *v. t. & i.* To spew.
Spume (spūm), *n.* [L. *spuma*.] Frothy matter raised on liquids by boiling, effervescence, or agitation; scum. — *v. i.* To froth; to foam. — **Spum'ous** (spūm'ŭs), **Spum'y** (spūm'ĭ), *a.*
Spun (spŭn), *imp. & p. p.* of SPIN.
Spunk (spŭngk), *n.* [Gael. *spong*, or Ir. *sponc*, tinder, sponge.] [Written also *sponk*.] 1. Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; punk. 2. An inflammable temper; spirit; mettle; pluck. — **Spunk'y** (-ĭ), *a.*
Spur (spûr), *n.* [AS. *spura*, *spora*; akin to E. *spurn*.] 1. A pricking implement secured to a rider's heel, to urge the horse by its pressure. 2. An incitement. 3. A snag. 4. A stiff spine, as on the legs of birds, insects, etc. 5. Lateral projection from a mountain. — *v. t.* 1. To prick with spurs; to urge or goad. 2. To stimulate; to instigate. — *v. i.* To hasten.
Spur gear, **Spur wheel**, a cogwheel having teeth which project radially and stand parallel to the axis. — **Spur gearing**, gearing in which spur gears are used.

Spur Gear.

Spur'gall' (-gal'), *n.* A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur. — *v. t.* To wound with a spur.
Spurge (spûrj), *n.* [OF. *espurge*, fr. *espurgier* to purge, L. *expurgare*.] A plant having an acrid, milky juice.
Spu'ri-ous (spū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spurius*.] 1. Not proceeding from the true source; not genuine; false. 2. Not legitimate; bastard. — **Spu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Counterfeit; adulterate; fictitious; bastard.
Spurn (spûrn), *v. t.* [AS. *spurnan* to kick, offend; akin to *spura* spur, L. *spernere* to despise.] 1. To drive back or away, as with the foot; to kick. 2. To treat with contempt. — *n.* Disdainful rejection.
Spurred (spûrd), *a.* 1. Wearing spurs; having shoots like spurs. 2. Affected with spur, or ergot.
Spur'ri-er (spûr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* Maker of spurs.
Spurt (spûrt), *v. i.* [Written also *spirt*, orig. same word as *sprit*; AS. *spryttan* to sprout.] To gush out in a stream; to spirt. — *v. t.* To throw out (liquid) in a jet. — *n.* 1. Ejection of liquid from a tube, orifice, wound, etc.; jet; spirt. 2. A sudden outbreak.
Spurt, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *spretthr* spring, run, *spretta* to spirt, spring.] Sudden effort; extra exertion for a brief space. — *v. i.* To make a sudden and violent exertion.
Sput'ter (spŭt'ẽr), *v. i.* [Fr. root of *spout* or *spit*. Cf. SPLUTTER.] 1. To spit in small, scattered portions, as in rapid speaking. 2. To utter words hastily and indistinctly. — *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small detached particles; confused speech. — **Sput'ter-er**, *n.*
‖ **Spu'tum** (spū'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPUTA (-tȧ). [L., fr. *spuere*, *sputum*, to spit.] Spittle; saliva.
Spy (spī), *v. t.* [OF. *espier*; akin to L. *specere* to see.] 1. To discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy; to see. 2. To discover by close examination. 3. To explore; to inspect secretly. — *v. i.* To scrutinize. — *n.* 1. One who watches others' conduct. 2. One sent secretly into an enemy's camp, to learn their designs.
Syn. — See EMISSARY, and SCOUT.
Spy'glass' (-glȧs'), *n.* A small telescope.
Squab (skwŏb), *a.* [Cf. Sw. *sqvabb* a soft and fat body, *sqvabba* a fat woman, Icel. *kvap* jelly.] 1. Fat; thick; plump. 2. Unfledged; unfeathered. — *n.* 1. A nestling of a pigeon, etc. 2. A person of short, fat figure.
Squab'ble (skwŏb'b'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *skvabbel* a dispute, *skvappa* to chide.] 1. To contend for superiority in an unseemly manner; to wrangle; to quarrel. 2. To debate peevishly. — *v. t.* To disarrange (type in printing). — *n.* A scuffle; wrangle; brawl. — **Squab'bler**, *n.*
Syn. — To dispute; contend; wrangle; struggle.
Squad (skwŏd), *n.* [F. *escouade*, fr. It. *squadra*; L. *ex* + *quadra* a square.] Small party of soldiers assembled for drill, inspection, etc.
Squad'ron (skwŏd'rŭn), *n.* [F. *escadron*, It. *squadrone*. See SQUAD.] 1. A body of cavalry comprising two companies or troops. 2. A detachment of war vessels, under command of the senior officer.
Squal'id (skwŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *squalidus*, fr. *squalere* to be filthy.] Dirty through neglect; foul. — **Squal'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Squal'id-ness**, **Squa-lid'i-ty** (skwȧ-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
Squall (skwȧl), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *sqvål* impetuous flow of water, *sqvala* to gush.] Sudden, violent gust of wind.
Squall, *v. i.* [Icel. *skvala*.] To cry out; to scream violently. — *n.* A harsh cry. — **Squall'er**, *n.*
Squall'y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding with squalls; gusty.
Squa'loid (skwā'loid), *a.* [NL. *Squalus* a genus of sharks + *-oid*.] Pert. to sharks.
Squa'lor (-lôr), *n.* [L., fr. *squalere* to be filthy.] Squalidness; foulness; filthiness; squalidity.
‖ **Squa'ma** (-mȧ), *n.* [L.] Scale cast off from the skin.
Squa-mose' (skwȧ-mōs'), **Squa'mous** (skwā'mŭs), *a.* [L. *squamosus*, fr. *squama*.] Covered with, or consisting of, scales; like a scale; scaly.
Squan'der (skwŏn'dẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. Sw. *sqvittra* to squirt, *sqvättra* to squander.] To spend lavishly or profusely. — **Squan'der-er**, *n.*
Syn. — To spend; expend; waste; scatter; dissipate.


Square, 1.

Square (skwȧr), *n.* [OF. *esquarre* a carpenter's square; L. *ex* + *quadrus* a square, fr. *quattuor* four.] 1. A parallelogram having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. Anything square, or nearly so. 3. A block of houses; open area in a town. 4. Mechanic's instru-

ment having at least one right angle and two or more straight edges, to test square work. **5.** Product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself. **6.** Relation of harmony, or exact agreement; equality; level. — *a.* **1.** Having four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** Forming a right angle. **3.** Exactly suitable or correspondent; true; just. **4.** Exact; fair; honest. **5.** Even; leaving no balance. — *v. t.* **1.** To form with four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** To form with right angles or flat surfaces. **3.** To reduce to any given measure or standard. **4.** To adjust; to regulate; to fit. **5.** To balance. **6.** To multiply (a number or quantity) by itself. — *v. i.* **1.** To accord or agree exactly; to fit. **2.** To take a boxing attitude; — with *up* or *off*. [*Colloq.*] — **Square'ly** (skwār'lȳ), *adv.*

Carpenter's Square.

Square'-rigged' (skwār'rĭgd'), *a.* Having the sails extended upon yards suspended horizontally by the middle, as disting. fr. fore-and-aft sails.

Squar-rose' (skwŏr-rōs' *or* skwŏr'rōs'), *a.* [L. *squarrosus* scurfy, scabby.] Ragged; rough; jagged.

Squash (skwŏsh), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *asq*, pl. *asquash*, raw, green, applied to fruit used when green, or without cooking.] Plant and fruit of the gourd kind.

Squash, *v. t.* [OF. *escachier*, *esquachier*, to squash, to crush.] To beat or press into pulp; to crush. — *n.* **1.** Something soft and easily crushed. **2.** Sudden fall of a heavy, soft body; shock of soft bodies.

Squat (skwŏt), *v. i.* [OF. *esquater*, cf. It. *quatto* squat, cowering.] **1.** To sit down upon the hams or heels. **2.** To sit close to the ground; to cower. **3.** To settle on another's land without title. — *a.* **1.** Cowering; crouching. **2.** Short and thick. — *n.* Posture of one sitting close to the ground. — **Squat'ter**, *n.*

Squat'ty (skwŏt'tȳ), *a.* Squat; dumpy.

Squaw (skwą), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *squa*, *eshqua*.] An Indian woman.

Squawk (skwąk), *v. i.* To utter a shrill scream. — *n.* **1.** A harsh squeak. **2.** The American night heron.

Squeak (skwēk), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative.] To utter a sharp, shrill cry; to creak. — *n.* A sharp, shrill sound suddenly uttered. — **Squeak'er**, *n.*

Squeal (skwēl), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *sqvälа*.] **1.** To cry with a long, sharp, shrill sound, as certain animals do, indicating want or pain. **2.** To turn informer; to betray a secret. [*Slang*] — *n.* A shrill, sharp cry.

Squeam'ish (skwēm'ĭsh), *a.* [OE. *squaimous*, prob. fr. OE. *swem* dizziness.] Having a stomach easily nauseated; nice to excess in taste; fastidious. — **Squeam'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Squeam'ish-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Dainty; overnice; scrupulous. See FASTIDIOUS.

Squeeze (skwēz), *v. t.* [AS. *cwēsan*.] **1.** To press between two bodies; to compress so as to expel juice, moisture, etc. **2.** To force by compression; often with *out*, *through*, etc. — *v. i.* To press; to pass, by pressing; to crowd. — *n.* **1.** A squeezing; compression between bodies; pressure. **2.** A facsimile impression taken in some soft substance, as pulp, from an inscription.

Squelch (skwĕlch), *v. t.* To quell; to crush; to silence. — *n.* A heavy fall; crushing reply. [*Colloq.*]

Squib (skwĭb), *n.* [Icel. *sripa* to dart.] **1.** A little firework. **2.** Sarcastic publication; petty lampoon.

Squid (skwĭd), *n.* [Cf. SQUIRT.] **1.** A cuttlefish. **2.** A fishhook with a bright substance fastened on its shank to imitate a squid.

Squill (skwĭl), *n.* [F. *squille*, L. *squilla*.] **1.** A lily-like plant, of acrid, expectorant, diuretic, and emetic properties, used in medicine. **2.** (*a*) A squilla. (*b*) A mantis.

‖ **Squil'la** (skwĭl'lą), *n.* [L., a sea onion, also, a prawn or shrimp.] A stomapod crustacean which burrows in mud or beneath stones on the seashore.

Squint (skwĭnt), *a.* [D. *schuinte* a slope, *schuin*, *schuinsch*, sloping, oblique.] **1.** Looking obliquely; not having the optic axes coincident; — said of the eyes. **2.** Looking askance. — *v. i.* **1.** To look obliquely, asquint, or awry, or with a furtive glance. **2.** To be cross-eyed. **3.** To deviate from a true line. — *v. t.* **1.** To direct obliquely. **2.** To cause to look with noncoincident optic axes. — *n.* **1.** A squinting. **2.** Strabismus.

Squint'-eye' (skwĭnt'ī'), *n.* An eye that squints.

Squint'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* **1.** Having eyes that squint; cross-eyed. **2.** Looking obliquely, or asquint; malignant.

Squire (skwīr), *n.* [Aphetic form of *esquire*.] **1.** A shield-bearer who attended a knight. **2.** A title of dignity next below *knight*, and above *gentleman*. [*Eng.*] **3.** A male attendant on a great personage; devoted attendant of a lady; beau. **4.** A title of office and courtesy. See ESQUIRE. — *v. t.* To attend as a squire.

Squirm (skwĕrm), *v. i.* To twist about briskly with contortions like an eel or a worm; to wriggle; to writhe.

Squir'rel (skwĕr'rĕl *or* skwĭr'-), *n.* [OF. *esquirel*, *escurel*, L. *sciurus*, Gr. *σκίουρος*; *σκιά* shade + *οὐρά* tail.] A small rodent animal, having a bushy tail and strong hind legs. They are commonly arboreal in their habits, but many species live in burrows.

Fox Squirrel.

Squirt (skwĕrt), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. LG. *swirtjen* to squirt.] To eject (water, etc.) in a stream out of a narrow pipe or orifice. — *n.* **1.** A syringe, or pipe for ejecting a liquid forcibly. **2.** A jet. — **Squirt'er**, *n.*

Stab (stăb), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. OD. *staven* to fasten; akin to E. *staff*.] To pierce with a pointed instrument. — *n.* Thrust or wound of a pointed weapon. — **Stab'ber**, *n.*

Sta-bil'i-ty (stą-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** A being stable, or firm; steadiness. **2.** Firmness of resolution or purpose; steadfastness. **3.** Fixedness; — as opp. to *fluidity*.

Sta'ble (stā'b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *stabilis*, fr. *stare* to stand.] **1.** Firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; fixed. **2.** Steady in purpose. **3.** Durable; not subject to overthrow or change.

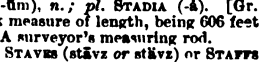
Syn. — Fixed; constant; abiding; durable; firm.

Sta'ble, *n.* [OF. *estable*, fr. L. *stabulum*, fr. *stare* to stand.] A house for beasts to lodge and feed in. — *v. t.* & *i.* To lodge in a stable.

Sta'bling, *n.* **1.** A keeping horses and cattle in a stable. **2.** Room for horses and cattle.

Sta'bly (-blȳ), *adv.* In a stable manner; firmly.

‖ **Stac-ca'to** (stąk-kä'tō), *a.* [It.] Disconnected; separated; distinct; — a direction to perform the notes of a musical passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner.



Staccato Notes.

Stack (stăk), *n.* [Icel. *stakkr*.] **1.** A large pile of hay, grain, straw, etc. **2.** A pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet. **3.** (*a*) A number of clustered flues, rising above the roof. (*b*) An upright pipe, affording a conduit for smoke. — *v. t.* To lay in a pile.

Staď'dle (stăd'd'l), *n.* [AS. *staðol* foundation, firm seat; akin to E. *stand*.] **1.** A support; staff; prop. **2.** Frame of a stack of hay. **3.** Small forest tree.

‖ **Sta'di-um** (stā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* STADIA (-ą). [Gr. *στάδιον*.] **1.** A Greek measure of length, being 606 feet 9 inches English. **2.** A surveyor's measuring rod.

Staff (stăf), *n.*; *pl.* STAVES (stāvz *or* stăvz) or STAFFS (stăfs) in senses 1–5, STAFFS in sense 6. [AS. *stæf*.] **1.** A long piece of wood; stick; handle of an instrument or weapon. **2.** Stick carried in the hand for support or defense; that which props or upholds. **3.** A pole or wand borne as an ensign of authority; a badge of office. **4.** A pole upon which a flag is displayed. **5.** The five

lines and the spaces on which music is written. **6.** An establishment of executive officers attached to an army, a department of government, a public institution, etc.

Staff, 5.

Stag (stăg), *n.* [Icel. *steggr* male of several animals.] **1.** The adult male of the European red deer, also of certain other species of large deer. **2.** A castrated bull.

Stag beetle, one of several European and American beetles, having the mandibles large and branched, or forked. The larva feeds on the rotten wood of dead trees. Called also *hornea bug,* and *horse beetle.*

Stag Beetle (*Lucanus dama*). (½)

Stage (stāj), *n.* [OF. *estage,* fr. L. *stare* to stand.] **1.** A raised floor or platform on which an orator may speak, a play be performed, etc. **2.** A scaffold; staging. **3.** The theatre; playhouse; the drama. **4.** Scene of any noted action. **5.** Place of rest on a regularly traveled road; station for a relay of horses. **6.** Distance between two places of rest on a road. **7.** Degree of progress toward an end or result. **3.** Large public vehicle running from station to station; stagecoach; omnibus. **9.** One of several marked phases in the development of many animals and plants. — *v. t.* To exhibit upon a stage.

Stage'coach' (-kōch'), *n.* Coach running from one stage or place to another, to convey passengers.

Stage'play' (-plā'), *n.* A theatrical entertainment.

Stage'play'er, *n.* An actor on the stage.

Sta'ger (stā'jĕr), *n.* **1.** One who has long acted on the stage of life. **2.** A horse used in drawing a stage.

Stag'ger (stăg'gĕr), *v. i.* [Icel. *stakra.*] **1.** To move to one side and the other, as if about to fall, in standing or walking; to sway; to reel or totter. **2.** To begin to waver in purpose; to hesitate. — *v. t.* To cause to doubt; to shock. — *n.* **1.** An unsteady motion; vertigo. **2.** *pl.* A disease of horses, etc., attended by reeling or sudden falling. — **Stag'ger-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Sta'ging (stā'jĭng), *n.* **1.** Structure of posts and boards for supporting workmen, etc., as in building. **2.** A running stagecoaches; journeying in stagecoaches.

Stag'nant (stăg'nant), *a.* **1.** That stagnates; not flowing; impure or foul from want of motion. **2.** Not active or brisk; dull. — **Stag'nan-cy,** *n.*

Stag'nate, *v. i.* [L. *stagnare, -natum,* to stagnate, fr. *stagnum* standing water.] To cease to flow; to become stagnant, dull, or inactive. — **Stag-na'tion,** *n.*

Staid (stād), *a.* [Fr. *stay* to stop.] Sober; grave; steady. — **Staid'ly,** *adv.* — **Staid'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Sober; steadfast; composed; regular; sedate.

Stain (stān), *v. t.* [Abbr. fr. *distain.*] **1.** To discolor by applying foreign matter; to make foul; to spot. **2.** To color (wood, glass, paper, cloth, etc.) by processes affecting the material itself; to dye. **3.** To blot; to tarnish. — *v. i.* To give or receive a stain.

Syn. — To Paint; Stain; Dye; blot; soil; sully; discolor; disgrace; taint. — To *paint* denotes a mechanical process; to *stain* and *dye* are chiefly chemical. To *paint* a thing is to spread a coat of coloring matter over it; to *stain* or *dye* it is to impart color to its substance. To *stain* is said chiefly of solids, as wood, glass, paper; to *dye,* of fibrous substances, textile fabrics, etc.

— *n.* **1.** A discoloration by foreign matter. **2.** A natural spot of a color different from the ground. **3.** Taint of guilt. — **Stain'er,** *n.* — **Stain'less,** *a.*

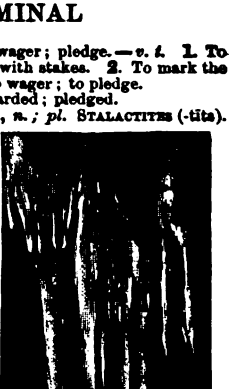
Stair (stār), *n.* [AS. *stĕger,* fr. *stigan* to ascend, rise.] **1.** One step of a series for ascending or descending to a different level. **2.** A series of steps; — commonly in *pl.*

Stair'case' (stār'kās'). **Stair'way'** (-wā'), *n.* A flight of stairs with their frame work, casing, balusters, etc.

Stake (stāk), *n.* [AS. *staca.*] **1.** A sharpened stick. **2.** Timber to which a martyr was affixed to be burned; martyrdom by fire. **3.** A wager; pledge. — *v. t.* **1.** To fasten, support, or defend with stakes. **2.** To mark the limits of by stakes. **3.** To wager; to pledge.

At stake, in danger; hazarded; pledged.

Sta-lac'tite (stă-lăk'tit), *n.; pl.* Stalactites (-tits). [Gr. σταλακτός oozing out in drops, dropping, fr. σταλάζειν to drop.] A pendent cone or cylinder of calcium carbonate formed like an icicle. — **Sta-lac'tic, Sta-lac'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), **Stal'ac-tit'ic** (stăl'ăk-tĭt'ĭk), **Stal'ac-tit'ic-al,** *a.*



Stalactites in Wyandotte Cave, Indiana.

Sta-lag'mite (stă-lăg'mit), *n.* [Gr. στάλαγμα that which drops, a drop, fr. σταλάζειν.] A deposit resembling an inverted stalactite, formed by calcareous water dropping on the floors of caverns. — **Stal'ag-mit'ic** (stăl'ăg-mĭt'ĭk), **Stal'ag-mit'ic-al,** *a.*

Stale (stāl), *a.* [Akin to *stall.*] **1.** Vapid or tasteless from age. **2.** Not freshly made. **3.** Worn out; decayed. **4.** Worn out by use or familiarity; trite; common. — **Stale'ness,** *n.*

Stalk (stȧk), *n.* [OE. *stalke,* fr. AS. *stæl, stel,* a stalk.] **1.** Stem of a plant; petiole, pedicel, or peduncle, of a plant. **2.** Stem of a quill. **3.** A peduncle of certain barnacles and crinoids, and of eyes of decapod crustaceans.

Stalk, *v. i.* [AS. *stælcan* to go slowly; cf. *steale* high, elevated, Dan. *stalke* to stalk.] **1.** To walk slowly and cautiously, or in a stealthy manner. **2.** To walk behind something as a screen, in approaching game. **3.** To walk with high and proud steps; — usually implying affectation of dignity. — *v. t.* To approach (game) under cover or by stealth. — *n.* A proud, stately walk. — **Stalk'er,** *n.*

Stalk'ing-horse' (stȧk'ĭng-hôrs'), *n.* **1.** A horse, or figure of a horse, behind which a hunter conceals himself from his game. **2.** A mask; pretense.

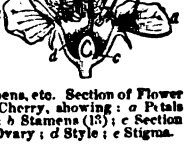
Stall (stȧl), *n.* [AS., a place, seat, stable; akin to G. *stellen* to place, Gr. στέλλειν, and E. *stand.*] **1.** A stand; station; place where a horse or ox is kept and fed; division of a stable for one horse, etc. **2.** Place where merchandise is exposed for sale. **3.** Seat in the choir of a church or in a theatre. — *v. t.* **1.** To put into a stall or stable. **2.** To plunge into mire.

Stall'-feed' (stȧl'fēd'), *v. t.* To feed and fatten (an ox, etc.) in a stall or on dry fodder.

Stal'lion (stăl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *estalon,* fr. OHG. *stal* a stable.] A male horse not castrated.

Stal'wart (stôl'wĕrt *or* stȧl'-), *a.* [AS. *stælwyrð.*] **Stal'worth** (-wĕrth), Brave; bold; strong.

Sta'men (stā'mĕn), *n.; pl.* E. Stamens (-mĕns); L. Stamina (stăm'ĭ-nȧ). [L. *stamen* the warp, thread, fiber, akin to Gr. στήμων the warp, fr. ἱστάναι to stand, E. *stand.*] **1.** A thread; warp thread. **2.** The male organ of flowers for secreting and furnishing the pollen or fecundating dust. It consists of the *anther* and *filament.*



Stamens, etc. Section of Flower of Cherry, showing: *a* Petals (3); *b* Stamens (13); *c* Section of Ovary; *d* Style; *e* Stigma.

Stam'i-na (stăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n. pl.* **1.** The fixed, firm part of a body, giving it strength and solidity. **2.** Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; power of endurance; backbone; vigor.

Stam'i-nal, Sta-min'e-al (stă-mĭn'ē-al), **Sta-min'e-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* 1. Consisting of stamens or threads. 2. Pert. to, or possessing, stamens; attached to the stamens.

Stam'i-nate (stăm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* (*a*) Having, or producing, stamens. (*b*) Having stamens, but lacking pistils.

Stam'mer (-mĕr), *v. i.* [AS. *stamur* stammering; akin to G. *stumm* dumb.] To make involuntary stops in speaking; to stutter. — *v. t.* To utter imperfectly. — *n.* Defective utterance; a stutter. — **Stam'mer-er,** *n.*

Stamp (stămp), *v. t.* [LG. & D. *stampen;* akin to E. *step.*] 1. To strike or press forcibly with the bottom of the foot. 2. To bring down (the foot) forcibly on the ground. 3. To pulverize. 4. To impress with a mark. 5. To mint; to coin. 6. To put a stamp on (a letter, etc.) for postage, or on a legal document. — *v. i.* 1. To strike; to crush. 2. To strike the foot forcibly downward. — *n.* 1. A stamping, as with the foot. 2. That which stamps. 3. Mark made by stamping; impression. 4. An official mark set upon dutiable goods, postal matter, receipts, etc., to show that the duty or tax is paid. 5. Make; cast; form; character. — **Stamp'er,** *n.*

Stam-pede' (stăm-pēd'), *n.* [Sp. *estampida,* akin to *estampar* to stamp, of German origin.] Headlong scamper of a number of animals; sudden flight, as of a crowd or army in panic. — *v. i. & t.* To disperse in panic.

Stanch (stänch), *v. t.* [OF. *estanchier* to stop a liquid from flowing.] To stop the flowing of (blood, etc.); to check. — *v. i.* To cease, as the flowing of blood. — *n.* A flood gate. — *a.* 1. Strong and tight; sound; firm. 2. Constant and zealous; steadfast. [Written also *staunch.*]

Stan'chion (stăn'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *estanson,* fr. L. *stans, stantis,* p. pr. of *stare* to stand.] 1. A prop; support; stay. 2. Bar for confining cattle in a stall.

Stand (stănd), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Stood (stŏŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Standing.] [AS. *standan;* akin to L. *stare,* Gr. ἱστάναι to cause to stand, στῆναι to stand.] 1. To be at rest in an erect position. 2. To be situated or located. 3. To cease from progress; to stop; to pause. 4. To endure; to last. 5. To be fixed, steady, or firm; to take a position in resistance or opposition. 6. To offer one's self, or to be offered, as a candidate. — *v. t.* 1. To endure; to bear. 2. To resist; to withstand. 3. To abide by; to suffer. 4. To set upright; to cause to stand. — *n.* 1. A standing. 2. A halt for defense, resistance, or opposition. 3. Place where one stands, or from which a spectacle may be viewed. 4. Small table; something on or in which anything may be laid, hung, or placed upright. 5. Place where a witness stands to testify in court. 6. Situation of a shop, store, hotel, etc. 7. Rank; post; standing. 8. A state of perplexity.

Stand'ard (stănd'ĕrd), *n.* [OF. *estendart,* prob. fr. L. *extendere* to extend, but influenced by E. *stand.*] 1. A flag; colors; national, or other ensign. 2. That which is established as a rule for measure of quantity, extent, value, or quality. 3. Established rule or model; criterion; test. 4. An upright support in framing. — *a.* 1. Being, affording, or according with, a standard for comparison and judgment. 2. Having recognized value.

Stand'ing, *a.* 1. Remaining erect. 2. Not flowing; stagnant. 3. Not transitory; lasting. 4. Established by law, custom, etc.; settled; permanent; not temporary. 5. Not movable; fixed. — *n.* 1. A stopping, or coming to a stand; the being erect upon the feet. 2. Maintenance of position; duration; continuance. 3. Place to stand in; station. 4. Condition in society; reputation; rank.

Stand'ish, *n.* [*Stand* + *dish.*] A stand for pen and ink.

Stand'point' (-point'), *n.* A fixed point or station; position from which objects are viewed and judged.

Stand'still' (-stĭl'), *n.* A stop; a state of rest.

Stan'hope (stăn'hōp; *colloq.* stăn'ŭp), *n.* A light carriage, without a top; — named from Lord *Stanhope.*

Stank (stăngk), *imp.* of Stink. Stunk.

Stan'na-ry (stăn'nā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *stannum* tin.] Pert. to tin mines, or tin works. — *n.* A tin mine; tin works.

Stan'nic (stăn'nĭk), **Stan'nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, tin.

Stan'za (stăn'zȧ), *n.* [It., fr. L. *stans,* p. pr. of *stare* to stand.] A number of lines forming a division of a poem.

‖ **Sta'pes** (stā'pēz), *n.* [LL., stirrup.] A bone of the ear. See Ear.

Sta'ple (stā'p'l), *n.* [AS. *stapul* a step, prop, table, fr. *stapan* to step, go, raise; akin to E. *step.*] 1. A settled mart; emporium; place for wholesale traffic. 2. Principal commodity in a market; chief item. 3. Unmanufactured material; raw material. 4. Fiber of wool, cotton, flax, etc. 5. A loop of iron, with two points to be driven into wood, to hold a hook, pin, etc. — *a.* 1. Established in commerce; occupying the markets; settled. 2. Regularly produced in large quantities; chief. — *v. t.* To sort cotton, wool, etc., according to its staple.

Sta'pler, *n.* 1. Dealer in staple goods. 2. Wool sorter.

Star (stär), *n.* [AS. *steorra;* akin to L. *stella,* Gr. ἀστήρ, ἄστρον.] 1. One of the minor luminous bodies seen in the heavens. 2. Figure of a star. 3. A radiated mark in writing or printing; an asterisk [thus, *]; — used as a reference to a note, or to indicate an omission. 4. One of brilliant qualities, esp. a distinguished orator, leading theatrical performer, etc. — *v. t.* To set with stars, or bright bodies; to bespangle. — *v. i.* To shine like a star; to be brilliant or prominent.

Star'board' (stär'bōrd' *or* -bŏrd), *n.* [AS. *steórbord,* i. e., steer board.] Side of a vessel on the right hand of one on board facing the bow; — opp. to *larboard,* or *port.* — *a.* Pert. to the right-hand side of a ship. — *v. t.* To put (the helm, etc.) to the right side of a vessel.

Starch (stärch), *a.* [AS. *stearc* stark, strong, rough.] Stiff; precise; rigid. — *n.* 1. Vegetable substance, without taste or smell, and used as a food, for stiffening linen, in making paste, etc. 2. A stiff manner; formality. — *v. t.* To stiffen with starch. [stiff; precise.]

Starch'y (-ȳ), *a.* Consisting of starch; like starch;

Stare (stâr), *v. i.* [AS. *starian;* akin to Gr. στερεός solid (E. *stereo-*).] 1. To look with fixed eyes wide open. 2. To be very conspicuous. — *v. t.* To gaze at. — *n.* A staring; a fixed look with eyes wide open. — **Star'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To gaze; to look earnestly. See Gaze.

Star'fish' (stär'fĭsh'), *n.* A marine animal having rays like a star.

Common American Starfish (*Asterias vulgaris*).

Stark (stärk), *a.* [AS. *stearc.*] 1. Stiff; rigid. 2. Strong; vigorous; powerful. 3. Mere; sheer; gross; downright. — *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely; quite.

Star'less (stär'lĕs), *a.* Having no stars visible.

Star'light' (-līt'), *n.* The light given by the stars. — *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only.

Star'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [AS. *stær.*] 1. European passerine sociable bird. 2. A California fish; rock trout.

Star'ry (stär'rȳ), *a.* 1. Abounding with stars. 2. Consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar. 3. Shining like stars; sparkling. 4. Stellate.

Start (stärt), *v. i.* [Akin to D. *storten* to hurl, rush, fall.] 1. To move suddenly, as from surprise, pain, etc. 2. To set out; to begin. 3. To become displaced or loosened. — *v. t.* 1. To disturb suddenly; to startle; to cause to flee or fly. 2. To originate; to invent. 3. To set going.

4. To displace or loosen; to dislocate. **5.** To pour out; to empty (a cask, etc.). — *n.* **1.** A starting; sudden motion, caused by surprise, fear, pain, etc. **2.** Convulsive motion, twitch, or spasm; spasmodic effort. **3.** A sudden, unexpected movement; capricious impulse; sally. **4.** Beginning, as of a journey or course of action; outset; — opp. to *finish*. — **Start'er** (stärt'ẽr), *n.*

Star'tle (stär'tl), *v. t.* [Freq. of *start*.] To move suddenly on feeling alarm. — *v. t.* To frighten suddenly and not seriously; to surprise. — *n.* Sudden motion.

Syn. — To start; shock; fright; frighten; alarm.

Starve (stärv), *v. i.* [AS. *steorfan*.] **1.** To perish with hunger; to suffer extreme want. **2.** To perish with cold. — *v. t.* **1.** To kill with hunger. **2.** To subdue by famine, or by want of any kind. **3.** To deprive of vigor; to disable. — **Star-va'tion** (stär-vā'shŭn), *n.*

Starve'ling, *n.* One that pines from lack of nutriment. — *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want.

State (stāt), *n.* [OF. *estat*, fr. L. *status* a standing, position, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] **1.** Condition of a being or thing at any given time. **2.** Rank; quality. **3.** Prosperous circumstances; social importance. **4.** Appearance of grandeur; pomp. **5.** A community of a particular character. **6.** Bodies constituting a national legislature. **7.** Body of people united under one government; nation. **8.** In the United States, one of the commonwealths which make up the nation.

Syn. — STATE; SITUATION; CONDITION. — *State* is the generic term, and denotes the mode in which a thing stands or exists. The *situation* of a thing is its state in reference to external objects and influences; its *condition* is its internal state, or what it is in itself considered.

— *a.* Pert. to the state, or body politic; public. — *v. t.* To express the particulars of; to narrate; to recite.

Stat'ed (stāt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Settled; established; fixed. **2.** Recurring at regular times. — **Stat'ed-ly**, *adv.*

State'house' (-hous'), *n.* Building in which a State legislature holds its sessions; a State capitol. [*U. S.*]

State'ly, *a.* Evincing state or dignity; lofty; grand. — *adv.* Majestically; loftily. — **State'li-ness**, *n.*

State'ment, *n.* **1.** A stating, reciting, or presenting, orally or on paper. **2.** That which is stated; narrative.

State'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* **1.** A magnificent room in a palace. **2.** Compartment for sleeping in a vessel or car.

States'man, *n.* A man versed in public affairs and in government; one eminent for political abilities. — **States'man-like'**, **States'man-ly**, *a.* — **States'man-ship**, *n.*

Stat'ic (stăt'ĭk), } *a.* [Gr. στατικός causing to stand,
Stat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } skilled in weighing, fr. ἱστάναι to cause to stand.] **1.** Resting; acting by mere weight without motion. **2.** Pert. to bodies in equilibrium.

Stat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science of bodies held at rest by forces acting on them; — disting. fr. *dynamics*.

Sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *statio*, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] **1.** Place where anything stands, or is appointed to remain. (*a*) A regular stopping place on a stage road, railroad, etc. (*b*) Headquarters of a military, naval, or police force. (*c*) Place at which observations are made, in surveying, etc. **2.** Post assigned; office; sphere of duty; employment. **3.** State; rank; condition of life. — *v. t.* To place; to set; to appoint.

Syn. — STATION; DEPOT. — In the United States, a stopping place on a railroad for passengers and freight is commonly called a *depot;* but to a considerable extent the more appropriate name, *station*, has been adopted.

Sta'tion-a-ry (-ā-rў), *a.* **1.** Not moving; stable; fixed. **2.** Neither improving nor getting worse.

Sta'tion-er, *n.* One who sells articles used in writing.

Sta'tion-er-y (-ẽr-ў), *n.* Articles sold by stationers. — *a.* Belonging to, or sold by, a stationer.

Sta'tist, *n.* **1.** A statesman. **2.** A statistician.

Sta-tis'tic (stă-tĭs'tĭk), } *a.* Pert. to statistics. — **Sta-**
Sta-tis'tic-al (-tĭ-kal), } **tis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Stat'is-ti'cian (stăt'ĭs-tĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in statistics; one who classifies facts for statistics.

Sta-tis'tics (stă-tĭs'tĭks), *n.* **1.** Science of collecting and classifying facts respecting the condition of the people in a state. [In this sense grammatically singular.] **2.** *pl.* Classified facts respecting the condition of the people in a state, their health, longevity, domestic economy, arts, property, sources, etc.

Stat'u-a-ry (stăt'ū-ā-rў), *n.* [L. *statuarius*, fr. *statua* statue.] **1.** Maker of statues. **2.** Art of carving statues. **3.** A collection of statues; statues, collectively.

Stat'ue (stăt'ū; 40), *n.* [F., fr. L. *statua*, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] Sculptured likeness of a living being.

Stat'u-esque' (-ū-ĕsk'), *a.* Like a statue. [statue.

Stat'u-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* [F.; It. *statuetta*.] A small

Stat'ure (stăt'ūr; 40), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *statura*, orig., an upright posture; hence, size of the body, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] Height of an animal body, esp. of the human body.

‖ **Sta'tus** (stā'tŭs), *n.* [L.] State; condition.

Stat'u-ta-ble (stăt'ū-tā-b'l; 40), *a.* **1.** Made by statute. **2.** Made in conformity to statute; standard.

Stat'ute (-ūt), *n.* [F. *statut*, fr. L. *statuere*, *statutum*, to set, ordain, fr. *status* station, fr. *stare*.] **1.** A legislative act declaring, commanding, or prohibiting something. **2.** Act of a corporation, intended as a law.

Stat'u-to-ry (-ū-tō-rў; 40), *a.* Enacted by statute.

Staunch (stônch), *a.* & *v.* Stanch.

Stave (stāv), *n.* [Fr. *staff*, corresp. to the pl. *staves*.] **1.** One of a number of strips of wood, or iron plates, to form the sides, covering, or lining of a cask, pail, etc. **2.** Bar of a rack, ladder, etc. **3.** A metrical portion; stanza; staff. — *v. t.* **1.** To break in the staves of; to burst. **2.** To push, as with a staff. **3.** To drive away. **4.** To furnish with staves or rundles.

Stay (stā), *n.* [AS. *stæg*.] Rope supporting a mast, extended from the head of one mast down to some other, or to some part of the vessel. See *Illust.* of SHIP.

Stay, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STAYED (stād) or STAID (stād); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STAYING.] [OF. *estayer*, fr. *estai* a prop, prob. fr. OD. *stade* prop, akin to E. *stead*.] **1.** To stop from motion or falling; to prop; to support. **2.** To sustain with strength; to satisfy in part or for the time. **3.** To endure. **4.** To restrain; to stop. **5.** To hinder; to keep back. **6.** To wait for. **7.** To cause to cease; to end. — *v. i.* **1.** To continue in a place; to stop. **2.** To wait; to forbear to act. **3.** To rest; to rely; to insist. — *n.* **1.** A support. **2.** *pl.* A corset. **3.** Continuance in a place. **4.** Stand; stop.

Stay'er, *n.* One that supports, props, stays, etc.; a horse, man, etc., that has endurance, as in a race.

Stay'sail' (stā'sāl'; *among sailors*, stā's'l), *n.* Any sail extended on a stay.

Stead (stĕd), *n.* [AS. *stede;* akin to E. *stand*.] Place or room. — *v. t.* To help; to assist.

To stand in stead, to be of use or great advantage.

Stead'fast (-făst), *a.* [Written also *stedfast*.] **1.** Firmly established; fast fixed. **2.** Constant; resolute; unswerving. — **Stead'fast-ly**, *adv.* — **Stead'fast-ness**, *n.*

Stead'i-ly (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* In a steady manner.

Stead'i-ness, *n.* The being steady.

Syn. — Constancy; resolution; unchangeableness.

Stead'y (-ў), *a.* [AS. *stedig* sterile, barren, *stæðig* steady.] **1.** Firm in standing or position; fixed. **2.** Constant in feeling, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle or wavering; resolute. **3.** Regular; constant; uniform.

Syn. — Fixed; regular; invariable; unremitted; stable. — *v. t.* To make steady; to hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to make constant, regular, or resolute. — *v. i.* To become steady; to move steadily.

Steak (stāk), *n.* [Icel. *steik*, akin to *steikja* to roast.] A slice of meat for broiling.

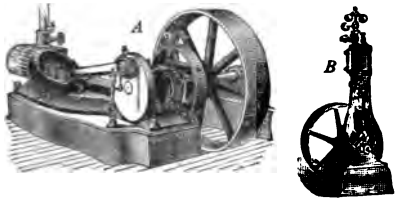
Steal (stēl), *v. t.* [*imp.* STOLE (stōl); *p. p.* STOLEN (stō'l'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEALING.] [AS. *stelan*.] **1.** To take away feloniously. **2.** To convey (one's self) clandestinely; to insinuate. **3.** To get into one's power

gradually and imperceptibly. — *v. i.* **1.** To commit theft. **2.** To go or come furtively. — **Steal'er** (stēl'ẽr), *n.* Syn. — To filch; pilfer; purloin; thieve.

Stealth (stĕlth), *n.* **1.** Orig., a stealing; theft. **2.** Secret procedure; clandestine action.

Stealth'y (-y), *a.* Done by stealth; furtive; sly. — **Stealth'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Stealth'i-ness**, *n.*

Steam (stēm), *n.* [AS. *steám* vapor, odor.] **1.** Elastic vapor of boiling water. **2.** Mist of condensed vapor. **Steam boiler**, a boiler for producing steam. — **Steam engine**, an engine moved by steam. — **Steam gauge**, an instrument for indicating the pressure of steam in a boiler. — **Steam tug**, a steam vessel used in towing or propelling ships. — **Steam vessel**, a vessel propelled by steam.



A Horizontal Steam Engine. *B* Vertical Steam Engine.

— *v. i.* **1.** To emit steam or vapor. **2.** To rise in vapor. **3.** To move by agency of steam. — *v. t.* To expose to the action of steam, for softening, dressing, or preparing.

Steam'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* Boat propelled by steam.

Steam'er, *n.* **1.** A vessel propelled by steam; steamship or steamboat. **2.** A fire engine whose pumps are worked by steam. **3.** A vessel in which articles are subjected to action of steam, as in washing, cookery, etc.

Steam'ship', *n.* Ship propelled by steam; steamer.

Steam'y (-y), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, steam; full of steam; vaporous; misty.

Ste'a-rin (stē'ä-rĭn), *n.* [Gr. *στέαρ* tallow, suet.] The harder ingredient of animal fat. — **Ste-ar'ic** (-ăr'ĭk), *a.*

Ste'a-tite (-ä-tīt), *n.* [Gr. *στέαρ.*] Massive talc, quarried for fireplaces and for coarse utensils; soapstone.

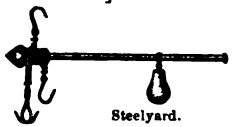
Sted (stĕd), *n.*, **Sted'fast**, *a.*, etc. Stead, etc.

Steed (stēd), *n.* [AS. *stēda* stud-horse, war horse.] A horse, esp. a spirited horse for state or war.

Steel (stēl), *n.* [AS. *stēl.*] **1.** Iron combined with a small portion of carbon, used in tools, weapons, etc. **2.** Implement made of steel. — *v. t.* **1.** To overlay, point, or edge with steel. **2.** To make hard or strong, insensible or obdurate.

Steel'y (-y), *a.* **1.** Made of steel. **2.** Like steel; hard; firm; of the color of steel.

Steel'yard (stēl'yärd; *colloq.* stĭl'yẽrd), *n.* [Name of a place in London where steel was sold.] A balance for weighing bodies suspended from the shorter arm of a lever; a Roman balance.



Steelyard.

Steep (stēp), *v. t.* [OE. *stepen*, prob. fr. Icel. *steypa* to pour out.] To soak in a liquid; to macerate.

Steep, *a.* [AS. *steáp*; akin to Icel. *stūpa* to stoop.] **1.** Ascending or descending rapidly; precipitous. **2.** Excessive; exorbitant. [*Slang*] — *n.* A precipitous place, hill, rock, etc.; precipice.

Steep'er, *n.* Vessel in which things are steeped.

Steep'le (stē'p'l), *n.* [AS. *stēpel.*] Spire of a church. **Steeple chase**, a race between horsemen, to see which can first reach some distant object, as a church steeple; a race over a course obstructed by hedges, walls, etc.

Steep'ly (stēp'lĭ), *adv.* In a steep manner.

Steep'ness, *n.* A being steep; precipitous declivity.

Steer (stēr), *n.* [AS. *steór*; akin to L. *taurus*, Gr. *ταῦρος.*] A young male of the ox kind; castrated taurine male from two to four years old.

Steer (stēr), *v. t.* [AS. *steóran*; akin to *steór* a rudder.] To direct the course of; to guide. — *v. i.* **1.** To direct a vessel in its course; to direct one's course. **2.** To take a direction, or course; to obey the helm.

Steer'age (stēr'ĕj; 2), *n.* **1.** A steering, or directing. **2.** (*a*) Manner in which a ship is affected by the helm. (*b*) Part of a vessel occupied by passengers paying the lowest fare. [man.

Steers'man (stērz'mən), *n.* One who steers; helms-

Stein'bock' (stīn'bŏk'), *n.* [G. *stein* stone + *bock* buck, D. *bok.*] (*a*) The European ibex. (*b*) A small South African antelope which frequents rocky districts.

Stel'lar (stĕl'lẽr), } *a.* [L. *stellaris*, fr. *stella* a star.]
Stel'la-ry (-lä-rў), } **1.** Pert. to stars; astral. **2.** Full of stars; starry.

Stel'late, } *a.* [L. *stellatus*, p. p.
Stel'la-ted, } of *stellare* to set with stars, fr. *stella.*] Like a star; pointed or radiated.

Stellate Leaves.

Stel-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stellifer*; *stella* + *ferre* to bear.] Having, or abounding with, stars.

Stel'li-form (stĕl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *stella* + *-form.*] Like a star; star-shaped; radiated.

Stel'u-lar (-ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *stellula*, dim. of *stella.*] **1.** Like little stars; radiated. **2.** Marked with starlike spots of color.

Stem (stĕm), *n.* [AS. *stemn.*] **1.** Principal body of a tree or plant; main stock; part supporting the branches, fruit, flowers, etc.; a peduncle, pedicel, or petiole. **2.** The stock of a family; race of progenitors. **3.** A curved timber to which the sides of a ship are united at the fore end; the bow. **4.** That part of an inflected word which is not changed by the inflection; theme; base. — *v. t.* **1.** To remove stems from (fruit, leaves, etc.). **2.** To oppose or cut with the stem of a vessel; to resist, or make progress against; to check the flow of (a current).

Stem'-wind'er (stĕm'wind'ẽr), *n.* A watch wound by mechanism connected with the stem (or handle), not by a key. [A bad smell; offensive odor; stink.

Stench (stĕnch), *n.* [AS. *stenc*, fr. *stincan.* See STINK.]

Sten'cil (stĕn'sĭl), *n.* [OF. *estincelle* spangle, spark, L. *scintilla.*] Thin plate of metal, leather, etc., perforated with letters or patterns, which are copied by a marking brush on the surface on which it is laid. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STENCILED (-sĭld) or STENCILLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STENCILING or STENCILLING.] To mark in figures with stencils. — **Sten'cil-er**, **Sten'cil-ler**, *n.*

Sten'o-graph (-ō-grăf), *v. t.* To write or report in stenographic characters. — *n.* A production of stenography; anything written in shorthand. — **Ste-nog'ra-pher** (stē-nŏg'rä-fẽr), **Ste-nog'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

Ste-nog'ra-phy (stē-nŏg'rä-fў), *n.* [Gr. *στενός* narrow, close + *-graphy.*] Art of writing in shorthand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words. — **Sten'o-graph'ic** (stĕn'ō-grăf'ĭk), **Sten'o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.*

Sten'tor (stĕn'tŏr), *n.* [Gr. Στέντωρ.] **1.** A herald, in the Iliad, who had a very loud voice; any one of powerful voice. **2.** A howling monkey, or howler.

Sten-to'ri-an (stĕn-tō'rĭ-an), *a.* Extremely loud.

Step (stĕp), *v. i.* [AS. *stæppan*; akin to D. *stappen* to step, *stap*, n.] **1.** To move with the feet. **2.** To walk; to go on foot. **3.** To walk slowly, gravely, or resolutely. — *v. t.* **1.** To set (the foot). **2.** To fix the foot of (a mast) in its step; to erect. — *n.* **1.** Movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace. **2.** A rest for the foot in ascending or descending; stair; round of a ladder. **3.** Space passed over by one movement of the foot in walking or running. **4.** A small space or distance. **5.** A print of the foot; footprint; track. **6.** Gait; manner of walk-

ing. **7.** Proceeding; measure; action. **8.** *pl.* Portable framework of stairs. **9.** A framing intended to receive an upright shaft, heel of mast, etc. **10.** Interval between two contiguous degrees of the musical scale.

Step'broth'er (stĕp'brŭth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *steóp-* + E. *brother.*] Brother by the marriage of one's father with another's mother, or of one's mother with another's father.

Step'child' (-child'), *n.* [AS. *steópcild.*] Son or daughter of one's wife or husband by a former marriage.

Step'daugh'ter (-dą'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *steópdohtor.*] A daughter by marriage only.

Step'fa'ther (-fä'thẽr), *n.* [AS. *steópfæder.*] Husband of one's mother by a subsequent marriage.

Step'lad'der (-lăd'dẽr), *n.* Portable set of steps.

Step'moth'er (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *steópmódor.*] Wife of one's father by a subsequent marriage.

Steppe (stĕp), *n.* [Russ. *stepe.*] One of the vast plains in Southeastern Europe and in Asia.

Step'ping-stone' (-pĭng-stōn'), *n.* **1.** Stone to raise the feet above water or mud in walking. **2.** Means of progress or advancement.

Step'sis'ter (-sĭs'tẽr), *n.* Daughter of one's stepfather or stepmother by a former marriage.

Step'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* [AS. *steópsunu.*] Son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

Ster'co-ra'ceous (stẽr'kō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *stercus, -coris*, dung.] Of, pert. to, like, or containing, dung.

Stere (stēr *or* stĭr), *n.* [F. *stère*, fr. Gr. στερεός solid.] A unit in the metric system, being a cubic meter, or kiloliter = 35.3 cubic feet, or nearly 1¼ cubic yards.

Ste're-og'ra-phy (stē'rē-ŏg'rą-fĭ *or* stĕr'ē-), *n.* [*Stereo-* (Gr. στερεός) + *-graphy.*] A delineating solid bodies on a plane; branch of solid geometry showing the construction of all regularly defined solids. — **Ste're-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **Ste're-o-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

Ste're-op'ti-con (-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL.] A magic lantern showing photographic pictures on a screen as if standing out in relief; pair of magic lanterns producing dissolving views.

Ste're-o-scope (stĕr'ē-ō-skōp *or* stēr'ē-), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *-scope.*] Optical instrument giving to pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature. — **Ste're-o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **Ste're-o-scop'ic-al**, *a.*

Ste're-o-type (-ō-tīp), *n.* [*Stereo-* + *-type.*] **1.** A plate forming a facsimile of a page of type or of an engraving, used in printing books, etc. **2.** Art or process of making, or printing from, such plates. — *v. t.* **1.** To make stereotype plates of. **2.** To make firm or permanent; to form in a fixed, unchangeable manner. — **Ste're-o-ty'per**, *n.*

Ster'ile (stĕr'ĭl), *a.* [L. *sterilis.*] Producing no crop or offspring; barren. — **Ste-ril'i-ty** (stē-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Ster'il-ize (-īz), *v. t.* (*a*) To render incapable of reproduction, germination, or fecundation; to make sterile. (*b*) To destroy spores or germs in (an organic fluid).

Ster'ling (stĕr'lĭng), *n.* [OE. *sterlynge*, for *Easterling*, popular name of German traders in England, whose money was of the purest quality.] **1.** Any English coin of standard value; coined money. **2.** Standard of value for money. — *a.* **1.** Pert. to the standard British money of account or coinage. **2.** Genuine; pure.

Stern (stẽrn), *a.* [AS. *styrne.*] Having a certain hardness or severity of nature or aspect; severe; rigid.

Syn. — Gloomy; sullen; strict; cruel; pitiless.

Stern, *n.* [Icel. *stjórn* a steering.] After end of a vessel. — *a.* Being in the stern, or being astern.

Stern board, a falling astern; loss of way in making a tack. — **Stern chase.** (*a*) A chase in which one vessel follows in the wake of the other. (*b*) A stern chaser. — **Stern chaser**, a cannon placed in a ship's stern, intended to annoy a ship in pursuit. — **Stern sheets**, that part of an open boat between the stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers.

Ster'nal (stẽr'nal), *a.* Pert. to the sternum.

Stern'fore'most' (stẽrn'fōr'mōst'), *adv.* With the stern in advance; awkwardly; blunderingly.

Stern'ly (stẽrn'lĭ), *adv.* In a stern manner.

Stern'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being stern.

Ster'num (stẽr'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στέρνον, the breast, chest.] Plate of cartilage, or series of bony or cartilaginous plates, in the median line of the pectoral skeleton of most vertebrates above fishes; breastbone.

Ster'nu-ta'tion (-nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sternutatio*, fr. *sternutare* to sneeze.] A sneezing.

Ster-nu'ta-tive (-nū'tą-tĭv), *a.* Provoking to sneeze.

Ster-nu'ta-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Sternutative. — *n.* A sternutatory substance or medicine.

Stern'way' (stẽrn'wā'), *n.* Movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

Ster'to-rous (stẽr'tō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *stertere* to snore.] Characterized by a deep snoring, as in apoplexy; snoring.

Steth'o-scope (stĕth'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. στῆθος the breast + *scope.*] An instrument used in auscultation for examining the organs of the chest, as the heart and lungs, by conveying to the ear of the examiner the sounds produced in the thorax.

One form of Stethoscope. *a* Main Tube to be applied to Chest; *b b* Ear Tubes.

Steve (stēv), *v. t.* To pack or stow (a ship's cargo).

Ste've-dore' (stē'vē-dōr'), *n.* [Sp. *estivador*, fr. *estivar* to pack.] One who loads and unloads vessels.

Stew (stū), *v. t.* & *i.* [OE. *stuwen*, OF. *estuver*, fr. *estuve* a sweating house, room heated for a bath; prob. akin to E. *stove.*] To boil slowly; to seethe. — *n.* **1.** A brothel; — usually in *pl.* **2.** A dish prepared by stewing. **3.** A state of excitement; worry. [*Colloq.*]

Stew'ard (stū'ẽrd), *n.* [AS. *stíweard*, lit., a sty ward; *stígu* sty + *weard* guardian.] **1.** One employed to manage domestic concerns, supervise other servants, collect rents, keep accounts, etc. **2.** A ship's waiter. **3.** A fiscal agent of certain bodies. — **Stew'ard-ess**, *n. f.* — **Stew'ard-ship**, *n.*

Stib'i-al (stĭb'ĭ-al), *a.* Like stibium or antimony; antimonial.

‖ **Stib'i-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [L.] Antimony.

Stich (stĭk), *n.* [Gr. στίχος a row, line.] **1.** A verse. **2.** A line in the Scriptures. **3.** A row of trees.

Stick (stĭk), *n.* [AS. *sticca*; akin to *stician* to stab, prick.] **1.** Small shoot of a tree or shrub; branch of a tree cut for fuel or timber. **2.** A rod; wand; staff. **3.** Anything shaped like a stick. **4.** One inert or stupid. [*Colloq.*] **5.** A printer's composing stick, in which type are set in lines. **6.** A thrust with a pointed instrument; stab. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Stuck (stŭk) (*Obs.* Sticked (stĭkt)); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Sticking.] **1.** To penetrate with a pointed instrument; to stab; to kill by piercing. **2.** To push, thrust, or drive, so as to pierce. **3.** To fasten by thrusting in; to adorn with things fastened on as by piercing. **4.** To attach by causing to adhere to the surface; to attach in any manner. **5.** To cause to stick; to puzzle. [*Colloq.*] **6.** To impose upon; to compel to pay; to cheat. [*Slang*] — *v. i.* **1.** To adhere. **2.** To hold fast; to cling; to unite closely. **3.** To be prevented from going farther; to be stayed. **4.** To be puzzled; to hesitate; to scruple.

Stick'i-ness, *n.* A being sticky.

Stic'kle (stĭk'k'l), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. OE. *stighlen*, *stiȝlen*, to dispose, govern, freq. of *stihten*, AS. *stihtan.*] **1.** To contend pertinaciously on insufficient grounds. **2.** To pass from one side to the other; to trim.

Stic'kle-back' (-băk'), *n.* [OE. *stickle* a prickle, spine (AS. *sticel*) + *back.*] A small nest-building fish, whose back is armed with sharp spines.

A Nine-spined Stickleback (*Pygosteus pungitius*). (½) *B* Two-spined Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*). (½)

Stic'kler (stĭk'klĕr), *n.* One who stickles, or pertinaciously contends for some trifling thing, as a point of etiquette; an unreasonable, obstinate contender.

Stick'y (-ĭ), *a.* Sticking to a surface; adhesive; gluey; viscous; tenacious.

Stiff (stĭf), *a.* [AS. *stīf.*] **1.** Not easily bent; not flexible, pliant, limber, or flaccid; rigid; firm. **2.** Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated. **3.** Firm; strong; difficult to oppose. **4.** Unyielding; stubborn; pertinacious. **5.** Not natural and easy; formal; constrained. — **Stiff'ly,** *adv.* — **Stiff'ness,** *n.*

Stiff'en (stĭf'n), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, stiff or stiffer.

Stiff'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious.

Sti'fle (stī'f'l), *n.* [Fr. *stiffe.*] The joint in a horse's hind leg corresponding to the knee in man.

Sti'fle, *v. t.* [Freq. of OE. *stif* stiff; cf. Icel. *stīfla* to dam up.] **1.** To stop the breath of; to choke; to suffocate. **2.** To extinguish; to deaden; to quench.

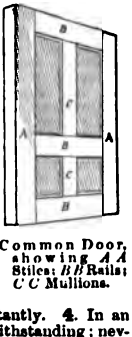
Stig'ma (stĭg'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. **Stigmas** (-mȧz), L. **Stigmata** (-mȧ-tȧ). [L., mark, brand, fr. Gr. *στίγμα, -ματος,* spot, mark, fr. *στίζειν* to prick.] **1.** Mark made with a burning iron; brand. **2.** Mark of infamy; reproach for dishonorable conduct. **3.** That part of a pistil which has no epidermis, and is fitted to receive the pollen.

Stig-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Marked with a stigma,
Stig-mat'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } or with something reproachful to character. **2.** Pert. to a stigma or stigmata.

Stig'ma-tize (stĭg'mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* **1.** To mark with a stigma, or brand. **2.** To set a mark of disgrace on.

Stile (stīl), *n.* [See **Style.**] A pin set on the face of a dial, to cast a shadow; a style.

Stile, *n.* [AS. *stigel* a step, ladder, fr. *stīgan* to ascend.] **1.** A step, or set of steps, for passing a fence or wall. **2.** One of the upright pieces in a frame; primary member of a frame, into which secondary members are mortised.



Common Door, showing *A A* Stiles; *B B* Rails; *C C* Mullions.

Sti-let'to (stĭ-lĕt'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *stilo* dagger.] **1.** A slender dagger. **2.** Instrument for making eyelet holes in embroidery. — *v. t.* To stab.

Still (stĭl), *a.* [AS. *stille;* akin to E. *stall;* fr. the idea of coming to a stand.] **1.** Motionless; at rest; quiet. **2.** Silent. **3.** Not disturbed; calm. **4.** Not effervescing; not sparkling.

Still life. (*a*) Inanimate objects. (*b*) Style of painting which represents inanimate objects, as flowers, dead game, etc.

Syn. — Quiet; noiseless; serene; inert; stagnant. — *n.* Calm; silence. — *adv.* **1.** To this time; now; yet. **2.** In the future as now and before. **3.** Always; constantly. **4.** In an increasing degree; even more. **5.** Notwithstanding; nevertheless. — *v. t.* **1.** To stop (motion or agitation); to quiet. **2.** To silence.

Syn. — To calm; allay; pacify; subdue; restrain.

Still, *n.* [OE. *stillatorie,* fr. *distill.*] **1.** Apparatus for distilling liquors; retort. **2.** Place where liquors are distilled; distillery. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to fall by drops. **2.** To expel spirit from by heat, or to evaporate and condense in a refrigeratory; to distill.

Still'born' (stĭl'bôrn'), *a.* **1.** Dead at the birth. **2.** Abortive.

Still'ness, *n.* **1.** The being still; inactivity. **2.** Habitual silence; taciturnity.

Still'y (stĭl'ĭ), *a.* Still; quiet; calm.

Stil'ly (stĭl'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Quietly; silently; softly.

Stilt (stĭlt), *n.* [Akin to D. *stelt.*] **1.** A pole extending the length of the leg, to raise the foot above the ground in walking. **2.** A limicoline bird, having long and slender legs. — *v. t.* To raise on stilts.

Stilt'ed, *a.* Elevated as if on stilts; bombastic.

Stim'u-lant (stĭm'ū-lant), *a.* [L. *stimulans,* p. pr. See **Stimulate.**] **1.** Serving to stimulate. **2.** Producing increased vital action. — *n.* **1.** That which stimulates or excites. **2.** Agent producing temporary increase of vital activity; an alcoholic beverage so used.

Stim'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *stimulare, -latum,* to goad on, incite, fr. *stimulus* a goad.] **1.** To excite as if with a goad; to excite to action. **2.** To irritate; to excite the activity of (a nerve or irritable muscle), as by electricity. — **Stim'u-la'tion,** *n.* — **Stim'u-la-tive** (-lā-tĭv), *a. & n.* — **Stim'u-la'tor,** *n.*

Syn. — To animate; incite; urge; irritate; incense.

Stim'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., for *stigmulus,* akin to L. *instigare* to stimulate.] **1.** A goad; something that rouses the mind or spirits; incentive. **2.** Vital stimulant.

Sting (stĭng), *n.* [AS., a sting; *stingan* to sting.] **1.** A sharp organ of offense and defense, often connected with a poison gland, with which certain animals inflict a wound by piercing. **2.** Anything that gives acute pain, bodily or mental. **3.** The thrust of a sting into the flesh; wound inflicted by stinging. **4.** A goad; incitement. **5.** Point of an epigram or sarcastic saying. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Stung** (stŭng) (*Archaic* **Stang** (stăng)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Stinging.**] **1.** To wound with a sting. **2.** To goad; to incite. — **Sting'er,** *n.*

Stin'gi-ly (stĭn'jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a stingy manner.

Stin'gi-ness, *n.* The being stingy.

Sting'y (stĭng'ĭ), *a.* Stinging; able to sting.

Stin'gy (stĭn'jĭ), *a.* [Prob. fr. *sting,* and meaning orig., stinging; hence, biting, nipping (of the wind), avaricious.] Extremely covetous; niggardly.

Stink (stĭnk), *v. t.* [*imp.* **Stunk** (stŭnk), **Stank** (stăngk), *p. pr. & vb. n.* **Stinking.**] [AS. *stincan.*] To emit a strong, offensive smell. — *v. t.* To cause to stink. — *n.* A disgusting odor; stench.

Stint (stĭnt), *v. t.* [AS. *styntan* to blunt, fr. *stunt* dull, stupid.] **1.** To restrain within certain limits; to limit; to restrict to a scant allowance. **2.** To assign a certain task to. — *n.* **1.** Limit; restraint; extent. **2.** Quantity or task assigned; proportion allotted. — **Stint'er,** *n.*

Stipe (stīp), *n.* [L. *stipes.*] (*a*) The stalk or petiole of a frond. (*b*) Stalk of a pistil. (*c*) Trunk of a tree. (*d*) Stem of a fungus or mushroom.

Sti'pend (stī'pĕnd), *n.* [L. *stipendium; stips, stipis,* gift + *pendere* to weigh.] Settled pay for services.

Sti-pen'di-a-ry (-pĕn'dĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Receiving wages, or salary. — *n.* One who receives a stipend.

‖ **Sti'pes** (-pēz), *n.*; *pl.* **Stipites** (stĭp'ĭ-tēz). [L., a stock.] (*a*) The second joint of a maxilla of an insect or crustacean. (*b*) An eyestalk.

Stip'ple (stĭp'p'l), *v. t.* [D. *stippelen* to dot, fr. *stippel,* dim. of *stip* a dot, spot.] To engrave by means of dots, disting. fr. engraving in lines. — *n.* A mode of engraving by dots or small points instead of lines.

Stip'u-late (-ū-lāt), *a.* Furnished with stipules.

Stip'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *stipulari, -latus,* to stipulate, fr. OL. *stipulus* firm, fast.] To agree to do or forbear anything; to bargain; to contract; to settle terms.

Stip'u-la'tion, *n.* **1.** A stipulating; a contracting; an agreement. **2.** That which is stipulated, definitely arranged, or contracted; agreement; contract.

Syn. — Agreement; engagement. See **Covenant.**

Stip'u-la'tion, *n.* Situation, arrangement, and structure of the stipules in a plant.

Stip'u-la'tor, *n.* [L.] One who stipulates or covenants.

Stip'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *stipula* stalk, stem, straw.] An appendage at the base of petioles or leaves.

Stir (stĕr), *v. t.* [AS. *styrian.*] **1.** To change the place of; to move. **2.** To disturb the relative position of the particles of (a liquid, etc.) by passing something through it. **3.** To bring into debate; to agitate; to moot. **4.** To incite to action; to arouse; to instigate. — *v. i.* **1.** To move; to change one's position. **2.** To be active or bustling; to busy one's self. — *n.* Agitation; tumult.

Stir'rup (stĭr'rŭp *or* stĭr-), *n.* [AS. *stigrāp; stīgan* to mount + *rāp* rope.] **1.** A kind of ring, for supporting a horseman's foot. **2.** A piece in building, machinery, etc., used as a support, clamp, etc.

Stitch (stĭch), *n.* [AS. *stice* a pricking, *stician* to prick.] **1.** A single pass of a needle in sewing or knitting; loop of the thread thus made. **2.** A local sharp pain, like the piercing of a needle. — *v. t.* **1.** To form stitches in. **2.** To unite by stitches. — *v. i.* To sew.

Stith'y (stĭth'ĭ *or* stĭth'ĭ), *n.* [Icel. *steði* anvil.] **1.** An anvil. **2.** A smith's shop; smithy; forge.

Stiv'er (stĭ'vẽr), *n.* [D. *stuiver*.] A Dutch coin, worth 2 cents; a trifle.

Stoat (stōt), *n.* [OE. *stot* a stoat, horse, bullock; cf. Icel. *stūtr* a bull.] The ermine in its summer pelage, when it is reddish brown, with a black tip to the tail.

Stock (stŏk), *n.* [AS. *stocc* a stock, trunk, stick; *styccе* a piece.] **1.** The stem, or main body, of a tree or plant; trunk. **2.** Stem or branch in which a graft is inserted. **3.** A block of wood; firm support; post. **4.** One as dull and lifeless as a stock or post. **5.** Principal supporting part; part in which others are inserted. **6.** Original progenitor of a family and his direct descendants; lineage; family. **7.** Money or capital employed in business; fund; in the United States, the capital of a bank or other company, in the form of transferable shares; money funded in government securities. **8.** Supply provided; accumulation; a merchant's or manufacturer's store of goods. **9.** Domestic beasts collectively; — called also *live stock*. **10.** A stiff, wide cravat. **11.** *pl.* A frame, with holes for confining the feet, or feet and hands, of criminals. **12.** *pl.* Frame on which a ship rests while building. **13.** A cruciferous flowering plant. **14.** A race or variety in a species. **15.** A liquid or jelly containing the juices and soluble parts of meat, and certain vegetables, etc., extracted by cooking; — used in making soup, gravy, etc.

Stock car, railroad car for carrying cattle. — **Stock company**, an incorporated company whose capital is represented by marketable shares having a certain equal par value. — **Stock exchange**. (*a*) Place where stocks are bought and sold; stock market; transactions in stocks. (*b*) An association of stockbrokers who transact business by certain recognized forms, regulations, and usages. — **Stock farmer**, one whose business is to rear live stock. — **Stock in trade**, goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper; fittings and appliances of a workman. — **Stock list**, a list of stocks, or shares, dealt in, of transactions, and of prices. — **Stock market**. (*a*) Place where stocks are bought and sold; stock exchange. (*b*) A market for live stock. — **Stock taking**, inventory of goods or stock in a shop or warehouse.

Syn. — Fund; capital; store; supply; provision.

— *v. t.* **1.** To lay up. **2.** To store; to fill; to supply. — *a.* Used for constant service; standard.

Stock-ade' (stŏk-ād'), *n.* [F. *estacade;* It. *steccata*, Sp. *estacada*, palisade.] Line or inclosure of stout timbers forming a fence or barrier. [Written also *stoccade*.] — *v. t.* To surround, fortify, or protect with a stockade.

Stock'bro'ker (-brō'kẽr), *n.* Proker who deals in stocks.

Stock'dove' (-dŭv'), *n.* A European wild pigeon.

Stock'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* [Cf. D. *stokvisch*.] **1.** Salted and dried fish; codfish dried without being salted. **2.** Young fresh cod.

Stock'hold'er (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* One holding stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a stock company.

Stock'i-net' (-ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* An elastic textile fabric imitating knitting, for stockings, under-garments, etc.

Stock'ing, *n.* [Fr. *stock.*] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg. [lates, in stocks for gain.

Stock'job'ber (-jŏb'bẽr), *n.* One who jobs, or specu-

Stock'job'bing, *n.* Dealing in stocks.

Stock'man (-măn), *n.* A herdsman; ranchman.

Stock'-still' (-stĭl'), *a.* Still as a stock, or fixed post.

Stock'y (-ĭ), *a.* [Fr. *stock.*] Short and thick.

Sto'ic (stō'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. στωϊκός, fr. στωϊκός, adj., lit., pert. to a colonnade, fr. στοά colonnade, esp., a porch in Athens where Zeno taught.] **1.** A disciple of the philosopher Zeno; one of a Greek sect which held that men should be free from passion and unmoved by joy or grief. **2.** An apathetic person. — **Sto'ic, Sto'ic-al**, *a.* — **Sto'ic-al-ness, Sto'i-cism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Stoke (stōk), *v. t.* & *i.* [D. *stoken*, fr. *stok* a stick.] To tend (the fire of a furnace, boiler, etc.). — **Stok'er**, *n.*

Stole (stōl), *imp.* of STEAL.

Stole, *n.* [AS.; Gr. στολή a stole, garment, equipment, fr. στέλλειν to set, equip, send, akin to E. *stall*.] **1.** A loose garment reaching to the feet. **2.** Narrow band of silk, etc., worn by Roman Catholic clergy.

Stol'en (stōl'n), *p. p.* of STEAL.

Stol'id (stŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *stolidus*.] Hopelessly insensible or stupid; dull; impassive; foolish. — **Stol'id-ness, Sto-lid'i-ty** (stō-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Sto'lon (stō'lŏn), *n.* [L. *stolo, -lonis*.] Trailing branch which takes root at the end or at joints.

‖ **Sto'ma** (stō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* STOMATA (stŏm'ȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. στόμα, -ματος, mouth.] One of the minute apertures between cells in animal or vegetable bodies.

Stom'ach (stŭm'ȧk), *n.* [Gr. στόμαχος stomach, throat, fr. στόμα a mouth, any outlet or entrance.] **1.** Principal organ of digestion. See DIGESTIVE APPARATUS. **2.** Desire for food; appetite. **3.** Inclination. — *v. t.* **1.** To resent. **2.** To brook. [*Colloq.*]

Stom'ach-er (-ȧ-chẽr *or* -ȧk-ẽr), *n.* An ornamental covering for the breast.

Sto-mach'ic (stō-măk'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to the stomach. **2.** Strengthening to the stomach; cordial. — *n.* Medicine to strengthen the stomach. — **Sto-mach'ic-al**, *a.*

Stone (stōn), *n.* [AS. *stān.*] **1.** Concreted mineral matter. **2.** A gem. **3.** A monument; gravestone. **4.** A calculous concretion, esp. in the kidneys or bladder; disease arising from a calculus. **5.** A testicle. **6.** Hard endocarp of drupes. **7.** In England, a weight legally of 14 pounds, but varying with different articles.

Philosopher's stone, a substance formerly supposed to turn any other substance into gold. — **Stone coal**, hard coal; mineral coal; anthracite coal. — **Stone fruit**, any fruit with a stony endocarp; a drupe, as a peach, plum, or cherry. — **Stone's cast**, *or* **Stone's throw**, distance to which a stone may be thrown by the hand. — **To leave no stone unturned**, to do all that can be done to effect an object. — *v. t.* **1.** To pelt or kill with stones. **2.** To free from stones; to remove the seeds of. **3.** To wall, face, or line with stones. [completely blind.

Stone'-blind' (stōn'blīnd'), *a.* As blind as a stone;

Stone'-still' (-stĭl'), *a.* As still as a stone.

Stone'ware' (-wār'), *n.* Coarse potter's ware, glazed and baked. [stone; mason's work of stone.

Stone'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work or wall consisting of

Ston'y (stōn'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *stānig.*] **1.** Pert. to, consisting of, or abounding in, stones; like stone; hard. **2.** Converting into stone; petrifying. **3.** Inflexible; cruel; obdurate; cold. — **Ston'i-ness**, *n.*

Stood (stŏŏd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of STAND.

Stook (stŏŏk), *n.* [Cf. LG. *stuke* heap, bundle.] Small collection of sheaves set up in the field; shock. — *v. t.* To set up (sheaves of grain) in stooks.

Stool (stōol), *n.* [L. *stolo.* See STOLON.] Plant from which layers are propagated by bending its branches into the soil. — *v. i.* To ramify; to shoot out suckers.

Stool, *n.* [AS. *stōl.*] **1.** A single seat without a back. **2.** A discharge from the bowels.

Stool pigeon, a pigeon used as a decoy to draw others within a net; person used as a decoy for others.

Stoop (stōōp), *n.* [D. *stoep.*] Porch with seats, at a house door; entrance; stairway; small veranda. [*U. S.*]

Stoop, *n.* [Icel. *staup.*] A vessel of liquor; flagon. [Written also *stoup.*]

Stoop, *v. i.* [AS. *stūpian.*] **1.** To bend or lean forward. **2.** To yield; to take a position of subjection. **3.**

To condescend. **4.** To come down as a hawk does on its prey; to pounce; to swoop. **5.** To alight.

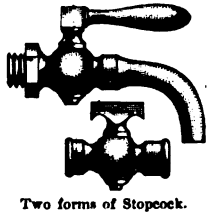
Syn. — To lean; yield; condescend; descend; cower. — *n.* **1.** A stooping, or bending forward; habitual bend of the back and shoulders. **2.** Descent; condescension; position of humiliation. **3.** Fall of a bird on its prey.

Stop (stŏp), *v. t.* [AS. *stoppian;* prob. fr. LL. *stopare, stupare,* fr. L. *stuppa* tow, oakum.] **1.** To close (an aperture) by filling; to stanch (a wound). **2.** To obstruct; to render impassable. **3.** To hinder; to shut in. **4.** To restrain; to interrupt; to suspend.

Syn. — To obstruct; hinder; impede; repress; suppress; restrain; discontinue; delay; interrupt. — *v. i.* **1.** To cease to go on; to halt. **2.** To stay; to tarry. [*Colloq.*] — *n.* **1.** A stopping, or being stopped. **2.** Obstacle; obstruction. **3.** Device for limiting motion in a machine. **4.** Contrivance for regulating sounds of a musical instrument. **5.** Mark of punctuation.

Syn. — Cessation; check; obstacle; interruption.

Stop'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* A pipe, cock, or valve regulating flow of water, gas, etc., through or from a pipe, etc.



Two forms of Stopcock.

Stop'-gap' (-găp'), *n.* That which fills up an opening or gap; a temporary expedient.

Stop'page (-pĕj; 2), *n.* A stopping, or arresting progress, motion, or action; a being stopped.

Stop'per, *n.* One that stops, closes, shuts, or obstructs; that which closes a vent in a vessel. — *v. t.* To close with a stopper.

Stop'ple (-p'l), *n.* [G. *stöpfel.*] A stopper. — *v. t.* To close the mouth of anything with a stopple.

Stor'age (stōr'ĭj; 2), *n.* **1.** A depositing in a store for safe keeping. **2.** Space for safe keeping of goods. **3.** Price charged for keeping goods in a store.

Storage battery, an accumulator; secondary battery for accumulating and storing electrical charges.

Sto'rax (stō'răks), *n.* [L.; Gr. *στύραξ.*] Fragrant resin used in perfumery, and as an expectorant.

Store (stōr), *n.* [OF. *estor* supplies, fr. *estorer* to store. See Storr, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is accumulated; source from which supplies may be drawn; abundance; great quantity; great number. **2.** Place of deposit for goods; storehouse; warehouse; magazine. **3.** Place where goods are sold; shop. [*U. S. & British Colonies*] **4.** *pl.* Supplies, as of provisions, arms, ammunition, etc.

Syn. — Store; Shop; supply; plenty; accumulation; provision. — The English call the place where goods are sold (however large) a *shop,* and confine the word *store* to its original meaning; viz., a warehouse, or place where goods are *stored.* In America *store* is applied to all places, except the smallest, where goods are sold.

— *v. t.* [OF. *estorer* to construct, restore, store, LL. *staurare,* for L. *instaurare* to renew, restore; *in* + *staurare* (in comp.).] **1.** To collect as a reserved supply; to lay away. **2.** To furnish; to supply. **3.** To deposit in a store or warehouse, for preservation.

Store'house' (stōr'hous'), *n.* Building for keeping goods, esp. provisions; repository; warehouse.

Store'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Room for storing things.

Sto'ried (stō'rĭd), *a.* **1.** Told in a story. **2.** Having a history. **3.** Having (such or so many) stories.

Stork (stôrk), *n.* [AS. *storc;* perh. akin to Gr. *τόργος* vulture.] A large wading bird of the heron kind.

Storm (stôrm), *n.* [AS. & D.] **1.** Violent disturbance of the atmosphere, with wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; heavy fall of rain, snow, etc. **2.** Civil, political, or domestic commotion; outbreak; tumult. **3.** Assault on a fortified place. — *v. t.* To assault; to attack, and attempt to take, by scaling walls, forcing gates, breaches, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To raise a tempest. **2.** To blow, rain, hail, snow, etc.; — used impersonally. **3.** To rage; to be in a violent passion.

Storm'y (stôrm'ў), *a.* **1.** Characterized by, or proceeding from, a storm; subject to storms; boisterous; tempestuous. **2.** Violent; passionate. — **Storm'i-ness,** *n.*

‖ **Stor'thing** (stōr'tĭng), *n.* [Norw. *storting; stor* great + *ting* court.] Parliament of Norway.

Sto'ry (stō'rў), *n.* [OF. *estoré* built, erected, p. p. of *estorer* to build, restore, store.] Set of rooms on the same floor or level; floor; horizontal division of a building.

Sto'ry, *n.* [OF. *estoire,* F. *histoire,* fr. L. *historia,* history.] **1.** A narration or description of past events; history; record. **2.** Narrative; tale; short romance. **3.** Euphemism for "a lie;" fib. [*Colloq.*] — *v. t.* To narrate or describe in story. — **Sto'ry-tell'er,** *n.*

Stoup (stōōp), *n.* **1.** A stoup, vessel, or measure for liquids. **2.** Basin for holy water in a Roman Catholic church.

Stoup, 2.

Stout (stout), *a.* [D., bold.] **1.** Strong; robust; resolute. **2.** Firm; tough; enduring. **3.** Large; bulky. — *n.* Strong malt liquor; porter. — **Stout'ly,** *adv.* — **Stout'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Stout; Corpulent; Portly. — *Corpulent* refers to excess of flesh. *Portly* implies corpulence which gives a dignified appearance. *Stout,* in our early writers, was used in the sense of *strong* or *bold;* later, for *thickset* or *bulky.*

Stove (stōv), *imp.* of Stave.

Stove, *n.* [D. *stoof.*] **1.** A hothouse; drying room. **2.** Receptacle for fire, for warming, cooking, etc.

Stow (stō), *v. t.* [AS., place.] **1.** To place or arrange compactly; to pack. **2.** To hide; to lodge. **3.** To fill, by packing closely. — **Stow'age** (-ĭj; 2), *n.*

Stow'a-way' (-ā-wā'), *n.* One who hides on a vessel, railroad train, etc., in order to obtain free passage.

Stra-bis'mus (strā-bĭz'mŭs *or* -bĭs'mŭs), *n.* [Gr. *στραβισμός,* fr. *στραβίζειν* to squint.] Defect of the eyes in which the optic axes can not be directed to the same object.

Strad'dle (străd'd'l), *v. i.* [Freq. fr. root of *stride.*] To stand or walk with the legs far apart. — *v. t.* To stand or sit astride of. — *n.* **1.** A standing, sitting, or walking, with the feet far apart. **2.** A stock option securing to the buyer the right to make either a "put" or a "call" within a certain time. [*Brokers' Cant*]

Strag'gle (străg'g'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of OE. *strake* to roam.] **1.** To wander from the direct way; to stray. **2.** To spread widely apart; to shoot too far in growth. **3.** To occur at intervals. — **Strag'gler,** *n.*

Straight (strāt), *a.* [AS. *streht,* p. p. of *streccan* to stretch.] **1.** Right, in a mathematical sense; direct; not crooked. **2.** Conforming to justice and rectitude; upright. — *adv.* Directly; rightly; forthwith.

Straight'en (-'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make straight. **2.** To correct; to reduce to order. — **Straight'en-er,** *n.*

Straight'for'ward (-fôr'wĕrd), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course or manner; not deviating; honest; frank. — *adv.* In a straightforward manner.

Straight'ly, *adv.* In a right line; not crookedly.

Straight'ly, *adv.* Straitly; narrowly; strictly.

Straight'ness, *n.* A being straight.

Straight'-out' (-out'), *a.* Acting without concealment or compromise; thoroughgoing. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Straight'way' (-wā'), *adv.* Immediately; at once.

Strain (strān), *n.* [AS. *gestrĭnan* to beget.] **1.** Race; stock; descent; family. **2.** Hereditary character.

Strain, *v. t.* [OF. *estraindre,* L. *stringere* to draw or bind tight.] **1.** To draw forcibly; to stretch. **2.** To exert to the utmost. **3.** To injure by stretching or exertion of force; to sprain. **4.** To squeeze. **5.** To make uneasy or unnatural; to force; to constrain. **6.** To press through a strainer; to filter. — *v. i.* **1.** To make

violent efforts. **2.** To percolate; to be filtered. — *n.* **1.** A straining, or being strained; violent effort; excessive and hurtful exertion; sprain. **2.** Complete musical period or sentence; a movement. **3.** A song; distinct portion of a poem; burden, of a song, poem, oration, book, etc.; theme; style; course of conduct.

Strain'er (strān'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who strains. **2.** A filter.

Strait (strāt), *a.* [OF. *estreit*, fr. L. *strictus* close, tight, p. p. of *stringere* to draw tight.] **1.** Narrow; not broad. **2.** Tight; close. **3.** Strict; scrupulous; rigorous. **4.** Difficult; distressful; straitened. — *n.* **1.** A narrow pass or passage. **2.** A passageway connecting two large bodies of water. **3.** Condition of narrowness or restriction; distress; poverty; perplexity.

Strait'en (strāt'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make strait; to confine. **2.** To tighten. **3.** To restrict; to embarrass.

Strait'-laced' (-lāst'), *a.* **1.** Bound with stays. **2.** Rigid in opinion; strict in manners or morals.

Strait'ly, *adv.* Narrowly; strictly; rigorously.

Strait'ness, *n.* A being strait; pinched condition.

Strake (strāk), *n.* **1.** An iron band securing the felloes of a wheel. **2.** One range of planks or plates from stem to stern of the side or bottom of a ship; a streak.

Stra-min'e-ous (strȧ-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stramineus*, fr. *stramen* straw.] **1.** Strawy; consisting of straw. **2.** Chaffy; like straw; straw-colored.

Stra-mo'ni-um (strȧ-mō'nĭ-ŭm), [NL.], **Stram'o-ny** (străm'ō-nĭ), *n.* Narcotic plant, used in medicine.

Strand (strănd), *n.* [D. *streen* skein.] One of the twists of fibers, wires, etc., composing a rope. — *v. t.* To break a strand of (a rope).

Strand, *n.* [AS.] The shore; beach of a sea, ocean, lake, etc. — *v. t.* & *i.* To run aground.

Strange (strānj), *a.* [OF. *estrange*, fr. L. *extraneus* external, foreign, fr. *extra* on the outside.] **1.** Belonging to another country; foreign. **2.** Pert. to others; not one's own; not domestic. **3.** Not before known, heard, or seen; new. **4.** Novel; odd; unusual; extraordinary. **5.** Reserved; distant in deportment. **6.** Not familiar; inexperienced. — **Strange'ly**, *adv.* — **Strange'ness**, *n.*

Stran'ger (strān'jẽr), *n.* [OF. *estrangier*.] One who is strange, foreign, or unknown; a foreigner; guest.

Stran'gle (străn'g'l), *v. t.* [L. *strangulare*, Gr. στραγγαλᾶν, fr. στραγγάλη a halter; perh. akin to E. *string*.] **1.** To choke to death by compressing the throat. **2.** To stifle or suffocate. **3.** To hinder from appearance; to suppress. — *v. i.* To be suffocated. — **Stran'gler** (-glẽr), *n.* [horses and swine.

Stran'gles (-g'lz), *n.* A swelling in the throat of

Stran'gu-la'ted (-gū-lā'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Having the circulation stopped by constriction or compression. **2.** Contracted, as if tied with a ligature; constricted.

Stran'gu-la'tion, *n.* **1.** A strangling, or being strangled. **2.** Inordinate constriction of a tube or part.

Stran'gu-ry (străn'gū-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. στραγγουρία; στράγξ, στραγγός, a drop + οὐρεῖν to make water, οὖρον urine.] **1.** Painful discharge of urine, drop by drop. **2.** Swelling in a plant, occasioned by a ligature fastened about it. — **Stran-gu'ri-ous** (-gū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.*

Strap (străp), *n.* [AS. *stropp*.] **1.** A long, narrow strip of leather, cloth, etc., esp. one used in flogging. **2.** A strop for sharpening a razor. — *v. t.* **1.** To fasten with a strap. **2.** To sharpen on a strap, or strop.

Strap'ping, *a.* Tall; strong; lusty. [*Colloq.*]

Stra'ta (strā'tȧ), *n., pl.* of STRATUM.

Strat'a-gem (străt'ȧ-jĕm), *n.* [Gr. στρατήγημα, fr. στρατηγεῖν to lead an army, fr. στρατηγός general; στρατός army + ἄγειν to lead.] A trick in war for deceiving the enemy; artifice; deceptive device; plot.

Stra-te'gic (strȧ-tē'jĭk *or* -tĕj'ĭk), **Stra-te'gic-al** (-tē'jĭ-kal *or* -tĕj'ĭ-kal), } *a.* Pert. to strategy; effected by artifice.

Strategic point, any point in the theater of warlike operations which affords its possessor an advantage.

Strat'e-gist (străt'ē-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in strategy.

Strat'e-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. στρατηγία. See STRATAGEM.] **1.** Science of military command; generalship. **2.** Use of stratagem or artifice.

Strat'i-form (străt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Formed in strata.

Strat'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To form or deposit in strata, or layers. — **Strat'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Stra'tum (strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. STRATUMS (-tŭmz), L. STRATA (-tȧ). [L., fr. *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread.] **1.** Bed of earth or rock. **2.** A course.

Stra'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *sternere*.] A form of cloud arranged in a horizontal layer.

Straw (strô), *n.* [AS. *streáw*, fr. root of E. *strew*.] **1.** Stalk or stem of grain, esp. of wheat, rye, oats, barley, etc. **2.** Anything proverbially worthless; mere trifle.

Straw color, color of dry straw, a delicate yellow.

Straw'ber-ry (-bĕr-rĭ), *n.* [AS. *streáwberige; streáw* + *berie* berry.] Fragrant edible berry of a plant of many varieties; the plant itself.

Straw'y, *a.* Pert. to, made of, or like, straw.

Stray (strā), *v. i.* [OF. *estraier* to stray, as adj., stray, fr. LL. *strātārius* roving the streets, fr. L. *strata* (sc. *via*) paved road.] **1.** To deviate. **2.** To rove at large; to go astray; to err. — *a.* Gone astray; wandering. — *n.* A domestic animal wandering at large, or lost; an estray.

Syn. — To deviate; err; swerve; rove; roam; wander.

Streak (strēk), *n.* [Akin to D. *streek* line, stroke, E. *strike*, *stroke*.] **1.** A line or long mark; stripe; vein. **2.** A strake of a ship. — *v. t.* To form streaks in or on.

Streaked (strēkt *or* strēk'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Marked with stripes. **2.** Uncomfortable; out of sorts. [*Local, U. S.*]

Streak'y (strēk'ĭ), *a.* Having streaks; striped.

Stream (strēm), *n.* [AS. *streám*; akin to Gr. ῥόος a flowing, ῥεῖν to flow.] **1.** A current of water or other fluid. **2.** Beam of light. **3.** Anything moving with continued succession; drift; tendency. — *v. i.* **1.** To issue or flow in a stream. **2.** To emit streams. **3.** To radiate. **4.** To extend; to float in the wind. — *v. t.* To pour.

Syn. — STREAM; CURRENT; flow; rush; tide; course. — *Stream* is the broader word, denoting a prevailing onward course which may include reflex *currents* running for a while in a contrary direction.

Stream'er, *n.* **1.** An ensign, flag, or pennant. **2.** Column of light shooting upward from the horizon.

Stream'let, *n.* A small stream; rivulet; rill.

Stream'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with streams, or with running water. **2.** Like a stream; issuing in a stream.

Street (strēt), *n.* [AS. *strǽt*, fr. L. *strata* (sc. *via*) paved way. See STRATUM.] Orig., a paved road; public highway; thoroughfare in a city bordered by houses.

Syn. — See WAY.

Strength (strĕngth), *n.* [AS. *strengðu*, fr. *strang* strong.] **1.** The being strong; ability to do or to bear; force. **2.** Power to resist force; solidity or toughness. **3.** Power of resisting attacks; impregnability. **4.** Security; validity; legal or moral force; logical conclusiveness. **5.** Support; security. **6.** Power of an army, navy, etc. **7.** Intensity; — said of light or color. **8.** Spirit; excellence; — said of liquors, solutions, etc.

Syn. — Toughness; hardness; firmness; support; spirit; validity; authority. See FORCE.

Strength'en (-n), *v. t.* **1.** To make strong or stronger. **2.** To animate; to encourage. — *v. i.* To grow strong or stronger. — **Strength'en-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To invigorate; confirm; establish; fortify.

Stren'u-ous (strĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *strenuus*.] Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; intrepid. — **Stren'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Stren'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Stress (strĕs), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *distress*.] **1.** Pressure; strain; urgency; importance; significance. **2.** Force of utterance expended upon words or syllables.

Stretch (strĕch), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *streccan*; perh. akin to E. *strong*.] **1.** To reach out; to extend. **2.** To spread; to expand. **3.** To tighten; to strain. **4.** To exaggerate; to extend too far. — *n.* **1.** A stretching, or being stretched;

strain. **2.** A continuous line, surface, or space of time. **3.** Extent to which anything may be stretched.

Stretch'er (strĕch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stretches. **2.** Brick or stone laid with its longer dimension in the line of direction of the wall. **3.** Timber used in building. **4.** Crosspiece in a boat. **5.** Litter for carrying the wounded or dead.

Strew (stro͞o *or* stro͞), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STREWED (stro͞od *or* stro͞d); *p. p.* STREWN (stro͞on *or* stro͞u); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STREWING.] [AS. *strewian, streówian;* akin to L. *sternere, stratum.*] **1.** To scatter. **2.** To cover by scattering something over. **3.** To spread abroad; to disseminate. [or channel; threadlike line, as of color.

Stri'a (strī'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* STRIÆ (-ē). [L.] Small groove,

Stri'ate, Stri'a-ted, *a.* Marked with striæ.

Strick'en (strĭk'n), *p. p.* & *a.* fr. STRIKE. **1.** Struck; smitten; wounded. **2.** Worn out; far gone; advanced.

Strick'le (-k'l), *n.* **1.** Instrument to level off grain to the measure. **2.** Rifle for whetting. **3.** A templet.

Strict (strĭkt), *a.* [L. *stringere, strictum,* to bind tight, to strain.] **1.** Strained; drawn close; tight. **2.** Exact; precise. **3.** Severe; rigorous. **4.** Rigidly interpreted. — **Strict'ly,** *adv.* — **Strict'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — STRICT; SEVERE; exact; accurate; nice; close; rigorous. — *Strict,* applied to a person, denotes that he conforms to a code by which he is bound; *severe* is strict with an implication often, but not always, of harshness. *Strict* is opposed to *lax; severe* to *genial.*

Stric'ture (strĭk'tūr; 40), *n.* [L. *strictura* a contraction, fr. *stringere.*] **1.** Adverse criticism; censure. **2.** Morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

Stride (strīd), *v. i.* [*imp.* STRODE (strōd) (*Obs.* STRID (strĭd)); *p. p.* STRIDDEN (strĭd'd'n) (*Obs.* STRID); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRIDING.] [AS. *stridan.*] **1.** To walk with long steps, or pompously. **2.** To stand with the legs wide apart; to straddle. — *v. t.* **1.** To pass over at a step. **2.** To bestride. — *n.* A striding; long step.

Stri'dent (strī'dent), *a.* [L. *stridens, -entis,* p. pr. of *stridere* to make a grating noise.] Harsh; grating; shrill.

Strid'u-late (strĭd'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To make a shrill musical sound, as do katydids.

Strid'u-lous (strĭd'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *stridulus.*] Making a shrill, creaking sound.

Strife (strīf), *n.* [OF. *estrif.* See STRIVE.] **1.** A striving for superiority; emulation. **2.** Fight; battle.

Syn. — Contest; struggle; quarrel. See CONTENTION.

Stri-gose' (strī-gōs' *or* strī'gōs'), *a.* [Deriv. of L. *stringere* to scrape.] Set with stiff, straight bristles.

Strike (strīk), *v. t.* [*imp.* STRUCK (strŭk); *p. p.* STRUCK, STRICKEN (strĭk'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRIKING.] [AS. *strícan* to go.] **1.** To hit; to smite. **2.** To collide with. **3.** To impel, as with a blow; to dash; to cast. **4.** To stamp or impress with a stroke; to coin. **5.** To thrust in; to penetrate. **6.** To punish; to afflict. **7.** To sound by beats; to indicate by audible strokes. **8.** To lower; to let or take down (sail, a flag, a yard, topmast, tent, etc.). **9.** To affect sensibly with some strong emotion, or in some particular manner. **10.** To cause to ignite. **11.** To make and ratify (a bargain, etc.). **12.** To level (a measure of grain, salt, etc.) by scraping off what is above the level of the top. — *v. i.* **1.** To move; to proceed; to take a course. **2.** To deliver a quick blow or thrust. **3.** To hit; to clash. **4.** To sound by percussion. **5.** To aim a blow. **6.** To touch. **7.** To run upon a rock or bank; to be stranded. **8.** To dart; to penetrate. **9.** To lower a flag, in token of respect, or in surrender. **10.** To quit work in order to exact something from an employer. — *n.* **1.** A striking. **2.** A quitting work, esp. to exact terms from an employer. **3.** Extortion of money; blackmailing. — **Strik'er,** *n.*

Strik'ing, *a.* Forcible; impressive.

String (strĭng), *n.* [AS. *streng.*] **1.** A small cord, line, twine, strip of leather, etc., for binding or tying things. **2.** Line or series of things arranged on a thread; chain. **3.** Cord of a piano, harp, violin, etc., or of a bow. **4.** A fiber, as of a plant. **5.** Nerve or tendon of an animal body. — *v. t.* [*imp.* STRUNG (strŭng); *p. p.* STRUNG (*R.* STRINGED (strĭngd)); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRINGING.] **1.** To furnish with strings. **2.** To tune the strings of (a stringed instrument). **3.** To put on a string; to file. **4.** To make tense; to strengthen. **5.** To deprive of strings; to strip strings from (beans, etc.).

Stringed (strĭngd), *a.* **1.** Having strings. **2.** Produced by strings.

Strin'gent (strĭn'jent), *a.* [L. *stringens, -gentis,* p. pr. of *stringere* to draw tight. See STRAIN.] Binding strongly; rigid; severe. — **Strin'gent-ness, Strin'gen-cy,** *n.*

String'er (strĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who strings; one who makes or provides strings. **2.** Long horizontal timber to connect uprights, support a floor, etc.

String'halt' (-hôlt'), *n.* A twitching of a horse's hinder leg. [Written also *springhalt.*]

String'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of strings, or small threads; fibrous. **2.** Capable of being drawn into a string; ropy; viscid; gluey. — **String'i-ness,** *n.*

Strip (strĭp), *v. t.* [AS. *strýpan.*] **1.** To deprive; to bereave; to plunder; to deprive of covering; to skin; to peel. **2.** To divest of clothing; to uncover. **3.** To deprive (a cow, etc.) of all milk; to milk dry. **4.** To pull or tear off; to wrest away (the skin from a beast, bark from a tree, etc.). — *v. i.* To take off clothes or covering; to undress. — *n.* A long, narrow piece.

Stripe (strīp), *n.* [OD. *strijpe.*] **1.** Line, or long, narrow division of anything. **2.** Stroke with a whip, rod, etc., usually leaving a mark. **3.** Discoloration of the skin from a blow of a lash. — *v. t.* To make stripes upon.

Strip'ling (strĭp'lĭng), *n.* [Dim. of *strip.*] Youth; lad.

Strip'ping, *n.* **1.** Act of one who strips. **2.** *pl.* Last milk drawn from a cow at a milking.

Strive (strīv), *v. i.* [*imp.* STROVE (strōv); *p. p.* STRIVEN (strĭv'n) (*Rarely,* STROVE); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRIVING.] [OF. *estriver;* of Teutonic origin. Cf. STRIFE.] **1.** To make efforts; to labor hard. **2.** To contest. **3.** To vie; to compete. — **Striv'er,** *n.*

Strob'ile (strŏb'īl *or* strō'bĭl), *n.* [L. *strobilus* a pine cone.] [Written also *strobil.*] **1.** A multiple fruit in the form of a cone or head, as that of the hop or pine; a cone. **2.** An individual asexually producing sexual individuals differing from itself also in other respects, as the tapeworm.

a Strobiles of Zamia. ¼ nat. size. *b* One of them, partly in section.

Stroke (strōk), *n.* **1.** A striking; a blow; hit; knock. **2.** The striking of the clock to tell the hour. **3.** A caressing touch; a stroking. **4.** Dash in writing or printing; touch of a pen or pencil. **5.** A sudden attack of disease; severe disaster; calamity. **6.** One of a series of movements against a resisting medium, to effect movement through it, as, the *stroke* of a bird's wing in flying, of an oar in rowing, etc. (*a*) Rate of succession of stroke. (*b*) Oar nearest the stern of a boat, guiding the other oars; — called also *stroke oar.* (*c*) The rower who pulls the stroke oar. **7.** A powerful effort to accomplish something; thing done by such effort. **8.** Entire movement of the piston of a steam engine or pump. — *v. t.* **1.** To rub gently with the hand; to caress; to soothe. **2.** To row the stroke oar of (a boat).

Strokes'man (strōks'mȧn), *n.* Stroke, 6 (*c*).

Stroll (strōl), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *stryge.*] To wander on foot. — *n.* A ramble. — **Stroll'er,** *n.*

Syn. — To rove; roam; range; stray.

Strong (strŏng), *a.* [*Compar.* STRONGER (strŏng'gẽr); *superl.* STRONGEST (-gĕst).] [AS. *strang, strong.*] **1.**

Having great physical power; vigorous. **2.** Able to endure; firm; sound; robust. **3.** Solid; tough; not easily broken or injured, subdued or taken. **4.** Having great military or naval force, or great wealth or resources. **5.** Moving with rapidity or force; violent; impetuous. **6.** Adapted to make a deep impression on the mind; forcible; valid. **7.** Ardent; eager. **8.** Containing a large proportion of alcohol; intoxicating. — **Strong'ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Vigorous; stout; solid; hardy. See ROBUST.

Strong'hold' (strŏng'hōld'), *n.* A fastness; fort or fortress; place of security.

Strop (strŏp), *n.* A strap for sharpening a razor, etc. — *v. t.* To sharpen (a razor, etc.) on a strop.

Stro'phe (strō'fē), *n.* [Gr. *στροφή*, fr. *στρέφειν* to twist, turn.] First of two corresponding lyric stanzas.

Strove (strōv), *imp.* of STRIVE.

Strow (strō), *v. t.* [*imp.* STROWED (strōd); *p. p.* STROWN (strōn) *or* STROWED.] To strew.

Struck (strŭk), *imp. & p. p.* of STRIKE.

Struc'ture (strŭk'tŭr; 40), *n.* [L. *structura*, fr. *struere*, *structum*, to build.] **1.** Manner of building; form; construction. **2.** Arrangement of parts, organs, or constituent particles, in a substance or body. **3.** A building; edifice. — **Struc'tur-al**, *a.*

Strug'gle (strŭg'g'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *strjūka* to flog, beat, stroke.] **1.** To strive with contortions of the body. **2.** To use great efforts; to contend forcibly. **3.** To labor in pain or anguish, or in difficulty or distress.

Syn. — To strive; contend; labor; endeavor.

— *n.* **1.** Violent effort with contortions of the body; agony; distress. **2.** Great labor to obtain an object, or avert an evil. **3.** Contention; strife. — **Strug'gler**, *n.*

‖ **Stru'ma** (strŭ'mă), *n.* [L.] **1.** Scrofula. **2.** A cushionlike swelling on a plant. — **Stru-mat'ic**, **Strumose'**, **Stru'mous**, *a.*

Strum'pet (strŭm'pĕt), *n.* [OE. *strumpet*, *strompet*.] A prostitute; harlot.

Strung (strŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of STRING.

Strut (strŭt), *v. i.* [Akin to G. *strotzen* to be puffed up.] To walk with a lofty, proud gait, or with affected dignity. — *n.* **1.** A strutting; pompous step or walk. **2.** Any piece of a frame in building which resists thrust or pressure in the direction of its own length; a brace.

Stry'ch'ni-a (strĭk'nĭ-ă), **Stry'ch'nine** (-nĭn *or* -nēn), *n.* [L. *strychnos* nightshade.] A poisonous alkaloid, obtained from various plants, and employed in medicine as a powerful neurotic stimulant.

Stub (stŭb), *n.* [AS.] **1.** Stump of a tree; part of a plant remaining fixed in the earth when the stem is cut down. **2.** Short blunt remnant of anything. **3.** Part of a leaf left in a check book, after a check is torn out, on which are recorded the particulars of the check. **4.** A pen with a short, blunt nib. **5.** A stub nail; stub iron.

Stub iron, iron made from stub nails, or old horseshoe nails, — used in making gun barrels. — **Stub nail**, an old horseshoe nail; nail broken off; short, thick nail. — **Stub twist**, material for a gun barrel, made of a spirally welded ribbon of steel and stub iron combined.

— *v. t.* **1.** To grub up by the roots; to extirpate. **2.** To remove stubs from (land). **3.** To strike (the toes) against a stub, stone, etc. [*U. S.*]

Stub'bed (-bĕd), *a.* **1.** Reduced to a stub; short and thick; blunt. **2.** Abounding in stubs; stubby. **3.** Not nice or delicate; rugged. — **Stub'bed-ness**, *n.*

Stub'bi-ness (-bĭ-nĕs), *n.* A being stubby.

Stub'ble (stŭb'b'l), *n.* [L. *stipula*.] Stumps of wheat, rye, oats, etc., left in the ground.

Stub'born (-bĕrn), *a.* [Prob. fr. AS. *styb* a stub.] Firm as a stub or stump; unreasonably obstinate in will or opinion; not yielding to reason or persuasion; refractory. — **Stub'born-ly**, *adv.* — **Stub'born-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — STUBBORN; OBSTINATE; inflexible; obdurate; headstrong; stiff; firm; intractable; contumacious. — *Obstinate* is used of either active or passive persistence in one's views or conduct, in spite of the wishes of others. *Stubborn* describes extreme passive *obstinacy*.

Stub'by (stŭb'bĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with stubs. **2.** Short and thick; short and strong, as bristles.

Stuc'co (stŭk'kō), *n.*; *pl.* STUCCOES (-kōz), STUCCOS. [It., fr. OHG. *stucchi* crust, piece.] **1.** Plaster used as a coating for walls. **2.** Work made of stucco. — *v. t.* To overlay or decorate with stucco.

Stuck (stŭk), *imp. & p. p.* of STICK.

Stud (stŭd), *n.* [AS. *stōd*.] A collection of breeding horses and mares, or the place where they are kept; a number of horses kept for racing, riding, etc.

Stud, *n.* [AS. *studu* a post.] **1.** An upright scantling, esp. one in the framing for lath and plaster partitions, upon which laths are nailed. **2.** A nail with a large head; ornamental knob; a boss. **3.** An ornamental button, not sewed in place, but transferable. **4.** A short projecting rod or pin, in machinery. — *v. t.* To adorn or set thickly with studs or knobs.

Stud'book' (-bŏŏk'), *n.* A genealogical register of a particular breed or stud of horses, esp. thoroughbreds.

Stud'ding, *n.* Material for studs, or joists.

Stud'ding sail' (sāl'; *among seamen*, stŭn's'l). A light sail set at the side of a square sail of a vessel in free winds, to increase her speed. See *Illust.* of SAIL.

Stu'dent (stū'dent), *n.* [L. *studens*, *-dentis*, p. pr. of *studere* to study.] **1.** One engaged in study; a learner; pupil; scholar. **2.** An attentive and systematic observer.

Stud'-horse' (stŭd'hôrs'), *n.* [AS. *stōd-hors*.] A stallion; esp., one kept for breeding.

Stud'ied (stŭd'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Closely examined; made the subject of study; well considered. **2.** Well versed in any branch of learning; learned. **3.** Premeditated.

Stu'di-o (stū'dĭ-ō), *n.* [It.] Artist's working room.

Stu'di-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *studiosus*.] **1.** Given to study; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books. **2.** Given to thought; contemplative. **3.** Earnest in endeavors; observant. **4.** Deliberate; studied. — **Stu'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Stu'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

Stud'y (stŭd'ĭ), *n.* [L. *studium*, akin to *studere* to study.] **1.** Application of mind to books, arts, science, etc., to acquire knowledge. **2.** Mental occupation; contemplation. **3.** Object of attentive consideration. **4.** Apartment devoted to literary work. **5.** An artist's preparatory sketch. — *v. i. & t.* To consider attentively.

Stuff (stŭf), *n.* [OF. *estoffe*.] **1.** Material to be worked up in manufacture. **2.** Woven material not made into garments; fabric; worsted fiber. **3.** Furniture; goods. **4.** A medicine; potion. **5.** Refuse matter; nonsense; trash. — *v. t.* **1.** To fill by crowding; to cram. **2.** To pack. **3.** To fill (poultry, etc., for cooking) with a seasoning composition. **4.** To fill the skin of (a bird, animal, etc.), to preserve it as a specimen. **5.** To put fraudulent votes into (a ballot box). [*U. S.*] — *v. i.* To feed gluttonously. — **Stuff'ing**, *n.*

Stuff'y, *a.* **1.** Angry and obstinate; sulky. [*U. S.*] **2.** Ill-ventilated; close. — **Stuff'i-ness**, *n.*

Stul'ti-fy (stŭl'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *stultus* fooliah + *-fy*.] To make a fool of.

Stum (stŭm), *n.* [D. *stom*.] **1.** Unfermented grape juice or wine; must. **2.** Wine revived by new fermentation. — *v. t.* To renew (wine) by mixing must with it.

Stum'ble (stŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [OE. *stumblen*; freq. of a word akin to E. *stammer*.] **1.** To trip in walking. **2.** To walk unsteadily. **3.** To fall into crime or error; to err. **4.** To happen (upon a person or thing) without design. — *n.* **1.** A trip in walking or running. **2.** A blunder; failure; fall from rectitude. — **Stum'bler**, *n.*

Stum'bling-block' (-blĭng-blŏk'), *n.* Any cause of stumbling, perplexity, or error.

Stump (stŭmp), *n.* [Akin to D. *stomp*, G. *stumpf*.] **1.** Part of a tree or plant remaining after the trunk is cut off; stub. **2.** Part of a limb remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed; fixed or rooted remnant. **3.** *pl.* The legs. [*Slang*] **4.** One of three pointed rods forming a wicket in the game of cricket.

To go on the stump, *or* **To take the stump**, to make public addresses for electioneering purposes; — fr. the use of a stump as speaker's platform in newly-settled districts. Hence the phrases *stump orator*, *stump speaker*, *stump speech*, *stump oratory*, etc. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — *v. t.* **1.** To cut off a part of; to lop. **2.** To strike (the toes) against something fixed; to stub. [*Colloq.*] **3.** To challenge; to nonplus. [*Colloq.*] **4.** To travel over (a state, district, etc.), delivering speeches for electioneering purposes. [*Colloq. U. S.*] **5.** (*a*) To put (a batsman) out of play at cricket, by knocking down the stumps of the wicket he is defending while he is off his allotted ground. (*b*) To bowl down the stumps of (a wicket). — *v. i.* To walk clumsily, as if on stumps.

Stump'y (stŭmp'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Full of stumps; hard; strong. **2.** Short and thick; stubby. [*Colloq.*]

Stun (stŭn), *v. t.* [AS. *stunian* to resound, or fr. same source as E. *astonish*.] **1.** To make dizzy by violence; to render senseless by a blow, as on the head. **2.** To dull the sensibility of; to overpower one's sense of hearing. **3.** To bewilder. — *n.* Condition of being stunned.

Stung (stŭng), *imp.* & *p. p.* of STING.

Stunk (stŭngk), *imp.* & *p. p.* of STINK.

Stun'ner (stŭn'nẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stuns. **2.** Something of extraordinary excellence. [*Slang*]

Stunt (stŭnt), *v. t.* [AS., dull, stupid. See STINT.] To hinder from growing to the natural size; to stint; to dwarf. — *n.* A check in growth; a stunted animal or thing.

Stupe (stūp), *n.* [L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, tow. Cf. STOP.] Medicated cloth or flax applied to a hurt or sore.

Stu'pe-fa'cient (stū'pẽ-fā'shent), *a.* [L. *stupefaciens*, p. pr. of *stupefacere* to stupefy; *stupere* to be stupefied + *facere* to make.] Producing stupefaction. — *n.* A narcotic. [Written also *stupifacient*.]

Stu'pe-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* A stupefying, or being stupefied. [Written also *stupifaction*.]

Stu'pe-fac'tive, *a.* & *n.* Stupefacient.

Stu'pe-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To make stupid or torpid. [Written also *stupify*.] — **Stu'pe-fi'er**, *n.*

Stu-pen'dous (-pĕn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *stupendus* astonishing, p. future pass. of *stupere*.] Wonderful; amazing; astonishing in magnitude or elevation. — **Stu-pen'dous-ly**, *adv.* — **Stu-pen'dous-ness**, *n.*

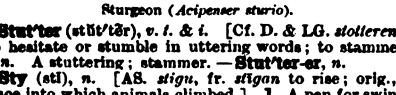
Stu'pid (stū'pĭd), *a.* [L. *stupidus*, fr. *stupere*.] **1.** Very dull; senseless; sluggish. **2.** Resulting from, or evincing, stupidity; formed without skill; dull. — **Stu'pid-ly**, *adv.* — **Stu'pid-ness**, **Stu-pid'i-ty** (-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Stu'pi-fy, *v. t.* To stupefy.

Stu'por (stū'pŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *stupere*.] **1.** Suspension of sensibility, sense, or feeling; lethargy. **2.** Stupidity.

Stur'dy (stûr'dȳ), *a.* [OF. *estourdi* stunned, giddy, rash, p. p. of OF. *estourdir* to stun, to amaze.] **1.** Foolishly obstinate; stern. **2.** Resolute; unyielding. **3.** Strong; stout. — **Stur'di-ly**, *adv.* — **Stur'di-ness**, *n.*

Stur'geon (-jŭn), *n.* [F. *esturgeon*, LL. *sturio*, *sturgio*; akin to AS. *styriga*.] A large cartilaginous ganoid fish, common on the coasts and in the large rivers and lakes of North America, Europe, and Asia. Caviare is prepared from the roe, and isinglass from the air bladder.



Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*).

Stut'ter (stŭt'tẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. D. & LG. *stotteren*.] To hesitate or stumble in uttering words; to stammer. — *n.* A stuttering; stammer. — **Stut'ter-er**, *n.*

Sty (stī), *n.* [AS. *stigu*, fr. *stīgan* to rise; orig., a place into which animals climbed.] **1.** A pen for swine. **2.** A place of bestial debauchery. — *v. t.* To shut up in a sty.

Sty, *n.* [AS. *stigend* (sc. *ége* eye), prop., rising, or swelling (eye), p. p. of *stīgan*.] An inflamed swelling on the edge of the eyelid. [Written also *stye*.]

Styg'i-an (stĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Stygius*, fr. *Styx*, *Stygis*, Gr. Στύξ, Στυγός.] Pert. to the river Styx; infernal.

Style (stīl), *n.* [F.; L. *stilus* a style or writing instrument, manner of writing, mode of expression. The spelling with y is due to a supposed connection with Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] **1.** An ancient instrument for writing on wax-covered tablets. **2.** (*a*) A pen. (*b*) A graver. (*c*) A blunt-pointed surgical instrument. (*d*) A bristlelike process in insects, etc. (*e*) The pin, or gnomon, of a dial, whose shadow indicates the hour. (*f*) [Prob. fr. Gr. στῦλος.] The elongated part of a pistil between the ovary and the stigma. See *Illusts.* of STAMEN and PISTIL. **3.** Mode of expressing thought in language; choice or arrangement of words. **4.** Mode of presentation, in music or the fine arts. **5.** Conformity to a recognized standard, esp. in social demeanor; fashion. **6.** Title; official designation; mode of address. **7.** A mode of reckoning time. ☞ *Style* is *Old* or *New*. The *Old* Style follows the calendar established by Julius Cæsar, in which every fourth year consists of 366 days, and the other years of 365 days. This is about 11 minutes in a year too much. Pope Gregory XIII. reformed the calendar by retrenching 10 days in October, 1582. This reformation was adopted by act of the British Parliament in 1751, by which act 11 days in September, 1752, were retrenched, and the 3d day was reckoned the 14th. This mode of reckoning is called *New* Style, according to which every year divisible by 4, unless it is divisible by 100 without being divisible by 400, has 366 days, and any other year 365 days.

Syn. — Phraseology; manner; title. See DICTION. — *v. t.* To entitle; to term, name, or call.

Syn. — To denominate; designate; characterize.

Sty'let (stī'lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *style*.] **1.** A small poniard; stiletto. **2.** A surgeon's probe. **3.** A bristlelike organ of certain insects, etc.

Styl'ish (stīl'ĭsh), *a.* Having style or artistic quality; fond of display of style; highly fashionable.

Styl'ist, *n.* Master, model, or critic, of style.

Sty'lo-graph (stī'lō-grăf), *n.* A stylographic pen.

Sty'lo-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or used in, stylography, or in a stylographic pen.

Stylographic pen, a pen having a conical point like that of a style and a reservoir for supplying it with ink.

Sty-log'ra-phy (-lŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* [*Style* + *-graphy*.] A mode of writing with a style on cards or tablets.

Styp'tic (stĭp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. στυπτικός, fr. στύφειν to contract.] Producing contraction; stopping bleeding; astringent. [Written also *stiptic*.] — *n.* A styptic medicine. — **Styp'tic-al**, *a.* — **Styp-tic'i-ty** (-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

‖ **Styx** (stĭks), *n.* [Gr. Στύξ.] In classic mythology, the principal river of the lower world, which had to be crossed in passing to the regions of the dead.

Su'a-ble (sū'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to be sued.

Sua'sion (swā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *suasio*, fr. *suadere*, *suasum*, to persuade.] A persuading; persuasion.

Sua'sive (-sĭv), **Sua'so-ry** (-sō-rȳ), *a.* Persuading.

Suave (swāv *or* swäv), *a.* [L. *suavis*.] Sweet; pleasant; gracious in manner; bland. — **Suave'ly**, *adv.*

Suav'i-ty (swăv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Agreeableness; urbanity.

Sub (sŭb), *n.* [L. *sub* under, below.] A subordinate; subaltern. [*Colloq.*]

Sub-ac'id (sŭb-ăs'ĭd), *a.* Moderately acid or sour.

Sub-a'gent (-ā'jent), *n.* One employed by an agent to transact business intrusted to the latter.

Sub-al'tern (-ăl'tẽrn), *a.* [LL. *subalternus*, fr. L. *sub* under + *alter* the one, the other of two.] Ranked below; inferior. — *n.* One holding a subordinate position; commissioned military officer below a captain.

Sub'al-ter'nate (sŭb'ăl-tẽr'nāt), *a.* **1.** Succeeding by turns; successive. **2.** Subordinate; subaltern.

Sub-a'que-ous (-ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Being under water; submarine. **2.** Formed in or under water.

Sub'-base' (sŭb'bās'), *n.* Lowest member of a base when divided horizontally, or of a baseboard, pedestal, etc.

Sub'-bass', *n.* Deepest pedal stop, or lowest tones of an organ; ground bass. [Written also *sub-base*.]

Sub'com-mit'tee (sŭb'kŏm-mĭt'tē), *n.* An under committee; part or division of a committee.

Sub'cu-ta'ne-ous (-kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Situated under the skin; hypodermic.

Sub'di-vide' (-dĭ-vīd'), *v. t. & i.* To divide (parts of anything) into more parts; to divide again.

Sub'di-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* 1. A subdividing. 2. A part of a thing made by subdividing.

Sub-dom'i-nant (-dŏm'ĭ-nant), *n.* Fourth tone above, or fifth below, the tonic.

Sub-duce' (-dūs'), **Sub-duct'** (-dŭkt'), } *v. t.* [L. *subducere, -ductum;* *sub* + *ducere* to lead, draw.] 1. To withdraw; to take away. 2. To subtract; to deduct. — **Sub-duc'tion**, *n.*

Sub-due' (-dū'), *v. t.* [OE. *soduen*, OF. *sosduire* to seduce, L. *subtus* below (fr. *sub*) + *ducere*.] 1. To bring under; to vanquish. 2. To overpower; to crush. 3. To tame. 4. To reduce to tenderness; to soften. 5. To make mellow; to break (land); to destroy (weeds). 6. To reduce the intensity of; to tone down.

Syn. — To overcome; surmount. See CONQUER.

Su-ber'ic (sū-bĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *suber* cork tree.] Pert. to cork; obtained from cork.

Sub-fam'i-ly (sŭb-fĭm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* A subdivision, more important than a genus, into which families are divided.

Sub-ge'nus (-jē'nŭs), *n.; pl.* SUBGENERA (-jĕn'ĕ-rà). Subdivision of a genus, comprising one or more species which differ essentially from other species of the genus.

Sub-ja'cent (-jā'sent), *a.* [L. *subjacens*, p. pr. of *subjacere; sub* under + *jacere* to lie.] 1. Lying below. 2. Being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath.

Sub'ject (sŭb'jĕkt), *a.* [L. *subjectus*, p. p. of *subjicere* to throw, place, or bring under; *sub* + *jacere* to throw.] 1. Placed under the power of another; owing allegiance to a particular sovereign or state. 2. Exposed; prone.

Syn. — Inferior; obnoxious; exposed. See LIABLE. — *n.* 1. That which is placed under the control or influence of something else. 2. One under the authority of a ruler and governed by his laws; one owing allegiance to a sovereign or sovereign state. 3. That which is subjected to any physical operation or process; dead body used for dissection. 4. That concerning which anything is said or done. 5. The person treated of; hero of a piece; chief character. 6. That which is spoken of.

Sub-ject' (sŭb-jĕkt'), *v. t.* 1. To bring under control, power, or dominion; to make subject; to subdue. 2. To expose; to make liable. 3. To submit; to cause to undergo. — **Sub-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.*

Sub-jec'tive (-jĕk'tĭv), *a.* 1. Pert. to a subject. 2. Pert. to, or derived from, one's own consciousness, in distinction from external observation; relating to the mind, in distinction from the material world. — **Sub-jec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Sub-jec'tive-ness**, **Sub'jec-tiv'i-ty** (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Syn. — See OBJECTIVE.

Sub'ject-mat'ter (-măt'ter), *n.* The matter or thought presented for consideration.

Sub-join' (-join'), *v. t.* [OF. *subjoindre*, L. *subjungere*.] To add after something said or written; to append.

Sub'ju-gate (sŭb'jū-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *subjugare, -gatum; sub* + *jugum* a yoke.] To subdue, and bring under the control of another; to vanquish. — **Sub'ju-ga'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To subdue; overcome. See CONQUER.

Sub-junc'tion (-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* 1. A subjoining, or being subjoined. 2. Something subjoined.

Sub-junc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*, fr. *subjungere, -junctum*, to subjoin.] Subjoined or added to something before said or written. — *n.* The subjunctive mood; a verb in the subjunctive mood.

Subjunctive mood, that form of a verb which expresses the action or state not as a fact, but as still contingent and dependent. It is commonly subjoined to some other verb, and in English is often connected with it by *if, that, though, lest, unless, except, until*, etc.

Sub-let' (-lĕt'), *v. t.* To underlet; to lease, as when a lessee leases to another person.

Sub-lim'a-ble (sŭb-lĭm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sublimed or sublimated.

Sub'li-mate (sŭb'lĭ-māt), *v. t.* [L. *sublimare, -matum*, to raise, fr. *sublimis* high.] 1. To evaporate (a solid substance) by heat, and then condense by cold. 2. To refine and exalt; to elevate. — *n.* A product obtained by sublimation; purified product. — *a.* Vaporized by heat, and again condensed as a solid. — **Sub'li-ma'tion**, *n.*

Sub-lime' (-līm'), *a.* [L. *sublimis.*] 1. Lifted up; high in place. 2. Distinguished by lofty or noble traits; eminent. 3. Awakening or expressing emotion of awe, adoration, veneration, heroic resolve, etc.; grand; solemn; stately.

Syn. — Exalted; lofty; noble; majestic. See GRAND. — *n.* That which is sublime; a lofty style in speaking or writing; that which is grand in nature or art, as disting. fr. the merely beautiful. — *v. t.* 1. To raise on high. 2. To sublimate; to heat, volatilize, and condense in crystals or powder; to purify. 3. To exalt; to improve. 4. To dignify; to ennoble. — *v. i.* To pass off in vapor, with immediate condensation; to volatilize from the solid state without apparent melting.

Sub-lime'ly, *adv.* In a sublime manner.

Sub-lime'ness, *n.* The being sublime; sublimity.

Sub-lim'i-ty (-lĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1. The being sublime. 2. That which is sublime.

Syn. — SUBLIMITY; GRANDEUR; magnificence. — The mental state indicated by *sublimity* and *grandeur* is the same, namely, a mingled emotion of astonishment and awe. We call the quality producing this emotion *grandeur* when it springs from what is vast in space, power, etc.; we call it *sublimity* when it springs from what is elevated far above the ordinary incidents of humanity.

Sub-lin'gual (-lĭn'gwal), *a.* Situated under the tongue.

Sub-lu'nar (sŭb-lū'nẽr), **Sub'lu-na-ry** (sŭb'lū-nȧ-rĭ), } *a.* [Pref. *sub-* + *lunar*, or *lunary*.] Situated beneath the moon; terrestrial; earthly.

Sub'ma-rine' (sŭb'mȧ-rēn'), *a.* Being, acting, or growing, under water in the sea.

Submarine armor, a waterproof dress of strong material, having a helmet into which air for breathing is pumped through a tube leading from above the surface to enable a diver to remain under water. — Submarine cable, a telegraph cable.

Diver dressed in Submarine Armor.

Sub-me'di-ant (-mē'dĭ-ant), *n.* The sixth tone of the musical scale.

Sub-merge' (-mẽrj'), *v. t.* [L. *submergere, -mersum; sub* + *mergere* to plunge.] 1. To put under water; to plunge. 2. To cover with water; to inundate; to drown. — *v. i.* To be buried or covered, as by a fluid; to be merged; to be completely included. — **Sub-mer'gence** (-mẽr'jens), **Sub-mer'sion** (-shŭn), *n.*

Sub-merse' (-mẽrs'), **Sub-mersed'** (-mẽrst'), *a.* Being or growing under water.

Sub-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. A submitting; a yielding to power or authority; obedience; compliance. 2. A being submissive; humble or suppliant behavior; meekness; resignation. 3. Acknowledgment of a fault.

Sub-mis'sive (-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* Inclined or ready to submit; acknowledging one's inferiority; humble. — **Sub-mis'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Sub-mis'sive-ness**, *n.*

Sub-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *submittere; sub* + *mittere* to send.] 1. To yield to power or authority. 2. To commit to the discretion of others; to refer.

Sub-mul'ti-ple (-mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *n.* A number or quantity contained in another an exact number of times.

Sub-or'der (-ôr'dẽr), *n.* A division of an order in natural history; a group of genera of lower rank than an order and of greater importance than a tribe or family.

Sub-or'di-nate (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* [Pref. *sub-* + L. *ordinare, -natum*, to arrange.] **1.** Placed in a lower order, class, or rank. **2.** Inferior in order, nature, dignity, power, etc. — *n.* One who stands in order or rank below another. — *v. t.* **1.** To place in a lower order or class. **2.** To subject or subdue. — **Sub-or'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **Sub-or'di-nate-ness**, **Sub-or'di-na-cy**, *n.*

Sub-or'di-na'tion, *n.* **1.** A subordinating or subjecting. **2.** The being subordinate or inferior to another.

Sub-orn' (-ôrn'), *v. t.* [F. *suborner*, L. *subornare; sub* under, secretly + *ornare* to adorn.] **1.** To cause to take a false oath. **2.** To procure privately, or by collusion; to instigate. — **Sub'or-na'tion**, *n.* — **Sub-orn'er**, *n.*

Sub-poe'na (-pē'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sub* + *poena* punishment.] A writ commanding the attendance (of a witness, etc.) in court. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBPŒNAED (-nȧd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBPŒNAING.] To serve with a writ of subpœna; to command attendance in court by a legal writ. [Written also *subpena.*]

Sub-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* [L. *subscribere, -scriptum; sub* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** To write underneath; to sign (one's name) to a document. **2.** To sign with one's own hand; to consent to (something written) by writing one's name beneath. **3.** To promise to give, by writing one's name with the amount. — *v. i.* **1.** To sign one's name to a letter, etc. **2.** To consent to something written, by signing one's name; to assent; to agree. **3.** To set one's name to a paper as a promise to give a certain sum. **4.** To enter one's name for a newspaper, a book, etc. — **Sub-scrib'er**, *n.*

Sub'script (sŭb'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *subscriptus*, p. p.] Written underneath. — *n.* Anything written below.

Sub-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A subscribing. **2.** That which is subscribed. (*a*) A signed paper. (*b*) Signature attached to a paper. (*c*) Consent or attestation by underwriting the name. (*d*) Sum subscribed.

Sub'se-quent (-sē-kwent), *a.* [L. *subsequens, -quentis*, p. pr. of *subsequi* to follow.] Succeeding. — **Sub's3-quent-ly**, *adv.* — **Sub'se-quence**, **Sub'se-quen-cy**, *n.*

Sub-serve' (-sẽrv'), *v. t.* [L. *subservire; sub* + *servire* to serve.] To serve in subordination or instrumentally; to promote. — *v. i.* To be subordinate.

Sub-serv'i-ent, *a.* Fitted or disposed to subserve; useful in an inferior capacity; servile; truckling. — **Sub-serv'i-ence**, **Sub-serv'i-en-cy**, *n.*

Sub-side' (-sīd'), *v. i.* [L. *subsidere; sub* + *sidere* to sit, settle; akin to *sedere* to sit, E. *sit.*] **1.** To sink or fall to the bottom; to settle, as lees. **2.** To tend downward; to descend. **3.** To fall into a state of quiet; to be calmed; to abate. — **Sub-sid'ence**, **Sub-sid'en-cy**, *n.*

Syn. — See ABATE.

Sub-sid'i-a-ry (-sĭd'ĭ-ā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *subsidiarius.* See SUBSIDY.] **1.** Furnishing aid; assisting; auxiliary; tributary. **2.** Pert. to, or constituting, a subsidy. — *n.* One who contributes aid; an assistant; auxiliary.

Sub'si-dize (sŭb'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.* To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of by payment of a subsidy; to aid (a private enterprise) with public money.

Sub'si-dy (-dȳ), *n.* [L. *subsidium* troops stationed in reserve, support, fr. *subsidere.* See SUBSIDE.] **1.** Support; coöperation; aid in money rendered to a friendly power. **2.** A sum paid by one sovereign or nation to another to purchase coöperation or neutrality in war. **3.** A grant from the government, to assist an enterprise advantageous to the public; a subvention.

Syn. — SUBSIDY; TRIBUTE; grant. — A *subsidy* is voluntary; a *tribute* is exacted.

Sub-sist' (-sĭst'), *v. i.* [L. *subsistere* to stand still, stay; *sub* + *sistere* to stand, cause to stand; fr. *stare* to stand.] **1.** To be; to inhere. **2.** To continue; to retain a certain state. **3.** To be maintained with food and clothing; to be supported. — *v. t.* To feed; to maintain.

Sub-sist'ence, *n.* **1.** Real being; existence. **2.** Inherency. **3.** Means of support; provisions; livelihood.

Sub-sist'ent, *a.* **1.** Having real being. **2.** Inherent.

Sub'soil' (-soil'), *n.* The bed of earth immediately beneath the surface soil.

Sub-spe'cies (-spē'shēz), *n.* A group less distinct than species usually are, but based on characters more important than those characterizing ordinary varieties.

Sub'stance (-stans), *n.* [F., fr. L. *substantia*, fr. *substare* to be under or present, to stand firm; *sub* + *stare* to stand.] **1.** That which underlies all outward manifestations; that which is real, disting. fr. that which is apparent; nature; essence. **2.** The most important element in any existence; main part; purport. **3.** Body; matter; material of which a thing is made; solidity; firmness. **4.** Material possessions; resources.

Sub-stan'tial (-stăn'shal), *a.* **1.** Belonging to substance; actually existing; real. **2.** Not seeming or imaginary; true; veritable. **3.** Corporeal; material; firm. **4.** Having good substance; strong; stout; solid. **5.** Possessed of goods; moderately wealthy; responsible. — **Sub-stan'tial-ness**, **Sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Sub-stan'tial-ly, *adv.* In a substantial manner; in substance; essentially.

Sub-stan'tials (-shalz), *n. pl.* Essential parts.

Sub-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To make to exist; to make real. **2.** To establish the existence or truth of; to verify. — **Sub-stan'ti-a'tion**, *n.*

Sub'stan-ti'val (sŭb'stan-tī'val), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a substantive. — **Sub'stan-ti'val-ly**, *adv.*

Sub'stan-tive (sŭb'stan-tĭv), *a.* [L. *substantivus.*] **1.** Betokening or expressing existence; as, the *substantive* verb, that is, the verb *to be.* **2.** Depending on itself; independent. **3.** Enduring; substantial. — *n.* A noun or name; part of speech designating something that exists, or some object of thought. — **Sub'stan-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Sub'sti-tute (-stĭ-tūt), *n.* [L. *substitutus*, p. p. of *substituere* to put in the place of; *sub* + *statuere* to put, place.] One substituted or put in the place of another; one who acts for another; one who enlists for military service in the place of a conscript or drafted man. — *v. t.* To put in the place of another person or thing; to exchange. — **Sub'sti-tu'tion**, *n.*

Sub-stra'tum (-strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SUBSTRATA (-tȧ). [L. *substratus*, p. p. of *substernere* to strew under; *sub* + *sternere* to strew.] That which is spread under, or which underlies something; the subsoil.

Sub-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *substructio*, fr. *substruere, -structum; sub* + *struere* to build.] Underbuilding; foundation, or preliminary structure.

Sub-struc'ture (-tûr; 40), *n.* **1.** Substruction. **2.** An under structure; foundation; groundwork.

Sub-ten'ant (-tĕn'ant), *n.* One who rents a tenement, land, etc., of one also a tenant; undertenant.

Sub-tend' (-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *subtendere; sub* + *tendere* to stretch, extend.] To extend under, or be opposite to; as, the chord *subtends* an arc.

Sub-tense' (-tĕns'), *n.* A line subtending; chord.

Sub'ter-fuge (sŭb'tẽr-fūj), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *subterfugium*, fr. L. *subterfugere* to escape; *subter* under + *fugere* to flee.] That to which one resorts for escape, or concealment; an artifice employed to escape censure, or to justify opinions or conduct; a shift; evasion.

Sub'ter-ra'ne-an (-rā'nē-an), **Sub'ter-ra'ne-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subterraneus; sub* + *terra* earth.] Situated within the earth, or under ground.

Sub'tile (sŭb'tĭl *or* sŭt'l), *a.* [L. *subtilis.* See SUBTLE.] **1.** Thin; not dense or gross; rare. **2.** Delicately constituted or constructed; nice; fine; tenuous. **3.** Acute; piercing; searching. **4.** Discerning; delicate. **5.** Sly; crafty. [In senses 4 and 5 now commonly written *subtle.*] — **Sub'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **Sub'tile-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — SUBTILE; ACUTE. — In *acute* the image is that of a needle's point; in *subtile* that of a thread spun out to fineness. The *acute* intellect pierces to its aim; a *subtile* (or *subtle*) intellect winds its way through obstacles.

Sub'til-ize (sŭb'tĭl-īz *or* sūt'l-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To make thin or fine. **2.** To refine; to spin into niceties. — *v. i.* To make very nice distinctions. — **Sub'til-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Sub'til-ty, *n.* **1.** The being subtile; thinness; fineness. **2.** Refinement; extreme acuteness; subtlety. **3.** Slyness in design; artifice; trick; subtlety.

Sub'tle (sŭ t'l), *a.* [OE. *sotil, subtil*, OF. *soutil*, later *subtil*, L. *subtilis;* prob. orig., woven fine, and fr. *sub* under + *telu* a web, fr. *texere* to weave.] **1.** Sly in design; artful; insinuating; subtile. **2.** Cunningly devised; crafty; treacherous. **3.** Nicely discriminating; refined; sinuous; insinuating; penetrative; difficult of apprehension; elusive. — **Sub'tle-ness, Sub'tle-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — See SHREWD, and CUNNING.

Sub'tly (sŭt'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a subtle manner; slyly; artfully; cunningly. **2.** Nicely; delicately.

Sub-ton'ic (sŭb-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Consisting of tone, or proper vocal sound, not pure as in the vowels, but modified by some obstruction in the oral or nasal passage, and in some cases with a mixture of breath sound. — *n.* A subtonic sound; a vocal consonant, as *b, d, g, n*, etc.

Sub-tract' (-trăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *subtrahere, -tractum; sub* + *trahere* to draw.] To withdraw, or take away (a part from the whole); to deduct. — **Sub-tract'er**, *n.*

Sub-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A subtracting or taking away a part. **2.** The taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater of the same kind or denomination; a finding the difference between two numbers or quantities.

Sub-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending, or having power, to subtract. **2.** Having the negative or minus sign.

Sub'tra-hend' (sŭb'trā-hĕnd'), *n.* [L. *subtrahendus.*] Sum or number to be subtracted from another.

Sub-treas'ur-y (-trĕzh'ŭr-ў), *n.* A subordinate treasury, or place of deposit.

Sub'urb (sŭb'ûrb), *n.* [L. *suburbium; sub* + *urbs* city.] An outlying part of a city or town.

Sub-ur'ban (-ûr'băn), *a.* Pert. to, inhabiting, or being in, the suburbs of a city. — *n.* A dweller in the suburbs.

Sub'va-ri'e-ty (-vā-rī'ĕ-tў), *n.* A subordinate variety.

Sub-vene' (-vēn'), *v. i.* [Pref. *sub-* + L. *venire* to come.] To come under, as a support or stay; to happen.

Sub-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *subventio*, fr. L. *subvenire* to come up to one's assistance, to assist.] **1.** A coming under. **2.** A relieving, as of a burden; support; help. **3.** A government aid or bounty.

Sub-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *subvertere, -versum; sub* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To overturn from the foundation; to ruin utterly. **2.** To pervert (the mind) and turn it from the truth; to corrupt. — **Sub-vert'er**, *n.* — **Sub-ver'sion** (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* — **Sub-ver'sive** (-sĭv), *a.*

Syn. — To overthrow; destroy; reverse; extinguish.

Sub-vert'i-ble, *a.* That may be subverted.

Sub'way' (sŭb'wā'), *n.* An underground way or gallery; passage under a street, holding water mains, gas mains, telegraph wires, etc.

Suc'ce-da'ne-ous (sŭk'sĕ-dā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *succedaneus.* See SUCCEED.] Pert. to, or acting as, a succedaneum; supplying the place of something else.

Suc'ce-da'ne-um, *n.* [NL.] One that succeeds to the place of another; a substitute.

Suc-ceed' (-sēd'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *succedere, -cessum; sub* + *cedere* to go, succeed.] **1.** To come next after; to take the place of. **2.** To be subsequent or consequent to; to pursue. **3.** To prosper. — **Suc-ceed'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To follow; pursue. See FOLLOW.

Suc-cess' (-sĕs'), *n.* [L. *successus.*] **1.** A succeeding. **2.** That which comes after; consequence; result. **3.** Favorable termination of anything attempted; attainment of a proposed object. **4.** That which meets with, or one who accomplishes, favorable results. [*Colloq.*]

Suc-cess'ful, *a.* Resulting in, or promotive of, success; prosperous; fortunate. — **Suc-cess'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Happy; auspicious; lucky. See FORTUNATE.

Suc-ces'sion (sŭk-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *successio.*] **1.** A succeeding, or following after; sequence. **2.** A series of persons or things according to some established rule of precedence. **3.** Lineage; race; descent. **4.** Power or right of succeeding to the station of a father or other predecessor; right to enter upon the office, rank, position, etc., held by another; entrance into the office, station, or rank of a predecessor; the succeeding to a throne.

Suc-ces'sive (-sĕs'sĭv), *a.* Following in order or in uninterrupted course; consecutive. — **Suc-ces'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Suc-ces'sive-ness**, *n.*

Suc-ces'sor (-sĕr), *n.* One who succeeds or follows.

Suc-cinct' (sĭnkt'), *a.* [L. *succingere, -cinctum*, to tuck up; *sub* + *cingere* to gird.] **1.** Girded; drawn tightly together. **2.** Compressed; brief; concise. — **Suc-cinct'ly**, *adv.* — **Suc-cinct'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Short; summary; compendious; terse.

Suc'cor (sŭk'kĕr), *v. t.* [L. *succurrere* to run under, help; *sub* + *currere* to run.] To run to support; to help in difficulty; to relieve. — *n.* **1.** Aid; help. **2.** One that relieves. [Written also *succour.*] — **Suc'cor-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To aid; assist; relieve; deliver; help; comfort.

Suc'co-ry (-kŭ-rў), *n.* [Corrup. fr. *chicory.*] Chicory.

Suc'co-tash (-tăsh), *n.* [Narragansett Indian *m'hickquatash.*] Green maize and beans boiled together.

Suc'cu-lent (-kū-lent), *a.* [L. *succulentus*, fr. *sucus* juice.] Juicy. — **Suc'cu-lence, Suc'cu-len-cy**, *n.*

Suc-cumb' (-kŭm'), *v. i.* [L. *succumbere; sub* + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down.] To yield; to give up unresistingly.

Suc-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *succussio*, fr. *succutere; sub* + *quatere* to shake.] A shake; jolt.

Such (sŭch), *a.* [AS. *swelc.*] **1.** Of that kind; of the like kind; like; similar. **2.** Having the character specified. **3.** The same that; — with *as.*

Suck (sŭk), *v. t.* [AS. *sūcan, sūgan;* L. *sugere.*] **1.** To draw in (a liquid) by the mouth and tongue; to force by exhausting the air. **2.** To imbibe; to inhale; to absorb. **3.** To draw in, as a whirlpool; to swallow up. — *v. i.* **1.** To draw something by suction, as with the mouth, or through a tube. **2.** To draw milk from the breast or udder. — *n.* **1.** A drawing with the mouth. **2.** That which is drawn into the mouth by sucking.

Suck'er, *n.* **1.** One that sucks; one of the organs by which certain animals, as the octopus and remora, adhere to other bodies. **2.** A suckling; a sucking animal. **3.** The bucket of a pump; valve of a pump bucket. **4.** A pipe through which anything is drawn. **5.** A shoot from the roots of a plant. **6.** A North American fresh-water cyprinoid fish of many species. **7.** A parasite; a sponger. **8.** A nickname for a native of Illinois. — *v. t.* To strip off the suckers or shoots from. — *v. i.* To form suckers.

Suc'kle (sŭk'k'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *suck.*] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.

Suck'ling, *n.* A young child or animal nursed at the breast.

Suc'tion (sŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sugere, suctum*, to suck.] A sucking; a drawing (fluids) by exhausting the air.

Suc-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* **1.** Adapted for sucking; living by sucking. **2.** Capable of adhering by suction.

Su'da-to-ry (sū'dā-tō-rў), *a.* [L. *sudatorius*, fr. *sudare* to sweat.] Sweating. — *n.* A vapor bath.

Sud'den (sŭd'dĕn), *a.* [OE. & OF. *sodain*, L. *subitaneus*, fr. *subitus* sudden, p. p. of *subire* to steal upon; *sub* + *ire* to go.] **1.** Happening without notice; coming unexpectedly; immediate; instant; speedy. **2.** Hastily prepared; quick. — **Sud'den-ly**, *adv.* — **Sud'den-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Unexpected; unusual; abrupt; unlooked-for.

Su'dor-if'er-ous (sū'dĕr-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + *-ferous.*] Producing, or secreting, sweat.

Su'dor-if'ic, *a.* [L. *sudor* + *facere* to make.] Causing sweat. — *n.* A sudorific medicine.

Suds (sŭdz), *n. pl.* Water impregnated with soap.

Sue (sū), *v. t.* [L. *sequi, secutus.*] **1.** To follow up; to seek after; to woo. **2.** (*a*) To seek justice or right

from, by legal process; to prosecute judicially. (*b*) To proceed with (an action); to gain by legal process. — *v. i.* **1.** To make application; to plead. **2.** To prosecute; to seek (for something) in law. **3.** To woo.

Su'et (sū'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *seu, suif*, L. *sebum.*] Fatty tissues of an animal, yielding tallow. — **Su'et-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

Suf'fer (sŭf'fĕr), *v. t.* [OF. *sufrir*, L. *sufferre; sub* + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** To feel, or endure, with pain, annoyance, etc.; to undergo. **2.** To sustain; to bear up under. **3.** To experience. **4.** To allow; to tolerate.

Syn. — To bear; endure; allow; tolerate. See PERMIT. — *v. i.* **1.** To undergo pain of body or mind; to bear what is inconvenient. **2.** To undergo punishment, esp. that of death. — **Suf'fer-er**, *n.* — **Suf'fer-ing**, *n.* & *a.*

Suf'fer-a-ble, *a.* That may be suffered; allowable; tolerable. — **Suf'fer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Suf'fer-a-bly**, *adv.*

Suf'fer-ance, *n.* **1.** The bearing of pain; endurance. **2.** Pain endured; misery; distress. **3.** Submission under difficult circumstances; patience; moderation. **4.** Negative consent by not forbidding; toleration; leave.

Syn. — Endurance; pain; misery; inconvenience; patience; moderation; toleration; permission.

Suf-fice' (sŭf-fīz'), *v. i.* [L. *sufficere* to put under, to avail for, to suffice; *sub* + *facere* to make.] To be enough, sufficient, or adequate. — *v. t.* To satisfy; to content.

Suf-fi'cien-cy (-fĭsh'en-sy), *n.* **1.** The being sufficient, or adequate to the end proposed. **2.** Qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity. **3.** Adequate means; competence. **4.** Conceit; self-confidence; self-sufficiency.

Suf-fi'cient, *a.* [L. *sufficiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sufficere.*] **1.** Equal to the end proposed; adequate; enough; ample. **2.** Qualified; fit. **3.** Able to meet obligations; responsible. — **Suf-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Enough; competent; full; satisfactory.

Suf'fix (sŭf'fĭks), *n.* [L. *suffigere, -fixum*, to fasten on.] Letter or syllable added to the end of a word; affix.

Suf-fix' (sŭf-fĭks'), *v. t.* To annex to the end.

Suf'fo-cate (sŭf'fō-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *suffocare, -catum*, to choke; *sub* + *fauces* throat.] **1.** To choke, by stopping respiration; to stifle; to smother. **2.** To destroy; to extinguish. — *v. i.* To become choked or smothered. — **Suf'fo-ca'tion**, *n.* — **Suf'fo-ca-tive** (-kā-tĭv), *a.*

Suf'fra-gan (-frā-gan), *a.* [L. *suffragans*, p. pr. of *suffragari* to support with one's vote, to favor.] Assisting. — *n.* **1.** An assistant. **2.** An assistant bishop.

Suf'frage (sŭf'frāj; 2), *n.* [F., fr. L. *suffragium.*] **1.** Assent; vote. **2.** Testimony; witness; approval.

Suf-fru'ti-cose' (sŭf-frū'tĭ-kōs'), *a.* [Pref. *suf-* + L. *fruticosus* shrubby.] Woody in the lower part of the stem, but with the yearly branches herbaceous.

Suf-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* [L. *suffundere, -fusum*, to overspread; *sub* + *fundere* to pour.] To overspread, fill, or cover, as with something fluid. — **Suf-fu'sion**, *n.*

Sug'ar (shōōg'ĕr), *n.* [OE. *sugre*, F. *sucre*, fr. Ar. *sukkar.*] Sweet substance crystallized from the evaporated juice of sugar cane, sorghum, beet root, sugar maple, etc., and used to season and preserve food, etc.

Sugar beet, a variety of beet much cultivated as a source of sugar. — **Sugar cane**, a tall perennial grass cultivated as the principal source of sugar. — **Sugar leaf**, a loaf of refined sugar, usually of conical shape. — **Sugar maple**, the rock maple, from whose sap sugar is made by evaporation.

Upper Part of a Sugar Cane.

— *v. t.* In making maple sugar, to complete the process of boiling down the sirup till it is thick enough to crystallize. — *v. t.* **1.** To impregnate, season, cover, or sprinkle with sugar. **2.** To disguise by flattery; to compliment; to sweeten.

Sug'ar-plum' (shōōg'ĕr-plŭm'), *n.* A kind of candy or sweetmeat made up in small balls or disks.

Sug'ar-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like or containing sugar; sweet.

Sug-gest' (sŭg-jĕst' *or* sūd-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *suggerere, -gestum*, to put under, furnish, suggest; *sub* + *gerere* to carry, to bring. See JEST.] **1.** To introduce indirectly to the thoughts. **2.** To hint. — **Sug-gest'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To hint; allude to; refer to; insinuate.

Sug-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* **1.** A suggesting; presentation of an idea. **2.** Intimation; diffident proposal.

Syn. — SUGGESTION; HINT; allusion; intimation; insinuation. — A *hint* is the briefest or most indirect mode of calling one's attention to a subject. A *suggestion* is a putting of something before the mind for consideration, a guarded mode of presenting argument or advice.

Sug-gest'ive (-jĕst'ĭv), *a.* Containing a suggestion.

Su'i-cide (sū'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *sui* of one's self + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** The taking one's own life voluntarily; self-murder. **2.** One guilty of self-murder; a felo-de-se. — **Su'i-ci'dal** (-sī'dal), *a.*

Suit (sūt), *n.* [OF. *siute*, fr. *suivre* to follow.] **1.** A suing; endeavor to gain an end or an object; pursuit. **2.** A wooing in love; courtship. **3.** Attempt to gain an end by legal process; action for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice. **4.** That which follows as a retinue; company of attendants upon a person of distinction; — often written *suite*, and pron. *swēt.* **5.** Things that follow in a series or succession; the individual objects, collectively considered, which constitute a series, as of rooms, buildings, compositions, etc.; — often written *suite*, and pron. *swēt.* **6.** A number of things used together; set. **7.** One of the four sets of playing cards in a pack. — *v. t.* **1.** To fit; to adapt. **2.** To be fitted; to befit. **3.** To please; to content. — *v. i.* To agree; to correspond.

Syn. — To agree; accord; tally; match; answer.

Suit'a-ble (sūt'ă-b'l), *a.* Fitting; accordant. — **Suit'a-ble-ness**, **Suit'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Suit'a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Proper; agreeable; competent; correspondent; compatible; consonant; congruous; consistent.

Suite (swēt), *n.* [F. See SUIT.] **1.** A retinue or company of attendants. **2.** A connected series of objects; number of things used or classed together; set.

Suit'or, *n.* **1.** One who sues, petitions, or entreats; applicant. **2.** One who solicits a woman in marriage; wooer; lover. **3.** One who sues or prosecutes a demand in court; party to a suit, as a plaintiff, petitioner, etc.

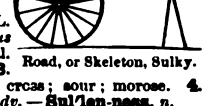
Sul'cate (sŭl'kāt), **Sul'ca-ted** (-kā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *sulcare, -catum*, to furrow, fr. *sulcus* furrow.] Scored with deep and regular furrows; grooved.

Sulk (sŭlk), *v. i.* [See SULKINESS.] To be silently sullen; to be morose or obstinate.

Sulk'i-ness, *n.* [AS. *solcen* slothful, remiss.] A being sulky; sullenness; moroseness.

Sulks (sŭlks), *n. pl.* A being sulky; sulky mood.

Sulk'y (sŭlk'ĭ), *a.* Moodily silent; sullen; sour; obstinate; morose; splenetic. — *n.* A light two-wheeled carriage for a single person.



Road, or Skeleton, Sulky.

Syn. — See SULLEN.

Sul'len (sŭl'lĕn), *a.* [LL. *solanus* solitary, fr. L. *solus* alone.] **1.** Gloomy; dismal. **2.** Mischievous; malignant. **3.** Gloomily angry and silent; crcas; sour; morose. **4.** Heavy; dull. — **Sul'len-ly**, *adv.* — **Sul'len-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — SULLEN; SULKY; sour; cross; ill-natured; morose; peevish; fretful; ill-humored; petulant; gloomy; malign; intractable. — Both *sullen* and *sulky* show themselves in the demeanor. *Sullenness* seems to be an habitual sulkiness, and *sulkiness* a temporary sullenness.

Sul'ly (-lĭ), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *sylian*, fr. *sol* mire.] To soil; to spot; to stain; to darken. — *n.* Soil; tarnish.

Sul'phate (-fāt; 2), *n.* [NL. *sulphas, sulphatis*, fr. L. *sulphur* brimstone, sulphur.] A salt of sulphuric acid.

Sul'phur (sŭl'fŭr), *n.* [L.] A nonmetallic chemical element which burns with a blue flame and a suffocating odor. It is an ingredient of gunpowder, is used on friction matches, and in medicine (as a laxative and insecticide), but its chief use is in manufacturing sulphuric acid.

Sul'phu-rate (-fū-rāt), *v. t.* To combine with sulphur. — **Sul'phu-ra'tion**, *n.*

Sul-phu're-ous (-fū'rē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of sulphur; like sulphur, or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur.

Sul-phu'ric, *a.* **1.** Pert. to sulphur; as, a *sulphuric* smell. **2.** Derived from, or containing, sulphur.

Sulphuric acid, an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur with three of oxygen, formerly called *vitriolic acid*, and now popularly *vitriol*, and *oil of vitriol*.

Sul'phur-ous (sŭl'fŭr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Pert. to sulphur. **2.** (*a*) Derived from, or containing, sulphur; designating compounds in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with *sulphuric* compounds. (*b*) Having the characteristic odor of sulphur compounds.

Sul'phur-y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling sulphur.

Sul'tan (sŭl'tan; *Ar.* sul-tän'), *n.* [Ar. *sultān* sultan, dominion.] Sovereign of a Mohammedan state; the ruler of the Turks; the Padishah, or Grand Seignior.

Sul-ta'na (sŭl-tā'nȧ *or* -tă'nȧ), *n.* [It.] **1.** Wife of a sultan. **2.** *pl.* A seedless raisin produced near Smyrna.

Sul'tan-ate (-tan-āt), *n.* Rule or dominion of a sultan.

Sul'tan-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A sultana.

Sul'try (-trĭ), *a.* [For *sweltry.*] **1.** Very hot, burning, and oppressive. **2.** Very hot and moist, or hot, close, stagnant, and oppressive, as air. — **Sul'tri-ness**, *n.*

Sum (sŭm), *n.* [OF. *sume, some*, L. *summa*, fr. *summus* highest, superl. fr. *sub* under.] **1.** The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; amount. **2.** Substance; compendium. **3.** Completion; utmost degree. **4.** An arithmetical problem to be solved, or example to be wrought out. — *v. t.* **1.** To bring together into one whole; to cast up (a column of figures); to ascertain the totality of. **2.** To condense.

Syn. — To cast up; collect; comprehend; compute.

Su'mac } (sȳ'mȧk *or* shȳ'mȧk), *n.* [F. *sumac*, for-
Su'mach } merly *sumach*, fr. Ar. *summāq.*] [Written also *shumac*.] A shrub used in tanning, dyeing, medicine, and in making Japan varnish, or lacquer.

Sum'ma-rize (sŭm'mȧ-rīz), *v. t.* To comprise in, or reduce to, a summary; to present briefly.

Sum'ma-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [F. *sommaire.* See SUM.] **1.** Formed into a sum; summed up; reduced into few words; concise; compendious. **2.** Quickly executed. — *n.* A general or comprehensive statement; abridged account; compendium. — **Sum'ma-ri-ly** (-mȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

Sum-ma'tion, *n.* A summing; an aggregate.

Sum'mer (sŭm'mĕr), *n.* [F. *sommier* a rafter, beast of burden. See SUMPTER.] Stone or beam placed horizontally on columns, piers, posts, etc., serving for the lintel of a door, commencement of a cross vault, girder, etc.

Sum'mer, *n.* [AS. *sumor; sumer.*] Season of the year in which the sun shines most directly upon any region; warmest period of the year; north of the equator, June, July, and August. — *v. i.* To pass the summer.

Sum'mer-sault (-sȧlt), } *n.* Somersault, sommerset.
Sum'mer-set (-sĕt), }

Sum'mit (-mĭt), *n.* [F. *sommet*, dim. of OF. *som, sum*, top, fr. L. *summum.* See SUM.] **1.** The top; highest point. **2.** Highest degree; utmost elevation.

Sum'mon (-mŭn), *v. t.* [OF. *sumundre*, L. *summonēre* to give a hint; *sub* + *monere* to warn.] **1.** To call or cite; to notify to come or appear. **2.** To call upon to surrender, as a fort. — **Sum'mon-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To cite; notify; convoke; bid. See CALL.

Sum'mons (-mŭnz), *n.*; *pl.* SUMMONSES (-ĕz). [OF. *sumunse.*] **1.** A summoning; call by authority to appear at a place named, or to attend to some duty. **2.** Legal citation to appear in court. **3.** Demand to surrender.

Sump'ter (sŭmp'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *sommetier* driver of a pack horse; *sommier* pack horse, L. *sagmarius*, fr. *sagma* pack saddle.] An animal that carries packs or burdens; baggage horse. — *a.* Carrying burdens on the back.

Sump'tu-a-ry (sŭmp'tū-ă-rĭ; 40), *a.* [L. *sumptuarius*, fr. *sumere, sumptum*, to take, spend; *sub* + *emere* to buy.] Relating to expense; regulating expenditure.

Sumptuary laws *or* **regulations**, laws intended to prevent extravagance in apparel, food, furniture, etc.

Sump'tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*, fr. *sumptus* expense.] Involving large expense; costly; luxurious. — **Sump'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sump'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Sun (sŭn), *n.* [AS. *sunne;* perh. fr. same root as L. *sol.*] **1.** The luminary whose light constitutes day, and its absence night; central body round which the earth and planets revolve. **2.** Direct light or warmth of the sun; sunshine. — *v. t.* To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the sun. [or ray of the sun.

Sun'beam' (sŭn'bēm'), *n.* [AS. *sunnebēam.*] A beam

Sun'bon'net (-bŏn'nĕt), *n.* Projecting bonnet, worn by women as a protection against the sun.

Sun'burn' (-bŭrn'), *v. t.* To burn or discolor by the sun; to tan. — *n.* Burning of the skin by the sun's heat.

Sun'day (-dā; 2), *n.* [AS. *sunnandæg; sunne*, gen. *sunnan*, sun + *dæg* day.] First day of the week; Lord's Day. — *a.* Pert. to Sunday.

Sunday school, school for religious study on Sunday.

Syn. — See SABBATH.

Sun'der (-dĕr), *v. t.* [AS. *sundrian*, fr. *sundor* asunder, apart.] To disunite; to sever. — *n.* Division.

Sun'dew' (-dū'), *n.* A low bog plant whose leaves have pedicelled glands which secrete a viscid fluid that glitters like dewdrops and attracts and detains insects. After an insect is caught, the glands curve inward and the leaf digests it.

Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*). Reduced.

Sun'di'al (-dī'al), *n.* Instrument to show the time of day by means of the shadow of a gnomon, or style, on a plate.

Sun'down' (-doun'), *n.* Sunset.

Sun'dries (-drĭz), *n. pl.* Many small things; sundry things.

Sun'dry (-drĭ), *a.* [AS. *syndrig*, fr. *sundor* asunder.] Several; divers; various.

Sun'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A name for fresh and salt-water fish of many species.

Sun'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* A plant whose flower is a large disk with yellow rays, turning to the sun.

Sung (sŭng), *imp.* & *p. p.* of SING.

Sunk (sŭnk), *imp.* & *p. p.* of SINK.

Sunk'en (sŭnk"n), *a.* Lying on the bottom of a river or other water; sunk. [shaded; shadowed.

Sun'less (sŭn'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of the sun or its rays;

Sun'light' (-līt'), *n.* The light of the sun.

Sun'ny (sŭn'nĭ), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, proceeding from, or like, the sun; shining; bright; radiant. **2.** Exposed to the rays of the sun. **3.** Cheerful; genial.

Sun'rise' (-rīz'), } *n.* **1.** First appearance of the sun
Sun'ris'ing, } in the morning. **2.** The east.

Sun'set' (-sĕt'), } *n.* **1.** Descent of the sun below the
Sun'set'ting, } horizon; evening. **2.** The west.

Sun'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* **1.** Light of the sun, or place where it shines; direct rays of the sun; light which they give. **2.** Warmth; illumination; brightness.

Sun'stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* Any affection produced by the action of the sun on the body; sudden prostration occasioned by exposure to excessive heat, and often fatal.

Sup (sŭp), *v. i.* [AS. *sūpan.*] To take (liquid) into the mouth with the lips; to drink by a little at a time; to sip. — *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; sip. — *v. i.* To eat the evening meal; to take supper.

Su'per-a-ble (sū'pĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *superabilis*, fr. *superare* to surmount, fr. *super* above, over.] Capable of being overcome or conquered; surmountable.

Su'per-a-bound' (-ȧ-bound'), *v. i.* To be very abundant or exuberant; to be more than sufficient. — **Su'per-a-bun'dance** (-bŭn'dȧns), *n.* — **Su'per-a-bun'dant** (-dȧnt), *a.* — **Su'per-a-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

Su'per-add' (-ȧd'), *v. t.* To add over and above; to annex (something extrinsic). — **Su'per-ad-di'tion**, *n.*

Su'per-an'nu-ate (-ȧn'ū-āt), *v. t.* [Pref. *super-* + L. *annus* a year.] 1. To disqualify by age or infirmity. 2. To give a pension to, on account of old age or other infirmity; to cause to retire from service on a pension. — **Su'per-an'nu-a'tion**, *n.*

Su-perb' (sū-pĕrb'), *a.* [F. *superbe*, L. *superbus*, fr. *super*.] 1. Grand; magnificent; stately. 2. Rich; elegant. 3. Showy; excellent. — **Su-perb'ly**, *adv.*

Su'per-car'go (-kär'gō), *n.* One in a merchant ship, who manages the commercial concerns of the voyage.

Su'per-cil'i-ous (-sĭl'ĭ-ŭs *or* -yŭs), *a.* [L. *superciliosus*, fr. *supercilium* eyebrow, pride; *super* + *cilium* eyelid.] Lofty with pride; dictatorial; arrogant. — **Su'per-cil'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Su'per-cil'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Su'per-dom'i-nant (-dŏm'ĭ-nant), *n.* Sixth tone of the musical scale; that next above the dominant.

Su'per-em'i-nent (-ĕm'ĭ-nent), *a.* Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others. — **Su'per-em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **Su'per-em'i-nence, Su'per-em'i-nen-cy**, *n.*

Su'per-er'o-gate (-ĕr'ō-gāt), *v. i.* [L. *supererogare*, *-gatum*, to spend over and above; *super* + *erogare* to pay out money from the public treasury.] To do more than duty requires; to atone (for a deficiency in another). — **Su'per-er'o-ga'tion**, *n.* — **Su'per-e-rog'a-to-ry** (-tō-rў), **Su'per-e-rog'a-tive** (-ĕ-rŏg'ȧ-tĭv), *a.*

Su'per-ex'cel-lent (-ĕk'sĕl-lent), *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree. — **Su'per-ex'cel-lence**, *n.*

Su'per-fi'cial (-fĭsh'ȧl), *a.* 1. Pert. to the superficies; lying on the surface; shallow; not deep. 2. Reaching or comprehending only what is obvious; not profound. — **Su'per-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.* — **Su'per-fi'cial-ness**, *n.*

Su'per-fi'cies (-fĭsh'ĭ-ēz *or* -fĭsh'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., fr. *super* + *facies* make, figure, shape.] The surface; exterior part, superficial area, or face of a thing.

Su'per-fine (-fĭn), *a.* 1. Very fine; of extra nice or fine quality. 2. Excessively fine; too nice; over particular.

Su'per-flu'i-ty (-flū'ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *superfluitas*.] 1. A greater quantity than is wanted; superabundance. 2. The being superfluous; excess. 3. Something beyond what is needed; something serving for show or luxury.

Syn. — Superabundance; excess; redundancy.

Su-per'flu-ous (-pĕr'flū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *superfluus* overflowing; *super* + *fluere* to flow.] More than is sufficient; rendered unnecessary by superabundance; excessive. — **Su-per'flu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Su-per'flu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Useless; exuberant; redundant; needless.

Su'per-hu'man (-hū'mȧn), *a.* Above or beyond what is human; sometimes, divine. [something else.]

Su'per-im-pose' (-ĭm-pōz'), *v. t.* To lay or impose on

Su'per-in-cum'bent (-ĭn-kŭm'bent), *a.* Incumbent or resting on something else.

Su'per-in-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.* [Pref. *super-* + *induce*.] To bring in, or upon, as an addition to something. — **Su'per-in-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.*

Su'per-in-tend' (-ĭn-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *superintendere*.] To have charge and oversight of; to supervise.

Su'per-in-tend'ent, *a.* Overseeing; superintending. — *n.* One having oversight and direction of some place, organization, institution, affairs, etc. — **Su'per-in-tend'ence, Su'per-in-tend'en-cy** (*-en-sў*), *n.*

Syn. — Inspector; overseer; manager; director.

Su-pe'ri-or (-pē'rĭ-ēr), *a.* [L., compar. of *superus* being above, fr. *super*.] 1. More elevated in position; upper. 2. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity. 3. Surpassing others in any quality; greater in quantity or degree. 4. Beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be affected by; — with *to*. 5. More comprehensive, as a term in classification. — *n.* 1. One who surpasses another in rank, office, age, ability, or merit. 2. Head of a monastery, convent, abbey, etc.

Su-pe'ri-or'i-ty (sū-pē'rĭ-ŏr'ĭ-tў), *n.* A being superior.

Syn. — Preëminence; excellence; predominancy; prevalence; ascendency; odds; advantage.

Su-per'la-tive (-pĕr'lȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *superlativus*, fr. *superlatus* excessive, used as p. p. of *superferre*, but fr. different root.] 1. Lifted up to the highest degree; surpassing all other; supreme. 2. Expressing the highest or lowest degree of the quality, manner, etc., denoted by an adjective or an adverb. — *n.* 1. That which is highest or most eminent; utmost degree. 2. The superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs; also, a form or word by which the superlative degree is expressed. — **Su-per'la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Su-per'la-tive-ness**, *n.*

Su-per'nal (*-nal*), *a.* [L. *supernus*, fr. *super*.] 1. Being in a higher place. 2. Celestial; heavenly.

Su'per-na'tant (sū'pĕr-nā'tant), *a.* [L. *supernatans*, p. pr. of *supernatare* to swim above; *super* + *natare* to swim.] Swimming above; floating on the surface.

Su'per-nat'u-ral (-năt'ū-*ral*; 40), *a.* Being beyond the powers or laws of nature; miraculous. — **Su'per-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* — **Su'per-nat'u-ral-ism**, *n.*

Syn. — Supernatural; Preternatural. — *Preternatural* signifies *beside* nature, and *supernatural*, *above* or *beyond* nature. What is greatly aside from the ordinary course of things is *preternatural*; what is above or beyond the established laws of the universe is *supernatural*.

Su'per-nu'mer-a-ry (-nū'mĕr-ȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *supernumerarius*.] 1. Exceeding the number stated or prescribed. 2. Exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity; superfluous. — *n.* 1. One beyond the number stated. 2. One beyond what is usual; one employed to fill another's place in case of need.

Su'per-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* 1. To lay upon. 2. To lay (a geometrical figure) upon another so that all parts of both coincide. — **Su'per-po-si'tion** (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

Su'per-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* [L. *superscribere*, *-scriptum*; *super* + *scribere* to write.] To write (a name, address, inscription, etc.) on the top, surface, or cover, of (anything). — **Su'per-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.*

Su'per-sede' (-sēd'), *v. t.* [L. *supersedere*, *-sessum*, to sit above, be superior to, forbear; *super* + *sedere* to sit.] 1. To come in the room of; to replace. 2. To set aside, and put another in place of. 3. To suspend; to stay. — **Su-per-se'dure, Su'per-se'dence**, *n.*

Su'per-sti'tion (-stĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *superstitio*, orig., a standing still over a thing; hence, wonder, dread, fr. *superstare* to stand over; *super* + *stare* to stand.] 1. Excessive reverence for what is unknown or mysterious. 2. Excessive rigor in religious opinions or practice; a rite proceeding from excess of scruples in religion. 3. False religion; veneration for unworthy objects. 4. Belief in the direct agency of superior powers in extraordinary events, or in magic, omens, prognostics, etc.

Syn. — Superstition; Fanaticism. — *Superstition* springs from religious feeling misdirected or unenlightened. *Fanaticism* arises from this same feeling in a state of high-wrought and self-confident excitement.

Su'per-sti'tious (-stĭsh'ŭs), *a.* 1. Pert. to, proceeding from, or manifesting, superstition. 2. Over rigid in religious observances; full of idle scruples. — **Su'per-sti'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Su'per-sti'tious-ness**, *n.*

Su'per-stra'tum (-strā'tŭm), *n.* [NL.] A stratum, or layer, above another.

Su'per-struc'ture (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *superstruere* to build upon; *super* + *struere*, *structum*, to build.] 1. A building upon. 2. Edifice; superstructure.

Su'per-struc'ture (-tŭr; 40), *n.* 1. Structure or edifice built on something else; that part of a building above the basement. 2. The sleepers, rails, and fastenings, distinct. fr. the roadbed of a railroad.

Su'per-vene' (sū'pĕr-vēn'), *v. i.* [L. *supervenire, -ventum*, to come upon; *super* + *venire* to come.] To come as something additional or extraneous; to happen after something else; to be added. — **Su'per-ven'ient** (-vēn'yent), *a.* — **Su'per-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.*

Su'per-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.* [Pref. *super-* + L. *visere* to look at attentively, intens. fr. *videre, visum*, to see.] To superintend; to inspect with authority. — **Su'per-vi'sion** (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* — **Su'per-vis'or** (-vīz'ẽr), *n.* — **Su'per-vi'so-ry** (-vī'zŏ-rў), *a.*

Syn. — See SUPERINTEND.

Su'pi-na'tion (sū'pĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *supinare, -natum*, to bend backward, fr. *supinus* supine.] A turning the hand palm upward; a lying with the face upward.

Su-pine' (sū-pīn'), *a.* [L. *supinus*, akin to *sub* under, *super* above.] 1. Lying on the back, or with the face upward; — opp. to *prone*. 2. Sloping. 3. Negligent; indolent; listless. — **Su-pine'ly**, *adv.* — **Su-pine'ness**, *n.*

Su'pine (sū'pīn), *n.* [L. *supinum* (sc. *verbum*), fr. *supinus*; perh. because it rests or falls back, as it were, on the verb.] A Latin verbal noun.

Sup'per (sŭp'pĕr), *n.* [OF. *super*, orig. an infinitive, to sup, take a meal.] A meal at the close of the day.

Sup'per-less, *a.* Having no supper.

Sup-plant' (-plănt'), *v. t.* [L. *supplantare* to trip up one's heels, to throw down; *sub* + *planta* sole of the foot, also, a sucker, slip, sprout.] 1. To remove by stratagem; to displace and take the place of; to supersede. 2. To overthrow, or force away, in order to get a substitute for. — **Sup-plant'er**, *n.* — **Sup-plan-ta'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To remove; displace; undermine; supersede.

Sup'ple (sŭp'p'l), *a.* [F. *souple*, fr. L. *supplex* suppliant, perh. orig., bending the knees. Cf. SUPPLICATE.] 1. Pliant; flexible; easily bent. 2. Yielding; submissive. 3. Bending to the humor of others; obsequious.

Syn. — Pliant; compliant; flattering; fawning; soft. — *v. t.* 1. To make soft and pliant; to render flexible. 2. To make compliant or obedient. — **Sup'ple-ness**, *n.*

Sup'ple-ment (-plē-ment), *n.* [L. *supplementum*, fr. *supplere* to fill up.] 1. That which completes, or adds to, something already arranged or set apart; continuation of a book or paper. 2. Number of degrees which, if added to an arc, make it 180°; quantity by which an arc or angle falls short of 180°, or an arc falls short of a semicircle.

Syn. — APPENDIX; SUPPLEMENT. — An *appendix* is appended to something, but is not essential to its completeness; a *supplement* is that which supplements, or serves to complete, that to which it is added.

— *v. t.* To supply by additions; to add something to. — **Sup'ple-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), **Sup'ple-men'ta-ry** (-tă-rў), **Sup'ple-tive** (-plē-tĭv), **Sup'ple-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.*

Sup'pli-ance (-plī-ans), *n.* Supplication; entreaty.

Sup'pli-ant (-ant), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *supplier* to entreat, L. *supplicare*.] 1. Asking earnestly and submissively; entreating; supplicating. 2. Manifesting entreaty. — *n.* A humble petitioner. — **Sup'pli-ant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Beseeching; begging; supplicating; imploring.

Sup'pli-cant (-kant), *a.* Entreating; asking submissively. — *n.* A supplicant.

Sup'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *supplicare, -catum*.] 1. To entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer. 2. To entreat as a supplicant; to implore. — **Sup'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **Sup'pli-ca-to-ry** (-kă-tō-rў), *a.*

Syn. — To beseech; entreat; beg; petition; implore; importune; solicit; crave. See BESEECH.

Sup-ply' (-plī'), *v. t.* [For older *supploy*, OF. *supploier*, fr. L. *supplere, -pletum*; *sub* + *plere* to fill.] 1. To fill up, or keep full to furnish with what is wanted. 2. To serve instead of; to take the place of. 3. To fill temporarily; to serve as substitute for another in (a vacant place or office). 4. To give; to furnish. — *n.* 1. A supplying. 2. That which supplies a want; sufficiency of things for use or want; one who supplies the place of another; a substitute. — **Sup-pli'er**, *n.*

Sup-port' (-pōrt'), *v. t.* [F. *supporter*, L. *supportare* to carry on, to convey, in LL., to support, sustain; *sub* + *portare* to carry.] 1. To bear by being under; to keep from falling; to uphold; to sustain. 2. To endure without being overcome, exhausted, or changed in character. 3. To keep from fainting or sinking; to assist; to encourage; to defend. 4. To assume (the part of an actor); to represent or act. 5. To maintain; to provide for. 6. To carry on; to maintain. 7. To verify; to make good; to substantiate. 8. To aid; to help; to back up.

Syn. — To maintain; endure; verify; help; second; uphold; nurture; cherish; assist; forward.

— *n.* 1. A supporting or sustaining. 2. Prop; foundation. 3. Subsistence; maintenance; assistance; reënforcement. — **Sup-port'a-ble**, *a.* — **Sup-port'er**, *n.*

Sup-pos'a-ble (-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being supposed, or imagined to exist. [opinion.]

Sup-pos'al (-al), *n.* A supposing; a supposition;

Sup-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *supposer*; pref. *sub-* under + *poser* to place; — equiv. to L. *supponere, -positum*, to put under, substitute, counterfeit.] 1. To imagine or admit to exist, for argument or illustration; to assume to be true. 2. To believe. 3. To require to exist or be true; to imply by laws of thought or of nature. — *v. i.* To make supposition; to think. — **Sup-pos'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To imagine; believe; consider; view.

Sup'po-si'tion (sŭp'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *suppositio* a placing under, substitution, fr. *supponere*.] 1. A supposing or considering as true what is known not to be true, or what is not proved. 2. Hypothesis; conjecture; opinion without evidence. — **Sup'po-si'tion-al** (-al), *a.*

Sup-pos'i-ti'tious (-pŏz'ĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *suppositicius*.] Fraudulently substituted for something else; spurious; counterfeit. — **Sup-pos'i-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*

Sup-pos'i-tive (-ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Implying supposition; supposed. — *n.* A word implying supposition, as *if, granting, provided*, etc. — **Sup-pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Sup-press' (-prĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *supprimere, -pressum*; *sub* + *premere* to press.] 1. To overpower and crush; to subdue; to put down. 2. To keep in; to restrain from utterance. 3. To conceal; to prevent publication of. 4. To stop; to restrain; to arrest discharges of.

Syn. — To repress; restrain; put down; overthrow; overpower; overwhelm; conceal; stifle; stop; smother.

Sup-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A suppressing, or being suppressed; repression; stoppage.

Syn. — Overthrow; concealment; obstruction.

Sup-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Subduing; concealing.

Sup-pres'or (-ẽr), *n.* [L., hider.] One who suppresses.

Sup'pu-rate (sŭp'pū-rāt), *v. i.* [L. *suppurare, -ratum*; *sub* + *pus, puris*, matter. See PUS.] To generate pus.

Sup'pu-ra'tion, *n.* 1. A suppurating. 2. Pus.

Sup'pu-ra-tive (-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration. — *n.* A suppurative medicine.

Su'pra-mun'dane (sū'prā-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being above the world or above our system; celestial.

Su-preme' (-prēm'), *a.* [L. *supremus*, superl. of *superus* that is above, upper, fr. *super*.] 1. Highest in authority, government, or power. 2. Most excellent or extreme; utmost; greatest possible. — **Su-preme'ly**, *adv.* — **Su-prem'a-cy** (-prĕm'ă-sў), *n.*

Su'rah (sōō'rä), *n.* A soft twilled silk fabric used for women's dresses; — called also *surah silk*.

Su'ral (sū'ral), *a.* [L. *sura* calf of the leg.] Pert. to the calf of the leg.

Sur'base' (sûr'bās'), *n.* [Pref. *sur-* + *base*.] 1. A cornice on the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, etc. 2. Molding running round a room on a level with the tops of the chair backs.

Sur-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* [F. *surcharger*. See SUR- and CHARGE.] To overload; to overburden; to overcharge. — *n.* An overcharge; excessive load or burden.

Sur'cin-gle (-sĭng'g'l), *n.* [OF. *sursangle*.] A belt or girth passing over a saddle.

Surd (sûrd), *a.* [L. *surdus* deaf (whence the meaning,

deaf to reason, irrational).] **1.** Orig., deaf. [*Obs.*] **2.** Involving surds; not capable of being expressed in rational numbers; radical; irrational. **3.** Uttered without tone, or proper vocal sound; voiceless; nonvocal; atonic; whispered; aspirated; sharp; hard, as *f*, *p*, *s*, etc.; — opp. to *sonant*. — *n.* **1.** A quantity which can not be expressed by rational numbers; thus, $\sqrt{2}$ is a *surd*. **2.** A surd element of speech.

Sure (shu̇r), *a.* [OF. *seür*, L. *securus*; *se* aside, without + *cura* care.] **1.** Certainly knowing and believing; confident. **2.** Certain to find or retain. **3.** Fit to be depended on; enduring. **4.** Safe; secure. — *adv.* In a sure manner; certainly. — **Sure'ly**, *adv.* — **Sure'ness**, *n.* **To be sure**, *or* **Be sure**, certainly; without doubt. — **To make sure**, to make certain; to secure so that there can be no failure.

Syn. — Certain; infallible; safe; firm; steady; stable; strong; secure; indisputable; confident; positive.

Sure'-foot'ed (-fo̅o̅t'ĕd), *a.* Not liable to slip or fall.

Sure'ty (-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* SURETIES (-tĭz). **1.** A being sure; certainty; security. **2.** That which makes sure; ground of confidence. **3.** Security against loss or damage; security for payment, or for performance of some act. **4.** One bound with and for another who is primarily liable, and who is called the *principal*; one who engages to answer for another's appearance in court, his payment of a debt, etc.; bondsman; bail. — **Sure'ty-ship**, *n.*

Surf (sûrf), *n.* [Prob. same word as *sough*.] Swell of the sea breaking upon the shore, esp. upon a sloping beach.

Sur'face' (sûr'fās'; 2), *n.* [F. See SUR-, and FACE.] **1.** Exterior part of anything that has length and breadth; one of the limits bounding a solid, esp. the upper face; superficies; outside. **2.** Outward appearance. **3.** Geometrical magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness. — *v. t.* To give a smooth or plain surface to.

Sur'feit (-fĭt), *n.* [OF. *surfait* excess, arrogance, crime, fr. *surfaire* to augment, exaggerate; *sur* over + *faire* to make, do, L. *facere*.] **1.** Excess in eating and drinking. **2.** Fullness of the system. **3.** Disgust caused by excess; satiety. — *v. i.* & *t.* To cloy.

Surge (sûrj), *n.* [L. *surgere*, *surrectum*, to raise, to rise; *sub* + *regere* to direct.] A large wave or billow; rolling swell of water. — *v. i.* **1.** To swell; to rise high and roll. **2.** To slip along a windlass.

Sur'geon (sûr'jŭn), *n.* [OF. *surgien*, contr. fr. *chirurgien*. See SURGERY.] One who practices surgery.

Sur'ger-y (-jĕr-ȳ), *n.* [OF. *cirurgie*, L. *chirurgia*, Gr. χειρουργία; χείρ hand + ἔργον work.] **1.** Art of healing by manual operation; cure of wounds, fractures, tumors, etc. **2.** A surgeon's operating room or laboratory. — **Sur'gi-cal**, *a.*

Sur'li-ly (-lĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a surly manner.

Sur'li-ness, *n.* The being surly.

Sur'loin' (-loin'), *n.* [F. *surlonge*; *sur* upon + *longe* loin.] Loin of beef; upper part of the loin. See SIRLOIN.

Sur'ly (-lȳ), *a.* [Prob. fr. *sir*, and orig. meaning, *sirlike*, i. e., proud.] Gloomily morose; abrupt and rude.

Sur-mise' (-mīz'), *n.* [OF. *surmise* accusation, fr. *surmettre* to impose, accuse; *sur* + *mettere* to put, set, L. *mittere* to send.] A thought or conjecture based upon scanty evidence; suspicion; guess. — *v. t.* To imagine without certain knowledge; to infer on slight grounds.

Sur-mount' (-mount'), *v. t.* [OF. *surmonter*; *sur* + *monter* to mount.] **1.** To rise above; to be higher than. **2.** To conquer; to overcome. **3.** To surpass; to exceed. — **Sur-mount'a-ble**, *a.* — **Sur-mount'er**, *n.*

Sur'name' (sûr'nām'), *n.* [F. *surnom*.] A name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name; family name. — *v. t.* To give a surname to.

Sur-pass' (-pȧs'), *v. t.* [F. *surpasser*; *sur* + *passer* to pass.] To go beyond in anything good or bad.

Syn. — To exceed; excel; outdo; outstrip.

Sur-pass'a-ble, *a.* That may be surpassed. [others.

Sur-pass'ing, *a.* Eminently excellent; exceeding

Sur'plice (sûr'plĭs), *n.* [OF. *surpelis*, LL. *superpellicium*; *super* over + *pellicium* robe of fur, L. *pellicius* made of skins.] White outer garment of clergy of the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and other churches.

Sur'plus (-plŭs), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* + *plus* more.] That which remains when use is satisfied; excess; overplus. — *a.* Being a surplus; more than sufficient.

Sur'plus-age (-āj), *n.* **1.** Surplus; excess; overplus. **2.** Matter in legal pleading which is not necessary to the case, and may be rejected. [prised; surprise.

Sur-pris'al (-prīz'al), *n.* A surprising, or being sur-

Sur-prise' (-prīz'), *n.* [F. *surprise*, fr. *surprendre*, *surpris*; *sur* + *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere*.] **1.** A coming upon, or taking, unawares. **2.** A being surprised, or taken unawares, by something sudden and strange. **3.** Anything that causes such emotion.

Syn. — Wonder; astonishment; amasement. — *v. t.* **1.** To come upon suddenly; to capture by unexpected attack. **2.** To strike with wonder or confusion, by something sudden or remarkable. **3.** To lead (one) to do something without forethought. — **Sur-pris'ing**, *a.*

Sur're-but' (sûr'rē-bŭt'), *v. i.* [Pref. *sur-* + *rebut*.] To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.

Sur're-but'ter, *n.* Plaintiff's reply to a rebutter.

Sur're-join' (-rē-join'), *v. i.* [Pref. *sur-* + *rejoin*.] To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

Sur're-join'der, *n.* Plaintiff's answer to a rejoinder.

Sur-ren'der (-rŭn'dĕr), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *surrendre* to deliver; *sur* + *rendre* to render.] **1.** To yield to the power of another; to give up (anything) upon compulsion or demand. **2.** To yield; to resign. — *n.* A yielding one's person, or possession of something, into another's power. — **Sur-ren'der-er** (-ẽr), **Sur-ren'der-or'** (-ẽr'), *n.*

Sur'rep-ti'tious (-rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *surreptitius*, or *subreptitius*, fr. *surripere*, *subripere*, to snatch away; *sub-* + *rapere* to snatch.] Done by stealth, or without authority; made fraudulently; clandestine; stealthy.

Sur'ro-gate (sûr'rō-gāt), *n.* [L. *surrogare*, *subrogare*, *-gatum*, to put in another's place, to substitute; *sub* + *rogare* to ask, ask for a vote, propose a law.] **1.** A deputy; delegate; substitute. **2.** An officer charged with the probate of wills and settlement of estates.

Sur-round' (-round'), *v. t.* [OF. *suronder* to overflow, LL. *superundare*; fr. L. *super* over + *undare* to overflow, fr. *unda* wave. The English sense is due to E. *round*.] **1.** To inclose on all sides; to encircle. **2.** To inclose (troops, etc.) between hostile forces, cutting off communication or retreat; to invest (a city).

Syn. — To encompass; environ; invest; hem in.

Sur-round'ing, *a.* Inclosing; encircling. — *n.* **1.** An encompassing. **2.** *pl.* The things which surround or environ; external or attending circumstances or conditions.

Sur-sol'id (sûr-sŏl'ĭd), *n.* The 5th power of a number.

Sur-tout' (sûr-to̅o̅t'; *F.* sür'to̅o̅'), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *tout* all.] Coat worn over other garments; overcoat.

Sur-veil'lance (sûr-vā'lyans *or* -vāl'ans), *n.* [F., fr. *surveiller* to watch over; *sur* + *veiller* to watch, L. *vigilare*.] Oversight; watch; supervision.

Sur-vey' (sûr-vā'), *v. t.* [OF. *surveoir*; *sur* + *veoir* to see, L. *videre*.] **1.** To inspect, or take a view of; to overlook. **2.** To view scrutinizingly. **3.** To examine and ascertain the state of. **4.** To determine the form, extent, position, etc., of (a tract of land, coast, harbor, etc.), by linear and angular measurements.

Sur'vey (sûr'vā *or* sûr-vā'), *n.* **1.** A surveying; a general view, as from above. **2.** Examination of all the particulars of a thing, to ascertain its condition, quantity, or quality. **3.** The finding the contour, dimensions, position, etc., of (part of the earth's surface); measured plan of any portion of country, or of a road or line through it. — **Sur-vey'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Sur-vey'or-ship**, *n.*

Sur-vey'ing, *n.* Mathematical art or process of determining the area of any portion of the earth's surface, the bounding lines, contour of the surface, etc.

Sur-viv'al (sûr-viv'al), *n.* **1.** A surviving another person, thing, or event. **2.** A habit, usage, or belief, remaining from ancient times.

Sur-vive' (-viv'), *v. t.* [F. *survivre*, L. *supervivere*; *super* + *vivere* to live.] To live beyond the life or existence of; to outlive; to outlast. — *v. i.* To remain alive; to continue to live. — **Sur-viv'or** (-ər), *n.*

Sur-viv'or-ship, *n.* **1.** The being a survivor. **2.** Right of one having a joint interest in an estate to take the whole estate upon the death of the other.

Sus-cep'ti-ble (sŭs-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *suscipere, -ceptum*, to take up, undertake, admit; *sus-* (for *sub-*) + *capere* to take.] **1.** Capable of admitting change; readily acted upon. **2.** Having nice sensibility; sensitive. — **Sus-cep'ti-ble-ness, Sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Sus-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Susceptible.

Sus-pect' (-pĕkt'), *n.* [L. *suspectus*, p. p. of *suspicere* to look up, admire, to look at secretly, to mistrust; *sub* + *specere* to look.] An object of suspicion; — applied to persons suspected of crime. — *v. t.* **1.** To imagine to exist; to mistrust; to surmise. **2.** To imagine to be guilty, without proof. **3.** To doubt; to mistrust; to distrust. — *v. i.* To imagine guilt; to be suspicious.

Sus-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *suspendere, -pensum*; pref. *sus-* (*sub-*) + *pendere* to hang.] **1.** To attach to something above; to hang. **2.** To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to delay; to stay. **3.** To hold in an undecided state. **4.** To debar temporarily from any privilege, execution of an office, enjoyment of income, etc. **5.** To support in a liquid, as an insoluble powder, by stirring, to facilitate chemical action.

Syn. — To hang; delay; intermit; hinder; debar. — *v. i.* To cease from operation or activity; to stop payment, or be unable to meet obligations.

Sus-pend'er, *n.* One that suspends; one of a pair of braces worn over the shoulders, to hold up the trousers.

Sus-pense' (-pĕns'), *n.* [F. *suspens*, L. *suspensus*, p. p. of *suspendere*.] **1.** A being suspended; uncertainty, with anxiety or apprehension. **2.** Stop; pause.

Sus-pen'sion (sŭs-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *suspensio* arched work, imperfect pronunciation.] **1.** A suspending, or being suspended; pendency. **2.** Temporary delay, interruption, or cessation (of labor, pain, judgment, opinion, payment, execution of law, etc.). **3.** State of a solid when its particles are mixed with, but undissolved in, a fluid, and are capable of separation by straining.

Suspension bridge, a bridge supported by chains, ropes, or wires, which usually pass over high piers or columns at each end, and are secured in the ground beyond.

New York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge.

Sus-pen'so-ry (-sĕ-rў), *a.* Suspended; suspending; depending. — *n.* That which suspends; a bandage.

Sus-pi'cion (-pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *suspicio.*] **1.** A suspecting; apprehension of something without evidence. **2.** Slight degree; suggestion; hint. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Jealousy; distrust; mistrust; diffidence; doubt.

Sus-pi'cious (-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Inclined to suspect. **2.** Indicating suspicion, mistrust, or fear. **3.** Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill; questionable.

Syn. — Distrustful; questionable. See JEALOUS.

Sus-pire' (-pir'), *v. i.* [L. *suspirare* to breathe out, to sigh; *sub* + *spirare* to breathe.] To fetch a long, deep breath; to sigh. — **Sus'pi-ra'tion,** *n.*

Sus-tain' (sŭs-tān'), *v. t.* [OF. *sustenir*, L. *sustinere*; *sus-* + *tenere* to hold.] **1.** To keep from falling; to bear; to support. **2.** To keep from sinking, as in despondence, etc. **3.** To maintain; to nourish. **4.** To aid or relieve; to vindicate. **5.** To endure; to bear up under. **6.** To suffer; to undergo. **7.** To admit as valid; to sanction; not to dismiss or abate. **8.** To prove; to confirm. — **Sus-tain'a-ble,** *a.* — **Sus-tain'er,** *n.*

Sus'te-nance (-tē-nans), *n.* [OF. *sustenance*; cf. L. *sustinentia* endurance.] **1.** A sustaining; support. **2.** That which supports life; food; means of living.

Sus'ten-ta'tion (-tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sustentatio*, fr. *sustentare* to support, v. intens. fr. *sustinere*.] A sustaining, or being sustained; support; sustenance.

Sut'ler (sŭt'ler), *n.* [D. *zoetelaar.*] One who follows an army, and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, etc.

Sut-tee' (-tē'), *n.* [Skr. *sati* faithful wife, fem. of *sant* existing, real, true.] **1.** A Hindoo widow who immolates herself on her husband's funeral pile. **2.** The burning a widow on her husband's funeral pile. [*India*]

Su'ture (sū'tûr; 40), *n.* [L. *sutura*, fr. *suere, sutum*, to sew.] **1.** A sewing; line along which two parts are sewed together, or united in a seam. **2.** (*a*) The uniting parts of a wound by stitching. (*b*) Stitch uniting the parts. **3.** Line of union, or seam, in an immovable articulation. — **Su'tur-al,** *a.*

Su'ze-rain (-zĕ-rān), *n.* [F., formed fr. *sus* above, L. *susum, sursum* (fr. *sub* + *versum*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn); cf. *souverain*, E. *sovereign.*] A superior lord, to whom fealty is due. — **Su'ze-rain-ty** (-tў), *n.*

Swab (swŏb), *v. t.* [D. *zwabberen* to swab, Sw. *svab* a swab, *svabla* to swab.] To clean with a mop or swab. — *n.* **1.** Mop for cleaning floors, decks of vessels, etc. **2.** Bit of sponge, cloth, etc., fastened to a handle, for cleansing the mouth of a sick person, applying medicaments to deep-seated parts, etc. [Spelt also *swob.*]

Swad'dle (swŏd'd'l), *n.* [AS. *swedhil.*] Anything used to swaddle with; a swaddling band. — *v. t.* To swathe.

Swaddling band, Swaddling cloth, band or cloth wrapped round an infant, esp. round a newborn infant.

Swag (swăg), *v. i.* [Icel. *sveggja* to bend, to sway.] **1.** To sway; to swing. **2.** To sink down by its weight; to sag. — *n.* **1.** A swaying, irregular motion. **2.** A thief's booty; boodle. [*Slang*]

Swage (swāj), *n.* A tool for shaping metal work, by striking with a sledge. — *v. t.* To shape (iron) by forcing it into a groove or mold having the required shape.

Swag'ger (swăg'ger), *v. i.* [Freq. of *swag.*] **1.** To walk with a swaying motion; to walk and act pompously. **2.** To brag noisily; to bluster; to bully. — *n.* Conduct of a swaggerer. — **Swag'ger-er,** *n.*

Swag'gy (-gў), *a.* Sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight.

Swain (swān), *n.* [AS. *swān* servant.] A young rustic; country gallant or lover; — chiefly in poetry.

Swale (swāl), *n.* [Icel. *svalr* cool.] A valley or tract of low, and usually wet, land; moor; fen.

Swale, *v. i. & t.* To melt and waste away; to singe.

Swal'low (swŏl'ō), *n.* [AS. *swalewe.*] A passerine bird of numerous species, having a swift, graceful flight.

Swal'low, *v. t.* [AS. *swelgan.*] **1.** To take into the stomach through the gullet, or esophagus. **2.** To draw into an abyss or gulf; to absorb. **3.** To receive (opinions) without examination or scruple. **4.** To engross; to appropriate. **5.** To seize and waste; to exhaust; to consume. **6.** To retract; to recant (one's opinions, etc.). **7.** To put up with; to bear without retaliation.

Syn. — To imbibe; engross; consume. See ABSORB. — *n.* **1.** A swallowing. **2.** The gullet, or esophagus; throat. **3.** As much as can be swallowed at once.

Swal'low-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* **1.** Having a tail like

that of a swallow; having narrow and tapering skirts; as, a *swallow-tailed* coat. **2.** United by dovetailing.

Swam (swăm), *imp.* of SWIM.

Swamp (swŏmp), *n.* [Cf. AS. *swam* a fungus, Dan. *svamp*, Gr. σομφός porous, spongy.] Wet, spongy land. — *v. t.* **1.** To sink into a swamp. **2.** To cause (a boat) to fill with water; to capsize or sink. **3.** To plunge into difficulties; to wreck. — *v. i.* **1.** To sink or stick in a swamp; to become involved in insuperable difficulties. **2.** To founder; to be ruined.

Swamp'y (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp.

Swan (swŏn), *n.* [AS.] A large aquatic bird, like the goose, but handsomer, larger, and stronger.

Swan's'-down' (swŏnz'doun'), *or* **Swans'down'**, *n.* **1.** The down, or fine, soft feathers, of the swan. **2.** Soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton.

Swan'skin' (swŏn'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** Skin of a swan with the down on. **2.** A soft flannel, thick and warm.

Swap (swŏp), *v. t.* [OE. *swappen* to strike; cf. E. to *strike* a bargain.] To exchange. — *n.* An exchange; a barter. [*Colloq.*] [Written also *swop*.]

Sward (swȧrd), *n.* [AS. *sweard* skin, covering.] Grassy surface of land; turf. — *v. t.* To turf.

Sware (swâr), *imp.* of SWEAR. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Swarm (swȧrm), *v. i.* To climb a tree, pole, etc., by embracing it with arms and legs. See SHIN. [*Colloq.*]

Swarm, *n.* [AS. *swearm*.] **1.** A large number of small animals or insects, esp. when in motion. **2.** A great number of honeybees emigrating from a hive at once, to seek new lodgings under the direction of a queen; body of bees settled in a hive. **3.** Multitude, as of people in motion, or of inanimate objects. — *v. i.* **1.** To leave a hive in a body; — said of bees. **2.** To collect in a crowd. **3.** To be thronged with a multitude of beings in motion. **4.** To be filled (with). — *v. t.* To throng.

Swart (swȧrt), **Swarth** (swȧrth), **Swarth'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [AS. *sweart* black; akin to D. *zwart*, G. *schwarz*; cf. L. *sordes* dirt.] Of a dark hue; dusky; tawny. — **Swarth'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Swarth'i-ness**, *n.* — **Swart'ness**, *n.*

Swash (swŏsh), *v. t.* [Prob. imitative.] **1.** To dash or flow noisily, as water. **2.** To bluster; to brag. — *n.* **1.** A splashing of water. **2.** Narrow channel of water within a sand bank; bar over which the sea washes.

Swath (swȧth), *n.* [AS. *swaðu* track, trace.] **1.** A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe. **2.** Whole sweep of a scythe or machine, in mowing or cradling. **3.** A band or fillet; swathe.

Swathe (swāth), *v. t.* [AS. *swedian*.] To bind with a swathe. — *n.* A bandage; band; swath.

Sway (swā), *v. t.* [Icel. *sveigja*, akin to E. *swing*.] **1.** To move with the hand; to swing; to wield. **2.** To direct; to rule. **3.** To cause to incline or swing to one side, or backward and forward; to bias; to warp. **4.** To hoist (yards of a ship). — *v. i.* **1.** To lean; to incline. **2.** To swing from side to side, or backward and forward. **3.** To have weight or influence. **4.** To govern. — *n.* **1.** A swaying; swinging motion; swing or sweep of a weapon. **2.** Rule; dominion; control.

Sweal (swēl), *v. i.* [AS. *swelan*.] To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle. [Written also *swale*.]

Swear (swâr), *v. i.* [*imp.* SWORE (swōr), formerly SWARE (swâr); *p. p.* SWORN (swōrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEARING.] [AS. *swerian*.] **1.** To utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to make a promise, threat, or resolve on oath. **2.** To give legal evidence on oath. **3.** To appeal to God irreverently; to curse. — *v. t.* **1.** To affirm with appeal to God for the truth of the declaration; to make (a promise, threat, or resolve) under oath. **2.** To administer an oath to (a witness, a jury, an officer, etc.). **3.** To declare or charge upon oath. — **Swear'er**, *n.*

Sweat (swĕt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWEAT or SWEATED (*Obs.* SWAT (swŏt)); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEATING.] [AS. *swǽtan*, fr. *swât*, n., sweat; akin to L. *sudor* sweat, *sudare* to sweat.] **1.** To excrete moisture from the pores of the skin; to perspire. **2.** To work hard; to drudge. **3.** To emit moisture, as green plants in a heap. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to perspire. **2.** To exude. **3.** To unite by heating, after applying solder. — *n.* **1.** Perspiration. **2.** A sweating; labor; toil; drudgery. **3.** Moisture issuing from grain in a stack, etc.

Sweat'er (swĕt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sweats. **2.** That which causes to sweat; a sudorific.

Sweat'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Moist with sweat. **2.** Consisting of, or like, sweat. **3.** Causing sweat; toilsome.

Swede (swēd), *n.* [G. *Schwede*.] **1.** An inhabitant of Sweden. **2.** A Swedish turnip.

Swed'ish (swēd'ĭsh), *a.* Pert. to Sweden or its inhabitants. — *n.* Language of the Swedes.

Sweep (swēp), *v. t.* [AS. *swâpan*. See SWOOP.] **1.** To pass a broom across (a surface) so as to remove loose dirt, dust, etc. **2.** To remove by brushing. **3.** To brush against or over; to rub lightly along. **4.** To carry with a long, swinging, or dragging motion, or in a stately fashion. **5.** To drag (a net, etc.) over (the bottom of a river, etc.). **6.** To traverse, with the eye or with an instrument of observation. — *v. i.* **1.** To clear away dust, dirt, litter, etc., with a broom, brush, etc. **2.** To brush swiftly over the surface of anything; to move in a stately manner. **3.** To pass over anything comprehensively; to range through rapidly. — *n.* **1.** The act of sweeping. **2.** Range of a stroke. **3.** Compass of any turning body or of any motion. **4.** Violent and general destruction. **5.** Direction of a curve, road, arch, etc., away from a rectilinear line. **6.** One who sweeps; chimney sweeper. **7.** A pole swinging on a tall post, to raise and lower a bucket in a well for drawing water. — **Sweep'er**, *n.*

Sweep'ing, *a.* Cleaning off surfaces, or clearing away dirt or litter, as a broom does; moving swiftly; carrying everything before it; comprehensive. [ing; rubbish.

Sweep'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping.

Sweep'stake' (-stāk'), *n.* A winning of all the stakes.

Sweep'stakes' (-stāks'), *n.* **1.** A winning of all the stakes or prizes; sweepstake. **2.** *sing.* or *pl.* Entire amount staked at a horse race, a given sum being put up for each horse, all of which goes to the winner. **3.** A race for all the prizes offered.

Sweet (swēt), *a.* [AS. *swête*; akin to L. *suavis*, for *suadvis*, Gr. ἡδύς.] **1.** Having agreeable taste or flavor; saccharine; — opp. to *sour* and *bitter*. **2.** Pleasing to the smell; fragrant. **3.** Pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; harmonious. **4.** Pleasing to the eye; fair. **5.** Fresh; not salt or brackish. **6.** Not changed from a sound state; not sour, stale, putrescent, or rancid. **7.** Pleasing to the mind; gentle; amiable; winning. — *n.* That which is sweet, pleasing, or grateful. — *adv.* Sweetly. — **Sweet'ly**, *adv.* — **Sweet'ness**, *n.*

Sweet'bread' (swēt'brĕd'), *n.* The pancreas.

Sweet'bri'er (-brī'ẽr), *n.* A kind of rose with minutely glandular and fragrant foliage.

Sweet'en (swēt'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make sweet, pleasing or grateful, mild or kind. **2.** To make pure and salubrious, or warm and fertile. **3.** To restore to purity. — *v. i.* To become sweet. — **Sweet'en-er**, *n.*

Sweet'heart' (-hȧrt'), *n.* A lover or mistress.

Sweet'ing, *n.* **1.** A sweet apple. **2.** A darling.

Sweet'ish, *a.* Somewhat sweet. [a confection.

Sweet'meat' (-mēt'), *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar;

Swell (swĕl), *v. i.* [*imp.* SWELLED (swĕld); *p. p.* SWELLED or SWOLLEN (swōl'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWELLING.] [AS. *swellan*.] **1.** To grow larger; to dilate. **2.** To increase in size or extent, or in volume or force. **3.** To rise into waves; to heave. **4.** To be puffed up or inflated, turgid, bombastic, or extravagant. **5.** To bulge. **6.** To act pompously or arrogantly; to strut. — *v. t.* **1.** To increase the size of. **2.** To aggravate; to heighten. **3.** To puff up; to inflate. **4.** To augment gradually in musical force or loudness. — *n.* **1.** A swelling. **2.**

Gradual increase in bulk, height, force, or volume of sound; power in style, or rhetorical force. **3.** A wave, or billow; roll of the sea. **4.** A gradual increase and decrease of the volume of sound; the crescendo and diminuendo combined; — generally indicated by the sign. **5.** A dandy. [*Slang*] — *a.* Showy; dandified; distinguished. [*Slang*]

Swell.

Swell'ing (swĕl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of that which swells. **2.** A prominence; an unnatural bodily protuberance; tumor.

Swel'ter (-tẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *sweltan* to die.] To be overcome and faint with heat.

Swept (swĕpt), *imp. & p. p.* of SWEEP.

Swerve (swẽrv), *v. i.* [AS. *sweorfan* to wipe off, file, polish.] To go out of a straight line; to deviate.

Swift (swĭft), *a.* [AS.] **1.** Moving a great distance in a short time; fleet; rapid; quick; prompt. **2.** Of short continuance; passing away quickly. — *n.* **1.** A bird resembling the swallow, but belonging to a group allied to the humming birds. **2.** A lizard of several species. — **Swift'ly**, *adv.* — **Swift'ness**, *n.*

a European Swift (*Cypselus*, or *Micropus*, *apus*); *b* American Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*).

Swig (swĭg), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *zwelgen* to swallow.] To drink in long draughts; to gulp. — *n.* **1.** A long draught. [*Colloq.*] **2.** A tackle with ropes which are not parallel.

Swill (swĭl), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *swillan*.] **1.** To drink greedily. **2.** To inebriate. — *n.* **1.** Wash given to swine. **2.** Large draughts of liquor. — **Swill'er**, *n.*

Swim (swĭm), *v. i.* [*imp.* SWAM (swăm) or SWUM (swŭm); *p. p.* SWUM; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWIMMING.] [AS. *swimman*.] **1.** To be supported by water or other fluid; to float. **2.** To move in water by strokes with the limbs, hands and feet, or fins or tail. **3.** To be overflowed or drenched. — *v. t.* **1.** To pass over or on by swimming. **2.** To cause to swim; to make to float. — *n.* **1.** A swimming; gliding motion. **2.** Sound, or air bladder, of a fish. — **Swim'mer**, *n.*

Swim, *v. i.* [AS. *swima* dizziness.] To be dizzy.

Swim'ming-ly, *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; successfully; prosperously.

Swin'dle (swĭn'dl), *v. t.* To defraud. — *n.* A cheat.

Swin'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* [G. *schwindler*, fr. *schwindeln* to be dizzy, to act thoughtlessly, to cheat, fr. *schwindel* dizziness.] One who swindles; a cheat.

Syn. — SWINDLER; SHARPER; rogue. — A *swindler* obtains money or goods under false pretenses. A *sharper* cheats by sharp practice, as in playing at cards or staking what he can not pay.

Swine (swĭn), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *swîn*; orig. a dim. corresp. to E. *sow*.] Any animal of the hog kind. The male is called *boar*, the female, *sow*, and the young, *pig*.

Swine'herd' (-hẽrd'), *n.* A keeper of swine.

Swine'-pox' (-pŏks'), *n.* A variety of chicken pox.

Swing (swĭng), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWUNG (swŭng); *archaic imp.* SWANG (swăng); *p. pr. & v. bn.* SWINGING.] [AS. *swingan* to scourge, to fly, to flutter.] **1.** To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave; to oscillate. **2.** To sway from one side or direction to another. **3.** To use a swing. **4.** To turn round by action of wind or tide when at anchor; as, a ship *swings* with the tide. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to swing or vibrate. **2.** To whirl; to brandish. — *n.* **1.** A swinging; a waving or vibratory motion of a hanging or pivoted object; oscillation. **2.** Swaying motion. **3.** A cord, or other thing suspended, upon which anything may swing. **4.** Power of a body put in swaying motion. **5.** Free course.

Swinge (swĭnj), *v. t.* [AS. *swengan* to shake, causative of *swingan*. See SWING.] To beat soundly; to punish.

Swinge'ing, *a.* Huge; very large. [*Colloq.*]

Swin'gle (swĭn'g'l), *v. t.* [AS. *swingele* whip.] To clean (flax) by beating it with a swingle, so as to separate the coarse parts from it. — *n.* A wooden instrument like a large knife, for beating and cleaning flax.

Swin'gle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* [Named fr. its *swinging*.] A whiffletree, or whippletree.

Swin'ish (swīn'ĭsh), *a.* Pert. to, or like, swine; hoggish; gross; beastly.

Swirl (swẽrl), *v. t. & i.* [Akin to Norw. *svirla*.] To whirl. — *n.* A whirling motion; an eddy.

Swiss (swĭs). *n. sing. & pl.* [F. *Suisse*.] A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; people of Switzerland. — *a.* Pert. to Switzerland, or its people.

Switch (swĭch), *n.* [Cf. OD. *swick* scourge, whip.] **1.** Movable part of a rail, or of opposite rails, for transferring cars from one track to another. **2.** A separate tress of hair, etc., worn on the head by women. **3.** A mechanical device for shifting an electric current to another circuit. — *v. t.* **1.** To strike with a switch; to whip. **2.** To swing or whisk. **3.** To turn (cars) from one railroad track to another. **4.** To shift (an electric current) to another circuit.

Switch'man (-măn), *n.* One who tends a switch on a railroad.

Switz'er (swĭts'ẽr), *n.* [G. *schweizer*.] A Swiss.

Swiv'el (swĭv'l), *n.* [AS. *swifan* to move quickly, to revolve.] **1.** A piece, as a ring or hook, attached to another piece by a pin, so as to permit rotation about the pin as an axis. **2.** A small piece of ordnance, turning on a point or swivel. — *v. t.* To swing or turn, as on a pin or pivot.

Swivel in Chain.

Swob (swŏb), *n. & v.* Swab.

Swoll'en (swōl'n), *p. p.* of SWELL. — *a.* Enlarged by swelling.

Swoln (swōln). Contr. of SWOLLEN, *p. p.*

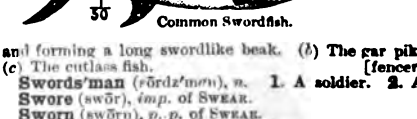
Swoon (swōōn), *v. i.* [AS. *swōgan* to sough, sigh; *geswōgung* a swooning.] To faint. — *n.* A fainting fit.

Swoop (swōōp), *v. t.* [AS. *swāpan* to sweep, rush.] **1.** To fall on at once and seize; to catch while on the wing. **2.** To catch up; to take with a sweep. — *v. i.* To descend with closed wings from a height upon prey, as a hawk; to stoop. — *n.* A falling on and seizing.

Swop (swŏp), *v. & n.* Swap.

Sword (sōrd), *n.* [AS. *sweord*.] **1.** Weapon for cutting or thrusting; rapier, saber, scimiter, etc. **2.** Destruction in battle; war. **3.** Military power.

Sword'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (*a*) A very large oceanic fish, having the bones of the upper jaw consolidated and forming a long swordlike beak. (*b*) The gar pike. (*c*) The cutlass fish.



Common Swordfish.

Swords'man (sōrdz'măn), *n.* **1.** A soldier. **2.** A fencer.

Swore (swōr), *imp.* of SWEAR.

Sworn (swōrn), *p. p.* of SWEAR.

Swum (swŭm), *imp. & p. p.* of SWIM.

Swung (swŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of SWING.

Syb'a-rite (sĭb'ă-rīt), *n.* [Gr. Συβαρίτης, fr. Συβαρίς, a city in Italy.] One devoted to luxury and pleasure. — **Syb'a-rit'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), **Syb'a-rit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.*

Syc'a-mine (sĭk'ă-mĭn), *n.* [Gr. συκάμινος.] The sycamore of Scripture.

Syc'a-more (-mōr), *n.* [Gr. συκόμορος; the fig mul-

berry; *σῦκον* **fig** + *μόρον* black mulberry.] (*a*) A large tree of Egypt and Syria, allied to the fig. It is the sycamore, or sycamine, of Scripture. (*b*) The American plane tree, or buttonwood. (*c*) A large European maple.

Sy-cee' (sĭ-sē'), *n.* [Chinese *se-tsc* fine silk, so called because if pure it may be drawn out into fine threads.] Silver, pounded into ingots, used in China as currency.

Syc'o-phant (sĭk'ō-fant), *n.* [L. *sycophanta* a slanderer, parasite, Gr. *συκοφάντης* false adviser, lit., a fig shower; *σῦκον* fig + *φαίνειν* to show.] A base parasite; servile flatterer. — **Syc'o-phan'tic** (-făn'tĭk), **Syc'o-phan'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* — **Syc'o-phan-cy** (-fan-sy), *n.*

Sy'e-nite (sī'ĕ-nīt), *n.* [L. *Syenites* (sc. *lapis*), fr. *Syene*, Gr. Συήνη.] Granular crystalline rock composed of quartz, hornblende, and feldspar, quarried at *Syene*, in Upper Egypt, and used for monuments by the ancient Egyptians. [Written also *sienite*.] — **Sy'e-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Written also *sienitic*.]

Syl-lab'ic (sĭl-lăb'ĭk), } *a.* **1.** Pert. to syllables. **2.**
Syl-lab'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } Consisting of a syllable or syllables. — **Syl-lab'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syl-lab'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), **Syl-lab'i-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* To form or divide into syllables. — **Syl-lab'i-ca'tion** (sĭl-lăb'ĭ-kā'shŭn *or* sĭl'lă-bĭ-), **Syl-lab'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Syl'la-ble (sĭl'lă-b'l), *n.* [Gr. *συλλαβή*, fr. *συλλαμβάνειν* to take together; *σύν* with + *λαμβάνειν* to take.] **1.** An elementary sound, or combination of sounds, uttered together, or with a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or part of a word. **2.** In writing and printing, a part of a word separated from the rest.

Syl'la-bub (-bŭb), *n.* Sillabub.

Syl'la-bus (-bŭs), *n.* [L.] A compendium of a discourse; an abstract.

Syl'lo-gism (-lŏ-jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *συλλογισμός* a reasoning, syllogism, fr. *συλλογίζεσθαι* to bring at once before the mind; *σύν* + *λογίζεσθαι* to conclude by reasoning.] The regular logical form of every argument, consisting of three propositions, two called the *premises*, the last the *conclusion*. — **Syl'lo-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), **Syl'lo-gis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* — **Syl'lo-gis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Syl'lo-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To reason by syllogisms.

Sylph (sĭlf), *n.* [F. *sylphe*, m., fr. Gr. *σιλφη* a grub or moth.] **1.** An imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy. **2.** A slender, graceful woman.

Sylph'id (sĭlf'ĭd), *n.* [F. *sylphide*, fem. See SYLPH.] A little sylph; young or diminutive sylph.

‖ **Syl'va** (sĭl'vă), *n.*; *pl.* SYLVÆ (-vē). [L.] Silva.

Syl'van (-van), *a.* **1.** Pert. to a silva; forestlike; rural; rustic. **2.** Abounding in forests; woody.

Syl'van, *n.* [L. *Sylvanus*, better *Silvanus*.] A fabled deity of the wood; satyr; faun; a rustic.

Sym'bol (sĭm'bŏl), *n.* [Gr. *σύμβολον* sign by which one knows a thing, fr. *συμβάλλειν* to compare; *σύν* + *βάλλειν* to throw.] **1.** A visible representation of an idea; type; figure. **2.** Character representing a mathematical quantity, operation, relation, or abbreviation.

Syn. — Emblem; figure; type. See EMBLEM.

Sym-bol'ic (-bŏl'ĭk), } *a.* Pert. to symbols; of the
Sym-bol'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), } nature of a symbol; representative. — **Sym-bol'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sym'bol-ism (sĭm'bŏl-ĭz'm), **Sym'bol-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A symbolizing, or being symbolized. **2.** A system of representations.

Sym'bol-ize (-īz), *v. i.* & *t.* To resemble or liken in qualities or properties; to harmonize. [symbols.

Sym-bol'o-gy (-bŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* Art of expressing by

Sym-met'ric-al (-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Involving or exhibiting symmetry; having its parts in due proportion. **2.** Having the parts of one side corresponding with those of the other; regular. **3.** In mathematics, having a common measure; commensurable; having corresponding parts or relations. — **Sym-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sym'me-trize (sĭm'mĕ-trīz), *v. t.* To make proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry.

Sym'me-try (sĭm'mĕ-try), *n.* [Gr. *συμμετρία*; *σύν* + *μέτρον* measure.] Due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole.

Sym'pa-thet'ic (sĭm'pă-thĕt'ĭk), **Sym'pa-thet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Inclined to sympathy; sympathizing. **2.** Produced by, or expressive of, sympathy. **3.** Produced by sympathy or the influence which one part of the body exerts on another. — **Sym'pa-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sym'pa-thize (-thīz), *v. i.* To have sympathy; to be in accord; to harmonize. — **Sym'pa-thi'zer**, *n.*

Sym'pa-thy (-thy), *n.* [Gr. *συμπάθεια*; *σύν* + *πάθος* suffering, passion, fr. *πάσχειν*, *παθεῖν*, to suffer.] **1.** Feeling corresponding to that which another feels; fellow-feeling. **2.** An agreement of affections or inclinations. **3.** Pity; commiseration; compassion. **4.** The reciprocal influence which the various organs or parts of the body exercise on one another.

Syn. — SYMPATHY; COMMISERATION; fellow-feeling; compassion; tenderness; condolence; agreement. — *Sympathy* is literally a fellow-feeling with others in their varied conditions of joy or of grief, but is now more commonly applied to a fellow-feeling with others under affliction, and coincides very nearly with *commiseration*.

Sym-pho'ni-ous (-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Fr. *symphony*.] Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

Sym'pho-ny (sĭm'fŏ-ny), *n.* [Gr. *συμφωνία*; *σύν* + *φωνή* a sound, the voice.] **1.** Consonance or harmony of sounds, agreeable to the ear. **2.** An elaborate instrumental composition for a full orchestra.

Sym-po'si-um (-pō'zĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SYMPOSIA (-ă). [L., fr. Gr. *συμπόσιον* a feast; *σύν* + *πόσις* a drinking.] **1.** A drinking together; a feast. **2.** Collection of essays by different authors on one topic. — **Sym-po'si-ac**, *a.*

Symp'tom (sĭmp'tŭm), *n.* [Gr. *σύμπτωμα* a chance, symptom, fr. *συμπίπτειν* to fall together; *σύν* + *πίπτειν* to fall.] **1.** Any affection accompanying disease; a perceptible change in the body or its functions, indicating the kind or phases of disease. **2.** A sign indicating the existence of something else. — **Symp'tom-at'ic**, **Symp'tom-at'ic-al**, *a.* — **Symp'tom-at'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Mark; note; sign; token; indication.

Syn-ær'e-sis } (sĭn-ĕr'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *συναίρεσις*, fr.
Syn-er'e-sis } *συναιρεῖν* to take together; *σύν* + *αἱρεῖν* to take.] The union in one syllable of vowels ordinarily separated in syllabication; — opp. of *diæresis*.

Syn'a-gogue (-ă-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. *συναγωγή* assembly, synagogue, fr. *συνάγειν* to bring together; *σύν* + *ἄγειν* to lead.] A Jewish congregation or place for worship.

Syn'chro-nal (sĭn'krō-nal), **Syn'chro-nous** (-nŭs), **Syn-chron'ic-al** (-krŏn'ĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. *σύγχρονος*; *σύν* + *χρόνος* time.] Happening at, or belonging to, the same time; simultaneous.

Syn'chro-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *συγχρονισμός*, fr. *συγχρονίζειν* to be contemporary with, fr. *σύγχρονος*.] **1.** Concurrence of events in time. **2.** Tabular arrangement of historical events and personages by dates.

Syn'chro-nize (-nīz), *v. i.* [Gr. *συγχρονίζειν*.] To agree in time; to be simultaneous; to concur.

Syn-cli'nal (sĭn-klī'nal *or* sĭn'klĭ-nal), *a.* [Gr. *συγκλίνειν* to incline together; *σύν* + *κλίνειν* to incline.] **1.** Inclined downward from opposite directions, so as to meet in a common point or line. **2.** Formed by geological strata dipping toward a common line or plane; — opp. to *anticlinal*. — *n.* A synclinal fold.

Syn'co-pate (sĭn'kŏ-pāt), *v. t.* [LL. *syncopare*, *-patum*, to syncopate, to swoon. See SYNCOPE.] To contract (a word) by syncope. — **Syn'co-pa'tion**, *n.*

Syn'co-pe (-pē), *n.* [L.; Gr. *συγκοπή* a cutting up, syncope; *σύν* + *κόπτειν* to strike, cut.] **1.** Elision of letters or syllables from the middle of a word; as, *ne'er* for *never*, *ev'ry* for *every*. **2.** A fainting, or swooning.

Syn'dic (sĭn'dĭk), *n.* [Gr. *σύνδικος* helping in a court of justice, advocate; *σύν* + *δίκη* justice.] **1.** Magistrate

having different powers in different countries. **2.** An agent transacting business for others; advocate; assignee.

Syn'di-cate (sĭn'dĭ-kĭt), *n.* **1.** Office or jurisdiction of a syndic; council, or body of syndics. **2.** An association of persons authorized to negotiate some business, or organized to carry out a financial or industrial project.

Syn-ec'do-che (-ĕk'dŏ-kē), *n.* [L.; Gr. *συνεκδοχή*, fr. *σύν* + *ἐκ* out + *δέχεσθαι* to receive.] Rhetorical figure which puts part of a thing for the whole, or the whole for a part. — **Syn'ec-doch'ic-al** (sĭn'ĕk-dŏk'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Syn-ec'e-sis (-ĕs'ē-sĭs), *n.* Synæresis.

Syn'od (sĭn'ŭd), *n.* [Gr. *σύνοδος* a meeting; *σύν* + *ὁδός* a way.] **1.** An ecclesiastical council, meeting, or convention. **2.** A legislative body. — **Syn-od'ic** (-ŏd'ĭk), **Syn-od'ic-al**, *a.* — **Syn-od'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn'o-nym, **Syn'o-nyme** (-ō-nĭm), *n.* [Gr. *συνώνυμον*. See SYNONYMOUS.] One of two or more words equivalents of each other, and used interchangeably.

Syn-on'y-mist (-ŏn'ĭ-mĭst), *n.* One who collects or explains synonyms.

Syn-on'y-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *συνώνυμος*; *σύν* + *ὄνυμα* name.] Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same thing. — **Syn-on'y-mous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — SYNONYMOUS; IDENTICAL; interchangeable. — *If* no words are *synonymous* except those which are *identical* in use and meaning, so that the one can in all cases be substituted for the other, we have scarcely ten such words in our language. But the term more properly denotes that the words approach so near to each other, that, in many or most cases, they can be used interchangeably.

Syn-on'y-my (-mĭ), *n.* **1.** The being synonymous; sameness of meaning. **2.** A system of synonyms. **3.** Use of synonymous words to amplify a discourse.

Syn-op'sis (-ŏp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYNOPSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *σύνοψις*; *σύν* + *ὄψις* sight, view.] A general view; abstract or summary; syllabus; conspectus. — **Syn-op'tic**, **Syn-op'tic-al**, *a.* — **Syn-op'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See ABRIDGMENT.

‖ **Syn-o'vi-a** (-ō'vĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] Fluid lubricating the joints. — **Syn-o'vi-al**, *a.*

Syn'tax (sĭn'tăks), *n.* [Gr. *σύνταξις*, fr. *σύν* + *τάσσειν* to put in order.] Grammatical construction of sentences; fit arrangement of words in sentences. — **Syn-tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), **Syn-tac'tic-al**, *a.*

Syn'the-sis (sĭn'thē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYNTHESES (-sēz). [L., mixture, Gr. *σύνθεσις*, fr. *συντιθέναι* to put together; *σύν* + *τιθέναι* to place.] **1.** Composition, or the putting of things together, as in compounding medicines. **2.** Combination of separate elements of thought into a whole; — opp. of *analysis*. — **Syn-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), **Syn-thet'ic-al**, *a.* — **Syn-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syph'i-lis (sĭf'ĭ-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Syphilus* name of a shepherd in a Latin poem published in 1530; Gr. *σύς* hog + *φίλος* loving.] The pox, an infectious venereal disease. — **Syph'i-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* & *n.*

Sy'phon (sī'fŏn), *n.* Siphon.

Syr'i-ac (sĭr'ĭ-ăk), *a.* Pert. to Syria, or its language. — *n.* The language of Syria; esp., its ancient language.

Sy-rin'ga (sĭ-rĭn'gă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σῦριγξ*, *σύριγγος*, shepherd's pipe, tube.] (*a*) A genus of plants; the lilac. (*b*) The mock orange.

Syr'inge (sĭr'ĭnj), *n.* [Gr. *σῦριγξ*.] Small pump for injecting liquids into animal bodies, cleansing wounds, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To inject by a syringe. **2.** To clean by injection.

Syr'inx (-ĭnks), *n.*; *pl.* SYRINGES (-ĭn-jēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *σῦριγξ*.] **1.** A wind instrument made of reeds tied together; pandean pipes. **2.** The lower larynx in birds.

Syr'up (-ŭp), *n.* Sirup.

Sys'tem (sĭs'tĕm), *n.* [Gr. *σύστημα*, fr. *συνιστάναι* to place together; *σύν* + *ἱστάναι* to place.] **1.** An assemblage of objects arranged after some distinct method; regular union of principles or parts forming one entire thing. **2.** The universe. **3.** Regular method or order; plan. **4.** The body as a functional unity. — **Sys'tem-at'ic**, **Sys'tem-at'ic-al**, *a.* — **Sys'tem-at'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sys'tem-a-tize (-ă-tīz), *v. t.* To reduce to system or regular method; to methodize. — **Sys'tem-a-ti'zer**, *n.*

Sys'to-le (-tŏ-lē), *n.* [Gr. *συστολή*, fr. *συστέλλειν* to contract; *σύν* + *στέλλειν* to set, place.] **1.** The shortening of a long syllable. **2.** Contraction of the heart and arteries by which the blood is forced onward and the circulation kept up; — correl. to *diastole*.

Syz'y-gy (sĭz'ĭ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *syzygia* conjunction, Gr. *συζυγία*; *σύν* + *ζευγνύναι* to join, *ζυγόν* yoke.] **1.** Point of an orbit, as of the moon or a planet, at which it is in conjunction or opposition; — commonly in *pl.* **2.** The coupling together of different poetic feet.

T.

Tab (tăb), *n.* **1.** Border of lace on the inner front edge of a bonnet. **2.** Loose pendent part of a garment.

Tab'ard (tăb'ĕrd), *n.* [OF.] Tunic formerly worn over armor, often emblazoned with the wearer's arms. [Spelt also *taberd*.]

Tabard of Richard III. of England, emblazoned with the Royal Arms.

Tab'by (-bĭ), *n.* [F. *tabis*, fr. Ar. *'attābī*, name of a quarter of Bagdad where it was made.] **1.** A waved or watered silk. **2.** A brindled cat; popularly, any cat. **3.** An old maid or gossip. [*Collog.*] — *a.* **1.** Of a wavy or watered appearance. **2.** Brindled.

Tab'er-na-cle (-ĕr-nă-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna* hut.] **1.** A temporary habitation; tent. **2.** A portable place of sacrifice used by the Jews during the Exodus. **3.** The Jewish temple; a place for worship. — *v. i.* To dwell temporarily.

‖ **Ta'bes** (tā'bēz), *n.* [L., a wasting disease.] Progressive emaciation of the body, with hectic fever, but no well-marked local symptoms. — **Ta-bet'ic** (tă-bĕt'ĭk), **Tab'id** (tăb'ĭd), *a.* — **Tab'id-ness**, *n.*

Tab'la-ture (tăb'lă-tūr; 40), *n.* [F.] **1.** A painting on a wall or ceiling. **2.** An ancient mode of indicating musical sounds by letters and signs instead of by notes.

Ta'ble (tā'b'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tabula* board, tablet, painting.] **1.** A smooth, flat surface; slab. **2.** Thin, flat piece of wood, stone, metal, etc., on which anything is cut, written, or painted; tablet. **3.** A condensed statement to be comprehended in a single view; arrangement, for ready reference, of weights, measures, currency, etc. **4.** Article of furniture, for use in eating, writing, working, etc. **5.** Food placed on a table; fare. **6.** Company at a table. — *v. t.* **1.** To form into a catalogue; to tabulate. **2.** In parliamentary usage, to lay on the table; to postpone the consideration of (a bill, motion, etc.).

‖ **Ta'bleau'** (tă'blō'; *E.* tăb'lō'), *n.*; *pl.* TABLEAUX (tă'blōz'; *E.* tăb'lōz'). [F., dim. fr. L. *tabula*.] **1.** A vivid representation; picture. **2.** A representation of some scene by persons grouped properly. [table.

Ta'ble-cloth' (tā'b'l-klŏth'), *n.* Cloth for covering a

‖ **Ta'ble d'hote'** (tă'b'l dōt'); *pl.* TABLES D'HÔTE (tă'b'l). [F., lit., table of the landlord.] A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.

Ta'ble-land' (tā'b'l-lănd'), *n.* A broad, level, elevated area of land; plateau.

Ta'ble-spoon' (-spōōn'), *n.* A spoon of the largest size commonly used at table.

Ta'ble-spoon'ful (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* TABLESPOONFULS (-fụls). As much as a tablespoon will hold; — usually reckoned as half of a fluid ounce, or four fluid drams.

Tab'let (tăb'lĕt), *n.* [F. *tablette*, dim. of *table*.] **1.** A small table. **2.** A flat surface on which to write, paint, draw, etc., or one containing an inscription or a picture. **3.** *pl.* A kind of pocket memorandum book. **4.** A solid medicinal confection; lozenge; troche.

Ta-boo' (tȧ-bōō'), *n.* Prohibition of intercourse with, use of, or approach to, a person or thing, under pain of death, — a religious interdict in the islands of Polynesia. — *v. t.* To put under taboo. [Written also *tabu*.]

Ta'bor (tā'bẽr), *n.* [OF.; fr. Ar. & Per. *tambūr* lute, or guitar, or Per. *tabīr* a drum.] A small drum used to accompany a pipe or fife, both being played by the same person. [Written also *tabour*, and *taber*.]

Tab'o-ret (tăb'ō-rĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *tabor*.] A small tabor. [Written also *taboret*.]

Tab'o-rine (-rēn), *n.* [OF. *tabourin*, F. *tambourin*.] A small, shallow drum; tabor.

Tab'ou-ret (-ōō-rĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *tabor*.] **1.** A taboret. **2.** A seat without arms or back, cushioned and stuffed; a high stool. **3.** An embroidery frame.

Tab'u-lar (-ụ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *tabularis*, fr. *tabula* table.] Like, or pert. to, a table (in any of the uses of the word).

Tab'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* **1.** To form into a table; to reduce to synopses. **2.** To shape with a flat surface.

Tac'a-ma-hac' (tăk'ȧ-mȧ-hăk'), **Tac'a-ma-ha'ca** (-hā'kȧ), *n.* **1.** Balsamic resin obtained from tropical American and East Indian trees; exudation of the balsam poplar. **2.** Any tree yielding tacamahac resin; the North American balsam poplar, or balm of Gilead.

Ta-chyg'ra-phy (tȧ-kĭg'rȧ-fy), *n.* [Gr. ταχύς quick + *-graphy*.] Rapid writing; stenography.

Tac'it (tăs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *tacitus*, p. p. of *tacere* to be silent.] Done or made in silence; implied, but not expressed; silent. — **Tac'it-ly**, *adv.*

Tac'i-turn (-ĭ-tûrn), *a.* [L. *taciturnus*.] Habitually silent. — **Tac'i-tur'ni-ty** (-tûr'nĭ-ty), *n.*

Syn. — TACITURN; SILENT; reserved. — *Silent* refers to the act; *taciturn*, to the habit. A man may be *silent* from circumstances; he is *taciturn* from disposition. The loquacious man is at times *silent*; one who is *taciturn* may now and then attempt conversation.

Tack (tăk), *n.* [OE. *tak*, *takke*, a fastening.] **1.** A short, sharp-pointed nail. **2.** That which is attached; a supplement; appendix. **3.** (*a*) A rope to confine a corner of a sail; rope to pull the lower corner of a studding sail to the boom. (*b*) The part of a sail to which the tack is fastened. (*c*) The direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails; run of a vessel on one tack; change of direction. — *v. t.* **1.** To fasten. **2.** To attach slightly or hastily, as by stitching or nailing. **3.** To add (a supplement) to a parliamentary bill; to append. **4.** To change (a vessel's) direction, when sailing closehauled, by shifting sails and rudder. — *v. i.* To change (a ship's) direction by shifting helm and sails; also (as said of a vessel), to have her direction so changed.

Tac'kle (tăk'k'l), *n.* [Akin to LG. & D. *takel*.] **1.** Apparatus for raising or lowering weights, by a rope and pulley blocks. **2.** Gear. **3.** Rigging of a ship. — *v. t.* **1.** To supply with tackle. **2.** To grapple.

Tac'kling, *n.* **1.** Furniture of the masts and yards of a vessel, as cordage, sails, etc. **2.** Instruments of action. **3.** Harness.

Tact (tăkt), *n.* [L. *tactus* touch, fr. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch.] **1.** Sense of touch; feeling. **2.** Nice perception of what is required by circumstances.

Tac'tic (tăk'tĭk), **Tac'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pert. to military and naval tactics.

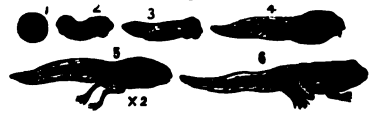
Tac-ti'cian (tăk-tĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in tactics; skillful maneuverer; adroit manager.

Tac'tics, *n.* [Gr. ταχτικά, pl., fr. ταχτικός fit for ordering, fr. τάσσειν to arrange.] The disposing military and naval forces for battle, and performing evolutions.

Tac'tile (-tĭl), *a.* [L. *tactilis*, fr. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch.] Pert. to the organs, or sense, of touch; perceiving, or perceptible, by the touch. — **Tac-til'i-ty**, *n.*

Tac'tion, *n.* A touching; touch; contact.

Tad'pole' (tăd'pōl'), *n.* [OE. *tadde* toad (AS. *tādie*, *tādige*) + *poll*; prop., a toad that is all head.] The young aquatic larva of any amphibian, which breathes by external or internal gills, is at first destitute of legs, and has a finlike tail. Called also *polliwig*, *polliwog*.



Tadpoles of Frog. 1 Egg: 2-6 Tadpoles in Successive Stages of Development.

Tael (tāl), *n.* [Malay *tahil* a certain weight.] A Chinese denomination of money, worth about $1.40; also, a weight of one ounce and a third. [Written also *tale*.]

Taen (tān), *or* **Ta'en**, contr. of TAKEN.

Taf'fe-ta (tăf'fĕ-tȧ), **Taf'fe-ty** (-tỹ), *n.* [F. *taffetas*, fr. Per. *tāftah* woven, fr. *tāftan* to spin.] Smooth silk, having the wavy luster called *watering*.

Taff'rail (-rāl), *n.* [D. *tafereel* panel, fr. *tafel* table.] Upper part of a ship's stern. [Written also *tafferel*.]

Taf'fy (tăf'fy), *n.* **1.** Candy made of molasses or brown sugar boiled down. **2.** Flattery. [*Slang*]

Tag (tăg), *n.* [Prob. akin to *tack* a small nail.] **1.** Any slight appendage, as to an article of dress; something hanging loosely; a direction label. **2.** A metallic binding or point at the end of a lace. **3.** The catchword of an actor's speech; cue. **4.** A child's play in which one runs after and touches another. — *v. t.* **1.** To fit with tags. **2.** To join; to attach. **3.** To follow closely after; to touch in the game of tag. — *v. i.* To follow closely, like an appendage.

Tail (tāl) *n.* [F. *taille* a cutting.] Legal limitation; abridgment. — *a.* Limited; abridged; curtailed.

Estate in tail, a limited, abridged, or reduced fee; an estate limited to certain heirs, and from which the other heirs are precluded; — called also *estate tail*.

Tail, *n.* [AS. *tægel*.] **1.** The terminal, and usually flexible, posterior appendage of an animal. **2.** Back, last, lower, or inferior part of anything, — opp. to the *head*. **3.** Train of attendants; retinue. **4.** Side of a coin opposite to that which bears the head, effigy, or date; reverse. **5.** Downy or feathery appendage of a seed.

Tai'lor (tā'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *taillëor*, fr. *taillier* to cut, fr. L. *talea* rod, stick, cutting.] One who makes men's garments. — *v. i.* To make men's clothes.

Tailor bird, a small Asiatic and East Indian singing bird, which sews leaves together to form nests.

Tai'lor-ess, *n.* A female tailor.

Tail'piece' (tāl'pēs'), *n.* **1.** End piece. **2.** Piece supported at the end by a header, in floor framing.

Taint (tānt), *v. i.* [F. *teint*, p. p. of *teindre* to dye, tinge, fr. L. *tingere*, *tinctum*.] **1.** To impregnate with something extraneous, esp. with something odious or poisonous; to infect; to poison. **2.** To stain; to tarnish. — *v. i.* **1.** To be infected or corrupted. **2.** To be affected with incipient putrefaction. — *n.* **1.** Infection; corruption; deprivation. **2.** A blemish on reputation; stain.

Take (tāk), *v. t.* [*imp.* TOOK (tōōk); *p. p.* TAKEN (tāk'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TAKING.] [Icel. *taka*.] **1.** To lay hold of; to seize; to get into one's possession; to seize and carry away. **2.** To receive; to bear; to endure; to accept. — *v. i.* **1.** To take hold; to have the natural or

intended effect. **2.** To gain reception; to succeed. **3.** To move or direct the course; to betake one's self; to go. **4.** To admit of being pictured, as in a photograph. — *n.* That which is taken; quantity of fish captured at one catch. — **Tak'er** (tāk'ẽr), *n.*

Take'-off' (tāk'ôf'), *n.* An imitation; caricature.

Tak'ing (tāk'ĭng), *a.* Apt to take; alluring; attracting. — *n.* **1.** A gaining possession; seizure; apprehension. **2.** Agitation; distress of mind. [*Colloq.*]

Talc (tălk), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *talq.*] A soft mineral of soapy feel and greenish, whitish, or grayish color. *Steatite*, or *soapstone*, is a compact granular variety. — **Tal'cose'** (tăl-kōs' *or* tălk'ōs'), **Tal'cous** (tălk'ŭs), *a.*

Tale (tāl), *n.* [AS. *talu* number, speech, narrative.] **1.** That which is told; relation or recital; narrative; story. **2.** A number told or counted off; enumeration.

Syn. — Anecdote; story; fable; legend; narrative.

Tale'bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* One who officiously tells tales, scandal, etc., and makes mischief.

Tale'bear'ing, *a.* Telling tales officiously. — *n.* An informing officiously; a telling secrets, scandal, etc.

Tal'ent (tăl'ent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *talentum* a talent (in sense 1), Gr. τάλαντον a balance, thing weighed, a talent; akin to τλῆναι to endure, L. *tolerare*, *tollere*, to lift up.] **1.** A Greek and Hebrew weight and denomination of money. **2.** Intellectual ability; skill in accomplishing.

Syn. — Ability; faculty; gift; endowment. See GENIUS.

Tal'ent-ed, *a.* Furnished with talents; gifted.

‖ **Ta'les** (tā'lēz), *n.* [L., pl. of *talis* such (persons).] (*a*) *pl.* Persons added to a jury, to make up any deficiency in the number of jurors regularly summoned. (*b*) *syntactically sing.* Writ summoning such persons.

Tales'man (tālz'măn), *n.* One called to make up a deficiency in the number of jurors when a tales is awarded.

‖ **Tal'i-pes** (tăl'ĭ-pēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *talus* ankle + *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] The deformity called *clubfoot*.

Tal'is-man (tăl'ĭz-măn), *n.*; *pl.* TALISMANS (-mănz). [Sp., fr. Ar. *tilsim* magical image, pl. *tilsamān*, fr. LGr. τέλεσμα initiation, incantation.] **1.** A magical figure, to which wonderful effects are ascribed. **2.** An amulet; charm. — **Tal'is-man'ic** (-măn'ĭk), **Tal'is-man'ic-al**, *a.*

Talk (tâk), *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. LG. *talk* gabble.] **1.** To speak freely and familiarly. **2.** To reason; to consult. — *n.* **1.** The act of talking; familiar converse. **2.** Report; rumor. **3.** Subject of discourse.

Syn. — Discourse; chat; conference. See CONVERSATION.

Talk'a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Given to much talking.

Syn. — Garrulous; loquacious. See GARRULOUS.

Talk'er, *n.* **1.** One who talks; one noted for conversing readily or agreeably; a conversationist. **2.** A prattler; babbler; boaster; braggart.

Tall (tâl), *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** High in stature; long and comparatively slender. **2.** Extravagant; excessive. [*Slang*] — **Tall'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — TALL; HIGH; LOFTY. — *High* is the generic term, and is applied to anything elevated above another thing. *Tall* specifically describes that which has a small diameter in proportion to its height. *Lofty* has special reference to the expanse above us, and denotes an imposing height, and is usually coupled with the grand or admirable.

Tal'low (tăl'ō), *n.* [OE. *taluh.*] Suet or fat of sheep, oxen, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To grease with tallow. **2.** To fatten. — **Tal'low-ish**, **Tal'low-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

Tal'ly (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TALLIES (-ĭz). [F. *taille* a cutting, cut, tally, fr. *tailler* to cut.] **1.** Orig., a piece of wood on which to cut notches, as marks of number; later, one of two books, sheets of paper, etc. containing corresponding accounts. **2.** A match; mate. **3.** A notch, mark, or score made on or in a tally. — *v. t.* **1.** To score with correspondent notches; to make to correspond. **2.** To check off (parcels of freight). — *v. i.* **1.** To be fitted; to suit; to match. **2.** To make a tally; to score.

Tal'ly-ho' (-hō'), *interj.* & *n.* **1.** Huntsman's cry to urge on his hounds. **2.** A pleasure coach.

Tal'mud (-mŭd), *n.* [Chald. *talmūd* instruction.] A book of Jewish civil and canonical law not comprised in the Pentateuch. — **Tal-mud'ic** (tăl-mŭd'ĭk), **Tal-mud'ic-al**, **Tal'mud-is'tic**, *a.* [adheres to its teachings.

Tal'mud-ist, *n.* One versed in the Talmud, or who

Tal'on (-ŭn), *n.* [F., heel, spur, LL. *talo*, fr. L. *talus* ankle, heel.] **1.** Claw of a predacious bird or animal. **2.** An architectural molding; ogee.

‖ **Ta'lus** (tā'lŭs), *n.* [L.] Ankle; ankle bone.

Tam'a-ble (tăm'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tamed.

Ta-man'du (tă-măn'dŭ), *n.* [Sp., fr. native name.] A small ant-eater of tropical South America; little ant-bear.

Tamandu.

Tam'a-rack (tăm'ā-răk), *n.* (*a*) The American larch. (*b*) The black pine of Alaska, California, etc.

Tam'a-rind (-rĭnd), *n.* [It. & Sp. *tamarindo*, fr. Ar. *tamarhindī*, literally, Indian date; *tamar* dried date + *Hind* India.] **1.** A leguminous tree of both the Indies, and other tropical countries. **2.** One of its preserved seed pods, containing acid pulp, and used medicinally.

Tam'a-risk (-rĭsk), *n.* [L. *tamariscus*, 8kr. *tamāla*.] A European and Asiatic shrub.

Tam'bour (-bōōr), *n.* [F. See TABOR.] **1.** A small flat drum; tambourine. **2.** A small frame for stretching cloth to be embroidered; embroidery so done.

Tam'bour-ine' (-ēn'), *n.* [F. *tambourin.*] A small drum, esp. a shallow drum with only one skin, played on with the hand, and having bells at the sides; timbrel.

Tambourine.

Tame (tām), *a.* [AS. *tam.*] **1.** Reduced from a state of native wildness and shyness; accustomed to man; domesticated. **2.** Crushed; subdued. **3.** Deficient in spirit; dull; insipid.

Syn. — Gentle; mild; meek. See GENTLE. — *v. t.* **1.** To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle and familiar. **2.** To subdue; to repress. — **Tame'less**, *a.* — **Tame'ly**, *adv.* — **Tame'ness**, *n.*

Ta'mil (tă'mĭl), *a.* Pert. to the Tamils, or to their language. — *n.* **1.** One of a race of Northern Ceylon and Southern India. **2.** The Tamil language, the most important of the Dravidian languages. — [Written also *Tamul.*]

Tam'is (tăm'ĭs), **Tam'my** (-mĭ), *n.* [F. *tamis.*] **1.** Sieve made of woolen cloth. **2.** The cloth itself.

Tamp (tămp), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *tamponner* to plug up.] **1.** In blasting, to plug up a hole bored in a rock, to direct the force of the explosion. **2.** To drive (earth, etc.) in or down by frequent gentle strokes. — **Tamp'er**, *n.*

Tam'per (tăm'pẽr), *v. i.* [Corrup. of *temper.*] **1.** To meddle; to try little experiments. **2.** To deal unfairly.

Tam'pi-on (-pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F. *tampon.*] A wooden stopper for a cannon, etc., when not in use. [drum.

Tam'tam' (tăm'tăm'), *n.* [Hind.] A kind of Oriental

Tan (tăn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Bark of the oak, and some other trees, bruised and broken by a mill, for tanning hides. **2.** A yellowish-brown color, like that of tan. **3.** Brown color imparted to the skin by exposure to the sun. — *a.* Yellowish-brown. — *v. t.* **1.** To convert (the skin of an animal) into leather. **2.** To make brown, as by exposure to the sun. — *v. i.* To become tanned.

Tan'a-ger (tăn'ă-jẽr), *n.* [Brazilian *tangara.*] A bright-colored singing bird of many species.

Tan'dem (-dĕm), *adv.* & *a.* [L., at length.] One after another. — *n.* Team harnessed one before the other.

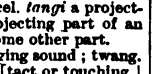
Tang (tăng), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] A coarse blackish seaweed.

Tang, *n.* [Prob. fr. OD. *tanger* tart, lit., pinching; akin to E. *tongs.*] **1.** A strong or offensive taste. **2.** A sharp, specific flavor or tinge. **3.** [Icel. *tangi* a projecting point; akin to E. *tongs.*] A projecting part of an object securing it to a handle, or to some other part.

Tang, *n.* [Imitative.] Sharp, twanging sound; twang. — *v. i.* & *t.* To ring. [tact or touching.

Tan'gen-cy (tăn'jĕn-sy), *n.* The being tangent; a con-

Tan'gent (-jĕnt), *n.* [L. *tangens, -gentis,* p. pr. of *tangere* to touch.] A line which touches a curve, but, when produced, does not cut it; that portion of the straight line tangent to a curve that is between the point of tangency and a given line, as a radius of a circle produced. — *a.* Touching at a single point; meeting a geometrical curve or surface at a point and having at that point the same direction as the curve or surface; — said of a straight line, curve, or surface. — **Tan-gen'tial** (-jĕn'shal), *a.*



at Tangent of the Arc *ao* and of the Angle *aco.*

Tan'gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tangibilis,* fr. *tangere.*] **1.** Perceptible to the touch; tactile; palpable. **2.** Capable of being possessed or realized; real; substantial. — **Tan'gi-ble-ness, Tan'gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **Tan'gi-bly,** *adv.*

Tan'gle (tăng'g'l), *v. t.* [Freq. fr. *tang* seaweed; hence, to twist like seaweed.] **1.** To knit together confusedly; to interweave (threads) so as to make it difficult to unravel the knot; to entangle. **2.** To involve; to entrap. — *v. i.* To be entangled. — *n.* **1.** Large blackish seaweed; kelp. **2.** A knot of threads, etc., united confusedly.

Tank (tăngk), *n.* [Pg. *tanque,* L. *stagnum* a pool; or perh. of East Indian origin.] A large basin or cistern.

Tank'ard (tăngk'ẽrd), *n.* [OF. *tanquart;* cf. OD. *tanckaert.*] Large drinking vessel, esp. one with a cover.

Tan'ner (tăn'nẽr), *n.* One who tans hides.

Tan'ner-y, *n.* Place where tanning is done.

Tan'nic (-nĭk), *a.* Pert. to, derived from, or like, tan.

Tannic acid. (*a*) An acid obtained from nutgalls, and forming with ferric salts a bluish-black compound, which is the basis of common ink. (*b*) Any one of a series of astringent substances resembling tannin proper, widely diffused, as in oak bark, willow, catechu, tea, coffee, etc.

Tan'nin (-nĭn), *n.* Tannic acid.

Tan'ree (-rẽk), *n.* [Fr. native name.] Small insectivorous animal, a native of Madagascar.

Tan'sy (-zy), *n.* [F. *tanaisie;* cf. Gr. *ἀθανασία* immortality.] A plant having finely divided leaves, strong aromatic odor, and bitter taste, used medicinally.

Tan'ta-lism (-tă-lĭz'm), **Tan'ta-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A tantalizing, or being tantalized.

Tan'ta-lize (-lĭz), *v. t.* [Fr. *Tantalus.*] To tease with a prospect never realized; to torment.

Syn. — Tantalize; Disappoint; tease; vex; irritate; provoke. — To *disappoint* is literally to *do away* with what was (or was taken to be) *appointed;* hence the peculiar pain from hopes thus dashed to the ground. To *tantalize,* a much stronger term, describes a most distressing form of disappointment, as in the case of Tantalus.

Tan'ta-lus (-lŭs), *n.* **1.** A Phrygian king who was punished in the lower world by being placed in a lake whose waters reached to his chin but receded whenever he attempted to allay his thirst, while over his head hung fruit which receded when he sought it. **2.** A genus of wading birds comprising the wood ibises.

Tan'ta-mount' (-mount'), *a.* [F. *tant* so much (L. *tantus*) + E. *amount.*] Equivalent in value, effect, etc.

Tan-tiv'y (tăn-tĭv'y *or* tăn'tĭ-vy), *adv.* [Fr. the note of a hunting horn.] Swiftly; — a fox-hunting term.

Tan'trum (-trŭm), *n.* A whim, or burst of ill-humor.

Tap (tăp), *v. t.* [F. *taper.*] **1.** To strike with a slight blow; to rap lightly; to pat. **2.** To put a new sole or heel on (shoes). — *n.* **1.** A slight blow; light rap; pat. **2.** Piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing or renewing the sole or heel. **3.** *pl.* A signal, by drum or trumpet, for extinguishing all lights in soldiers' quarters and retiring to bed.

Tap, *n.* [AS. *tæppa.*] **1.** A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn. **2.** Plug or spile for stopping a hole in a cask; faucet. **3.** Liquor drawn through a tap; a certain quality of liquor. [*Colloq.*] **4.** A place where liquor is drawn for drinking; a taproom; a bar. [*Colloq.*] **5.** A tool for forming an internal screw, as in a nut. — *v. t.* **1.** To pierce so as to let out, or draw off, a fluid. **2.** To draw by piercing. **3.** To form an internal screw in (a nut, etc.) by the tool called a *tap.*

Tape (tāp), *n.* [AS. *tæppe* a fillet.] **1.** A narrow woven fabric used for strings, etc. **2.** A tapeline.

Tape'line' (-lĭn'), *n.* A tape, marked with linear dimensions, as inches, feet, etc., — used for measuring.

Ta'per (tā'pẽr), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A small wax candle; small light. **2.** A tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object. — *a.* Regularly narrowed toward the point; conical; pyramidical. — *v. i.* & *t.* To diminish gradually toward one end.

Tap'es-try (tăp'ĕs-try), *n.* [F. *tapisserie,* fr. *tapisser* to carpet, to hang with tapestry, fr. *tapis,* L. *tapete* carpet, tapestry.] Woven hangings of wool and silk.

Tapestry carpet, a kind of carpet, somewhat resembling Brussels, in which the warp is printed before weaving.

Tape'worm' (tāp'wûrm'), *n.* A many-jointed worm, often found in the intestines.

Tap'i-o'ca (tăp'ĭ-ō'kă), *n.* [Braz. *tipioka.*] Nutritious starch obtained from the roots of the cassava.

Ta'pir (tā'pẽr), *n.* [Braz. *tapy'ra.*] A piglike, tropical mammal, having long prehensile upper lip, short and stout legs, three toes on the hind feet, and four toes on the fore feet.

Indian Tapir.

Ta'pis (tă'pĭs *or* tă-pē'), *n.* [F.] Tapestry; cover of a council table.

On the tapis, on the table, or under consideration.

Tap'pet (tăp'pĕt), *n.* A lever or projection, in machinery, moved by some other piece, or intended to tap or touch something else, to regulate motion.

Tap'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* Root of a plant penetrating the earth directly downward without dividing.

Tap'ster (-stẽr), *n.* One who taps or draws liquor.

Tar (tär), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *tarpaulin.*] A sailor.

Tar, *n.* [AS. *teru;* akin to E. *tree.*] A thick, black, viscous liquid obtained by distilling wood, coal, etc. — *v. t.* To smear with tar.

European Tarantula (*T. apulia*).

Ta-ran'tu-la (tă-răn'tū-lă), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *tarantola,* fr. L. *Tarentum,* now *Taranto,* in the south of Italy.] A large spider, popularly supposed to be very venomous.

Tar-boosh' (tär-bōōsh'), *n.* [Ar. *tarbūsh.*] A red cap worn by Turks and other Orientals.

‖ **Tar'di-gra'da** (tär'dĭ-grā'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] 1. A tribe of edentates comprising the sloths, and noted for their slow movements when on the ground. 2. An order of minute aquatic arachnida. — **Tar'di-grade,** *a. & n.*

Tar'dy (tär'dĭ), *a.* [F. *tardif,* fr. L. *tardus* slow.] 1. Moving slowly. 2. Not in season; late; dilatory; — opp. to *prompt.* — **Tar'di-ly,** *adv.* — **Tar'di-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Slow; dilatory; tedious; reluctant. See SLOW.

Tare (tär), *obs. imp.* of TEAR. Tore.

Tare, *n.* [Cf. OE. *tarefitch* wild vetch.] 1. Weed growing among wheat and other grain; darnel. 2. A leguminous herb, sometimes grown for fodder.

Tare, *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *tarah* thrown away, removed.] Deficiency in the weight or quantity of goods from the weight of the inclosing cask, bag, etc.; allowance made by the seller for the weight of such cask, bag, etc. — *v. t.* To ascertain or mark the tare of (goods).

Tar'get (tär'gĕt), *n.* [OF. *targette,* dim. of *targe* shield.] 1. A small shield or buckler. 2. A butt or mark to shoot at.

Tar'get-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* One armed with a target. [Written also *targetier.*]

Tar'gum (tär'gŭm), *n.* [Chald. *targūm* interpretation.] A translation of the Old Testament in the Chaldee or Aramaic language.

Tar'iff (tăr'ĭf), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *tarifa,* fr. Ar. *ta'rīf* information, definition, from *'arafa* to explain.] 1. A schedule of duties imposed by government upon goods imported or exported. 2. Duty so imposed. 3. Any system of rates, charges, etc. [used for dresses.

Tar'la-tan (tär'lȧ-tan), *n.* Thin, transparent muslin,

Tarn (tärn), *n.* [Icel. *tjörn.*] A mountain lake or pool.

Tar'nish (tär'nĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *ternir,* fr. OHG. *tarnen* to darken, hide.] To soil; to dull the luster of; to sully. — *v. i.* To become dull. — *n.* Stain; blemish.

Ta'ro (tä'rō *or* tă'rō), *n.* [Polynesian.] Tropical plant, having large, fleshy, edible rootstocks.

Tar-pau'lin (tär-pȧ'lĭn), *n.* [*Tar* + *palling* covering, *pall* to cover.] 1. Piece of canvas covered with tar or a waterproof composition, for covering the hatches of a ship, hammocks, boats, etc. 2. A hat of painted or tarred cloth, worn by sailors, etc. 3. A sailor; seaman; tar. [with, tar.

Tar'ry (tär'rĭ), *a.* Consisting of, like, or covered

Tar'ry (tăr'rĭ), *v. i.* [OF. *targier,* fr. L. *tardare* to tarry, fr. *tardus* slow.] 1. To stay behind; to wait. 2. To loiter. 3. To stay; to abide; to lodge.

Tar'sal (tär'sȧl), *a.* Pert. to the tarsus (either of the foot or eye). — *n.* A tarsal bone or cartilage.

Tar'sus, *n.; pl.* TARSI (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. ταρσός flat of the foot, edge of the eyelid.] 1. (*a*) The ankle; bones or cartilages of the part of the foot between metatarsus and leg. (*b*) A plate or cartilage in the eyelid of man and many animals. 2. Foot of an insect or crustacean.

Tart (tärt), *a.* [AS. *teart.*] 1. Sharp to the taste; acid; sour. 2. Sharp; keen; severe. — **Tart'ly,** *adv.*

Tart, *n.* [OE. & F. *tarte;* perh. fr. L. *tortus,* p. p. of *torquere* to twist.] Small open pie; fruit pie.

Tar'tan (tär'tan), *n.* [F. *tiretaine* linsey-woolsey.] Woolen cloth, checkered or crossbarred with bands of various colors, much worn in the Highlands of Scotland.

Tar'tan, *n.* [Sp., Pg., or It. *tartana;* perh. of Arabic origin.] Small coasting vessel of the Mediterranean.

Tar'tar (-tẽr), *n.* [F. *tartre,* perh. of Arabic origin.] 1. A reddish crust or sediment in wine casks, used in making pure cream of tartar, tartaric acid, potassium carbonate, black flux, etc., and, in dyeing, as a mordant for woolen goods; — called also *argol, wine stone,* etc. 2. A concretion often incrusting the teeth, consisting of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.

Tar'tar (-tẽr), *n.* 1. [Per. *Tātār,* of Tartar origin.] An inhabitant of Tartary. 2. An irritable person.

Tar-ta're-an (tär-tē'rē-an), } *a.* Pert. to Tartarus;
Tar-ta're-ous (tär-tē'rē-ŭs), } hellish.

Tar-ta're-ous, *a.* 1. Consisting of, or like, tartar. 2. Having the surface rough and crumbling.

Tar-ta'ri-an (-rĭ-an), } *a.* Pert. to Tartary or the
Tar-tar'ic (-tär'ĭk), } Tartars.

Tar-tar'ic (-tär'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, derived from, or resembling, tartar. [or like, tartar; tartareous.

Tar'tar-ous (-tẽr-ŭs), *a.* Containing, consisting of,

Tar'tar-ous (-tär-ŭs), *a.* Like a Tartar; irritable.

Tar'ta-rus (-tȧ-rŭs), *n.* [Gr. Τάρταρος.] In classic mythology, the infernal regions; Hades.

Tart'ness, *n.* The being tart.

Syn. — Sourness; asperity; harshness. See ACRIMONY.

Tar'trate (tär'trāt), *n.* A salt of tartaric acid.

Task (tȧsk), *n.* [OF. *tasque,* LL. *tasca, taxa,* fr. L. *taxare* to rate, estimate.] 1. Labor or study imposed by another. 2. Business; employment; labor. — *v. t.* 1. To assign a definite amount of business, labor, or duty to. 2. To oppress with excessive burdens; to tax. 3. To charge; to tax, as with a fault. — **Task'er,** *n.*

Task'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* One who imposes a task, or burdens another with labor; overseer.

Tas'sel (tȧs's'l), *n.* [OF., a fastening, clasp, fr. L. *taxillus* a little die, dim. of *talus* die, knuckle bone.] 1. A pendent ornament, attached to corners of cushions, curtains, etc. 2. Flower of some plants, esp. when pendent. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TASSELED (-s'ld) or TASSELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TASSELING or TASSELLING.] To put forth a tassel or flower. — *v. t.* To adorn with tassels.

Taste (tāst), *v. t.* [OF. *taster* to try by the touch, to taste, fr. L. *tastare* to touch sharply, to estimate.] 1. To try by the touch of the tongue; to perceive the flavor of (anything) by taking a small quantity into the mouth. 2. To eat a small quantity of. 3. To experience; to undergo; to participate in. — *v. i.* 1. To try food with the mouth; to eat or drink a little only. 2. To have a particular quality or character. 3. To take sparingly. 4. To have perception or enjoyment; to partake. — *n.* 1. A tasting; gustation. 2. Quality or savor of any substance; flavor. 3. The one of the five senses by which certain properties of bodies (called their *taste, savor, flavor*) are ascertained by contact with the organs of taste. 4. Intellectual relish; liking. 5. Power of perceiving excellence in human performances; critical discernment. 6. A small portion given as a specimen; little piece tasted or eaten; a bit. — **Tast'er,** *n.*

Syn. — TASTE; SENSIBILITY; JUDGMENT; savor; relish; flavor; *goût.* — Some consider *taste* as a mere *sensibility,* others as an exercise of *judgment;* but a union of both is requisite to anything which deserves the name.

Taste'ful (tāst'fŭl), *a.* 1. Having a high relish; savory. 2. Having, or in accordance with, good taste. — **Taste'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Taste'ful-ness,** *n.*

Taste'less, *a.* 1. Having no taste; insipid; flat. 2. Destitute of good taste. 3. Not in accordance with good taste. — **Taste'less-ness,** *n.*

Tast'y (-ĭ), *a.* 1. Having good taste. 2. Being in conformity to good taste; elegant. — **Tast'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

Tat'ou-ay (tăt'ōō-ā'), *n.* [Brazilian.] An armadillo of tropical South America.

Tatouay. (1/6)

Tatt (tăt), *v. t. & i.* To make tatting.

Tat'ter (tăt'tẽr), *n.* [Icel. *tötur.*] A rag, or part torn and hanging; — chiefly in *pl.* — *v. t.* To tear into rags.

Tat'ter-de-mal'ion (-dē-măl'yŭn), *n.* [*Tatter* + OF. *desmaillier* to break the meshes of, to tear.] A ragged fellow; ragamuffin.

Tat'ting (tăt'tĭng), *n.* Lace made from sewing thread.

Tat'tle (-t'l), *v. i.* [Akin to LG. *tateln*, D. *tateren* to stammer, perh. to E. *titter*.] **1.** To prate; to talk idly. **2.** To tell tales. — *n.* Idle chat. — **Tat'tler**, *n.*

Tat-too' (tăt-tōō'), *n.* [Earlier *taptoo*, D. *taptoe*; *tap* a tap, faucet + *toe* to, shut (*i. e.*, the taps, or drinking houses, shut from the soldiers).] A beat of drum, or sound of bugle, at night, notifying soldiers to retreat, or to repair to their quarters or tents.

The Devil's tattoo, a drumming with the fingers or foot.

Tat-too', *v. t.* [Of Polynesian origin.] To color (the flesh) by pricking in coloring matter, so as to form indelible figures. — *n.* Indelible mark made by puncturing the skin and introducing some pigment into the punctures.

Taught (tąt), *a.* Taut.

Taught, *imp. & p. p.* of TEACH.

Taunt (tânt), *v. t.* [OF. *tanter* to tempt, to try.] To reproach; to revile; to jeer at; to flout. — *n.* Upbraiding language; sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

Syn. — To mock; jeer; revile. See DERIDE.

Tau'ri-form (tą'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *tauriformis*; *taurus* a bull + *-form*.] Having the form of a bull.

Tau'rine (-rĭn), *a.* [L. *taurinus*, fr. *taurus*.] Pert. to the genus Taurus, or cattle.

‖ **Tau'rus** (-rŭs), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. *ταῦρος* bull, and E. *steer* young ox.] **1.** (*a*) The Bull; the 2d of the 12 signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about April 20; — marked thus [♉] in almanacs. (*b*) A zodiacal constellation, containing the clusters Pleiades and Hyades. **2.** A genus of ruminants comprising domestic cattle.

Taut (tąt), *a.* [Dan. *tæt*; akin to E. *tight*.] **1.** Tight; stretched; not slack. **2.** Snug; firm; secure.

Tau-tog' (tą-tŏg'), *n.* [PL. of *taut*, Amer. Indian name.] A food fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States. Called also *blackfish*, *oyster fish*, *salt-water chub*, and *moll*. [Written also *tautaug*.]

Tau-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ταυτολογία*; *ταὐτό*, for *τὸ αὐτό* the same + *λέγειν* to speak.] A repetition of the same meaning in different words; needless repetition of an idea in different phrases. — **Tau-tol'o-gist**, *n.* — **Tau'to-log'ic** (-tô-lŏj'ĭk), **Tau'to-log'ic-al**, *a.*

Syn. — TAUTOLOGY; REPETITION. — There may be frequent *repetitions* (as in legal instruments) which are warranted either by necessity or convenience; but *tautology* is always a fault.

Tav'ern (tăv'ẽrn), *n.* [F. *taverne*, fr. L. *taberna* hut, booth, tavern.] Public house for travelers; inn; hotel.

Taw (tą), *v. t.* [AS. *tāwian* to prepare.] To dress and prepare (skins of sheep, lambs, goats, and kids, for gloves, etc.), by softening and bleaching.

Taw, *n.* [AS. *tāw* instrument.] **1.** A large marble; game at marbles. **2.** Mark from which players begin a game of marbles.

Taw'dry (tą'drĭ), *a.* [Corrup. fr. *Saint Audrey*, or *Audrey*, meaning *Saint Ethelreda*, hence, orig., bought at the fair of St. Audrey.] Very fine and showy in colors; cheap and gaudy. — **Taw'dri-ness**, *n.*

Taw'er, *n.* One who taws, or dresses white leather.

Taw'ny (-nĭ), *a.* [F. *tanné*, p. p. of *tanner* to tan.] Yellowish brown, like things tanned, or sunburnt persons.

Tax (tăks), *n.* [F. *taxe*, fr. *taxer* to tax, L. *taxare* to touch sharply, to censure, value, estimate, fr. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch.] **1.** A charge, esp. a pecuniary burden imposed by authority. (*a*) A charge laid upon persons or property for support of government. (*b*) Sum laid upon specific things, as upon polls, lands, houses, income, etc. (*c*) Sum levied upon members of a society to defray its expenses. **2.** Task exacted from one under control. **3.** A burdensome duty or charge.

Syn. — Impost; tribute; contribution; duty; toll; rate; assessment; exaction; custom; demand.

— *v. t.* **1.** To subject to the payment of taxes. **2.** To fix judicially the amount of (the cost of court proceedings, etc.). **3.** To charge; to accuse; to censure. — **Tax'a-ble**, *a.* — **Tax-a'tion**, *n.*

Tax'i-der'my (tăks'ĭ-dẽr'mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *τάξις* arrangement + *δέρμα* a skin.] The preparing, preserving, and mounting skins of animals so as to show their natural appearance. — **Tax'i-der'mist**, *n.* — **Tax'i-der'mic**, *a.*

Tea (tē), *n.* [Chin. *tshâ*, Prov. Chin. *te*.] **1.** Prepared leaves of a Chinese shrub. **2.** A decoction of tea leaves in boiling water. **3.** Any infusion or decoction, esp. of dried leaves. **4.** The evening meal; supper.

Tea table, table on which tea furniture is set.

Teach (tēch), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TAUGHT (tąt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEACHING.] [AS. *tǣcean*, imp. *tǣhte*, to show, teach.] **1.** To impart knowledge of; to exhibit impressively. **2.** To direct, as an instructor; to guide the studies of; to instruct. **3.** To accustom; to show; to admonish. — *v. i.* To give instruction. — **Teach'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To instruct; inform; tell; guide; admonish.

Teach'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being taught; apt to learn; docile. — **Teach'a-ble-ness**, *n.* [instruction.]

Teach'ing, *n.* An instructing; that which is taught;

Syn. — Instruction; breeding. See EDUCATION.

Tea'cup' (tē'kŭp'), *n.* Small cup for drinking tea.

Teak (tēk), *n.* [Malayalam *tekku*.] An East India tree, and its extremely durable timber.

Tea'ket'tle (tē'kĕt't'l), *n.* Kettle in which water is boiled for making tea, coffee, etc.

Teal (tēl), *n.* [Akin to D. *teling* a generation, teal, *telen* to breed.] A small fresh-water duck.

Green-winged Teal (*Anas Carolinensis*).

Team (tēm), *n.* [AS. *teám* offspring, progeny, family; akin to E. *tow* to drag, *tug* to draw.] **1.** A group of young animals; brood; litter. **2.** Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts, harnessed to the same vehicle for drawing. **3.** A number of persons associated together in any work, esp. to contend on one side in a match.

Team'ster, *n.* One who drives a team.

Tea'pot' (tē'pŏt'), *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into teacups.

Tear (tēr), *n.* [AS. *teár*; akin to L. *lacrima*, for older *dacruma*, Gr. *δακρυ*, *δάκρυμα*.] **1.** A drop of water in the eye, or flowing from it. **2.** Something formed like a transparent drop of fluid matter; solid, transparent, tear-shaped drop, as of some balsams or resins.

Tear (târ), *v. t.* [*imp.* TORE (tōr), ((*Obs.* TARE) târ); *p. p.* TORN (tôrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEARING.] [AS. *teran*; akin to Gr. *δέρειν* to flay.] **1.** To separate by violence; to pull apart by force; to lacerate. **2.** To disrupt; to rend. **3.** To rend away; to sunder. — *v. i.* **1.** To separate on being pulled; to be rent. **2.** To move and act with turbulent violence; to rage; to rave. — *n.* A tearing, or being torn; rent; fissure. — **Tear'er**, *n.*

Tear'ful (tēr'fụl), *a.* Weeping; shedding tears.

Tear'less, *a.* Shedding no tears; unfeeling.

Tease (tēz), *v. t.* [AS. *tǣsan*.] **1.** To comb or card (wool or flax). **2.** To scratch (cloth) for raising a nap; to teasel. **3.** To vex with importunity; to annoy or irritate by petty requests, or by jests and raillery; to plague. — *n.* One who teases. — **Teas'er**, *n.*

Syn. — To TEASE; VEX; harass; annoy; disturb; irritate; plague; torment; mortify; tantalize; chagrin. — To *tease* is literally to pull or scratch, and implies a prolonged annoyance in respect to little things, which is often more irritating, and harder to bear, than severe pain. *Vex* meant originally to seize and bear away hither and thither, and hence, to disturb.

Tea'sel (tē'z'l), *n.* [AS. *tǣsel*, *tǣsl*.] **1.** A plant of which one species bears a large flower head covered with hooked bracts, used, when dried, for raising a nap on

woolen cloth. **2.** A bur of this plant. **3.** Any contrivance intended as a substitute for teasels in dressing cloth. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEASELED (-z'ld) or TEASELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEASELING or TEASELLING.] To subject (woolen cloth) to the action of teasels, in order to raise a nap.

Common Teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*).

Tea'spoon' (tē'spōōn'), *n.* Small spoon for stirring and sipping tea, coffee, etc., and for other purposes.

Teat (tēt), *n.* [AS. *tit, titt.*] **1.** The protuberance through which milk is drawn from the udder or breast of a mammal; a nipple; pap; mammilla; dug; tit. **2.** Small nozzle in machinery resembling an animal's teat.

Tech'i-ly (tĕch'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a techy manner. [techy.

Tech'i-ness, *n.* The being

Tech'nic (tĕk'nĭk), **Tech'nic-al** (-nĭ-*kal*), *a.* [Gr. τεχνικός, fr. τέχνη an art.] Pert. to the useful arts, or to any science, business, etc. — **Tech'nic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Tech'ni-cal'i-ty (-nĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** A being technical. **2.** Something peculiar to any trade, sect, etc.

Tech'nics, *n.* Doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts.

Tech'nique' (tĕk'nēk'), *n.* [F.] Technic skill.

Tech-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τέχνη + *-logy.*] Industrial science; systematic knowledge of the industrial arts. — **Tech-nol'o-gist,** *n.* — **Tech'no-log'ic** (-nō-lŏj'ĭk), **Tech'no-log'ic-al,** *a.*

Tech'y (tĕch'ĭ), *a.* [OF. *tache, teche,* a spot, blemish, habit, vice.] Peevish; fretful; irritable.

Tec-ton'ic (tĕk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τεκτονικός, fr. τέκτων, *-τονος,* a carpenter, builder.] Pert. to building.

Tec-ton'ics, *n.* Science, or art, of constructing implements, vessels, dwellings, or other edifices.

Ted (tĕd), *v. t.* [Icel. *teðja* to spread manure, fr. *tað* manure.] To spread, or turn from the swath, and scatter for drying (new-mowed grass, etc.).

Ted'der, *n.* A machine for stirring and spreading hay.

Ted'der, *n. & v. t.* Tether.

‖ **Te' De'um** (tē' dē'ŭm). [L., fr. *te* (accus. of *tu* thou) + *Deum,* accus. of *Deus* God.] An ancient Christian hymn of thanksgiving, beginning with the words, "*Te Deum laudamus,*" "We praise thee, O God."

Te'di-ous (tē'dĭ-ŭs *or* tēd'yŭs), *a.* [L. *taediosus,* fr. *taedium.* See TEDIUM.] Involving tedium; wearisome. — **Te'di-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Te'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. – Wearisome; fatiguing. See IRKSOME.

Te'di-um (tē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *taedium,* fr. *taedet* it disgusts.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness; tediousness.

Teem (tēm), *v. i.* [AS. *tēman, tīgman,* fr. *teám.* See TEAM.] **1.** To bring forth young; to produce fruit; to bear; to be pregnant; to multiply. **2.** To be full, or ready to bring forth; to abound. — **Teem'er,** *n.*

Teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* [See TEN.] The years of one's age having the termination *-teen* (thirteen to nineteen).

Tee'ter (tē'tẽr), *v. i. & t.* [Prov. E. *titter* to tremble, to seesaw.] To move up and down on the ends of a balanced plank; to seesaw. [*U. S.*]

Teeth (tēth), *n., pl.* of TOOTH.

Teeth (tēth), *v. t.* To breed, or grow, teeth.

Teeth'ing (tēth'ĭng), *n.* First growth of teeth; phenomena attending their piercing the gums; dentition.

Tee-to'tal (tē-tō'tal), *a.* Entire; total. [*Colloq.*]

Tee-to'tal-er, *n.* One pledged to entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks. — **Tee-to'tal-ism,** *n.*

Tee-to'tal-ly, *adv.* Entirely; totally. [*Colloq.*]

Tee-to'tum (-tŭm), *n.* [For T-*totum.* It was used for playing games of chance, and was four-sided, one side bearing the letter T (for Latin *totum* all), meaning, take all that is staked.] A kind of top, twirled by the fingers.

Teg'u-lar (tĕg'ū-lẽr), *a.* [LL. *tegularis,* fr. L. *tegula* tile.] Pert. to, arranged like, or consisting of, tiles.

Teg'u-ment, *n.* [L. *tegumentum,* fr. *tegere* to cover.] **1.** A cover; integument. **2.** Covering of a living body; skin; hide. — **Teg'u-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tà-rĭ), *a.*

Tell (tĕl), *n.* [OF.; L. *tilia.*] The lime tree, or linden.

Tel'e-gram (tĕl'ē-grăm), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε far + *-gram.*] A message sent by telegraph; telegraphic dispatch.

Tel'e-graph (-grăf), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε + *-graph.*] Apparatus, or process, for communicating rapidly between distant points, esp. by signals, words, or signs, transmitted by electrical action. — *v. t.* To announce by telegraph. — **Te-leg'ra-pher** (tē-lĕg'rà-fẽr *or* tĕl'ē-grăf'ẽr), *n.* — **Tel'e-graph'ic** (tĕl'ē-grăf'ĭk), **Tel'e-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.*

Te-leg'ra-phist (tē-lĕg'rà-fĭst *or* tĕl'ē-grăf'ĭst), *n.* One skilled in telegraphy; a telegrapher.

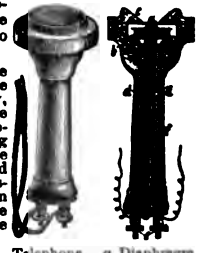
Te-leg'ra-phy (tē-lĕg'rà-fĭ), *n.* The constructing, or communicating by means of, telegraphs.

Te'le-ol'o-gy (tē'lē-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ *or* tĕl'ē-), *n.* [Gr. τέλος, τέλεος, end or issue + *-logy.*] The doctrine of the final causes of things; doctrine of adaptation to purpose.

‖ **Te'le-os'te-i** (-ŏs'tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. τέλεος, complete + ὀστέον bone.] A subclass of fishes including all the ordinary bony fishes, as disting. fr. the ganoida.

‖ **Te'le-os'to-mi** (-ŏs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. τέλεος + στόμα mouth.] An extensive division of fishes including the ordinary fishes (Teleostei) and the ganoida.

Tel'e-phone (tĕl'ē-fōn), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε far off + φωνή sound.] Instrument for reproducing sounds, esp. articulate speech, at a distance. — *v. t.* To announce by telephone.



Telephone. *a* Diaphragm of Soft Iron; *b* Bobbin of Insulated Copper Wire surrounding the end of a Steel Magnet; *c d* Longitudinal Holes in the Case through which the ends of the Coil *b* pass to the Binding Screws *e* and thence into the Cord. This form is generally used as a Receiver, but may be used as a Transmitter.

☞ The ordinary telephone consists essentially of a device by which currents of electricity, produced by sounds through the agency of certain mechanical devices and exactly corresponding in duration and intensity to the vibrations of the air which attend them, are transmitted to a distant station, and there, acting on suitable mechanism, reproduce similar sounds by repeating the vibrations.

Tel'e-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Conveying sound to a great distance. **2.** Pert. to the telephone; by the telephone.

Tel'e-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. τηλεσκόπος viewing afar; τῆλε + σκοπός a watcher, akin to σκοπεῖν to view.] Optical instrument for viewing distant objects. — *v. t.* To slide one within another, like sections of a spyglass; to collide, as railroad cars, so that the end of one penetrates the end of another. [*Recent.*]

Tel'e-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), ‖ *a.* **1.** Pert. to a telescope; **Tel'e-scop'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), ‖ performed by a telescope. **2.** Seen or discoverable only by a telescope. **3.** Farseeing; far-reaching. **4.** Having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another, like the tube of a spyglass.

Tell (tĕl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOLD (tōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TELLING.] [AS. *tellan,* fr. *talu* tale, number, speech.] **1.** To mention one by one; to recount; to enumerate; to reckon; to number. **2.** To utter in detail; to narrate. **3.** To publish; to disclose. **4.** To acquaint; to inform. **5.** To command. **6.** To ascertain by observing; to find out. — *v. i.* **1.** To give an account; to report. **2.** To take effect; to produce a marked effect.

Tell'er (tĕl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tells or communicates; an informer or describer. **2.** A bank officer who receives, counts, and pays out, money. **3.** Counter of votes.

Tell'tale' (tĕl'tāl'), *a.* Telling tales; babbling. — *n.* **1.** One who officiously communicates information of others' private concerns; one who tells that which prudence should suppress. **2.** Contrivance for indicating or recording something, for showing direction of the wind, course of a ship, height of water in a steam boiler, etc.

Tel-lu'ric (-lū'rĭk), *a.* [L. *tellus, -luris*, the earth.] **1.** Pert. to, or proceeding from, the earth. **2.** Pert. to, derived from, or resembling, tellurium.

Tel-lu'ri-um (-rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tellus, -luris.*] Nonmetallic element, analogous to sulphur and selenium.

Tel'pher (tĕl'fẽr), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε far + φέρειν to bear.] Mode of conveying vehicles or loads by electricity.

Telpher line, *or* **Telpher road,** line or road conveying electric currents which move vehicles carrying loads.

Tel'pher-age (-āj; 2), *n.* Locomotion by electricity.

Tel'u-gu' (tĕl'ōō-gōō'), *n.* **1.** A Dravidian language of Madras. **2.** One of the people speaking this language. — *a.* Pert. to this language or people. [Spelt also *Teloogoo.*]

Te-mer'i-ty (tē-mĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *temeritas*, fr. *temere* by chance, rashly.] Unreasonable contempt of danger.

Syn. — **Temerity**; **Rashness**; precipitancy; heedlessness; venturesomeness. — *Temerity* is Latin, and *rashness* is Anglo-Saxon. The Latin term is more dignified; the Anglo-Saxon more familiar and energetic. *Temerity* is an unreasonable contempt of danger; *rashness* is a rushing into danger from thoughtlessness or excitement.

Tem'per (tĕm'pẽr), *v. t.* [AS. *temprian* or OF. *temprer.*] **1.** To mingle in proportion; to qualify; to soften. **2.** To fit together; to adjust. **3.** To bring (metal) to a proper hardness. — *n.* **1.** Due mixture of qualities; just combination. **2.** Constitution of body; temperament. **3.** Disposition of mind. **4.** Moderation; equanimity. **5.** Heat of mind or passion; proneness to anger. [*Colloq.*] **6.** State of a metal, etc., as to hardness.

Syn. — Temperament; humor; mood. See **Disposition.**

Tem'per-a-ment (-ā-ment), *n.* [L. *temperamentum.*] **1.** Internal constitution. **2.** A tempering or modifying; adjustment. **3.** Peculiar physical and mental character of an individual.

Tem'per-ance, *n.* [L. *temperantia.*] Habitual moderation of the appetites and passions; restrained indulgence; moderation in using intoxicating liquors.

Tem'per-ate (-ĕt), *a.* [L. *temperatus*, p. p. of *temperare.*] **1.** Moderate; not excessive. **2.** Not violent; cool; calm. **3.** Moderate in indulging the appetites or passions. — **Tem'per-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **Tem'per-ate-ness,** *n.*

Tem'per-a-ture (-ā-tūr; 40), *n.* [L. *temperatura* due measure, temper, temperament.] **1.** Constitution; state; degree of any quality. **2.** Degree of heat or cold.

Tem'pest (-pĕst), *n.* [OF. *tempeste*, fr. L. *tempestas* portion of time, season, weather, storm, akin to *tempus* time.] **1.** A furious storm. **2.** Violent tumult or commotion. — **Tem-pes'tu-ous** (-pĕs'tū-ŭs; 40), *a.* — **Tem-pes'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Tem-pes'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Storm; agitation; perturbation. See **Storm.**

Tem'plar (-plẽr), *n.* [F. *templier.* See **Temple** a church.] **1.** One of a religious and military order of the Middle Ages, to protect pilgrims and the Holy Sepulcher. **2.** A London student of law. **3.** Member of a certain order among Freemasons, also, among temperance men.

Tem'plate (-plĭt), *n.* Templet.

Tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *n.* [OF. *temple*, fr. L. *tempora, tempus;* perh. orig., the right place, fatal spot.] Space, on either side of the head, back of the eye and forehead, and in front of the ear.

Tem'ple, *n.* [AS. *tempel*, fr. L. *templum* space marked out, sanctuary, temple.] **1.** Place or edifice dedicated to the worship of some deity. **2.** A church.

Tem'plet (-plĕt), *n.* [LL. *templatus* vaulted, fr. L. *templum* a small timber.] A gauge, pattern, or mold, for shaping mechanical work. [Spelt also *template.*]

Tem'po-ral (tĕm'pō-ral), *a.* [L. *temporalis*, fr. *tempora* temples of the head.] Pert. to the temples.

Tem'po-ral, *a.* [L. *temporalis*, fr. *tempus, -poris*, time, appointed time.] **1.** Pert. to time or to this world; secular. **2.** Civil or political, as disting. fr. *ecclesiastical.* — *n.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality.

Tem'po-ral'i-ty (-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *temporalitas*, LL., possessions of the church.] **1.** A being temporary; — opp. to *perpetuity.* **2.** That which pertains to temporal welfare; material interests; revenue of an ecclesiastic from lands, tenements, or lay fees, tithes, etc.; — chiefly in *pl.*

Tem'po-ra-ry (-rā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *temporarius*, fr. *tempus.*] Lasting for a time only; not permanent. — **Tem'po-ra-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **Tem'po-ra-ri-ness,** *n.*

Tem'po-rize (-rīz), *v. i.* [F. *temporiser.*] To comply with the time or occasion; to humor the current of opinion or circumstances; to trim, as between two parties. — **Tem'po-ri'zer,** *n.* — **Tem'po-ri-za'tion,** *n.*

Tempt (tĕmt), *v. t.* [OF. *tempter, tenter*, fr. L. *tentare, temptare*, to handle, feel, try, freq. fr. *tendere, tentum* and *tensum*, to stretch.] **1.** To put to trial; to prove; to test. **2.** To lead into evil. **3.** To endeavor to persuade; to induce; to instigate. — **Tempt'a-ble,** *a.*

Syn. — To entice; allure; attract; decoy; seduce.

Temp-ta'tion (tĕmp-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A tempting to evil; seduction. **2.** A being tempted, or enticed to evil. **3.** Inducement; allurement. [Satan, or the Devil.]

Tempt'er (tĕmt'ẽr), *n.* One who tempts or entices;

Tempt'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who entices.

Ten (tĕn), *a.* [AS. *tēn, tiēn, tīen, tēne;* akin to D. *tien*, G. *zehn*, L. *decem*, Gr. δέκα.] One more than nine. — *n.* **1.** The number one greater than nine; ten units or objects. **2.** Symbol representing ten units, as 10, x, or X.

Ten'a-ble (tĕn'ā-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere.*] Capable of being held, maintained, or defended. — **Ten'a-ble-ness, Ten'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Te-na'cious (tē-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *tenax, -nacis*, fr. *tenere.*] **1.** Holding fast; inclined to retain. **2.** Retentive. **3.** Cohesive; tough. **4.** Glutinous; viscous; adhesive. **5.** Closefisted; miserly. **6.** Holding stoutly to one's opinion or purpose; obstinate. — **Te-na'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Te-na'cious-ness, Te-nac'i-ty** (-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Ten'an-cy (tĕn'an-sĭ), *n.* [OF. *tenance.* See **Tenant.**] Temporary possession of another's property.

Ten'ant (-ant), *n.* [F., p. pr. of *tenir* to hold.] **1.** One who holds real estate belonging to another; — correl. to *landlord.* **2.** A dweller; occupant. — *v. t.* To occupy or possess as a tenant.

Ten'ant-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be rented.

Ten'ant-less, *a.* Having no tenants; unoccupied.

Ten'ant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* The body of tenants.

Tench (tĕnch), *n.* [OF. *tenche*, L. *tinca.*] A European fresh-water fish allied to the carp.

Tend (tĕnd), *v. t. & i.* [Aphetic form of *attend.*] **1.** To accompany and assist or protect; to care for the wants of; to guard. **2.** To be attentive to; to note carefully.

Tend, *v. i.* [F. *tendre*, L. *tendere, tensum* and *tentum*, to stretch, extend, tend; akin to Gr. τείνειν to stretch.] **1.** To move in a certain direction. **2.** To be directed, as to any end or purpose; to aim; to contribute.

Tend'en-cy (tĕn'den-sĭ), *n.* [L. *tendens, -dentis*, p. pr. of *tendere.*] Direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result; drift; influence.

Syn. — Disposition; inclination; drift; scope; aim.

Tend'er, *n.* **1.** One who tends; a nurse. **2.** Vessel employed to attend other vessels, to supply them with stores, convey intelligence, etc. **3.** Car attached to a locomotive, for carrying fuel and water.

Ten'der (tĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* [F. *tendre* to stretch, reach, L. *tendere.*] **1.** To offer in payment of a demand. **2.** To present for acceptance. — *n.* **1.** An offer (of money to pay a debt, of service, etc.). **2.** A proposal. **3.** Thing offered; money offered in payment of an obligation.

Ten'der, *a.* [F. *tendre*, L. *tener.*] **1.** Easily impressed

or injured; not firm or hard; delicate. **2.** Sensible to impression and pain; easily pained. **3.** Physically weak; effeminate. **4.** Susceptible of love, compassion, kindness; pitiful. **5.** Careful not to injure; — with *of*. **6.** Adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; pathetic. **7.** Apt to give pain; delicate. — **Ten'der-ly**, *adv.* — **Ten'der-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Delicate; effeminate; soft; sensitive; compassionate; kind; humane; merciful; pitiful.

Ten'der-loin' (tĕn'dẽr-loin'), *n.* A tender part of the hind quarter of beef and pork.

Ten'di-nous (-dĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or like, a tendon. **2.** Full of tendons; sinewy.

Ten'don (-dŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tendere* to stretch.] Cord uniting a muscle with some other part; sinew.

Ten'dril (-drĭl), *n.* [OF. *tendrillon*, prop., tender branch of a plant.] A slender, leafless portion of a plant attaching it to a supporting body, after which the tendril usually contracts by coiling spirally.

Tendrils. *A* Coiling Tendril of Grapevine; *B* Ends of Tendril of *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, showing Disks by which they cling.

Te-ne'bri-ous (tē-nē'brĭ-ŭs), **Ten'e-brose'** (tĕn'ē-brōs'), **Ten'e-brous** (-brŭs), *a.* [L. *tenebrosus*, fr. *tenebræ* darkness.] Dark; gloomy; dusky.

Ten'e-ment (tĕn'ē-ment), *n.* [OF., a holding, a fief, fr. L. *tenere* to hold.] A dwelling house; apartment, or suite of rooms, in a building, used by one family.

Syn. — **Tenement**; House; dwelling; habitation. — There may be many *houses* under one roof, but they are completely separated from each other by party walls. A *tenement* may be detached by itself, or it may be part of a house divided off for the use of a family.

Ten'et (-ĕt), *n.* [L. *tenet* he holds, fr. *tenere*.] Opinion, dogma, or doctrine, which a person holds as true.

Syn. — Doctrine; opinion; position. See Dogma.

Ten'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* & *adv.* Ten times repeated.

Ten'nis (-nĭs), *n.* [OE. *teneis*, perh. fr. F. *tenez* hold or take it, fr. *tenir* to hold.] Game of keeping a ball in motion by striking it with a racket or with the open hand.

Ten'on (-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *tenir*.] End of a piece of wood shaped for insertion into a mortise, to secure together the parts of a frame. — *v. t.* To fit for insertion into a mortise.

Tenon saw, a saw with a thin, stiffened blade, for cutting tenons.

a One form of Tenon.

Ten'or (-ẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *tenere* to hold.] **1.** A holding on in a continuous course; general tendency; career. **2.** Drift of thought; purport; meaning. **3.** (*a*) The higher male voice; part in the harmony adapted to this voice. (*b*) One singing the tenor.

Ten'pins' (-pĭnz'), *n.* A game resembling ninepins, but played with ten pins. [*U. S.*]

Tense (tĕns), *n.* [OF. *tens*, prop., time, L. *tempus* time, tense.] A form of a verb indicating the time of the action; modification of verbs to indicate time.

Tense, *a.* [L. *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch.] Stretched tightly; rigid. — **Tense'ly**, *adv.* — **Tense'ness**, *n.*

Ten'sile (tĕn'sĭl), *a.* [See Tense, *a.*] **1.** Pert. to extension. **2.** Capable of extension; ductile.

Ten'sion, *n.* [L. *tensio*, fr. *tendere*.] **1.** A stretching or being stretched or strained. **2.** Extreme strain of mind or excitement of feeling; intense effort. **3.** A device for tightening the stitch in a sewing machine.

Ten'sor (-sŏr), *n.* [NL.] A muscle that stretches a part, or renders it tense.

Tent (tĕnt), *v. t.* [OF. *tenter*.] To probe, search, or keep open with a tent. — *n.* (*a*) A roll of lint or linen, piece of sponge, or other absorbent, used to dilate a natural canal, to keep open the orifice of a wound, or to absorb discharges. (*b*) A probe for searching a wound.

Tent, *n.* [L. *tendere*, *tentum*.] A pavilion of canvas, etc., sustained by poles. — *v. i.* To lodge as in a tent.

Ten'ta-cle (tĕn'tȧ-k'l), *n.* [NL. *tentaculum*, fr. L. *tentare* to handle, feel.] A slender organ of sense, prehension, or motion, attached to the head of certain insects, polyps, etc. — **Ten-tac'u-lar** (-tăk'ū-lẽr), *a.*

Ten'ta-tive (-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *tentare* to try.] Pert. to a trial; experimental. — *n.* An essay; experiment.

Ten'ter, *n.* [OE. & OF. *tenture* a stretching, fr. L. *tendere*, *tentum*.] Frame for stretching cloth by hooks, so that it may dry even and square. — *v. t.* To admit extension. — *v. i.* To hang or stretch on tenters.

Tenter-hook, a sharp, hooked nail for fastening cloth on a tenter. — **To be on the tenters**, *or* **on the tenter-hooks**, to be on the stretch; to be in distress or suspense.

Tenth (tĕnth), *a.* [AS. *teóða*.] **1.** Next in order after the ninth; coming after nine others. **2.** Constituting one of ten equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* **1.** The next in order after the ninth. **2.** Quotient of a unit divided by ten; one of ten equal parts. **3.** Tenth part of annual produce, income, increase, etc.; a tithe. **4.** Interval between any musical tone and that on the tenth degree of the staff above it.

Tenth'ly, *adv.* In the tenth place.

Ten'u-i-ros'ter (tĕn'ū-ĭ-rŏs'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tenuis* thin + *rostrum* beak.] One of the Tenuirostres.

‖ **Ten'u-i-ros'tres** (-trēz), *n. pl.* An artificial group of passerine birds having slender bills, as the humming birds. — **Ten'u-i-ros'tral**, *a.*

Ten'u-ous (-ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tenuis*.] **1.** Thin; slender; minute. **2.** Rare; subtile; not dense; — said of fluids. — **Te-nu'i-ty** (tē-nū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ten'ure (tĕn'ūr), *n.* [F., fr. *tenir* to hold.] **1.** A holding (property, esp. real estate). **2.** Manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior.

Tep'e-fy (tĕp'ē-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *tepere* to be tepid + *-fy*.] To make or become tepid. — **Tep'e-fac'tion**, *n.*

Tep'id, *a.* [L. *tepidus*, fr. *tepere*.] Moderately warm; lukewarm. — **Tep'id-ness**, **Te-pid'i-ty** (tē-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ter'a-phim (tĕr'ȧ-fĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *terâphîm*.] Images consulted by the Israelites for oracular answers.

Ter-cen'te-na-ry (tẽr-sĕn'tē-nā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *ter* thrice + E. *centenary*.] Including, or relating to, an interval of 300 years. — *n.* The 300th anniversary of any event; celebration of such an anniversary. [turpentine tree.

Ter'e-binth (tĕr'ē-bĭnth), *n.* [Gr. τερέβινθος.] The

Ter'e-bin'thic (-bĭn'thĭk), **Ter'e-bin'thine** (-thĭn), *a.* Pert. to, or like, turpentine.

Te-re'do (tē-rē'dō *or* tĕr-ē'dō), *n.*; *pl.* E. **Teredos** (-dōz), L. **Teredines** (tē-rē'dĭ-nēz). [L.] A genus of wormlike bivalve mollusks which bore into submerged wood, bottoms of ships, etc.; shipworm.

Te-rete' (tē-rēt'), *a.* [L. *teres*, *-retis*, rounded off, fr. *terere*.] Cylindrical and slightly tapering; columnar.

Ter'gal (tẽr'gal), *a.* [L. *tergum* the back.] Pertaining to the back, or tergum.

Ter'gi-ver-sa'tion (tẽr'jĭ-vẽr-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tergiversatio*, fr. *tergiversari*, *-satus*, to turn one's back; *tergum* + *versare*, freq. of *vertere* to turn.] **1.** A shifting; subterfuge; evasion. **2.** Fickleness; change.

‖ **Ter'gum** (-gŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **Terga** (-gȧ). [L.] Back of an animal.

Term (tẽrm), *n.* [F. *terme*, L. *termen*, *-minis*, *terminus*, boundary, limit, end.] **1.** Limit; boundary. **2.** Time anything lasts. **3.** In schools, etc., a period of instruction. **4.** In geometry, a limiting point, line, or superficies. **5.** Time of holding a court. **6.** Subject or predicate of a logical proposition. **7.** A word or expression, esp. one peculiar to a science, art, profession, etc. **8.** A member of a compound quantity in algebra. **9.** *pl.* Conditions. — *v. t.* To apply a term to; to name; to call.

Syn. — **Term**; Word; limit; bound; boundary; condition; stipulation; expression. — *Word* is generic; it denotes an utterance which expresses our thoughts and feelings. *Term* originally denoted one of the two essential members of a proposition in logic, and hence signifies a word of specific meaning, and applicable to a definite

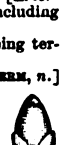
class of objects. Thus, we may speak of a scientific or a technical *term*, and of stating things in distinct *terms*.

Ter'ma-gant (tĕr'mȧ-gant), *n.* [OF. *Tervagan*, a fabled Mohammedan deity, represented in the ancient moralities as extremely vociferous and tumultuous.] A brawling, turbulent person; — now used only of women. — *a.* Boisterous; scolding. — **Ter'ma-gan-cy**, *n.*

‖ **Ter'mes** (-mēz), *n.*; *pl.* **Termites** (-mī-tēz). [L. *termes, -mitis*, a woodworm.] A genus of insects including white ants, or termites.

Ter'mi-na-ble (-mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being terminated or bounded; limitable.

Ter'mi-nal (-*nal*), *a.* [L. *terminalis*. See **Term**, *n.*] 1. Pert. to the end or extremity. 2. Growing at the end of a branch or stem; terminating. — *n.* That which ends; termination; extremity.



Terminal Bud.

Ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *terminare, -natum*.] 1. To set a term or limit to; to bound. 2. To put an end to. 3. To complete; to perfect. — *v. i.* To be limited; to end; to cease.

Ter'mi-na'tion, *n.* 1. A terminating, limiting, setting bounds, or concluding. 2. Bound; end; conclusion; result. 3. Ending of a word; final syllable or letter; part added to a stem in inflection. — **Ter'mi-na'tion-al**, *a.* [finitive.

Ter'mi-na-tive, *a.* Terminating; determining; de-

Ter'mi-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jy), *n.* [L. *terminus* term + *-logy*.] 1. Doctrine or theory of terms or appellations; treatise on terms. 2. Terms used in any business, art, science, etc.; nomenclature; technical terms.

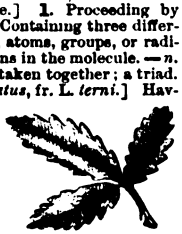
Ter'mi-nus (-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **Termini** (-nī). [L.] 1. A boundary; border; limit. 2. Either end of a railroad line; station or city at that place.

Ter'mite (-mit), *n.*; *pl.* **Termites** (-mīts). [F. See **Termes**.] An insect very abundant in tropical countries, of very destructive habits, and in social habits resembling the true ants; white ant. [to the gulls.

Tern (tĕrn), *n.* [Dan. *terne*.] Aquatic bird, allied

Ter'na-ry (tĕr'nȧ-rȳ), *a.* [L. *ternarius*, fr. *terni* three each, three; akin to *tres* three.] 1. Proceeding by threes; consisting of three. 2. Containing three different chemical parts, as elements, atoms, groups, or radicals, which have different functions in the molecule. — *n.* The number three; three things taken together; a triad.

Ter'nate (-nāt), *a.* [NL. *ternatus*, fr. L. *terni*.] Having the parts arranged by threes.



Ternate Leaf.

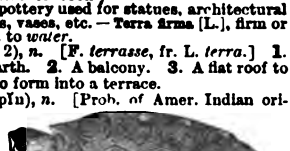
Terne'plate' (tĕrn'plāt'), *n.* Thin iron sheets coated with an alloy of lead and tin; — so called because made up of *three* metals.

‖ **Ter'ra** (tĕr'rȧ), *n.* [It. & L.] The earth; earth.

Terra cotta. [It., fr. *terra* + *cotta*, fem. of *cotto* cooked, L. *coctus*, p. p. of *coquere* to cook.] Baked clay; hard pottery used for statues, architectural decorations, figures, vases, etc. — **Terra firma** [L.], firm or solid earth, as opp. to *water*.

Ter'race (-rĕs; 2), *n.* [F. *terrasse*, fr. L. *terra*.] 1. A raised bank of earth. 2. A balcony. 3. A flat roof to a house. — *v. t.* To form into a terrace.

Ter'ra-pin (-rȧ-pĭn), *n.* [Prob. of Amer. Indian origin.] A tortoise living in fresh and brackish waters. Many kinds are valued for food.



Diamond-Back or Salt-Marsh Terrapin (*Malaclemmys palustris*).

Ter-rene' (-rēn'), *a.* [L. *terrenus*, fr. *terra*.] 1. Pert. to the earth; earthy. 2. Earthly; terrestrial.

Ter-res'tri-al (tĕr-rĕs'trĭ-*al*), *a.* [L. *terrestris*, fr. *terra*.] 1. Pert. to, or existing, on the earth. 2. Representing, or consisting of, the earth. 3. Pert. to the world; mundane. 4. Consisting of land; belonging to, or inhabiting, the ground, as disting. fr. trees, water, etc.

Ter'ri-ble (-rĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *terribilis*. fr. *terrere* to frighten.] Fitted to excite terror, awe, or dread; formidable. — **Ter'ri-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ter'ri-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Terrific; fearful; horrible; shocking; awful.

Ter'ri-er (-rĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *terrier*, chien *terrier*, fr. *terre* the earth, L. *terra*.] A small dog of great courage, acute smell, strong propensity to hunt burrowing animals, and great activity in destroying rats, etc.

Ter-rif'ic (-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *terrificus*; fr. *terrere* to frighten + *facere* to make.] Causing terror; terrible.

Ter'ri-fy (-rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *terrere* to frighten + *-fy*.] To alarm or shock with fear; to frighten.

Ter'ri-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* 1. Pert. to territory or land. 2. Limited to a certain district.

Ter'ri-to-ry (-tŭ-rȳ), *n.* [L. *territorium*, fr. *terra*.] 1. A large extent or tract of land; region; district. 2. Extent of land under the dominion of a prince, state, or other government; often, a tract of land lying at a distance from the seat of government. 3. In the United States, a portion of the country not within the limits of any State, but organized with a provisional government.

Ter'ror (-rẽr), *n.* [L.; akin to *terrere* to frighten.] 1. Extreme fear; dread; fright. 2. Cause of fear.

Syn. — Consternation; dread; dismay. See **Alarm**.

Ter'ror-ism, *n.* A terrorizing, or being terrorized; government by intimidation. [by intimidation.

Ter'ror-ize, *v. t.* To impress with terror; to coerce

Terse (tẽrs), *a.* [L. *tersus*, p. p. of *tergere* to wipe off.] Elegantly concise; free of superfluous words. — **Terse'ly**, *adv.* — **Terse'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — **Terse**; **Concise**; neat; compact. — *Terse* was defined by Johnson "cleanly written," *i. e.*, free from blemishes, neat or smooth. Its present sense is "free from excrescences," and hence, *compact*. It differs from *concise* in not implying quite as much condensation, but chiefly in the additional idea of "grace or elegance."

Ter'tial (tẽr'shal), *a.* & *n.* [L. *tertius* third.] Tertiary.

Ter'tian (-shan), *a.* [L. *tertianus*, fr. *tertius*.] Occurring every third day. — *n.* A disease, esp. an intermittent fever, returning every third day.

Ter'ti-a-ry (-shĭ-ĕ-rȳ *or* -shē-rȳ), *a.* [L. *tertiarius* containing a third part, fr. *tertius*.] Being of the third formation, order, or rank; third. — *n.* 1. In geology, the Tertiary era, period, or formation. 2. One of the quill feathers upon the basal joint of a bird's wing.

Tes'sel-late (tĕs'sĕl-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *tessellatus* tessellated, from *tessella* little cube, dim. of *tessera* square piece of stone, wood, etc., a die.] To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work. [formed.

Tes'sel-la'tion, *n.* A tessellating; mosaic work so

Test (tĕst), *n.* [OF. *test* test, or cupel, potsherd, fr. L. *testum* earthen vessel.] 1. A cupel for trying and refining precious metals. 2. Examination; decisive trial. 3. That with which anything is compared for proof of its genuineness; standard. 4. Ground of admission or exclusion. 5. A reaction employed to distinguish any particular constituent of a chemical compound. — *v. t.* To put to the proof; to try.

Syn. — **Test**; **Trial**; standard; experience; proof; experiment. — *Trial* is the wider term; *test* is a searching and decisive *trial*. It is derived from the Latin *testa* (earthen pot), early applied to the *fining pot*, or *crucible*, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement.

‖ **Tes-ta'ce-a** (tĕs-tā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *testaceum* shelled animal.] Invertebrate animals covered with shells; mollusks; shellfish.

Tes-ta'cean (-shan), *n.* One of the Testacea.

Tes-ta'ceous (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *testaceus*, fr. *testa* a shell.] 1. Pert. to shells; having a hard shell. 2. Having a dull brick red color or a brownish yellow color.

Tes'ta-ment (tĕs'tȧ-ment), *n.* [F., fr. L. *testamentum*, fr. *testari* to be a witness, to make one's last will, akin to *testis* witness.] **1.** Authentic instrument in writing, by which one declares his will as to the disposal of his estate after his death. **2.** One of the two revelations of God's purposes toward man; one of the two divisions of the sacred Scriptures (the Old and the New *Testament*).

Tes'ta-men'tal (-mĕn'tal), **Tes'ta-men'ta-ry** (-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Pert. to a will, or testament. **2.** Bequeathed by will; given by testament. **3.** Done, appointed by, or founded on, a testament, or will.

Tes'tate (-tāt), *a.* Having made and left a will.

Tes-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.*, **Tes-ta'trix** (-trĭks), *n. f.* [L.] One who makes and leaves a will at death.

Tes'ter (tĕs'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *testiere* head covering, fr. *teste* head, L. *testa* earthen pot, skull.] A canopy.

Tes'ti-cle (-tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis* testicle.] One of the essential male genital glands.

Tes'ti-fy (-fī), *v. i.* [L. *testificari*; *testis* a witness + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To make a solemn declaration to establish some fact; to give testimony. **2.** To declare a charge; to protest; to bear witness (*against*). — *v. t.* To affirm or declare solemnly. — **Tes'ti-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* — **Tes'ti-fi-ca'tion** (tĕs'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

Tes'ti-ly, *adv.* In a testy manner; fretfully.

Tes'ti-mo'ni-al (-mō'nĭ-al), *n.* **1.** Certificate bearing testimony in favor of one's character, ability, etc., or of the value of a thing. **2.** Something presented to a person as a token of respect, or of obligation for services rendered.—*a.* Relating to, or containing, testimony.

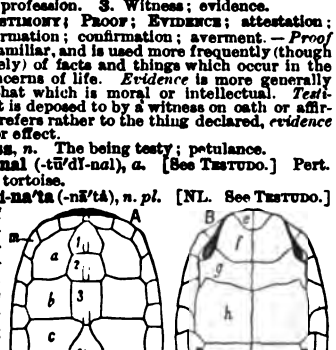
Tes'ti-mo-ny (-mō-nȳ), *n.* [L. *testimonium*, fr. *testis*.] **1.** A solemn declaration to establish some fact. **2.** Open attestation; profession. **3.** Witness; evidence.

Syn. — **Testimony**; **Proof**; **Evidence**; **attestation**; witness; affirmation; confirmation; averment. — *Proof* is the most familiar, and is used more frequently (though not exclusively) of facts and things which occur in the ordinary concerns of life. *Evidence* is more generally applied to that which is moral or intellectual. *Testimony* is what is deposed to by a witness on oath or affirmation, and refers rather to the thing declared, *evidence* to its value or effect.

Tes'ti-ness, *n.* The being testy; petulance.

Tes-tu'di-nal (-tū'dĭ-nal), *a.* [See **Testudo**.] Pert. to, or like, a tortoise.

‖ **Tes-tu'di-na'ta** (-nā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See **Testudo**.] An order of reptiles including turtles and tortoises, and having the body covered by a shell consisting of an upper or dorsal shell, called the *carapace*, and a lower or ventral shell, called the *plastron*, each consisting of several plates.



One of the Testudinata.

A Carapace: 1-5 Vertebral Plates; *a* to *d* Costal Plates; *m m'* Marginal Plates.
B Plastron; *e* Plates under Throat; *f* Humeral Plates; *g* Pectoral Plates; *h* Abdominal Plates; *i* Femoral Plates; *j* Anal Plates; *k* Caudal Notch.

Tes'tu-din'e-ous (tĕs'tū-dĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Like a tortoise's shell.

‖ **Tes-tu'do** (-tū'dō), *n.*; *pl.* **Testudines** (-dĭ-nēz). [L., fr. *testa* shell of shellfish or of testaceous animals.] **1.** A genus of terrestrial tortoises. **2.** A screen which a body of Roman troops formed by holding their shields over their heads when standing close to each other.

Tes'ty (tĕs'tȳ), *a.* [OF. *testu* obstinate, headstrong, fr. *teste* the head.] Fretful; petulant; easily irritated.

Te-tan'ic (tē-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *tetanicus* suffering from tetanus.] **1.** Pert. to, or like, tetanus. **2.** Producing tetanus. — *n.* A substance (as nux vomica and strychnine) which, either as a remedy or as a poison, acts on the spinal cord, and, taken in large quantity, produces tetanic spasms or convulsions.

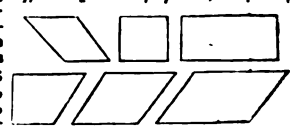
‖ **Tet'a-nus** (tĕt'ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *τέτανος*, fr. *τετανός* stretched, *τείνειν* to stretch.] A painful and usually fatal disease, resulting generally from a wound, and involving persistent spasm of the voluntary muscles.

‖ **Tête'-á-tête'** (tāt'ȧ-tāt'), *n.* [F., head to head.] **1.** Private conversation; conference of two persons. **2.** A short sofa for two persons. — *a.* Private; confidential. — *adv.* Face to face; confidentially; familiarly.

Teth'er (tĕth'ẽr), *n.* [Formerly *tedder*, OE. *tedir*.] Long rope or chain fastening an animal to a stake. — *v. t.* To confine (an animal) for feeding within certain limits.

Tet'ra-chord (tĕt'rȧ-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. *τετράχορδος*, fr. *τετράχορδος* four-stringed; *τέτρα-* (fr. *τέσσαρες* four) + *χορδή* a chord.] A scale series of four sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last, constituted a fourth.

Tet'ra-gon (-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *τετράγωνος*; *τέτρα-* + *γωνία* corner, angle.] A geometrical plane figure having four sides and angles; a quadrangle, square, rhombus, etc. — **Te-trag'o-nal** (tē-trăg'ō-nal), *a.*



Tetragons.

Tet'ra-he'dron (tĕt'rȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*Tetra-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base.] A solid figure inclosed by four triangles. — **Tet'ra-he'dral** (-drȧl), *a.*

Tetrahedron.

Te-tram'e-ter (tē-trăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *τετράμετρον*; *τέτρα-* + *μέτρον* measure.] A verse consisting of four measures.

Tet'rarch (tĕt'rärk), *n.* [Gr. *τετράρχης*; *τέτρα-* + *ἀρχός* ruler.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; dependent prince; petty king or sovereign.

Te-trarch'ate (tē-trärk'āt), **Tet'rarch-y** (tĕt'rärk-ȳ), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

Te-tras'tich (tē-trăs'tĭk *or* tĕt'rȧ-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. *τετράστιχον*; *τέτρα-* + *στίχος* row, verse.] A stanza, epigram, or poem, of four lines.

Tet'ra-style (tĕt'rȧ-stīl), *a.* [Gr. *τετράστυλος* with four pillars in front; *τέτρα-* + *στῦλος* column.] Having four columns in front. — *n.* A tetrastyle building.

Tet'ra-syl'la-ble (-sĭl'lȧ-b'l), *n.* [Gr. *τετρασύλλαβος*.] A word of four syllables; quadrisyllable. — **Tet'ra-syl-lab'ic** (-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), **Tet'ra-syl-lab'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.*

Tet'ter (tĕt'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *teter*.] A vesicular disease of the skin; herpes. — *v. t.* To affect with tetter.

Teu'ton (tū'tŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. **Teutons** (-tŏnz), L. **Teutones** (-tō-nēz). [L. *Teutones*, *Teutoni*, a Germanic people, prob. akin to E. *Dutch*.] One of an ancient German tribe; now used to designate a German, Dutchman, Scandinavian, etc., as disting. fr. a Celt or one of Latin race.

Teu-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to the Teutons; Germanic. **2.** Pert. to any of the Teutonic languages, or the peoples speaking them. — *n.* Language of the ancient Germans; the Teutonic languages, collectively.

Text (tĕkst), *n.* [L. *textus* texture, structure, context, fr. *texere*, *textum*, to weave, construct, compose.] **1.** A composition on which a note or commentary is written; original words of an author, disting. fr. a paraphrase or commentary. **2.** A passage of Scripture quoted as the subject of a sermon, or in proof of a doctrine. **3.** Topic; theme. **4.** A style of writing in large characters; a kind of type used in printing; as, German *text*.

Text'-book' (tĕkst'bo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A book with wide spaces between the lines, to give room for notes. **2.** Volume on which a teacher comments; schoolbook.

Tex'tile (tĕks'tĭl), *a.* [L. *textilis*, fr. *texere* to weave.] Pert. to weaving or to woven fabrics; capable of being woven; formed by weaving. — *n.* Fabric made by weaving.

Tex'tu-al (-tū-al; 40), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or contained in, the text. **2.** Serving for, or depending on, texts.

Tex'tu-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Textual. **2.** Serving as a text; authoritative. — *n.* **1.** One well versed in the Scriptures. **2.** One who adheres strictly to the text.

Tex'ture (-tŭr; 40), *n.* [L. *textura*, fr. *texere*, *textum*.] **1.** A woven fabric; web. **2.** Disposition of threads, filaments, etc., interwoven. **3.** Structure.

‖ **Tha'ler** (tä'lẽr), *n.* [G. See DOLLAR.] A German silver coin worth about 73 cents.

Than (thăn), *conj.* [AS. *ðanne*, *ðonne*, *ðænne*; akin to E. *the*, *there*, *that*.] A particle expressing comparison.

Thane (thān), *n.* [AS. *þegen*, *þegn*.] A dignitary of Anglo-Saxons and Danes in England, equivalent to a baron.

Thank (thăŋk), *n.* [AS. *þanc*.] An expression of gratitude; — generally in *pl.* — *v. t.* To express gratitude to (anyone) for a favor or kindness.

Thank'ful (-fụl), *a.* [AS. *þancfull*.] Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful. — **Thank'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Thank'ful-ness**, *n.*

Thank'less, *a.* **1.** Not acknowledging favors; unthankful; ungrateful. **2.** Not obtaining or deserving thanks; unacceptable. — **Thank'less-ness**, *n.*

Thanks'giv'ing (thăŋks'gĭv'ĭng *or* thăŋks'gĭv'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A rendering thanks. **2.** Public celebration of divine goodness; day set apart for religious services to acknowledge the goodness of God.

Thank'wor'thy (thăŋk'wûr'thȳ), *a.* Deserving thanks; worthy of gratitude; meritorious.

That (thăt), *pron.*, *a.*, *conj.*, & *adv.*; *pl.* THOSE, when a *pron.* or *a.* [AS. *ðæt*, neuter nom. & acc. sing. of the article (originally a demonstrative pronoun).] **1.** As a demonstrative pronoun, referring to a person or thing previously mentioned or understood. **2.** As an adjective, *that* has the same demonstrative force as the pronoun, but is followed by a noun. **3.** As a relative pronoun, *that* is equivalent to *who* or *which*. **4.** As a conjunction, introducing a clause, as object of the preceding verb, or as subject or predicate nominative of a verb; also introducing a reason, cause, purpose, consequence, result, or effect. **5.** [*Archaic*] As adverb: To such a degree; so.

Thatch (thăch), *n.* [AS. *þæc* a roof; akin to *beccan* to cover, L. *tegere*, Gr. στέγειν.] Straw, rushes, etc., covering roofs of buildings or stacks of hay or grain. — *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds, etc. — **Thatch'er**, *n.*

Thau'ma-tur'gic (thą'má-tûr'jĭk), **Thau'ma-tur'gic-al** (-jĭ-kal), *a.* Pert. to thaumaturgy; magical; wonderful.

Thau'ma-tur'gy (-tûr'jȳ), *n.* [Gr. θαυματουργία; θαῦμα a wonder + ἔργον work.] The performing something wonderful; magic; legerdemain.

Thaw (thą), *v. i.* [AS. *þāwian*.] **1.** To melt, dissolve, or become fluid; to soften. **2.** To become so warm as to melt ice and snow. **3.** To grow gentle or genial. — *v. t.* To cause (frozen things) to melt or dissolve. — *n.* The melting of ice, snow, etc.; warmth of weather sufficient to melt that which is congealed.

The (thē, *when emphatic or alone*; thĕ, *obscure before a vowel*; thĕ, *obscure before a consonant*), *definite article.* [AS. *ðē*.] A word placed before nouns to individualize their meaning. — *adv.* By how much; by so much; on that account; — used before comparatives.

The'ar-chy (thē'ẽr-kȳ), *n.* [Gr. θεός god + *-archy*.] Government by God; divine sovereignty; theocracy.

The'a-ter (-ā-tẽr), **The'a-tre** (-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. θέατρον, fr. θεᾶσθαι to see, view.] **1.** Edifice, or room, in which dramatic or other performances are exhibited. **2.** Place or region where great events are enacted.

The-at'ric (thē-ăt'rĭk), **The-at'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Pert. to a theatre, or to scenic representations; histrionic; artificial. — **The-at'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

The-at'ric-als, *n. pl.* Dramatic performances.

‖ **The'ca** (thē'kä), *n.*; *pl.* THECÆ (-sē). [Gr. θήκη box, chest, fr. τιθέναι to put.] A sheath; case. [cies.

Thec'la (thĕk'lä), *n.* A small butterfly of many spe-

Thee (thē), *pron.* [AS. *ðē*, acc. & dat. of *ðū* thou.] Objective case of *thou*.

Theft (thĕft), *n.* [AS. *þiéfðe*, *þeófðe*. See THIEF.] A stealing; the felonious taking of another's property.

The'ine (thē'ĭn *or* -ēn), *n.* [F. *théine*, fr. NL. *thea*.] Bitter principle of tea and coffee.

Their (thãr), *pron.* & *a.* [Icel. *þeirra* of them, prop. gen. pl. of the definite article; akin to AS. *ðāra*, gen. pl. of the definite article.] Possessive case of the personal pronoun *they*. When standing alone, the form is *theirs*.

The'ism (thē'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. θεός God + *-ism*.] Belief in a God, as opp. to *atheism*, *pantheism*, or *polytheism*. — **The'ist**, *n.* — **The-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **The-is'tic-al**, *a.*

Thel-phu'si-an (thĕl-fū'sĭ-an), *n.* [Gr. θηλή nipple + φυσᾶν to puff.] A tropical river crab.

Thelphusian (*Thelphusa jamaicensis*).

Them (thĕm), *pron.* [AS. *ðēm*, dat. pl. of the article.] Objective case of *they*.

Theme (thēm), *n.* [Gr. θέμα, fr. τιθέναι to place.] **1.** Topic on which one writes or speaks; text. **2.** Discourse, composition, or essay. **3.** A noun or verb, not modified by inflections; that part of a noun or verb which remains unchanged in declension or conjugation; stem.

Them-selves' (thĕm-sĕlvz'), *pron.* Plural of *himself*, *herself*, and *itself*.

Then (thĕn), *adv.* [Orig. same as *than*.] **1.** At that time. **2.** Soon afterward, or immediately; next. **3.** At another time; later; again. — *conj.* In that case; in consequence; therefore; for this reason.

Syn. — THEN; THEREFORE. — Both words are used in reasoning; but *therefore* takes the lead, while *then* is subordinate or incidental. *Therefore* states reasons and draws inferences in form; *then* takes the point as proved, and passes on to the conclusion.

Thence (thĕns), *adv.* [AS. *ðanon*; akin to E. *that*, *there*.] **1.** From that place. **2.** From that time; thenceforth. **3.** For that reason; therefore.

Thence'forth' (thĕns'fôrth' *or* thĕns'fôrth'), **Thence'-for'ward** (-fôr'wẽrd), *adv.* From that time; thereafter.

The-oc'ra-cy (thē-ŏk'rā-sȳ), *n.* [Gr. θεοκρατία; θεός God + κρατεῖν to rule.] **1.** Government of a state by immediate direction of God; exercise of political authority by priests as representing the Deity. **2.** State thus governed. — **The'o-crat'ic** (thē'ō-krăt'ĭk), **The'o-crat'ic-al**, *a.*

Theodolite.

The-od'o-lite (-ŏd'ō-līt), *n.* [Prob. corrup. of *the alidade* graduated quadrant.] Surveyor's instrument for measuring angles.

The-og'o-ny (-ŏg'ō-nȳ), *n.* [Gr. θεογονία; θεός a god + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] Generation or genealogy of the heathen deities.

The'o-lo'gi-an (thē'ō-lō'jĭ-an), *n.* One versed in theology; professor of divinity; a divine.

The'o-log'ic (thē'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **The'o-log'ic-al**, *a.* Pert. to theology, or the science of God and of divine things. — **The'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

The'o-log'ics, *n.* Theology.

The-ol'o-gist (thē-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A theologian.

The-ol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To reduce to a system of theology. — *v. t.* To theorize upon theological subjects.

The'o-logue (thē'ō-lŏg), *n.* **1.** A theologian. **2.** Student in a theological seminary. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

The-ol'o-gy (thē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. θεολογία; θεός + λόγος discourse.] Science of the existence, character, and attributes of God; divinity.

The-or'bo (-ôr'bō), *n.* [F. *théorbe*, It. *tiorba.*] A musical instrument of the lute kind, having two necks.

The'o-rem (-ō-rĕm), *n.* [Gr. θεώρημα, fr. θεωρεῖν to look at.] **1.** That which is established as a principle. **2.** Statement of a mathematical principle to be demonstrated, — distinguished fr. a *problem*, which is to be solved. — **The'o-re-mat'ic** (-rē-măt'ĭk), **The'o-re-mat'ic-al**, **The'o-rem'ic** (-rĕm'ĭk), *a.*

The'o-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), **The'o-ret'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pert. to, depending on, or confined to, theory or speculation; unpractical. — **The'o-ret'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

The'o-rize (-rīz), *v. i.* To form theories; to speculate. — **The'o-ri'zer**, **The'o-rist**, *n.*

The'o-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. θεωρία a beholding, spectacle, contemplation, speculation, fr. θεᾶσθαι to see, view.] **1.** A doctrine, or scheme of things, which terminates in contemplation, without a view to practice; hypothesis; speculation. **2.** An exposition of the abstract principles of any science. **3.** The science, as distinguished from the art. **4.** Philosophical explanation of phenomena.

Syn. — THEORY; HYPOTHESIS; speculation. — A *theory* is a scheme of the relations subsisting between the parts of a systematic whole; an *hypothesis* is a tentative conjecture respecting a cause of phenomena.

The-os'o-phy (-ŏs'ō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. θεοσοφία knowledge of things divine; θεός + σοφός wise.] Any system of philosophy or mysticism which proposes to attain intercourse with God by physical processes; direct, as distinguished fr. revealed, knowledge of God and the divine nature. — **The'o-soph'ic** (-ō-sŏf'ĭk), **The'o-soph'ic-al**, *a.* — **The'os'o-phism** (-ŏs'ō-fĭz'm), *n.* — **The-os'o-phist**, *n.*

Ther'a-peu'tic (thĕr'ă-pū'tĭk), **Ther'a-peu'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* [Gr. θεραπευτικός, fr. θεραπεύειν to serve, treat medically, θεράπων servant.] Pert. to the healing art, or to the discovering and applying remedies for diseases; curative.

Ther'a-peu'tics, *n.* Science of the use of remedies for diseases.

There (thâr), *adv.* [AS. ðǣr; akin to E. *that.*] **1.** In or at that place. **2.** In that matter, relation, etc.; at that point, stage, etc. **3.** To or into that place; thither.

Syn. — See THITHER.

There'a-bout' (thâr'ă-bout'), **There'a-bouts'** (-bouts'), *adv.* **1.** Near that place. **2.** Near that number, degree, or quantity; nearly.

There-af'ter (-ăf'tẽr), *adv.* [AS. ðǣræfter.] **1.** After that; afterward. **2.** According to that; accordingly.

There-at' (-ăt'), *adv.* **1.** At that place; there. **2.** At that occurrence or event; on that account.

There-by' (-bī'), *adv.* **1.** By that; by that means. **2.** Annexed to that. **3.** Thereabout.

There-for' (-fôr'), *adv.* For that, or this; for it.

There'fore (thâr'fôr *or* thĕr'fôr), *conj.* & *adv.* **1.** For that or this reason. **2.** Consequently.

Syn. — See THEN.

There from' (thâr-frŏm'), *adv.* From this or that.

There-in' (-ĭn'), *adv.* In that or this place, time, or thing; in that particular or respect. [into that place.

There'in-to' (thâr'ĭn-tōō'), *adv.* Into that or this, or

There-of' (thâr-ŏv' *or* -ŏv'), *adv.* Of this or that.

There-on' (-ŏn'), *adv.* [AS. ðǣron.] On that or this.

There-out' (-out'), *adv.* Out of that or this.

There-to' (-tōō'), *adv.* To that or this.

There'un-to' (thâr'ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Unto that or this, thereto; besides.

There'up-on' (-ŭp-ŏn'), *adv.* **1.** Upon that or this; thereon. **2.** On account, or in consequence, of that; therefore. **3.** Immediately; at once; without delay.

There-with' (-wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* **1.** With that or this. **2.** In addition; besides; moreover.

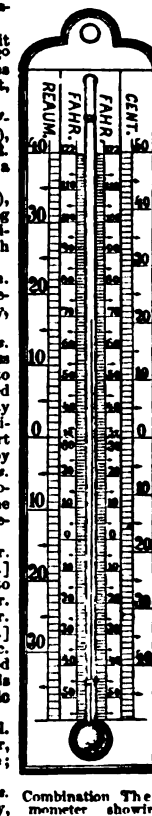
There'with-al' (thâr'wĭth-ôl'), *adv.* With that or this; therewith; at the same time.

Ther'mal (thĕr'mal), **Ther'mic** (-mĭk), *a.* [L. *thermae* hot springs, fr. Gr. θέρμαι, pl. of θέρμη heat, fr. θερμός hot.] Pert. to heat; warm; hot.

Ther'mo-e'lec-tric'i-ty (-mō-ē'lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Electricity developed by action of heat.

Ther-mom'e-ter (thẽr-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Thermo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring temperature.

☞ To reduce degrees Fahrenheit to degrees Centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by ⅝; to reduce degrees Centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit, multiply by ⅝ and add 32°.



Combination Thermometer showing the Centigrade, Fahrenheit, and Reaumur Scales, and their relative gradation.

Ther'mo-met'ric (thẽr'mō-mĕt'rĭk), **Ther'mo-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Pert. to a thermometer. **2.** Made, or ascertained, by means of a thermometer.

Ther'mo-scope (thẽr'mō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for indicating changes of temperature without indicating the degree of heat by which it is affected.

‖ **The-sau'rus** (thē-sa'rŭs), *n.* [L.] A treasury or storehouse; repository of knowledge; a dictionary, cyclopedia, etc.

These (thēz), *pron.* Plural of *this.*

The'sis (thē'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* THESES (-sēz). [Gr. θέσις, fr. τιθέναι to place.] **1.** A proposition maintained by argument. **2.** Dissertation; essay presented by a candidate for a diploma or degree. **3.** Accented part of the musical measure, expressed by the downward beat; — opp. of *arsis.* **4.** (*a*) Depression of the voice in pronouncing syllables. (*b*) Part of the poetic foot upon which such a depression falls.

Thes'pi-an (thĕs'pĭ-an), *a.* [Gr. Θέσπις founder of the Greek drama.] Pertaining to Thespis; relating to the drama; dramatic. — *n.* An actor.

The'ur-gy (thē'ûr-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. θεουργία; θεός God + ἔργον work.] **1.** A divine work; miracle; magic. **2.** A magical art anciently supposed to enable man to influence the gods by sacramental rites. — **The-ur'gic** (-ûr'jĭk), **The-ur'gic-al**, *a.*

Thew (thū), *n.* [Chiefly in pl. THEWS (thūz).] [AS. *þéaw* manner, habit.] Muscle or strength; nerve; brawn; sinew.

They (thā), *pron. pl.*; *poss.* THEIRS; *obj.* THEM. [Icel. *þeir* they, nom. pl. masc. of *sā, sū, þat*, a demonstrative pronoun, akin to the English definite article. AS. *sē, sēo, ðæt*, nom. pl. ðā.] The pl. of *he, she, or it.*

Thick (thĭk), *a.* [AS. *þicce.*] **1.** Measuring in the third dimension other than length and breadth. **2.** Not thin or slender. **3.** Dense; inspissated. **4.** Not clear;

turbid, muddy, or **misty. 5.** Abundant or crowded in **space**; closely set; frequently recurring. **6.** Not having good articulation; indistinct. **7.** Dull; not quick.

Syn. — Dense; close; compact; solid; gross; coarse. — *n.* The thickest part; time when anything is thickest. — *adv.* **1.** Frequently; fast; quick. **2.** Closely. **3.** To a great depth. — **Thick'ly**, *adv.* — **Thick'ness**, *n.*

Thick'en (thĭk'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become thick.

Thick'en-ing, *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it thicker.

Thick'et (-ĕt), *n.* [AS. *þiccet.*] A wood or a collection of trees, shrubs, etc., closely set.

Thick'ish, *a.* Somewhat thick.

Thick'set' (-sĕt'), *a.* **1.** Close planted. **2.** Having a short, thick body; stout. — *n.* **1.** A close or thick hedge. **2.** Stout, twilled cotton cloth; velveteen.

Thick'skull' (-skŭl'), *n.* A blockhead; numskull.

Thief (thēf), *n.*; *pl.* **Thieves** (thēvz). [AS. *þeóf.* Cf. **Theft.**] One who steals or commits theft.

Syn. — **Thief**; **Robber**; pilferer. — A *thief* takes our property by stealth; a *robber* attacks us openly, and strips us by main force.

Thieve (thēv), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *geþeófian.*] To steal.

Thiev'er-y (-ẽr-y), *n.* Theft.

Thiev'ish, *a.* **1.** Given to stealing. **2.** Like a thief; **sly**; secret. **3.** Accomplished by stealing; dishonest. — **Thiev'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Thiev'ish-ness**, *n.*

Thigh (thī), *n.* [AS. *þéoh.*] The thick part of the leg between knee and trunk. [of a carriage.

Thill (thĭl), *n.* [AS. *þille* board, beam, thill.] Shaft

Thim'ble (thĭm'b'l), *n.* [AS. *þýmel*, fr *þúma* thumb.] **1.** A cap for the finger tip, to protect it in pushing a needle in sewing. **2.** Any thimble-shaped appendage, ring, tube, lining, etc., in machinery, etc. [raspberry.

Thim'ble-ber'ry (-bĕr'ry), *n.* An American black

Thim'ble-rig' (-rĭg'), *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick played with three thimble-like cups and a small ball or little pea. — *v. t.* To swindle by this device; to cheat by any trick.

Thin (thĭn), *a.* [AS. *þynne*; akin to L. *tenuis*, Gr. ταν- (in comp.) stretched out, L. *tendere*, Gr. τείνειν to stretch.] **1.** Having little thickness. **2.** Rare; not dense. **3.** Not close; not crowded; not filling the space; not abundant. **4.** Not full or well grown. **5.** Not stout; slim; slender; lean. **6.** Wanting in body or volume; feeble; not full. **7.** Slight; flimsy; superficial; inadequate. — *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become thin.

Thine (thīn), *pron.* & *a.* [AS. *ðīn*, orig. gen. of *ðū*, *ðē*, thou.] A form of the possessive case of the pronoun *thou*, now superseded in common discourse by *your*.

Thing (thĭng), *n.* [AS. *þing* a thing, cause, assembly; akin to *þingan* to negotiate.] **1.** Whatever exists; any distinguishable object of thought. **2.** An inanimate object; any lifeless material. **3.** A transaction; event; deed. **4.** *pl.* Clothes; furniture; appurtenances. [*Colloq.*] **5.** [*In this sense pronounced* ting.] In Scandinavian countries, a legislative or judicial assembly.

Think (thĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Thought** (thąt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **Thinking**.] [AS. *þyncean*, *þencean* (imp. *þōhte*).] **1.** To seem or appear; — used in the expressions *methinks*, *methought*. **2.** To employ the intellectual powers. **3.** (*a*) To remember. (*b*) To meditate; to consider. (*c*) To judge; to believe. (*d*) To purpose; to mean. — *v. t.* **1.** To imagine. **2.** To believe; to esteem. — **Think'er**, *n.* — **Think'ing**, *a.* & *n.* — **Think'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — To cogitate; reflect; meditate; muse; imagine; suppose; believe. See **Expect**, **Guess**.

Thin'ly (thĭn'lȳ), *adv.* In a thin manner; scantily.

Thin'ness, *n.* The being thin. [sensitive.

Thin'-skinned' (-skĭnd'), *a.* Having a thin skin;

Third (thẽrd), *a.* [AS. *þridda*, fr. *þrī*, *þrēo*, three; akin to L. *tertius*, Gr. τρίτος.] **1.** Next after the second; coming after two others; — ordinal of three. **2.** Being one of three equal parts. — *n.* **1.** Quotient of a unit divided by three; one of three equal parts. **2.** Sixtieth part of a second of time. **3.** Third tone of the musical scale; mediant. **4.** *pl.* Widow's third part of her deceased husband's estate. — **Third'ly** (thẽrd'lȳ), *adv.*

Thirst (thẽrst), *n.* [AS. *þurst*, *þyrst*; akin to L. *torrere* to parch, Gr. τέρσεσθαι to become dry.] **1.** Dryness in the throat, with a craving for liquids. **2.** Eager desire after anything. — *v. i.* To feel thirst.

Thirst'y, *a.* [AS. *þurstig.*] **1.** Feeling thirst or eager desire. **2.** Deficient in moisture; dry; parched. — **Thirst'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Thirst'i-ness**, *n.*

Thir'teen' (thẽr'tēn'), *a.* [AS. *þrēotēne*, *þreótyne*. See **Three**, and **Ten**.] One more than twelve; ten and three. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than twelve; sum of ten and three; thirteen units or objects. **2.** Symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, or xiii.

Thir'teenth' (-tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Being next after the twelfth; — the ordinal of *thirteen*. **2.** Being one of thirteen equal parts. — *n.* **1.** Quotient of a unit divided by thirteen; one of thirteen equal parts. **2.** The next in order after the twelfth. **3.** Musical interval comprising an octave and a sixth.

Thir'ti-eth (-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* **1.** Being next after the twenty-ninth; tenth after the twentieth; — the ordinal of *thirty*. **2.** Being one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* Quotient of a unit divided by thirty; one of thirty equal parts.

Thir'ty (-tȳ), *a.* [AS. *þrītig*, *þrittig*; akin to G. *dreissig*, Goth. *þreis tigjus*, three tens.] Being three times ten; twenty and ten. — *n.* **1.** The sum of three tens, or twenty and ten; thirty units or objects. **2.** Symbol expressing thirty units, as 30, or xxx.

This (thĭs), *pron.* & *a.*; *pl.* **These** (thēz). [AS. *ðēs*, masc., *ðēos*, fem., *ðis*, neut.] **1.** As demonstrative pronoun: Something near in place or time, or something just mentioned. **2.** As adjective, *this* has the same demonstrative force as the pronoun, but is followed by a noun.

This'tle (thĭs'l), *n.* [AS. *þistel.*] Prickly composite plant of several genera. — **This'tly** (-lȳ), *a.*

Thith'er (thĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *ðider*; akin to E. *that.*] **1.** To that place; — opp to *hither*. **2.** To that point, end, or result. — *a.* Farther.

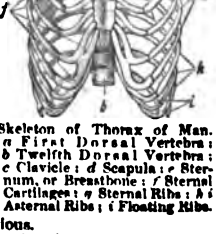
Syn. — **Thither**; **There**. — *Thither* denotes motion toward a place; *there* rest in a place; as, I am going *thither*, and shall meet you *there*. But *thither* has now become nearly obsolete, and *there* is used in both senses.

Thith'er-ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* In that direction.

Thole (thōl), *n.* [AS. *þol.*] Pin set in the gunwale of a boat, to serve as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing.

Thong (thŏng), *n.* [AS. *þwang.*] Leather strap.

Tho'rax (thō'răks), *n.* [Gr. θώραξ.] The trunk between neck and abdomen, containing the heart and lungs; the chest. — **Thorac'ic** (-răs'ĭk), *a.*



Skeleton of Thorax of Man. *a* First Dorsal Vertebra; *b* Twelfth Dorsal Vertebra; *c* Clavicle; *d* Scapula; *e* Sternum, or Breastbone; *f* Sternal Cartilages; *g* Sternal Ribs; *h i* Asternal Ribs; *i* Floating Ribs.

Thorn (thōrn), *n.* [AS. *þorn.*] **1.** Sharp-pointed projection from a woody stem; spine. **2.** Shrub or small tree bearing thorns. **3.** Anything troublesome. **4.** The Anglo-Saxon letter *þ*, capital form *Þ*, representing both sounds of English *th*, as in *thin*, *then*. So called because the initial letter of *thorn*, a spine.

Thorn'y (-ȳ), *a.* [Cf. AS. *þornīht.*] **1.** Full of thorns; spiny. **2.** Like thorns; troublesome; vexatious.

Thor'ough (thŭr'ō), *a.* Passing through or to the end; complete; perfect.

Thor'ough bass' (thŭr'ō bās'). Representation of musical chords by figures under the bass; harmony.

Thor'ough-brace' (-brās'), *n.* A leather strap supporting the body of a carriage.

Thor'ough-bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* Bred from the best blood; pure-blooded; — said of stock, as horses; mettlesome; courageous. — *n.* A thoroughbred animal.

Thor'ough-fare' (-fâr'), *n.* [AS. *purhfaru.*] A passage through; public road; frequented street.

Thor'ough-go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *a.* 1. Going through; thorough; complete. 2. Going all lengths; extreme.

Thor'ough-ly, *adv.* In a thorough manner; completely.

Thor'ough-paced' (-pāst'), *a.* Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths. [boneset.]

Thor'ough-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* A medicinal plant;

Thorp (thôrp), *n.* [AS. *porp.*] A group of houses

Thorpe in the country; small village; hamlet.

Those (thōz), *pron.* [AS. *ðās*, nom. and acc. pl. of *ðēs* this.] Plural of *that.*

Thou (thou), *pron.* [*Sing.: nom.* THOU; *poss.* THY (thī) or THINE (thīn); *obj.* THEE (thē). *Pl.: nom.* YOU (yōō); *poss.* YOUR (yōōr) or YOURS (yōōrz); *obj.* YOU.] [AS. *ðū, ðu;* akin to G., Dan. & Sw. *du*, L. *tu*, Gr. *σύ*.] The second personal pronoun, in the singular number, denoting the person addressed; thyself.

Though (thō), *conj.* [AS. *ðeáh, ðēah, ðēh.*] Granting, admitting, or supposing that; notwithstanding that; if. — *adv.* However; nevertheless; notwithstanding.

Thought (thąt), *imp. & p. p.* of THINK. — *n.* [AS. *þōht*, ge*þōht*, fr. *þencean* to think.] 1. A thinking; reflection. 2. Meditation. 3. An idea; mental conception, opinion, fancy, purpose, or intention. 4. Solicitude; concern. 5. A small quantity; trifle. [*Colloq.*]

Syn. — Idea; conception; notion; reflection; consideration; meditation; cogitation; deliberation.

Thought'ful, *a.* 1. Full of thought; contemplative. 2. Attentive; careful; exercising the judgment. — **Thought'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Thought'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — THOUGHTFUL; CONSIDERATE; deliberate; contemplative; attentive; careful; wary; circumspect; reflective; discreet. — He who is habitually *thoughtful* rarely neglects his duty or his true interest; he who is *considerate* pauses to reflect and guard himself against error. One not *thoughtful* by nature, if he can be made *considerate*, will be guarded against serious mistakes.

Thought'less, *a.* 1. Lacking thought; inconsiderate; rash. 2. Deficient in reasoning power; stupid; dull. — **Thought'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Thought'less-ness**, *n.*

Thou'sand (thou'zand), *n.* [AS. *þūsend.*] 1. The number of ten hundred; sum of ten times one hundred units or objects. 2. A great number. 3. Symbol representing one thousand units; as, 1,000, M, or CIↃ. — *a.* 1. Consisting of ten hundred. 2. Very many.

Thou'sandth (-zandth), *a.* 1. Coming last of a thousand individuals or units; — ordinal of *thousand.* 2. Being one of a thousand equal parts; the tenth of a hundredth. 3. Occurring as one of, or the last one of, a very great number; very small. — *n.* Quotient of a unit divided by a thousand; one of a thousand equal parts.

Thral'dom (thrąl'dŭm), *n.* Condition of a thrall; slavery; bondage; servitude. [Written also *thralldom.*]

Thrall, *n.* [Icel. *þræll*, perhaps through AS. *þrǣl; þrægian* to run.] 1. A slave; bondman. 2. Slavery.

Thrash (thrăsh), **Thresh** (thrĕsh), *v. t.* [AS. *þerscan, þrescan.*] 1. To beat out grain from (straw or husks); to beat the husk of (grain) with a flail; to beat off (kernels of grain). 2. To beat soundly. — *v. i.* 1. To practice thrashing. 2. To labor; to toil; to move violently.

Thrash'er (thrăsh'ẽr), **Thresh'er** (thrĕsh'ẽr), *n.* 1. One who thrashes grain; a thrashing machine. 2. A large and voracious shark, whose tail has a very long upper lobe, with which it beats its prey.

Thread (thrĕd), *n.* [AS. *þrǣd;* akin to G. *draht* wire, thread, and AS. *þrāwan* to twist.] 1. A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance, drawn out; a compound cord. 2. A filament, as of a flower; line of gold or silver. 3. Prominent part of the spiral of a screw or nut; rib. See SCREW, *n.* — *v. t.* 1. To pass a thread through the eye of (a needle, etc.). 2. To pass through, as a narrow way; to effect (one's way) through obstacles; to thrid. 3. To form a thread, or spiral rib, on or in (a screw or nut).

Thread'bare' (-bâr'), *a.* 1. Worn to the thread; having the nap worn off. 2. Worn out; trite; hackneyed.

Thread'y (-ĭ), *a.* 1. Like thread or filaments; slender. 2. Containing, or consisting of, thread.

Threat (thrĕt), *n.* [AS. *þreát*, akin to *þreótan* to vex, L. *trudere* to push.] Menace: denunciation.

Threat'en (thrĕt'n), *v. t.* 1. To utter threats against; to menace; to warn. 2. To exhibit the appearance of (something evil) as approaching. — *v. i.* To use threats, or menaces; to have a threatening appearance.

Syn. — To THREATEN; MENACE. — *Threaten* is Anglo-Saxon, *menace* Latin. The former is the more familiar term; the latter more employed in formal style.

Three (thrē), *a.* [AS. *þrī*, masc., *þreó*, fem. and neut.; akin to G. *drei*, Dan. & Sw. *tre*, L. *tres*, Gr. *τρεῖς*.] One more than two; two and one. — *n.* 1. The number greater by a unit than two; three units or objects. 2. Symbol representing three units, as 3 or iii.

Three'-cor'nered (-kôr'nẽrd), *a.* Having three corners, or angles. [guns on three decks.]

Three'-deck'er (-dĕk'ẽr), *n.* A warship carrying

Three'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* [AS. *þrifeald.*] Consisting of three, or thrice repeated; triple.

Three'pence (thrĭp'ens), *n.* A small English silver coin of three times the value of a penny.

Three'pen-ny (thrĭp'en-nȳ), *a.* Costing or worth three pence; worth but little; poor; mean.

Three'-ply' (thrē'plī'), *a.* Consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting; having three strands; threefold.

Three'-score' (-skōr'), *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

Thren'o-dy (thrĕn'ō-dȳ), *n.* [Gr. *θρηνῳδία*; *θρῆνος* a dirge + *ᾠδή* song.] Lamentation or funeral song; dirge.

Thresh (thrĕsh), *v. t. & i.* To thrash.

Thresh'old (thrĕsh'ōld), *n.* [AS. *þrescwald*, fr. *þrescan* to thresh.] 1. Plank, stone, or timber, lying under a door; doorsill; entrance. 2. Point of entering or beginning; outset.

Threw (thrū), *imp.* of THROW.

Thrice (thrīs), *adv.* [OE. *thries; thrie* thrice (AS. *þriga, þrīwa*) + *-s*, the adverbial suffix.] 1. Three times. 2. In a threefold manner or degree; repeatedly; very.

Thrid (thrĭd), *v. t.* [Variant of *thread.*] 1. To pass through like a thread or a needle; to make a course through. 2. To effect (a way) through something.

Thrift (thrĭft), *n.* [Icel *þrift.* See THRIVE.] 1. A thriving state: economical management; frugality. 2. Success in acquisition of property; gain; prosperity. 3. Vigorous growth, as of a plant. 4. Sea pink, a garden plant.

Thrift (*Armeria vulgaris*).

Syn. — Frugality; economy; prosperity; gain; profit.

Thrift'less, *a.* Without thrift; not prudent in money affairs. — **Thrift'less-ness**, *n.*

Thrift'y (-ȳ), *a.* 1. Given to, or evincing, thrift; sparing; frugal. 2. Thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous. 3. Growing vigorously; thriving. — **Thrift'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Thrift'i-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Frugal; sparing; economical; saving; careful.

Thrill (thrĭl), *n.* [See THRILL.] A warbling; trill.

Thrill, *v. t.* [AS. *þyrlian*, fr. *þyrel* pierced; as noun, a hole, fr. *þurh* through.] 1. Orig., to bore; to drill.

2. To affect, as if by something piercing; to pierce. — *v. i.* **1.** To penetrate; to cause a tingling sensation. **2.** To feel a tingling sensation. — *n.* **1.** A drill. **2.** Sensation as of being thrilled; tremulous excitement.

Thrive (thrīv), *v. i.* [*imp.* Throve (thrōv) or Thrived (thrīvd); *p. p.* Thrived or Thriven (thrĭv″n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Thriving.] [Icel. *þrífask;* prob. orig., to grasp for one's self, from *þrífa* to grasp. Cf. Thrift.] **1.** To prosper by industry, economy, and good management of property. **2.** To have increase or success. **3.** To grow vigorously; to flourish. — **Thriv'er**, *n.*

Throat (thrōt), *n.* [AS. *þrote, þrotu.*] **1.** (*a*) The part of the neck in front of the vertebral column. (*b*) Passage through it to the stomach and lungs; pharynx. **2.** Contracted portion of a vessel or passage way.

Throb (thrŏb), *v. i.* To beat violently; to palpitate. — *n.* Strong pulsation, as of the heart and arteries.

Throe (thrō), *n.* [AS. *þreá.*] Extreme pain; anguish; pang of travail in childbirth.

Throne (thrōn), *n.* [Gr. *θρόνος*; cf. *θρῆσασθαι* to set one's self, and E. *firm*, a.] **1.** A chair of state; royal seat; seat of a prince, bishop, etc. **2.** Sovereign power and dignity; one who occupies a throne; an exalted personage. — *v. t.* To enthrone; to exalt.

Throng (thrŏng), *n.* [AS. *geþrang*, fr. *þringan* to crowd, to press.] A multitude of persons pressed into a close body; a crowd. — *v. t. & i.* To crowd together.

Syn. — Throng; Multitude; Crowd. — Any great number of persons form a *multitude;* a *throng* is a large number gathered or moving together; a *crowd* is composed of a large or small number of persons who press together so as to bring their bodies into immediate or inconvenient contact.

Thros'tle (thrŏs″l), *n.* [AS. *þrostle.*] **1.** The song thrush. **2.** A machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc.; — so called because it makes a singing noise.

Throt'tle (thrŏt't'l), *n.* [Dim. of *throat.*] **1.** Windpipe; trachea. **2.** Valve of a steam engine, regulating the supply of steam to the steam chest. — *v. t.* **1.** To compress the throat of; to choke; to strangle. **2.** To shut off the flow of (steam). — *v. i.* **1.** To choke. **2.** To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

Through (thrōō), *prep.* [AS. *þurh.* Cf. Nostril, Thorough, Thrill.] **1.** From end to end of, or from side to side of; into and out of at the opposite point. **2.** Between the sides or walls of; within. **3.** By means of; by the agency of. **4.** Over the whole extent of. **5.** Among or in the midst of. **6.** From the beginning to the end of; to the conclusion of. — *adv.* **1.** From one end or side to the other. **2.** From beginning to end. **3.** To the end; to the ultimate purpose. — *a.* Going or extending through; thorough; admitting passage through.

Through-out' (thrōō-out'), *prep.* Quite through. — *adv.* In every part.

Throw (thrō), *v. t.* [*imp.* Threw (thrŭ); *p. p.* Thrown (thrōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Throwing.] [AS. *þrāwan* to twist, to whirl; akin to L. *terebra* auger, Gr. *τερεῖν* to bore, *τρῦμα* a hole.] **1.** To fling with a whirling motion of the arm. **2.** To drive to a distance; to propel; to send. **3.** To overturn; to prostrate. **4.** To cast (dice). **5.** To twist filaments of (silk, etc.) so as to form one thread. — *v. i.* To cast; esp., to cast dice. — *n.* **1.** A hurling or flinging; a cast. **2.** Distance which a missile is thrown. **3.** A cast of dice; manner in which dice fall when cast. **4.** Extreme movement given to a sliding or vibrating reciprocating piece in machinery by a cam, crank, eccentric, etc.; stroke; length of the radius of a crank, or eccentricity of an eccentric. — **Throw'er**, *n.*

Throw'ster (thrō'stĕr), *n.* One who throws or twists silk; thrower.

Thrum (thrŭm), *n.* [Akin to OD. *drom*, G. *trumm*, end, fragment, L. *terminus* limit, term.] [Written also *thrumb.*] **1.** One of the ends of weavers' threads; soft, short thread or tuft. **2.** Coarse yarn; unraveled strand of rope. **3.** Threadlike part of a flower; stamen. — *v. t.* To furnish with thrums; to fringe.

Thrum (thrŭm), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. Icel. *þruma* to rattle.] **1.** To play rudely on a stringed instrument with the fingers. **2.** To make a monotonous drumming noise.

Thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* [AS. *þrysce;* akin to E. *throstle.*] Small singing bird of numerous species.

Thrust, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *tröske;* cf. E. *thirst.*] **1.** An affection of the mouth, fauces, etc., common in newly born children, with minute ulcers. **2.** Inflammatory affection of the feet in horses and other animals.

Thrust (thrŭst), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Thrust; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Thrusting.] [Icel. *þrýsta;* perh. akin to E. *threat.*] **1.** To push, force, or impel; to shove; to intrude. **2.** To stab; to pierce. — *n.* **1.** Violent push or driving; a stab. **2.** An attack; assault. **3.** Force or pressure of one part of a construction against other parts.

Syn. — Thrust; Push; Shove; assault; attack. — *Push* and *shove* usually imply application of force by a body already touching the body to be impelled. *Thrust* often implies impulse from a body in motion before it reaches the body to be impelled.

Thud (thŭd), *n.* [Cf. AS. *þōden* whirlwind.] Dull sound without resonance; blow producing such sound.

Thug (thŭg), *n.* [Hind. *thag* deceiver, robber.] One of a Hindoo religious sect of robbers and assassins.

Thumb (thŭm), *n.* [AS. *þūma.*] The short, thick first digit of the human hand; the pollex. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Thumbed (thŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Thumbing (thŭm'ĭng).] **1.** To handle awkwardly. **2.** To soil with the thumb or fingers; to wear out, by handling.

Thumb stall, a kind of thimble of iron, horn, or leather, for protecting the thumb in making sails, etc.

Thumb'screw' (thŭm'skrȳ'), *n.* **1.** A screw having a flat-sided head, so that it may be turned by the thumb and forefinger. **2.** An old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by a screw.

Thump (thŭmp), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] **1.** Sound made by the sudden fall or blow of a heavy body. **2.** Blow with something blunt or heavy; a heavy fall. — *v. t. & i.* To beat with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull sound; to pound. — **Thump'er**, *n.*

Thun'der (thŭn'dĕr), *n.* [AS. *þunor;* akin to *þunian* to stretch, to thunder, D. *donder* thunder, Icel. *þórr* Thor, L. *tonare* to thunder, *tonitrus* thunder.] **1.** Sound following a flash of lightning; report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity. **2.** Any loud noise; as, the *thunder* of cannon. **3.** An alarming threat or denunciation. — *v. i.* **1.** To sound, rattle, or roar, as a discharge of atmospheric electricity. **2.** To make a loud, heavy sound. **3.** To utter violent denunciation. — *v. t.* To utter vehemently; to publish (a threat, etc.). — **Thun'der-er**, *n.*

Thun'der-bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* **1.** A shaft of lightning. **2.** Vehement censure; ecclesiastical denunciation.

Thun'der-clap' (-klăp'), *n.* A sharp burst of thunder; report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity.

Thun'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Written also *thundrous.*] Making a noise like thunder; sonorous.

Thun'der-show'er (-shou'ẽr), **Thun'der-storm'** (-stôrm'), *n.* Shower, or storm, with lightning and thunder.

Thun'der-strike' (-strīk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Thunderstruck (-strŭk'); *p. p.* Thunderstruck, -stricken (-strĭk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Thunderstriking.] To astonish, or strike dumb, as with something terrible; — rarely used except in past participle.

Thu'ri-ble (thū'rĭ-b'l), *n.* [L. *thuribulum*, fr. *thus, thuris*, frankincense.] Censer for burning incense.

Thu-rif'er-ous (-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *thurifer; thus* + *-ferre* to bear.] Producing frankincense.

Thurs'day (thûrz'dā; 2), *n.* [OE. *þursdei*, fr. Scand. name *Thor* + E. *day.* Icel. *þórr* Thor, god of thunder, is akin to AS. *þunor* thunder; akin to D. *Donderdag* Thursday, G. *Donnerstag.*] Fifth day of the week.

Thus (thŭs), *adv.* [AS. *ðus;* akin to E. *that.*] 1. In this or that manner; on this wise. 2. To this degree or extent; so far; so.

Thwack (thwăk), *v. t.* [AS. *þaccian.*] To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang; to thump. — *n.* A heavy blow; thump.

Thwart (thwąrt), *a.* [Icel. *þvert*, neut. of *þverr* athwart, transverse, across; akin to AS. *þweorh* perverse, cross.] Situated across something else; transverse; oblique. — *prep.* Across; athwart. — *n.* Seat in an open boat reaching from one side to the other, or athwart the boat. — *v. t.* To cross, as a purpose; to run counter to; to frustrate or defeat.

Thy (thī), *pron.* [OE. *thi*, abbr. fr. *thin.* See THINE, THOU.] Of thee, or belonging to thee; the common form of *thine*, possessive of *thou.*

Thyme (tīm), *n.* [L. *thymum*, Gr. θύμον.] A pungent aromatic plant used in seasoning. — **Thym'y**, *a.*

Thy'reoid (thī'roid), *a.* [Gr. θυρεοειδής shield-shaped; θυρεός shield + εἶδος form.] Shaped like an oblong shield.

Thy-self' (thī-sĕlf'), *pron.* Emphasized form of *thee.*

Ti-a'ra (tī-ā'rȧ), *n.* [Gr. τιάρα; of Persian origin.] 1. Headdress of the ancient Persians. 2. The pope's triple crown.

Tiara, 2.

‖ **Tib'i-a** (tĭb'ĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* TIBIÆ (-ē). [L.] 1. Inner, and usually larger, of the two bones of the leg below the knee; shin bone. 2. Ancient musical instrument of the flute kind. 3. Fourth joint of leg of insect. — **Tib'i-al**, *a.*

Tic (tĭk), *n.* [F.] Local convulsive motion of certain muscles, esp. of muscles of the face; twitching.

Tic douloureux (tĭk dōō-lōō-rōō'; *F.* -rē'). [F., fr. *tic* + *douloureux* painful.] Neuralgia in the face.

Tick (tĭk), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *ticket.*] Credit; trust. — *v. t.* 1. To go on credit. 2. To trust.

Tick, *n.* [Akin to D. *teek.*] (*a*) A parasitic mite which sucks the blood of cattle, dogs, etc. (*b*) A dipterous insect having a flattened and usually wingless body.

American Moose Tick (*Ixodes albipictus*). *A* Full-grown Tick, nat. size. *B* Six-legged Young, enlarged. *C* Mouth Parts of young, much enlarged; *a* Proboscis; *b* Mandible; *c* Palpus.

Tick, *n.* [L. *theca* case, Gr. θήκη, fr. τιθέναι to put.] 1. Case of a bed, mattress, etc., containing straw, feathers, hair, or other filling. 2. Ticking.

Tick, *v. i.* [Prob. imitative; cf. D. *tikken.*] To make a small or repeating noise, as a watch; to beat; to click. — *n.* 1. A quick, audible beat. 2. Small mark to direct attention to something; check. — *v. t.* To check off by a tick or small mark; to score. — **Tick'er**, *n.*

Tick'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *étiquette* a label, ticket; of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *stick.*] Piece of paper, cardboard, etc., serving as a notice, certificate, etc.; token of right to enter a place of assembly or public conveyance; label; list of candidates to be voted for at an election; ballot. — *v. t.* 1. To put a ticket on. 2. To furnish with tickets. [*U. S.*]

Tick'ing, *n.* Linen or cotton fabric, of which ticks for beds are made.

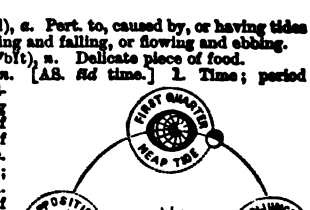
Tick'le (tĭk'k'l), *v. t.* [Perh. freq. of *tick* to beat, pat.] 1. To touch lightly, so as to produce a thrilling sensation, commonly causing laughter, and a kind of spasm. 2. To please; to gratify. — **Tick'ler** (-klẽr), *n.*

Tick'lish (-klĭsh), *a.* 1. Sensible to slight touches; easily tickled. 2. Standing so as to be liable to totter and fall at a touch. 3. Difficult; nice; critical.

Tid'al (tīd'al), *a.* Pert. to, caused by, or having tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing.

Tid'bit' (tĭd'bĭt), *n.* Delicate piece of food.

Tide (tīd), *n.* [AS. *tīd* time.] 1. Time; period; season. 2. Alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, etc. 3. A stream; current; flood. 4. Tendency of causes, influences, or events; course; current. — *v. t.* To drive with the tide or stream. — *v. i.* To pour a tide or flood.



Spring Tides and Neap Tides.

Tide's'man (tīdz'măn), **Tide'wait'er** (tīd'wāt'ẽr), *n.* A customhouse officer who watches the landing of goods from merchant vessels, to secure payment of duties.

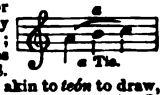
Ti'di-ly (tī'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a tidy manner.

Tid'ings (tī'dĭngz), *n. pl.* [Akin to AS. *tīdan* to happen, E. *tide.*] Account of what has taken place; news.

Syn. — TIDINGS; NEWS; advice; information; intelligence. — *News* denotes recent intelligence from any quarter; *tidings*, intelligence expected from a particular quarter, showing what has there *betided.*

Ti'dy (tī'dĭ), *a.* [Fr. *tide* time, season.] Arranged in good order; neat. — *n.* Cover for the back of a chair, arms of a sofa, etc. — *v. t.* To put in order; to make neat.

Tie (tī), *n.* [AS. *tēge*, *tīge.*] 1. A knot; fastening. 2. A bond; obligation. 3. A knot of hair. 4. An equality in numbers, as of votes, scores, etc.; equality in any contest. 5. Any part, as a beam, rod, etc., holding two parts together; opp. of *strut.* 6. A line drawn across the stems of musical notes, or over or under the notes, signifying that they are to be slurred, or closely united; a bind; ligature. 7. *pl.* Low shoes fastened with lacings. — *v. t.* [AS. *tiégan*, *tīgan*, fr. *teág*, *téah*, a rope; akin to *teón* to draw, pull.] 1. To fasten with a band and knot; to bind. 2. To form (a knot); to interlace; to knit; to knot. 3. To unite firmly; to hold. 4. To constrain; to restrain; to confine. 5. To unite (musical notes) by a line or slur. 6. To make an equal score with, in a contest; to be even with. — *v. i.* To make a tie; to make an equal score.



a Tie.

Tie'beam' (tī'bēm'), *n.* Beam acting as a tie, as at the bottom of a pair of rafters, to prevent them from thrusting out the wall.

Ti'er (tī'ẽr), *n.* One that ties.

Ti'er, *n.* [See TIRE headdress.] A child's apron covering the upper part of the body, and tied with tape or cord; pinafore. [Written also *tire.*]

Tier (tēr), *n.* [Probably of Teutonic origin.] A rank; one of two or more rows placed one above another.

Tierce (tẽrs), *n.* [F., a third, fr. *tiers*, *tierce*, third, fr. L. *tertius* the third; akin to *tres* three.] 1. A cask whose content is one third of a pipe, that is, 42 wine gallons; liquid measure of 42 wine, or 35 imperial, gallons. 2. Cask larger than a barrel, and smaller than a hogshead. 3. A sequence of three playing cards of the same suit. 4. A particular thrust or parry in fencing.

Tiff (tĭf), *n.* [Orig., a sniff; of. Icel. *þefr* a smell, *þefa* to sniff.] 1. A small draught of liquor. 2. A fit of peevishness; slight contention. — *v. i.* To be in a pet.

Tif'fa-ny (tĭf'fȧ-nĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *tiffe* ornament.] A species of gauze, or very thin silk.

Tiff'in (tĭf'ĭn), *n.* [Prop., *tiffing* a drinking. See TIFF, *n.*] Lunch, between breakfast and dinner. [*Indian*]

Ti'ger (tī'gẽr), *n.* [Gr. *τίγρις*; prob. of Persian origin.] **1.** Large and powerful carnivore of Southern Asia. **2.** A servant in livery, who rides with his master or mistress. **3.** A screech, after cheering. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

American tiger. (*a*) The puma. (*b*) The jaguar. — **Tiger cat,** a wild cat of moderate size, striped somewhat like the tiger. — **Tiger lily,** a lily having sepals blotched with black.

Tight (tīt), *a.* [Prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** Firmly held together; compact. **2.** Close; not leaky. **3.** Fitting close, or too close, to the body. **4.** Close; parsimonious. [*Colloq.*] **5.** Not slack or loose; taut. **6.** Somewhat tipsy. [*Slang*] **7.** Pressing; stringent; dear; — said of money or the money market. — **Tight'ly,** *adv.*

Tight'en (tīt'n), *v. t.* To draw tighter; to straiten.

Tights (tīts), *n. pl.* Close-fitting garments, esp. for the lower part of the body and the legs.

Ti'gress (tī'grĕs), *n.* Female of the tiger.

Ti'grish (-grĭsh), *a.* Resembling a tiger; ferocious.

Tike (tīk), *n.* [Icel. *tík* a bitch.] **1.** A dog; cur. **2.** A countryman or clown; boorish person.

Til'bu-ry (tĭl'bŭr-ȳ), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Tilbury* fort, in Essex, England.] A kind of gig, without a top.

Tile (tīl), *n.* [AS. *tigel*, fr. L. *tegula*, fr. *tegere* to cover.] **1.** Plate of baked clay, for covering roofs, for drains, etc. **2.** Slab of marble, etc., for flooring. **3.** A stiff hat. [*Colloq.*] — *v. t.* To cover with tiles.

Til'er (tīl'ẽr), *n.* One who covers buildings with tiles.

Til'er, *n.* Doorkeeper of a lodge of Freemasons. [Written also *tyler.*]

Till (tĭl), *n.* [Prop., a drawer, fr. OE. *tillen* to draw. See TILLER lever of a rudder.] A drawer; tray in a chest; money drawer in a shop.

Till, *prep. & conj.* [OE. & Icel. *til;* akin to AS. *til* excellent, and E. *till* to cultivate.] To; unto; up to; as far as; until.

Till, *v. t.* [AS. *tilian, teolian,* to aim, strive for, till.] To plow and prepare for seed, and to sow, dress, raise crops from, etc.; to cultivate. — *v. i.* To cultivate land. — **Till'a-ble,** *a.* [land.

Till'age (-ĭj; 2), *n.* **1.** A tilling land. **2.** Cultivated

Syn. — Cultivation; culture; husbandry; agriculture.

Till'er, *n.* One who tills; husbandman; plowman.

Till'or, *n.* [AS. *telgor* small branch.] Shoot of a plant, springing from the original stalk; sucker; sprout from a root or stump. — *v. i.* To put forth new shoots from the original stalk. [Sometimes written *tillow.*]

Till'er, *n.* [OE. *tillen* to pull; prob. fr. AS. *tyllan* in *fortyllan* to lead astray.] Lever for turning a rudder.

Tilt (tĭlt), *n.* [AS. *teld;* akin to *beteldan* to cover.] **1.** A covering overhead; tent. **2.** Cloth covering of a wagon or boat; awning. — *v. t.* To cover with a tilt.

Tilt, *v. i.* [AS. *tealt* unstable, precarious.] **1.** To incline; to tip; to raise one end of for discharging liquor. **2.** To point or thrust, as a lance. **3.** To forge with a tilt hammer. — *v. i.* **1.** To run or ride, and thrust with a lance; to joust. **2.** To lean; to tip. — *n.* **1.** A thrust. **2.** A tournament. **3.** Inclination forward. — **Tilt'er,** *n.*

Tilt' ham'mer, a heavy hammer, used in iron works, lifted or tilted by projections on a revolving shaft; trip hammer.

Tilt Hammer. *a* Helve; *b* Pivot of Helve; *c* Hammer Head; *d* Anvil; *f* Shaft carrying Collar *e* with Cams for lifting the Hammer Head; *g* Prop to hold up the Hammer when not in use.

Tilth (tĭlth), *n.* [AS. *tilð,* fr. *tilian* to till.] A being tilled, or prepared for a crop; culture.

Tim'ber (tĭm'bẽr), *n.* [AS., wood, building; akin to G. *zimmer* a room, L. *domus,* Gr. δόμος house, δέμειν to build.] **1.** Wood fit for buildings, tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, etc. **2.** Body, stem, or trunk of a tree. **3.** Squared stick of wood for building; framework of a house, ship, etc., dist. fr. the covering or boarding. **4.** Wooded land. [*Western U. S.*] — *v. t.* To furnish with timber; — chiefly in past participle.

Tim'brel (tĭm'brĕl), *n.* [L. *tympanum,* Gr. τύμπανον kettledrum.] An ancient drum or tabor.

Time (tīm), *n.* [AS. *tíma,* akin to *tíd* time. See TIDE.] **1.** Duration. **2.** Particular period of duration, past, present, or future. **3.** Age; period; era; — often in *pl.* **4.** Hours and days which one has at his disposal. **5.** Proper time; season; opportunity. **6.** Hour of parturition. **7.** Addition of a number to itself; repetition. **8.** The present life. **9.** Tense, in grammar. **10.** Measured duration of musical sounds; measure; rhythmical division. — *v. t.* **1.** To appoint the time for; to bring, begin, or perform at the proper season or time. **2.** To regulate as to time; to accompany, or agree with, in time of movement. **3.** To ascertain or record the time of. — *v. i.* To keep or beat time; to move in time.

Time'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Clock, watch, or other chronometer; timepiece. **2.** One who regulates time.

Time'ly, *a.* Being in good time; seasonable. — *adv.* Early; soon; in good season. — **Time'li-ness,** *n.*

Time'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* Timekeeper; chronometer.

Time'serv'er (-sẽrv'ẽr), *n.* One who adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power. — **Time'serv'ing,** *a. & n.*

Syn. — TIMESERVING; TEMPORIZING. — Both words apply to the conduct of one who adapts himself servilely to times and seasons. One who is *timeserving* acts upon principles which may promote his advancement; one who is *temporizing* yields to public prejudice, and shrinks from action which might injure him. The former is dishonest; the latter weak; and both are contemptible.

Time'-ta'ble (-tā'b'l), *n.* A tabular statement of the time at which things are to take place.

Tim'id (tĭm'ĭd), *a.* [L. *timidus,* fr. *timere* to fear.] Wanting courage to meet danger; easily frightened; fearful; shy. — **Tim'id-ly,** *adv.* — **Tim'id-ness, Ti-mid'i-ty** (tĭ-mĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Syn. — Fearful; timorous; afraid; cowardly; pusillanimous; faint-hearted; shrinking; retiring.

Tim'or-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *timorosus,* fr. L. *timor* fear.] **1.** Fearful of danger; timid. **2.** Indicating fear. — **Tim'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Tim'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

Tim'o-thy (tĭm'ō-thȳ), *n.,* **Timothy grass'** (grȧs'). [Fr. *Timothy* Hanson, who carried the seed from New England to Maryland about 1720.] A fodder grass (*Phleum pratense*) with long cylindrical spikes.

Tin (tĭn), *n.* [AS.; akin to D. *tin,* G. *zinn.*] **1.** An oxide in the mineral cassiterite, reduced as a soft white crystalline metal, used to coat iron to protect it from rusting, to form the reflecting surface of mirrors, and in solder, bronze, speculum metal, and other alloys. **2.** Plates of iron covered with tin; tin plate. **3.** Money. [*Cant*] — *v. t.* To cover with tin or tin plate.

Tin foil, tin reduced to a thin leaf. — **Tin plate,** thin sheet iron coated with tin. [Crude native borax.

Tin'cal (tĭn'kăl), *n.* [Ar., Per. & Hind. *tinkār.*]

Tinc'ture (tĭnk'tŭr; 40), *n.* [L. *tinctura* a dyeing, fr. *tingere, tinctum,* to tinge, dye.] **1.** A tinge or shade of color; tint. **2.** The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent. **3.** A solution of medicinal substance in alcohol. **4.** A tinge. — *v. t.* **1.** To tinge. **2.** To imbue the mind of.

Tin'der (tĭn'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *tynder.*] Something very inflammable, for kindling fire from a spark.

Tinder box, box in which tinder is kept.

Tine (tīn), *n.* [AS. *tind;* prob. akin to G. *zinne* pinnacle, and E. *tooth.*] Tooth, or spike, as of a fork; prong. [bell. — *v. i.* To tinkle.

Ting (tĭng), *n.* [Imitative.] A sharp sound, as of a

Tinge (tĭnj), *v. t.* [L. *tingere, tinctum.*] To imbue with something foreign; to color slightly; to stain; to dye. — *n.* A tincture; hue; shade.

Tin'gle (tĭng'g'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *ting.*] To feel a thrilling sensation, or sharp, thrilling pain.

Tink (tĭngk), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a sharp, shrill noise. — *n.* A sharp, quick sound.

Tink'er, *n.* [Fr. *tink.*] **1.** A mender of kettles, pans, and metal ware. **2.** One skilled in small mechanical work. — *v. t.* To mend. — *v. i.* To busy one's self with small mechanical work.

Tin'kle (tĭng'k'l), *v. i. & t.* [Freq. of *tink.*] **1.** To make small, quick, sharp sounds; to clink. — *n.* A small, sharp sound.

Tin'man (tĭn'măn), *n.* Manufacturer of tin vessels; [dealer in tinware.]

Tin'ner, *n.* **1.** Worker in a tin mine. **2.** Tinman.

Tin'ny (-nĭ), *a.* Pert. to, abounding with, or like, tin.

Tin'sel (-sĕl), *n.* [F. *étincelle* a spark, L. *scintilla.*] **1.** Shining material used for ornamental purposes; gauze-like cloth with gold or silver woven into it; thin metal coated with gold or silver, brass foil, etc. **2.** Something shining and gaudy, or more gay than valuable. — *a.* Showy to excess; specious; superficial. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tinselled (-sĕld) or Tinsellled; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tinselling or Tinsellling.] To adorn with tinsel.

Tint (tĭnt), *n.* [L. *tinctus,* p. p. of *tingere* to dye, tinge.] A slight coloring; faint tinge; shaded effect in drawing, engraving, etc. — *v. t.* To tinge.

Tin'tin-nab'u-lar (tĭn'tĭn-năb'ū-lẽr), **Tin'tin-nab'u-la-ry** (-lă-rĭ), **Tin'tin-nab'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *tintinnabulum* a little bell, fr. *tintinnare* to ring, *tinnire* to jingle.] Having or making the sound of a bell; tinkling.

Tin'tin-nab'u-la'tion, *n.* Sound of bells.

Tin'type' (-tīp'), *n.* Ferrotype.

Ti'ny (tī'nĭ), *a.* Very small; little; puny.

Tip (tĭp), *n.* [Akin to D. *tip,* and prob. E. *tap* plug.] **1.** Point or extremity; end. **2.** End piece; cap, nozzle, ferrule, or point of an umbrella, shoe, gas burner, etc. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Tipped (tĭpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Tipping.] To form a point upon; to cover the tip or end of.

Tip, *v. t.* [Cf. LG. *tippen.*] **1.** To strike slightly; to tap. **2.** To give a present to (a servant, etc.). [*Colloq.*] **3.** To lower one end of; to tilt. — *v. i.* To fall on, or incline to, one side. — *n.* **1.** A light blow; tap. **2.** A gift; fee. [*Colloq.*] **3.** A hint, or secret intimation, as to chances in a horse race, etc. [*Sporting Cant*]

Tip'pet (-pĕt), *n.* [AS. *tæppet,* prob. fr. L. *tapete* tapestry.] Cape covering the neck, or neck and shoulders.

Tip'ple (-p'l), *v. i. & t.* [From *tip* small end.] To drink (spirituous liquors) habitually, but without absolute drunkenness. — *n.* Drink. — **Tip'pler,** *n.*

Tip'staff' (-stăf'), *n.; pl.* Tipstaves (-stāvz' *or* -stăvz'). **1.** Staff tipped with metal. **2.** Officer bearing a staff tipped with metal; constable.

Tip'sy (-sĭ), *a.* [Akin to *tipple;* cf. Prov. G. *betipst* drunk, tipsy.] **1.** Being under the influence of strong drink; rendered weak or foolish by liquor, but not absolutely drunk; fuddled. **2.** Staggering, as if from intoxication; reeling. — **Tip'si-ly,** *adv.* — **Tip'si-ness,** *n.*

Tip'toe' (-tō'), *n.* End, or tip, of the toe. — *a.* **1.** Being on tiptoe; lifted up; alert. **2.** Noiseless; stealthy. — *v. i.* To walk on tiptoe.

Tip'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* [*Tip* end + *top.*] Highest or utmost degree; best of anything. — *a.* Very excellent; perfect. [*Colloq.*]

Ti-rade' (tĭ-rād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *tirata,* prop., a pulling; hence, a long speech, tirade, fr. *tirare* to draw.] A declamatory strain of censure or abuse; rambling invective; censorious and bitter harangue.

Tire (tīr), *n.* [Fr. *attire.*] **1.** A covering for the head; headdress. **2.** A child's pinafore; tier. **3.** Hoop or band encircling the wheel of a vehicle.

Tire, *v. t.* [AS. *teorian.*] To become weary. — *v. t.* To exhaust the strength or patience of.

Syn. — To jade; weary; exhaust; harass. See Jade.

Tired (tīrd), *a.* Weary. — **Tired'ness,** *n.*

Tire'less (tīr'lĕs), *a.* Untiring.

Tire'some (tīr'sŭm), *a.* Fitted to tire; exhausting; tedious. — **Tire'some-ly,** *adv.* — **Tire'some-ness,** *n.*

Tis'sue (tĭsh'ū), *n.* [F. *tissu,* fr. *tisser* to weave, fr. L. *texere.*] **1.** A woven fabric. **2.** Transparent silk stuff, for veils, etc. **3.** One of the elementary materials or fibers composing animals and plants; a texture. **4.** Web; complicated fabrication; connected series.

Tissue paper, thin, gauzelike paper, for protecting engravings in books, wrapping up delicate articles, etc.

Tit (tĭt), *n.* **1.** A small horse. **2.** A morsel; bit. **3.** A small singing bird; titmouse; titlark.

Tit for tat. [Prob. for *tip for tap.*] An equivalent; retaliation.

Ti'tan (tī'tăn), **Ti-tan'ic** (tī-tăn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to the Titans, fabled giants of ancient mythology; enormous.

Ti-tan'ic (tī-tăn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to titanium.

Ti-ta'ni-um (-tā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Titani,* Gr. Τιτᾶνες, sons of the earth.] An elementary substance isolated as an infusible iron-gray powder, of metallic luster, and burning when heated in the air.

Tit'bit' (tĭt'bĭt'), *n.* Titbit.

Tith'a-ble (tĭth'ā-b'l), *a.* Subject to payment of tithes.

Tithe (tīth), *n.* [AS. *teoða* the tenth; akin to Icel. *tiund* the tenth, tithe.] **1.** A tenth; tenth part of anything; tenth part of the increase from profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy, as in England, or devoted to religious uses. **2.** Small part or proportion. — *v. t.* [AS. *teóðian.*] To tax to the amount of a tenth; to pay tithes on. [tithes; a tithe.]

Tith'ing, *n.* [AS. *teóðung.*] A levying or taking

Tit'il-late (tĭt'ĭl-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *titillare, -latum.*] To tickle. [2. Any pleasurable sensation.

Tit'il-la'tion, *n.* **1.** A tickling, or tickling sensation.

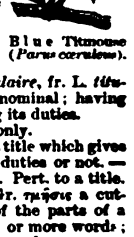
Tit'lark' (-lärk'), *n.* [*Tit* small bird + *lark.*] A small singing bird resembling the true larks in color and in its very long hind claw; the European meadow pipit.

Ti'tle (tī't'l), *n.* [OF.; L. *titulus* inscription, label, title, sign.] **1.** An inscription put upon anything as its name. **2.** Inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, author's and publisher's names, date, etc. **3.** A personal appellation of dignity, distinction, etc. **4.** That which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; foundation of ownership of property; a right; instrument which is evidence of a right. — *v. t.* To call by a title; to name; to style.

Syn. — See Epithet, and Name.

Ti'tle-page' (-pāj'), *n.* Page giving the title of a book.

Tit'mouse' (tĭt'mous'), *n.; pl.* Titmice (-mīs'). [OE. *titmase; tit* small, small bird + AS. *māse* a kind of small bird.] Small insectivorous singing bird of many species; — called also *tit,* and *tomtit.*



Blue Titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*).

Tit'ter, *v. i.* [Prob. imitative.] To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth; to giggle. — *n.* A restrained laugh.

Tit'tle (tĭt't'l), *n.* [OE. *titel,* prob. dim. of *tit* small.] A particle; minute part; jot; iota.

Tit'tle-tat'tle (-tăt't'l), *n.* [Redup. of *tattle.*] Idle, trifling talk; empty prattle. — *v. i.* To prate.

Tit'u-lar (tĭt'ū-lẽr; 40), *a.* [F. *titulaire,* fr. L. *titulus.*] Existing in title or name only; nominal; having the title to an office without discharging its duties.

Tit'u-lar-ly (-lẽr-lĭ), *adv.* By title only.

Tit'u-la-ry (-lă-rĭ), *n.* One having a title which gives him an office, whether he performs its duties or not. — *a.* **1.** Consisting in a title; titular. **2.** Pert. to a title.

Tme'sis (mē'sĭs *or* t'mē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. τμῆσις a cutting, fr. τέμνειν to cut.] Separation of the parts of a compound word by intervention of one or more words; as, *in what place soever,* for *in whatsoever place.*

To (tōō, *emphatic or alone;* tŏŏ, *obscure or unem-*

phatic), *prep.* [AS. *tō.*] **1.** *To* indicates approach and arrival; motion or tendency without arrival; movement toward; — opp. to *from*. **2.** It indicates motion, course or tendency toward a time, state, aim, etc. **3.** It connects transitive verbs with their remoter or indirect object, and adjectives, nouns, and neuter or passive verbs with a following noun limiting their action.

Toad (tōd), *n.* [AS. *tādie, tādige.*] A frog-shaped, insectivorous batrachian, terrestrial in its habits except during the breeding season, when it seeks the water.

American Toad (*Bufo lentiginosus*).

Toad'eat'er (-ēt'ẽr), *n.* [Fr. an old practice among mountebanks' boys of eating toads (popularly considered poisonous), that their masters might pretend to effect a cure.] A fawning, obsequious parasite; sycophant; flatterer; toady.

Toad'stool' (-stōōl'), *n.* An umbrella-shaped fungus of many species, growing on decaying organic matter.

Toad'y (-ĭ), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *toadeater.*] A mean flatterer; sycophant. — *v. t.* To fawn upon sycophantically.

Toast (tōst), *v. t.* [OF. *toster*, fr. L. *torrere, tostum*, to parch roast.] **1.** To dry and brown by the heat of a fire. **2.** To warm thoroughly. **3.** To drink to the health, or in honor, of. — *n.* **1.** Bread browned before a fire; food prepared by putting slices of toasted bread into milk, gravy, etc. **2.** One in whose honor a company are invited to drink. **3.** A sentiment so commemorated.

Toast'er, *n.* **1.** One who toasts. **2.** Utensil for toasting bread, cheese, etc.

Toast'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* One who presides at a banquet, and announces the toasts.

To-bac'co (tō-bȧk'kō), *n.* [Sp. *tabaco*, fr. Indian *tabaco* pipe in which the Caribbees smoked this plant.] American plant of the Nightshade family, also its prepared leaves, used for smoking and chewing, and as snuff.

To-bac'co-nist, *n.* Dealer in tobacco.

To-bog'gan (-bŏg'gan), *n.* [Corrup. of Amer. Indian

Top of Toboggan Slide.

odabagan sled.] Canadian sledge made of pliable board, turned up at the end, for coasting down hills; sleigh drawn by dogs, or by hand, over soft snow. — *v. i.* To slide on a toboggan. [Written also *tobogan*, and *tarbogan.*]

Toc'sin (tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *toquier* to touch + *seint* (for *sein*) bell, fr. L. *signum* signal.] Alarm bell.

Tod (tŏd), *n.* [Akin to Icel. *toddi.*] **1.** Old weight for wool (28 pounds). **2.** A fox; — prob. fr. its bushy tail.

To-day' (tō-dā'), *adv. & n.* [AS. *tō dæg.*] This day.

Tod'dle (tŏd'd'l), *v. i.* [Akin to *totter.*] To walk with short, tottering steps, as a child. — **Tod'dler** (-dlẽr), *n.*

Tod'dy (-dĭ), *n.* [Hind. *tāṛī* juice of the palmyra tree, popularly, *toddy*, fr. *tāṛ* palmyra tree.] **1.** Juice from various East India palms; spirituous liquor procured from it by fermentation. **2.** Mixed spirit and hot water sweetened. [motion; adv. [*Colloq.*]

To-do' (tō-dōō'), *n.* [*To* + *do.*] Bustle; stir; com-

Toe (tō), *n.* [AS. *tā.*] **1.** Terminal member of the foot. **2.** Fore part of a hoof or foot. — *v. t.* To touch or reach with the toes; to come fully up to.

‖ **To'ga** (tō'gȧ), *n.* [L., akin to *tegere* to cover.] Loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans.

To-geth'er (tō-gĕth'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *tōgædere, tōgadere; tō* to + *gador* together. See GATHER.] **1.** In company. **2.** In union; into junction. **3.** In concert; with coöperation. [garments; dress. [*Colloq.*]

Tog'ger-y (tŏg'gẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. TOGA.] Clothes;

Tog'gle (-g'l), *n.* [Cf. TUG.] **1.** Pin securing a rope, bolt, etc.; button; frog. **2.** Two rods or plates connected by a toggle joint.

Toggle joint, elbow or knee joint, consisting of two bars so connected that they may be brought into a straight line, and produce endwise pressure.

Toggle Joint.

Toil (toil), *n.* [F. *toiles*, pl. toils, nets, fr. *toile* cloth, spider web, fr. L. *tela* web, fr. *texere* to weave.] A net or snare; web or string spread for taking prey; — usually in *pl.*

Toil, *v. i.* [Origin uncertain.] To exert strength with pain and fatigue; to labor. — *n.* Labor oppressing body or mind. — **Toil'er,** *n.*

Syn. — TOIL; LABOR; DRUDGERY; work; exertion; occupation; task; travail. — *Labor* implies strenuous exertion, but not necessarily such as overtasks; *toil* denotes a severity of labor which is painful and exhausting; *drudgery* implies mean work, or work disgusting from its minuteness or dull uniformity.

Toi'let (toi'lĕt), *n.* [F. *toilette*, dim. of *toile* cloth.] **1.** A covering of linen, silk, etc., spread over a table in a chamber. **2.** A dressing table. **3.** Mode of dressing; attire; dress. [Written also *toilette.*]

Toil'some (toil'sŭm), *a.* Involving toil; wearisome.

To-kay' (tō-kā'), *n.* [Fr. *Tokay* in Hungary.] **1.** A grape of whitish color. **2.** Hungarian wine.

To'ken (tō'k'n), *n.* [AS. *tācen*; akin to AS. *teón* to accuse, L. *dicere* to say, Gr. *δεικνύναι* to show.] **1.** Something indicating another thing or event; sign; symbol. **2.** A memento; souvenir. **3.** Among printers, 10½ quires, or 250 sheets, of paper printed on both sides.

Told (tōld), *imp. & p. p.* of TELL.

Tole (tōl), *v. t.* [OE. *tollen* to draw.] To allure by bait.

Tol'er-a-ble (tŏl'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being tolerated or endured; supportable. **2.** Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; passable. — **Tol'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Tol'er-a-bly,** *adv.*

Tol'er-ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** Power of enduring. **2.** Endurance of the presence or actions of objectionable persons, or of expression of offensive opinions; toleration.

Tol'er-ant, *a.* Inclined to tolerate; indulgent.

Tol'er-ate, *v. t.* [L. *tolerare, -ratum*, fr. root of *tollere* to lift up.] To suffer to be, or be done, without hindrance; to allow, by not preventing; to put up with.

Syn. — See PERMIT.

Tol'er-a'tion, *n.* **1.** A tolerating; allowance of what is not wholly approved. **2.** Allowance of religious opinions and worship different from those of an established church or belief. **3.** Freedom from bigotry.

Toll (tōl), *v. t.* [See TOLE.] **1.** To draw; to allure. **2.** [Prob. at first meaning, to ring in order to draw people to church.] To sound (a bell) with strokes slowly

and uniformly repeated. **3.** To strike (the hour); to ring a toll for. **4.** To call or notify by tolling or ringing. —*v. i.* To ring, as a bell at funerals, or in calling assemblies, or to announce a death.—*n.* Sound of a tolling bell.

Toll (tōl), *n.* [AS.; akin to E. *tale*; — orig., that which is counted out in payment. See TALE.] **1.** Tax paid for some liberty, esp. for passing over a bridge or on a highway, or for vending goods in a market, etc. **2.** Portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding.

Toll bridge, a bridge where toll is paid for passing over it. — **Toll gatherer,** one who takes, or gathers, toll.

Syn. — Tax; custom; duty; impost.

Toll'booth (-bōōth'), *n.* [*Toll* tax + *booth.*] A Scottish burgh jail; prison. [Written also *tolbooth.*]

Toll'er (tōl'ēr), *n.* A toll gatherer.

Toll'er, *n.* One who tolls a bell.

Toll'gate' (tōl'gāt'), *n.* Gate where toll is taken.

Toll'man (-măn), *n.* Toll gatherer.

To-lu' (tō-lōō' *or* tō'lū), *n.* A fragrant balsam first brought from New Granada.

Tom'a-hawk (tŏm'ȧ-hȧk), *n.* [Amer. Indian (Algonkin) *tomahagen.*] War hatchet of the American Indians. —*v. t.* To cut or kill with a tomahawk.

Tomahawk.

To-ma'to (tō-mā'tō *or* tō-mä'tō), *n.* [Sp. or Pg. *tomate,* of Amer. Indian origin; Mexican *tomatl.*] Plant of the Nightshade family, or its fruit, eaten either cooked or raw.

Tomb (tōōm), *n.* [OE. & F. *tombe,* LL. *tumba,* fr. Gr. τύμβος tomb, grave.] **1.** Pit for a human body; grave; sepulcher. **2.** Vault for reception of the dead. **3.** Monument to inclose the body and preserve the memory of the dead. —*v. t.* To place in a tomb; to bury; to inter.

Tomb'less, *a.* Destitute of a tomb.

Tom'boy' (tŏm'boi'), *n.* [*Tom* (for *Thomas*) + *boy.*] A romping girl; hoiden. [*Colloq.*]

Tomb'stone' (tōōm'stōn'), *n.* Stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased.

Tom'cat' (tŏm'kăt'), *n.* Large male cat.

Tom'cod' (-kŏd'), *n.* [Amer. Ind. *tacaud,* lit., plenty fish.] (*a*) A small edible American fish of the Codfish family, very abundant in autumn on the Atlantic coast of the Northern United States; — called also *frostfish.* (*b*) The kingfish. (*c*) The jack.

Tome (tōm), *n.* [F.; L. *tomus,* fr. Gr. τόμος piece cut off, volume, akin to τέμνειν to cut.] As many writings as are bound in a volume; a book.

Tom'fool' (tŏm'fōōl'), *n.* [*Tom* (see TOMBOY) + *fool.*] A great fool; trifler. — **Tom'fool'er-y,** *n.*

To-mor'row (tō-mŏr'rō), *adv.* [Prep. *to* + *morrow.*] On the morrow. —*n.* The day after the present.

Tom'pi-on (tŏm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [See TAMPION.] **1.** Stopper of a cannon or musket. **2.** Plug in a flute or organ pipe, to modulate the tone.

Tom'tit' (-tĭt'), *n.* [*Tom* + *tit* the bird.] (*a*) A titmouse. (*b*) The wren.

Tom'-tom' (tŏm'tŏm'), *n.* Tam-tam.

Ton (tŭn), *n.* The tunny, or horse mackerel.

‖ **Ton** (tŏn), *n.* [F.] Prevailing fashion or mode; vogue.

‖ **Bon ton** (bôn'tôn'), fashion; fashionable society.

Ton (tŭn), *n.* [AS. *tunne* tun, tub, large vessel; akin to G. & F. *tonne* ton, tun, LL. *tunna* tun; all perh. of Celtic origin.] (*a*) The weight of twenty hundredweight, being, in England, 2,240 pounds, in the United States, 2,000 pounds (the *short ton*), or 2,240 pounds (*long ton*). (*b*) Forty cubic feet of space, the measuring unit of a ship's burden. (*c*) A varying weight or quantity of freight.

☞ *Ton* and *tun* were formerly used interchangeably; now *ton* generally designates the weight, and *tun* the cask.

Tone (tōn), *n.* [F. *ton,* L. *tonus* sound, tone, fr. Gr. τόνος a stretching, straining, pitch, accent, meter; akin to τείνειν to stretch.] **1.** Sound; character of a sound. **2.** Accent, or inflection or modulation of the voice. **3.** A whining style of speaking; mournful or artificial strain of voice. **4.** (*a*) A note considered as to musical pitch. (*b*) The larger kind of interval between contiguous sounds in the diatonic scale, the smaller being called a *semitone.* (*c*) Peculiar quality of sound. (*d*) A tune or plain chant. **5.** Healthy physical state. **6.** State of mind; mood. **7.** Tenor; spirit; drift. **8.** Prevailing character or style, as of morals, manners, sentiment, etc. **9.** General effect of a picture produced by the combination of light and shade, color, etc. —*v. t.* **1.** To utter with an affected tone. **2.** To give tone to; to tune. **3.** To bring (a photographic print) to a required shade of color, as by chemical treatment.

To tone down. (*a*) To cause to give a lower tone or sound: to give a lower tone to. (*b*) To modify (color in a painting, etc.) by making it less brilliant or less crude; to harmonize. (*c*) To moderate or relax; to soften. — **To tone up,** to cause to give a higher tone or sound; to strengthen.

Tongs (tŏngz), *n. pl.* [AS. *tange;* akin to Gr. δάκνειν to bite.] A two-legged instrument for handling things, esp. hot coals or metals; — often called a *pair of tongs.*

Tongue (tŭng), *n.* [AS. *tunge;* akin to OL. *dingua,* L. *lingua.*] **1.** An organ situated in the floor of the mouth of most vertebrates, and in man and other mammals the principal organ of taste, and, in man, modifying the voice. **2.** Articulate utterance; speech. **3.** Discourse; fluency of expression. **4.** A language; sum of words used by any nation. **5.** Thing like an animal's tongue. (*a*) A projection, or slender appendage, as of a buckle or a balance. (*b*) Projection on the side (of a board, etc.) fitting into a groove. (*c*) Point of land, projecting into a sea or lake. (*d*) Pole of a vehicle. (*e*) Clapper of a bell.

To hold the tongue, to be silent.

Syn. — Language; speech; expression. See LANGUAGE. —*v. t.* **1.** To speak; to utter. **2.** To modulate or modify with the tongue, as notes, in playing the flute, etc. **3.** To join (boards), by a tongue and groove.

Tongued (tŭngd), *a.* Having a tongue.

Tongue'less (tŭng'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no tongue. **2.** Speechless; mute.

Tongue'-tie' (-tī'), *n.* Impeded motion of the tongue from a malformation. —*v. t.* To deprive of speech or distinct articulation. — **Tongue'-tied'** (-tīd'), *a.*

Ton'ic (tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τονικός. See TONE.] **1.** Pert. to tones or sounds; distinguishing a speech sound made with tone unmixed and unobstructed. **2.** Pert. to, or increasing, tension; strengthening. **3.** Increasing the tone of the animal system. —*n.* **1.** A tonic element or letter; vowel or diphthong. **2.** Key tone, or first tone of any musical scale. **3.** Medicine strengthening the system.

To-night' (tō-nīt'), *adv.* & *n.* This night.

Ton'ka bean' (tŏn'kȧ bēn'). Seed of a leguminous tree of Guiana, employed in scenting snuff. [Called also *tonquin bean, tonca bean, tonga bean.*]

Ton'nage (tŭn'nĭj; 2), *n.* [Fr. *ton* a measure.] **1.** Weight of goods carried in a ship. **2.** Cubical content or burden of a vessel in tons; amount of weight which a vessel may carry. **3.** Duty on vessels, estimated per ton; duty, toll, or rate payable on goods per ton transported on canals. **4.** Whole amount of shipping estimated by tons.

Ton'sil (tŏn'sĭl), *n.* [L. *tonsillæ,* pl.] One of two glandular organs in the throat.

Ton'sile (-sĭl), *a.* [L. *tonsilis,* fr. *tondere, tonsum,* to clip.] Capable of being clipped.

Ton'sor (-sôr), *n.* [L.] A barber.

Ton-so'ri-al (-sō'rĭ-al), *a.* Pert. to a barber, or shaving.

Ton'sure (-shur), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tonsura* a shearing, fr. *tondere, tonsum.*] **1.** A clipping the hair, or shaving the crown of the head. **2.** The shaven crown worn by Roman Catholic priests as a mark of their order.

Ton-tine' (-tēn'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *tontina;* — fr. its inventor, *Tonti.*] An annuity, or a loan on life annuities, with the benefit of survivorship.

Too (tōō), *adv.* [Same word as *to*, prep.] **1.** Over; more than enough. **2.** Likewise; also; in addition.

Took (tŏŏk), *imp.* of TAKE.

Tool (tōōl), *n.* [AS. *tōl*; akin to Icel. *tōl*, Goth. *taujan* to do, to make.] **1.** Instrument to facilitate mechanical operations; implement; part of a machine that dresses work. **2.** One used as another's instrument. — *v. t.* To shape or finish with a tool.

Toot (tōōt), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *toeten*; prob. imitative.] To blow a horn; to give forth such a sound. — *v. t.* To sound (a horn, etc.); to blow.

Tooth (tōōth), *n.*; *pl.* TEETH (tēth). [AS. *tōð*; akin to G. *zahn*, L. *dens*, *dentis*, Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος.] **1.** One of the small bones attached to the jaws of most vertebrates, for chewing food. **2.** Any projection like an animal's tooth in shape, position, or use; cog; prong; tine. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with teeth. **2.** To indent; to jag. **3.** To lock into each other.

Permanent Teeth of the Right Side of the Upper and Under Jaw of Man. *a a* Incisors; *b* Canines; *c c* Bicuspids; *d d d* Molars; *e* Crown; *f* Neck; *g* Fang or Root.

Tooth'ache' (-āk'), *n.* Pain in the teeth; odontalgia.

Toothed (tōōtht), *a.* **1.** Having teeth. **2.** Having marginal projecting points; dentate.

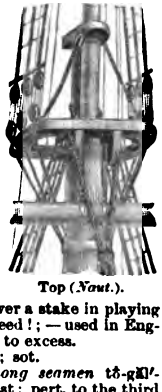
Tooth'less, *a.* Having no teeth.

Tooth'pick' (-pĭk'), *n.* Instrument for clearing the teeth of substances lodged between them.

Tooth'some (-sŭm), *a.* Grateful to the taste; palatable.

Top (tŏp), *n.* [Cf. OD. *dop*, *top*.] A child's toy, made to spin on its point.

Top, *n.* [AS.] **1.** Highest part of anything; upper end, edge, or extremity; summit; apex; vertex; cover; lid. **2.** Utmost degree; acme. **3.** The highest rank; most honorable position. **4.** Crown of the head, or the hair upon it; the head. **5.** Platform surrounding the head of a ship's lower mast. — *v. i.* **1.** To rise aloft; to be eminent; to tower. **2.** To predominate. **3.** To excel. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover on the top; to tip; to cap. **2.** To rise above; to surpass. **3.** To rise to the top of; to go over the top of. **4.** To take off the top of; to crop.


Top (*Naut.*).

To'paz (tō'păz), *n.* [Gr. τόπαζος.] **1.** A mineral occurring in rhombic prisms, generally yellowish and pellucid, also colorless, and of bluish or brownish shades. It is used as a gem. **2.** A brilliantly colored humming bird of South America and the West Indies.

Top'-boots' (tŏp'bōōts'), *n. pl.* High boots, having a colored band around the upper part.

Tope (tōp), *v. i.* [F. *tôper* to cover a stake in playing at dice, to accept an offer, *tôpe* agreed!; — used in English as a drinking term.] To drink to excess.

To'per (tō'pĕr), *n.* A drunkard; sot.

Top'gal'lant (tŏp'gă'lant; *among seamen* tŏ-gă'lant), *a.* Situated above the topmast; pert. to the third spars above the deck. See *Illust.* of SHIP.

Top'-ham'per (-hăm'pĕr), *n.* Upper rigging, spars, etc., of a ship. [Written also *top hamper*.]

Top'-heav'y (-hĕv'ĭ), *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower part.

To'phet (tō'fĕt), *n.* [Heb. *tōphet*, lit., a place to be spit upon, abominable place, fr. *tāphâ* to spit out.] A place near Jerusalem, defiled by sacrifices to Baal and Moloch, and resounding with the cries of burning infants.

To'phus (tō'fŭs), *n.* [NL.] One of the mineral concretions about the joints, etc., in gouty persons; a chalkstone. [Written also *tofus*.]

Top'i-a-ry (tŏp'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *topiarius*, fr. *topia* (sc. *opera*) ornamental gardening, fr. Gr. τόπος place.] Pert. to ornamental gardening; produced by trimming, etc.

Top'ic (-ĭk), *n.* [L. *topica* title of a work of Aristotle, Gr. τοπικά, fr. τοπικός of or for place, concerning τόποι, or commonplaces, fr. τόπος place.] Subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, argument, or literary composition; matter treated of; point; head. — *a.* Topical.

Top'ic-al (-ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Pert. to a place; limited; local; designed for local application. **2.** Pert. to, consisting of, or according to, topics. — **Top'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Top'knot' (-nŏt'), *n.* Crest of feathers upon the head or top, as of a bird; ornamental knot on top of the head.

Top'mast (-măst), *n.* A ship's second mast, or that above the lower mast, and below the topgallant mast.

Top'most' (-mōst'), *a.* Highest; uppermost.

To-pog'ra-pher (tŏ-pŏg'rā-fĕr), *n.* One skilled in topography; one who describes a particular place or tract.

To-pog'ra-phy (tŏ-pŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. τοπογραφία; τόπος place + γράφειν to write.] Description of a particular place, town, tract of land, etc. — **Top'o-graph'ic** (tŏp'ŏ-grăf'ĭk), **Top'o-graph'ic-al**, *a.* — **Top'o-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Top'ping (tŏp'pĭng), *a.* **1.** Rising above; surpassing. **2.** Assuming; proud. — *n.* **1.** A cutting off the top. **2.** A raising one end of a spar higher than the other.

Top'ple (tŏp'p'l), *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *top* summit.] To pitch down; to overturn.

Top'sail' (-sāl'; -s'l, *among seamen*), *n.* In a square-rigged vessel, the sail next above the lowermost sail on a mast. In a fore-and-aft rigged vessel, the sail set upon and above the gaff.

Top'sy-tur'vy (tŏp'sĭ-tûr'vĭ), *adv.* [Earlier *top-side-turvey*; where *turvy* prob. means, overturned, fr. AS. *torfian* to throw.] In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward; upside down.

Toque (tōk), *n.* [F.; of Celtic origin.] A cap, orig. of the 16th century; — called also *toquet*.

Torch (tôrch), *n.* [F. *torche* a torch, rag, wisp, pad; prob. fr. L. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist.] A light formed of some combustible substance; flambeau, or lamp giving a flaring flame. — **Torch'bear'er**, *n.*

Torch'light' (-līt'), *n.* Light of a torch, or of torches.

Tore (tôr), *imp.* of TEAR.

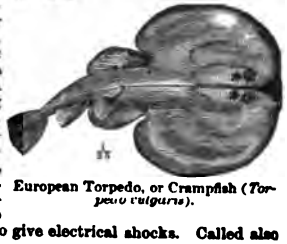
Tor'ment (tôr'mĕnt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *tormentum* engine for hurling missiles, instrument of torture, rack, fr. *torquere* to turn, to twist, hurl.] **1.** Extreme pain; anguish; torture. **2.** That which gives pain or vexation.

Tor-ment' (tôr-mĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To put to extreme pain or anguish; to torture. **2.** To pain; to afflict. **3.** To vex. [*Colloq.*] — **Tor-ment'er**, **Tor-ment'or**, *n.*

Torn (tôrn), *p. p.* of TEAR.

Tor-na'do (tôr-nā'dō), *n.* [Sp. or Pg. *tornar* to turn, return, L. *tornare* to turn, hence, a whirling wind.] A violent whirling wind; small cyclone.

Tor-pe'do (-pē'dō), *n.* [L., fr. *torpere* to be stiff, numb, or torpid.] **1.** Any one of numerous fishes related to the rays, but able to give electrical shocks. Called also


European Torpedo, or Crampfish (*Torpedo vulgaris*).

crampfish, and *numbfish*. **2.** Machine for blowing up ships. **3.** Shell or cartridge buried in earth, to be exploded by electricity or by stepping on it. **4.** Detonating cartridge or shell placed on a rail, and exploded when crushed under the locomotive wheels,— used as an alarm signal. **5.** A firework in the form of a pellet, which explodes when thrown upon a hard object.

Tor'pid (tôr'pĭd), *a.* [L. *torpidus*, fr. *torpere* to be stiff, numb, or torpid.] **1.** Having lost motion, or power of exertion and feeling; numb. **2.** Dull; sluggish; inactive. — **Tor-pid'i-ty** (-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), **Tor'pid-ness**, *n.*

Tor'por (-pôr), *n.* [L.] **1.** Loss of motion, or power of motion; numbness. **2.** Dullness; inactivity.

Tor'por-if'ic (-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *torpor* + *facere* to make.] Tending to produce torpor.

Tor're-fy (tôr'rē-fī), *v. t.* [L. *torrere* to parch + *-fy*.] [Written also *torrify*.] To dry by a fire; to scorch; to parch. — **Tor're-fac'tion** (tôr'rē-făk'shŭn), *n.*

Tor'rent (-rent), *n.* [F., fr. L. *torrens*, *-rentis*, fr. *torrens* burning, roaring, boiling, p. pr. of *torrere*.] A violent stream, as of water, lava, etc.

Tor'rid (tŏr'rĭd), *a.* [L. *torridus*, fr. *torrere*; akin to E. *thirst*.] **1.** Parched; dried with heat. **2.** Violently hot; burning; parching.

Torrid zone, belt of the earth, included between the tropics, over which the sun is vertical at some period of every year, and the heat is always great.

Tor'sion (tôr'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *torsio*, fr. L. *torquere* to twist. See TORTURE.] **1.** A turning or twisting, or being twisted; wrenching of a body by a lateral force tending to turn one part of it about a longitudinal axis, while the other is held fast or turned in the opposite direction. **2.** Force with which a thread, wire, or rod returns to a state of rest after it has been twisted.

Tor'so (tôr'sō), *n.* [It., prob. fr. L. *thyrsus* stalk, stem.] The human body, as disting. fr. head and limbs; trunk of a statue, mutilated of head and limbs.

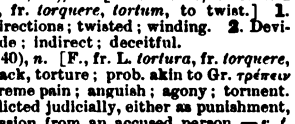
Tort (tôrt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tortus* crooked, p. p. of *torquere* to twist. See TORTURE.] Any civil wrong; injury.

Tor'tile (tôr'tĭl), *a.* [L. *tortilis*.] Twisted; coiled.

Tor'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Implying tort, or private injury for which the law gives damages; involving tort.

Tor'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Twisted; wreathed.

Tor'toise (-tĭs *or* -tŭs), *n.* [OE. *tortuce*, fr. OF. *tortis* crooked, fr. L. *tortus* twisted,—fr. its crooked feet.] **1.** A reptile of numerous species of the order Testudinata, esp. one of the land and fresh-water species, the marine species being generally called *turtles*.



Spotted Tortoise (*Chelopus guttatus*).

Tor'tu-ous (-tū-ŭs; 40), *a.* [L. *tortuosus*, fr. *tortus* a twisting, winding, fr. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist.] **1.** Bent in different directions; twisted; winding. **2.** Deviating from rectitude; indirect; deceitful.

Tor'ture (-tūr; 40), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tortura*, fr. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, rack, torture; prob. akin to Gr. τρέπειν to turn.] **1.** Extreme pain; anguish; agony; torment. **2.** Severe pain inflicted judicially, either as punishment, or to extort confession from an accused person. — *v. t.* **1.** To put to torture; to harass; to vex. **2.** To wrest from the proper meaning; to distort. — **Tor'tur-er**, *n.*

‖ **To'rus** (tō'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TORI (-rī). [L., a round or bulging place, an elevation.] **1.** A large molding used in the bases of columns. **2.** The receptacle, or part of the flower on which the carpels stand.

To'ry (tō'rȳ), *n.* [Prop. used of certain Irishmen who plundered during the English civil wars, professing sympathy for the royal cause; transferred to advocates of the extreme royal prerogatives; prob. fr. Ir. *toiridhe-tor*, a pursuer, *toir* pursuit.] **1.** One of the English conservative party, as opp. to the progressive Whig, or Liberal, party; supporter of royal and ecclesiastical authority. **2.** One who, in the American Revolution, favored submitting to Great Britain. — **To'ry-ism**, *n.*

Toss (tŏs), *v. t.* [W. *tosiaw* to jerk, *tos* a toss, snatch.] **1.** To throw with the hand; to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward. **2.** To lift or throw up suddenly or violently. **3.** To cause (a ship, etc.) to rise and fall. — *v. i.* To roll and tumble; to writhe. — *n.* An upward throwing or jerk; a tossing.

Tot (tŏt), *n.* Anything small; a little child.

To'tal (tō'tal), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *totalis*, L. *totus* all.] Whole; not divided; full; absolute. — *n.* The whole; the sum or amount. — **To'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Whole; entire; complete. See WHOLE.

To-tal'i-ty (tō-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being total. **2.** The whole sum; whole quantity or amount; entirety.

Tote (tōt), *v. t.* [Prob. of African origin.] To carry.

Tc'tem (tō'tĕm), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *totemim* that to which a person or place belongs.] A rude picture, as of a bird, beast, etc., used by North American Indians to designate a family or clan.

Tot'ter (tŏt'tĕr), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *tealtrian* to totter, vacillate.] **1.** To shake so as to threaten a fall; to vacillate; to stagger. **2.** To reel; to waver.

To'ti-pal'mate (tō'tĭ-păl'māt), *a.* [L. *totus* all + E. *palmate*.] Having all four toes united by a web.

Tou'can (tōō'kăn), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *tucano*; fr. Brazilian name.] A tropical American fruit-eating bird, having a very large, but light and thin, beak.

Toco Toucan (*Ramphastos toco*, or *picatus*).

Touch (tŭch), *v. t.* [OF. *touchier*; of Teutonic origin; akin to E. *tug*.] **1.** To come in contact with; to hit lightly. **2.** To perceive by feeling. **3.** To reach; to attain to. **4.** To concern; to affect. **5.** To handle, speak of, or deal with; to treat of. **6.** To meddle or interfere with. **7.** To affect the senses or sensibility of; to move; to soften. **8.** To make an impression on; to have effect upon. **9.** To manipulate; to play on. **10.** To be tangent to. — *v. i.* **1.** To be in contact. **2.** To treat anything in discourse, esp. in a slight or casual manner. — *n.* **1.** A touching, or being touched; contact. **2.** Sense by which properties of bodies are determined by contact; the tactile sense. **3.** An emotion or affection. **4.** A single stroke on a drawing or a picture. **5.** Act of the hand on a musical instrument. **6.** A small quantity intermixed; little; dash. **7.** Trial; test; proof. — **Touch'a-ble**, *a.*

Touch'back' (-băk'), *n.* A touching the football down by a player behind his own goal line when it was last impelled by an opponent.

Touch'down' (-doun'), *n.* A touching the football down behind the opponents' goal.

Safety touchdown, the touching to the ground, behind one's goal line, a ball last impelled by one of his own side.

Touch'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* Vent of a cannon, etc., for communicating fire to the powder of the charge.

Touch'i-ly (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a touchy manner.

Touch'i-ness, *n.* A being touchy; irritability.

Touch'ing (tŭch'ĭng), *a.* Affecting; pathetic. — *prep.* Concerning. — *n.* Sense or act of feeling; touch.

Touch'-me-not' (-mē-nŏt'), *n.* (*a*) *Impatiens*, a plant which bursts when handled, and scatters its seeds. (*b*) A species of plant whose fruit expels seeds and juice.

Touch'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* 1. Lydian stone; — a compact silicious schist used to test the purity of gold and silver by the streak left upon the stone when rubbed by the metal. 2. A test or criterion.

Touch'wood' (-wŏod'), *n.* [Prob. for *tachwood*; OE. *tache* tinder + *wood*.] 1. Wood so decayed as to serve for tinder; punk. 2. Dried fungi used as tinder.

Touch'y (-ĭ), *a.* [For *tetchy*.] Peevish; irritable.

Tough (tŭf), *a.* [AS. *tōh*.] 1. Having flexibility without brittleness; able to resist great strain. 2. Able to endure hardship; firm; strong. 3. Not easily separated; viscous; clammy; tenacious. 4. Stiff; stubborn. — *n.* A rowdy. [*Colloq.*] — **Tough'ly**, *adv.* — **Tough'ness**, *n.*

Tough'en (tŭf'n), *v. i.* & *t.* To grow or make tough.

Tou-pee' (tōō-pē'), } *n.* [F. *toupet*, dim. of OF. *top* a
Tou-pet' (tōō-pē'), } tuft; akin to E. *top*.] 1. A little tuft; curl of hair. 2. Small wig, or top piece of a wig.

Tour (tōōr), *n.* [F.] 1. A going round; comprehensive excursion. 2. Anything done successively, or by regular order; a turn. — *v. i.* To make a tour. — **Tour'ist**, *n.*

Syn. — Journey; excursion. See JOURNEY.

Tour'ma-line (tōōr'mȧ-lĭn), *n.* [F., fr. *tournamal*, name of the stone in Ceylon.] A mineral commonly of a black color (schorl), but also blue (indicolite), red (rubellite), green, brown, and white. The red and green, when transparent, are valued as jewels. [Written also *turmaline*.]

Tour'na-ment (tōōr'nȧ-ment), *n.* [OF. *torneiement* a wheeling round. See TOURNEY.] 1. A mock fight, or warlike game, between horsemen. 2. Any contest of skill in which many contend for championship.

Tour'ney (-nĭ), *n.* [OF. *tornei*, fr. *torneier* to tilt, to tourney, F. *tournoyer* to turn round and round.] A tournament. — *v. i.* To perform in tournaments; to tilt.

Tour'ni-quet (-nĭ-kĕt), *n.* [F., fr. *tourner* to turn.] Surgical instrument for arresting hemorrhage by pressure.

‖ **Tour-nure'** (-nūr'), *n.* [F., fr. *tourner*.] 1. Turn; contour; figure. 2. Device for expanding a skirt; bustle.

Touse, Touze (touz), *v. t.* & *i.* [OE. *tosen*.] To pull; to haul; to tear; to worry. — **Touz'er**, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tow'ale (tou'zl), *v. t.* [Freq. of *touse*.] To put into disorder; to tumble; to touse. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Tout'-en-sem'ble** (tōō'tăN'sȧN'bl'), *n.* [F.] All together; general effect of a work of art as a whole.

Tow (tō), *n.* [AS.] Coarse and broken part of flax or hemp, separated from the finer part.

Tow, *v. t.* [OE. *towen*, *togen*; akin to AS. *tōh*line a towline, *teón* to draw, p. p. *getogen*.] To draw (a vessel) through water, by a rope. — *n.* 1. Rope by which anything is towed; towline; towrope. 2. A towing, or being towed. 3. That which is towed, as a barge, raft, collection of boats, etc. [for towing.

Tow'age (tō'ĭj; 2), *n.* 1. A towing. 2. Price paid

To'ward (tō'wĕrd), } *prep.* [AS. *tōweard* impending,
To'wards (tō'wĕrdz), } imminent, future, toward, *tōweardes* towards.] 1. In the direction of; to. 2. Regarding; concerning. 3. Tending to; in the direction of; in behalf of. 4. Near; about; approaching to. — *adv.* Near; at hand; in state of preparation.

To'ward (tō'wĕrd), *a.* [AS. *tōweard*.] 1. Approaching; coming near. 2. Ready to do or learn; not froward; apt; docile. 3. Ready to act; forward; bold. — **To'ward-ness**, *n.* [lī-ness, *n.*

To'ward-ly, *a.* Toward; apt; tractable. — **To'ward-**

Tow'boat' (tō'bōt'), *n.* 1. Vessel to be towed, as a canal boat. 2. Steamer for towing other vessels; tug.

Tow'el (tou'ĕl), *n.* [F. *touaille*, LL. *toacula* · of Teutonic origin.] Cloth for wiping, or drying anything wet.

Tow'er (-ẽr), *n.* [OE. & OF. *tour*, L. *turris*.] 1. Lofty building usually higher than its diameter; projection from a line of wall, as in a fortification, or for a belfry. 2. A citadel; fortress; defense. — *v. i.* To rise and overtop other objects; to be very high; to soar.

Tower.

Tow'er-ing (tou'ẽr-ĭng), *a.* 1. Very high; rising aloft. 2. Violent; surpassing.

Tow'line' (tō'līn'), *n.* Line for towing vessels.

Town (toun), *n.* [AS. *tūn* inclosure, fence, village, town.] 1. Collection of houses larger than a village. 2. In England, a collection of houses having a regular market, and not a city or the see of a bishop. 3. A populated place, disting. fr. the country, or rural communities. 4. Body of people in a town. 5. A township; territory within certain limits, less than those of a county. [*U. S.*] 6. The metropolis or its inhabitants.

Syn. — Village; hamlet. See VILLAGE.

Town clerk, officer who keeps the records of a town, and enters its official proceedings. — **Town talk**, common talk of a place; topic of common conversation.

Town'hall' (toun'hȧl'), *n.* A public hall where the town offices are established, the council meets, people assemble in town meeting, etc.

Towns'folk' (tounz'fōk'), *n.* People of a town; inhabitants of a city, disting. fr. country people.

Town'ship (toun'shĭp), *n.* 1. District of a town, subordinate to the county. 2. In surveys of United States public land, a division of territory 6 miles square.

Towns'man (tounz'mȧn), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a town; one of the same town with another. 2. A selectman, in New England. [towing boats.

Tow'path' (tō'pȧth'), *n.* Path for men or animals

Tow'rope' (-rōp'), *n.* Rope used in towing vessels.

Tow'ser (tou'zẽr), *n.* [See TOUSE.] Familiar name for a dog. [Written also *towzer*, and *touzer*.]

Tox'ic (tŏks'ĭk), } *a.* [L. *toxicum* poison.] Pert. to
Tox'ic-al (-ĭ-kȧl), } poison; poisonous.

Tox'i-col'o-gy (-ĭ-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τοξικόν poison + *-logy*.] Science of poisons, their effects, antidotes, and recognition. — **Tox'i-co-log'ic-al** (-kŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a.*

Toy (toi), *n.* [D. *tuig* tools, stuff, trash, speeltuig playthings, toys.] 1. Plaything for children; bawble. 2. Thing for amusement, but of no real value; a trifle. — *v. i.* To dally amorously; to play. — **Toy'er**, *n.*

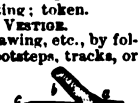
Toy'shop', *n.* Shop where toys are sold.

Trace (trās), *n.* [F. *trait*, pl. of *trait*. See TRAIT.] One of two straps, etc., attaching a horse to a vehicle or thing to be drawn; a tug.

Trace, *n.* [F., fr. OF. *tracier*, fr. L. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] 1. A mark left by anything passing; track; path; footprint. 2. A very small quantity of a chemical element or compound in a given substance. 3. Mark or impression of anything no longer existing; token.

Syn. — Vestige; mark; token. See VESTIGE.

— *v. t.* 1. To mark out; to copy a drawing, etc., by following the lines. 2. To follow by footsteps, tracks, or tokens. 3. To walk over; to pass through; to traverse. — **Trace'a-ble** (-ȧ-bl'), *a.* — **Tra'cer**, *n.*



Tra'cer-y (-ĭ), *n.* Ornamental architectural work with ramified lines.

Tra'che-a (trā'kē-ȧ; *L.* trȧ-kē'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* TRACHEÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *trachia*, Gr. τραχεῖα (sc. ἀρτηρία windpipe), fr. τραχύς rough.] The windpipe. See *Illust.* of LUNG.

Portion of Trachea of an Insect. *a* Spiral Fiber; *c* The same unwound; *b* Origin of a Secondary Tracheal Branch.

Tra'che-ot'o-my (trā'kē-ŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* [*Trachea* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut.] A cutting into the windpipe.

Track (trăk), *n.* [OF. *trac* track of horses, trace of animals; of Teutonic origin.] **1.** Mark left by something that has passed. **2.** Footprint; trace. **3.** Road; beaten path. **4.** Course; way. **5.** Course laid out for a race, etc. **6.** Permanent way of a railroad; the rails. — *v. t.* **1.** To follow the traces of; to trail. **2.** To tow (a vessel).

Track'age (-āj; 2), *n.* A tracking or towing; towage.

Track'less, *a.* Having no track; untrodden.

Tract (trăkt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *tractate.*] Written discourse; short treatise, esp. on practical religion.

Tract, *n.* [L. *tractus* a drawing, train, track, course, tract of land, fr. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] **1.** Something drawn out or extended; expanse. **2.** Region of land or water, of indefinite extent; area.

Syn. — Region; district; quarter; essay; treatise.

Tract'a-ble (trăkt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tractabilis*, fr. *tractare* to draw violently, to treat.] Capable of being easily led or managed; docile. — **Tract'a-ble-ness**, **Tract'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Tract'a-bly**, *adv.*

Tract'ile (trăkt'ĭl), *a.* Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. — **Trac-til'i-ty** (trăk-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Trac'tion (trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A drawing, or being drawn. **2.** A drawing a body along a plane. **3.** Adhesive friction of a wheel on a rail, a rope on a pulley, etc.

Tract'ive (trăkt'ĭv), *a.* Pulling; attracting.

Tract'or (-ẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *trahere*, *tractum.*] That which draws, or is used for drawing.

Trade (trād), *n.* [OE. *tred* a footmark. See TREAD.] **1.** Orig., a trail; way; travel; resort. [*Obs.*] **2.** The exchanging commodities by barter, or by buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic; barter. **3.** Business which one has learned, and engages in; occupation; mechanical employment. **4.** Company of men engaged in the same occupation. **5.** *pl.* The trade winds.

Syn. — Profession; occupation; office; calling; avocation; employment; commerce; dealing; traffic.

Trade sale, auction by and for the trade, esp. that of the booksellers. — **Trade wind**, a wind in the torrid zone which blows from the same quarter throughout the year; — so called fr. its usefulness to navigators and to trade.

— *v. i.* & *t.* To traffic, or to buy and sell; to sell or exchange in commerce; to barter.

Trade'-mark' (-mārk'), *n.* Distinguishing mark affixed by a manufacturer or merchant to his goods.

Trad'er, *n.* **1.** One engaged in trade or commerce; merchant; trafficker. **2.** Vessel engaged in trade.

Trades'man (trādz'mȧn), *n.* **1.** One who trades; shopkeeper. **2.** A mechanic or artificer. [*U. S.*]

Trades' un'ion (ŭn'yŭn), *or* **Trade' un'ion.** A combination among workmen to maintain their rights and interests as to wages, hours of labor, customs, etc.

Tra-di'tion (trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *traditio*, fr. *tradere* to give up, transmit.] **1.** A delivering into the hands of another; delivery. **2.** Oral delivery of information, opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs, from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; transmission of knowledge without written memorials. **3.** Belief transmitted without written memorials; custom or practice long observed. — **Tra-di'tion-al**, **Tra-di'tion-a-ry**, *a.* — **Tra-di'tion-al-ly**, **Tra-di'tion-a-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Tra-duce' (trȧ-dūs'), *v. t.* [L. *traducere*, *-ductum*, to lead across, exhibit, disgrace, derive; *trans* across, over + *ducere* to lead.] To expose to contempt or shame; to calumniate; to vilify; to defame. — **Tra-du'cer**, *n.*

Traf'fic (trăf'ĭk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAFFICKED (-ĭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAFFICKING.] [F. *trafiquer*; LL. *transficare.*] **1.** To trade. **2.** To trade meanly; to bargain. — *n.* **1.** Commerce; trade. **2.** Business done upon a railroad, steamboat line, etc. — **Traf'fick-er**, *n.*

Trag'a-canth (trăg'ȧ-kănth), *n.* [Gr. *τραγάκανθα*; *τράγος* he-goat + *ἄκανθα* a thorn.] Gum from a shrub of Western Asia, used as a substitute for gum arabic.

Tra-ge'di-an (trȧ-jē'dĭ-ȧn), *n.* **1.** Writer of tragedy. **2.** Player in tragedy.

‖ **Tra'gé'dienne'** (trȧ'zhā'dyĕn'; *E.* trȧ-jē'dĭ-ĕn'), *n.* [F.] A woman who plays in tragedy.

Trag'e-dy (trăj'ē-dȳ), *n.* [Gr. *τραγῳδία*, fr. *τραγῳδός* a tragic poet, orig., a goat singer; *τράγος* goat + *ἀείδειν* to sing.] **1.** A dramatic representation of some signal action, having a fatal issue; drama of the sad or terrible phases of character and life. **2.** A fatal and mournful event; event in which human lives are lost by violence. — **Trag'ic**, **Trag'ic-al**, *a.* — **Trag'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Trag'i-com'ic, **Trag'i-com'ic-al**, *a.* Pert. to tragi-comedy; combining grave and comic scenes.

‖ **Tra'gus** (trā'gŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *τράγος* a part of the inner ear.] Prominence in front of the ear. See EAR.

Trail (trāl), *v. t.* [OF. *trailler* to trail or hunt a deer; prob. akin to L. *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To hunt by the track; to track. **2.** To draw or drag, as along the ground. — *v. i.* To be drawn out in length; to follow after. — *n.* **1.** Track left by man or beast; track followed by the hunter. **2.** A footpath or road track through a wilderness. **3.** Entrails of a fowl.

Train (trān), *v. t.* [OF. *trahiner*, *traïner*, fr. L. *trahere.*] **1.** To draw along; to trail; to drag. **2.** To form by practice; to educate; to exercise; to discipline. **3.** To lead or direct (young trees, etc.), and form to a wall or espalier; to form to a proper shape, by bending, lopping, or pruning. — *n.* **1.** Something drawn along, or in the hinder part or rear; dragging part of a gown; after part of a gun carriage; tail of a bird. **2.** Body of attendants; retinue; suite. **3.** Succession of connected things; series. **4.** Regular method; process; course. **5.** Line of gunpowder laid to lead fire to a charge, mine, etc. **6.** Connected line of cars on a railroad. **7.** A roll train, or set of rolls for rolling metal into various forms. — **Train'er**, *n.* — **Train'a-ble**, *a.* [as of a robe.

Train'bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* One who holds up a train.

Train' oil' (oil'). [D. or LG. *traan* train oil, blubber + E. *oil.*] Oil got from fat of whales, by boiling.

Traipse (trāps), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *trapsen* to tread noisily.] To go about in a slatternly manner. [*Colloq.*]

Trait (trāt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tractus*, fr. *trahere* to draw.] **1.** A stroke; touch. **2.** Distinguishing feature; peculiarity.

Trai'tor (trā'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *traïtor*, *traïteur*, L. *traditor*, fr. *tradere*, *traditum*, to deliver, to betray; *trans* across, over + *dare* to give.] **1.** One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who takes arms against his country, or aids an enemy in conquering his country. **2.** One who betrays any confidence or trust. — **Trai'tress**, *n. f.* — **Trai'ter-ous**, *a.* — **Trai'tor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Trai'tor-ous-ness**, *n.*

Tra-ject' (trȧ-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *trajicere*, *-jectum*, to throw across; *trans* across + *jacere* to throw.] To throw or cast through, over, or across. — **Tra-jec'tion**, *n.*

Tra-ject'o-ry (-jĕk'tō-rȳ), *n.* Curve which a body describes in space, as a planet or comet in its orbit, or a stone thrown upward obliquely in the air.

Tram (trăm), *n.* [Prov. E., coal wagon, shaft of a cart or beam.] **1.** A four-wheeled truck running on rails, for carrying coal or ore in a mine. **2.** One of the rails of a tramway. **3.** Car on a horse railroad. [*Eng.*]

Tram'mel, *n.* [F. *tramail*, LL. *tremaculum*, net for taking fish; L. *tres* three + *macula* a mesh.] **1.** Net for catching birds, fishes, etc. **2.** Net for confining a woman's hair. **3.** Whatever impedes activity or freedom; net; shackle. **4.** Iron hook for hanging kettles, etc., over the fire. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAMMELED (-mĕld) or TRAMMELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAMMELING or TRAMMELLING.] To confine; to hamper; to shackle. — **Tram'mel-er**, *n.* [Written also *trammeller.*]

Tra-mon'tane (trȧ-mŏn'tān *or* trăm'ŏn-tān), *a.* [OF. *tramontain*, L. *transmontanus*; *trans* across + *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Beyond the mountains; foreign; barbarous; ultramontane. — *n.* A foreigner; stranger.

Tramp (trămp), *v. t.* [Akin to LG. *trampen*, and G. *treppe* steps, stairs.] **1.** To tread upon forcibly and repeatedly; to trample. **2.** To travel or wander through. [*Colloq.*] — *v. i.* To travel; to wander. — *n.* **1.** A foot journey or excursion. **2.** A foot traveler; vagrant. **3.** The sound of the foot in marching.

Tram'ple (trăm'p'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *tramp*.] To tread under foot; to tread down. — *n.* A treading under foot; sound produced by trampling. — **Tram'pler**, *n.*

Tram'road' (-rōd'), **Tram'way'** (-wā'), *n.* [*Tram* a coal wagon + *road*, *way*.] **1.** Road prepared for easy transit of trams or wagons, by forming the wheel tracks of smooth wooden beams, stone blocks, or iron plates. **2.** Railroad in the streets of a city, on which cars for passengers or for freight are drawn by horses; horse railroad.

Trance (trăns), *n.* [F. *transe* fright, in OF. also, trance or swoon, fr. *transir* to chill, benumb, L. *transire* to pass over, pass away, cease; *trans* across + *ire* to go.] **1.** State in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into another state of being, or to be rapt into visions; an ecstasy. **2.** A condition, often simulating death, in which there is suspension of voluntary movement, with unconsciousness of surrounding objects.

Tran'quil (trăn'kwĭl), *a.* [L. *tranquillus*.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed. — **Tran'quil-ly**, *adv.* — **Tran'quil-ness**, **Tran-quil'li-ty** (-kwĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Tran'quil-ize, *v. t.* To render tranquil; to allay when agitated; to compose. — **Tran'quil-i'zer**, **Tran'quil-li'zer**, *n.*

Syn. — To quiet; still; soothe; appease; calm; pacify.

Trans-act' (trăns-ăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *transigere*, *-actum*.] To carry through; to do; to perform; to manage.

Trans-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transactio*, fr. *transigere*, *-actum*, to drive through; *trans* + *agere* to drive.] **1.** The doing or performing any business; management. **2.** Thing done; affair. — **Trans-act'or** (-ăkt'ẽr), *n.*

Syn. — TRANSACTION; PROCEEDING; action; process. — A *transaction* is something already done and completed; a *proceeding* is either something now going on, or, if ended, still contemplated with reference to its *progress* or successive stages.

Trans-al'pine (-ăl'pĭn *or* -pīn), *a.* [L. *transalpinus*; *trans* + *Alpinus* Alpine, *Alpes* the Alps.] Being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome, that is, on the north or west side of the Alps; pert. to the region or people beyond the Alps; — opp. to *cisalpine*. — *n.* Inhabitant of a country beyond the Alps, that is, out of Italy.

Trans'at-lan'tic (-ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Being beyond the Atlantic Ocean. **2.** Crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

Tran-scend' (trăn-sĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *transcendere*, *-scensum*; *trans* + *scandere* to climb.] **1.** To rise above; to surmount. **2.** To go beyond; to exceed. **3.** To surpass.

Tran-scend'ent, *a.* **1.** Very excellent; surpassing others. **2.** Transcending the limits of human knowledge; — applied by Kant to speculations concerning what lies beyond the human intellect. — **Tran-scend'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Tran-scend'ence**, **Tran-scend'en-cy**, *n.*

Tran'scen-den'tal (-sĕn-dĕn'tal), *a.* **1.** Supereminent; surpassing others. **2.** In the Kantian system, pert. to that which can be determined *a priori* in regard to the fundamental principles of human knowledge. **3.** Vaguely and ambitiously extravagant in speculation, imagery, or diction. — **Tran'scen-den'tal-ly**, *adv.* — **Tran'scen-den'tal-ism**, *n.* — **Tran'scen-den'tal-ist**, *n.*

Syn. — TRANSCENDENTAL; EMPIRICAL. — *Empirical* refers to knowledge gained by experience of actual phenomena, without reference to the laws by which they are explained. *Transcendental* has reference to beliefs or principles not derived from experience, yet necessary to make experience possible or useful. Such, in the better sense of the term, is the *transcendental* philosophy, or *transcendentalism*. Each of these words is also used in a bad sense, *empiricism* applying to that one-sided view of knowledge which trusts to experience alone; *transcendentalism*, to the opposite extreme, which loses sight of the relations which facts and phenomena sustain to principles, and hence to a kind of philosophy, or a use of language, which is vague, obscure, fantastic, or extravagant.

Tran-scribe' (trăn-skrīb'), *v. t.* [L. *transcribere*, *-scriptum*; *trans* + *scribere* to write.] To write over again, or in the same words; to copy. — **Tran-scrib'er**, *n.*

Tran'script (trăn'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *transcriptum*.] **1.** Something transcribed; written copy. **2.** An imitation.

Tran-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A transcribing, or copying. **2.** A copy; transcript.

Tran'sept (-sĕpt), *n.* [Pref. *trans-* + L. *septum* an inclosure.] The transversal part of a church, which crosses the nave and choir at right angles.

Trans-fer' (trăns-fẽr'), *v. t.* [L. *transferre*; *trans* + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** To convey from one place or person to another; to transport. **2.** To make over the possession or control of; to give.

Syn. — To sell; give; alienate; estrange; sequester.

Trans'fer (trăns'fẽr), *n.* **1.** A transferring, or being transferred. **2.** Conveyance of right or property from one person to another. **3.** That which is transferred.

Trans-fer'a-ble (trăns-fẽr'ă-b'l *or* -fẽr'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being transferred. **2.** Negotiable, as a note, etc., that may be conveyed from one to another by indorsement, etc. [Written also *transferrible*.]

Trans'fer-ee' (trăns'fẽr-ē'), *n.* One to whom a transfer is made.

Trans'fer-ence (-ens), *n.* A transferring; conveyance; passage; transfer.

Trans-fig'u-ra'tion (-fĭg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A change of form; the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Savior on the mount. **2.** A feast (August 6th) commemorating this change.

Trans-fig'ure (-fĭg'ūr; 40), *v. t.* [L. *transfigurare*, *-ratum*; *trans* + *figurare* to form, shape.] **1.** To change the appearance of; to metamorphose; to transform. **2.** To change to something exalted and glorious.

Trans-fix' (-fĭks'), *v. t.* [L. *transfigere*, *-fixum*; *trans* + *figere* to fix, fasten.] To pierce through; to impale.

Trans-form' (-fôrm'), *v. t.* [L. *transformare*, *-matum*; *trans* + *formare* to form.] **1.** To change the form of; to metamorphose. **2.** To change into another substance; to transmute. **3.** To change in nature, heart, character, etc.; to convert. **4.** To change (an algebraic expression or geometrical figure) into another form without altering its value. — **Trans'for-ma'tion** (-fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.*

Trans-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* [L. *transfundere*, *-fusum*; *trans* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To pour (liquid) out of one vessel into another. **2.** To transfer (blood) from one person's veins or arteries to those of another. **3.** To instill. — **Trans-fu'si-ble**, *a.* — **Trans-fu'sion**, *n.*

Trans-gress' (-grĕs'), *v. t.* [See TRANSGRESSION.] To overpass (a rule); to violate (a law, civil or moral). — *v. i.* To sin. — **Trans-gress'or** (-ẽr), *n.*

Trans-gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *transgressio* a going over, transgression of the law, fr. *transgredi*, *-gressus*, to go over; *trans* + *gradi* to step, walk.] A transgressing; violation of a law of rectitude; offense; crime; sin. [transgress; faulty; culpable.

Trans-gress'ive (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Disposed or tending to

Tran-ship' (trăn-shĭp'), *v. t.* To transship.

Tran'sient (trăn'shent), *a.* [L. *transiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *transire*, *-itum*, to go or pass over.] **1.** Passing before the sight or perception; not permanent, lasting, or durable; fleeting; brief; transitory. **2.** Hasty; imperfect; brief. **3.** Staying for a short time; not regular or permanent. — **Tran'sient-ly**, *adv.* — **Tran'sient-ness**, *n.*

Trans'it (trăns'ĭt), *n.* [L. *transitus*, fr. *transire*.] **1.** A passing; passage through or over. **2.** Conveyance. **3.** A line or route of passage or conveyance. **4.** (*a*) Passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or through the field of a telescope. (*b*) Passage of a smaller body across the disk of a larger. **5.** Instrument resembling a theodolite, used by surveyors and engineers.

Tran-si'tion (trăn-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *transitio*. See

Transient.] Passage from one place or state to another; change. — **Tran-si'tion-al** (trăn-sĭsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.*

Tran'si-tive (trăn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *transitivus.* See Transient.] 1. Effected by transference of signification. 2. Passing over to an object; expressing an action not limited to the subject, but requiring an object to complete the sense. — **Tran'si-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Tran'si-to-ry (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Continuing only for a short time; fleeting; evanescent. — **Tran'si-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

Trans-late' (trăns-lāt'), *v. t.* [LL. *translatare* to translate, transfer, L. *translatus*, used as p. p. of *transferre* to transfer.] 1. To change to another condition, position, etc.; to transfer; to remove as by death. 2. To render into another language; to interpret; to explain in other words. — **Trans-la'tion**, *n.* — **Trans-lat'or**, *n.*

Trans-lit'er-ate (-lĭt'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [Pref. *trans-* + L. *litera, littera*, letter.] To express in the characters of another alphabet.

Trans-lu'cent (-lū'sent), *a.* [L. *translucens, -centis*, p. pr. of *translucere* to shine through; *trans* + *lucere* to shine.] Transmitting rays of light without permitting objects to be distinctly seen; partially transparent. — **Trans-lu'cence, Trans-lu'cen-cy**, *n.*

Syn. — Translucent; Transparent. — A thing is *translucent* when it merely admits the passage of light, without enabling us to distinguish the color and outline of objects through it; it is *transparent* when we can clearly discern objects placed on the other side of it.

Trans'ma-rine' (-mȧ-rēn'), *a.* [L. *transmarinus; trans* + *marinus* marine.] Being beyond the sea.

Trans'mi-grate (-mĭ-grāt), *v. i.* [L. *transmigrare, -gratum; trans* + *migrare* to migrate.] 1. To pass from one country to another for residence; to migrate. 2. To pass from one body or condition into another. — **Trans'mi-gra'tion**, *n.* — **Trans'mi-gra'tor**, *n.* — **Trans'mi-grant**, *a.* & *n.*

Trans-mis'si-ble (-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transmitted from one to another; capable of being passed through any substance.

Trans-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. A transmitting, or being transmitted. 2. Legal right to transmit to one's successors any inheritance, legacy, right, privilege, etc.

Trans-mis'sive (-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* Capable of being transmitted; derived, or handed down, from one to another.

Trans-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [L. *transmittere, -missum; trans* + *mittere* to send.] 1. To pass over or through; to send from one person or place to another. 2. To suffer to pass through. — **Trans-mit'tal** (-tal), **Trans-mit'tance** (-tans), *n.* — **Trans-mit'ter**, *n.* — **Trans-mit'ti-ble**, *a.*

Trans-mut'a-ble (-mūt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transmuted or changed into something of a different form or nature; transformable. — **Trans-mut'a-bly**, *adv.*

Trans-mute' (-mūt'), *v. t.* [L. *transmutare, -tatum; trans* + *mutare* to change.] To change from one nature, form, or substance, into another. — **Trans-mut'er**, *n.* — **Trans'mu-ta'tion**, *n.*

Tran'som (trăn'sŭm), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *transtrum* crossbeam, fr. *trans* across.] 1. Crossbar in a window, over a door, etc. 2. One of the transverse timbers of a ship's stern. 3. Crossbeams connecting the side frames of a railroad truck.

a a a Transoms.

Transom window. (*a*) A window divided horizontally by a transom. (*b*) A window over a door, with a transom between.

Trans-par'en-cy (trăns-pâr'en-sȳ), *n.* 1. The being transparent. 2. That which is transparent; picture on thin cloth, glass, porcelain, etc. shown clearly by light shining through it.

Trans-par'ent, *a.* [F., fr. LL. *transparens, -rentis*, p. pr. of *transparere* to be transparent; L. *trans* + *parere* to appear.] 1. Transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; pervious to light; pellucid. 2. Open; porous. — **Trans-par'ent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Clear; lucid; diaphanous. See Translucent.

Tran-spic'u-ous (trăn-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *transpicere* to look through; *trans* + *specere, spicere*, to see.] Transparent; pervious to the sight. [to penetrate.

Trans-pierce' (trăns-pērs'), *v. t.* To pierce through;

Tran'spi-ra'tion (trăn'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A transpiring or excreting in the form of vapor; exhalation. 2. A passing of gases through fine tubes, pores, etc.

Tran-spire' (-spīr'), *v. i.* [F. *transpirer*; L. *trans* + *spirare* to breathe.] 1. To pass off in the form of vapor or perspiration; to exhale. 2. To escape from secrecy; to become public. 3. To happen; to occur. — *v. t.* To excrete through the skin; to exhale; to perspire.

Trans-plant' (trăns-plănt'), *v. t.* [L. *transplantare; trans* + *plantare* to plant.] To remove, and plant in another place. — **Trans'plan-ta'tion**, *n.*

Trans-port' (trăns-pōrt'), *v. t.* [L. *transportare; trans* + *portare* to carry.] 1. To carry from one place to another; to remove; to convey. 2. To carry into banishment; to banish. 3. To carry away with vehement emotion, as joy, sorrow, anger, etc.

Trans'port (trăns'pōrt), *n.* [F.] 1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance. 2. Vessel employed for transporting. 3. Vehement emotion; ecstasy; rapture. 4. A convict transported, or sentenced to exile.

Trans'por-ta'tion (trăns'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* A transporting, or being transported; removal; conveyance.

Trans-port'er, *n.* One who transports.

Trans-port'ing, *a.* That transports; ravishing.

Trans-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *transposer*; pref. *trans-* (L. *trans*) + *poser* to put. See Pose.] 1. To change the place or order of; to substitute one for the other of. 2. To bring (a term of an algebraic equation) from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation. 3. To change the natural order of (words, etc.). 4. To change the musical key of. — **Trans-pos'al, Trans-po-si'tion** (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* — **Trans'po-si'tion-al**, *a.*

Trans-ship' (-shĭp'), *v. t.* To transfer from one ship or conveyance to another. [Written also *tranship.*]

Tran'sub-stan'ti-ate (trăn'sŭb-stăn'shĭ-āt; 28), *v. t.* [LL. *transubstantiare, -atum*; L. *trans* + *substantia* substance.] To change (the sacramental elements, bread and wine) into the flesh and blood of Christ.

Tran'sub-stan'ti-a'tion, *n.* 1. Change into another substance. 2. Roman Catholic doctrine that the bread and wine in the Mass is converted into the body and blood of Christ; — disting. fr. *consubstantiation.*

Tran-sude' (-sūd'), *v. i.* [Pref. *trans-* + L. *sudare* to sweat.] To pass, as perspirable matter does, through pores or interstices of textures. — **Tran'su-da'tion**, *n.*

Trans-ver'sal (trăns-vẽr'*sal*), *a.* Running or lying across; transverse. — *n.* A straight line traversing or intersecting any system of other lines.

Trans-verse' (-vẽrs'), *a.* [L. *transvertere, -versum*, to direct across; *trans* + *vertere* to turn: cf. F. *transverse.*] Lying across, or crosswise; athwart. — *n.* 1. Anything transverse or athwart. 2. The longer, or transverse, axis of an ellipse. — **Trans-verse'ly**, *adv.*

Trap (trăp), *v. t.* [Akin to OE. *trappe* trappings, perh. fr. an OF. word akin to E. *drab* cloth.] To dress with ornaments; to adorn.

Trap, *n.* [Sw. *trapp*; akin to *trappa* stairs.] An old term designating various dark-colored, heavy, igneous rocks. Called also *trap rock.* — *a.* Pert. to trap rock.

Trap, *n.* [AS. *treppe*; probably from the root of E. *tramp*, as that which is trod upon.] 1. Contrivance that shuts suddenly, as with a spring, for taking game, etc. 2. A snare; stratagem; device for catching one unawares. 3. A bend, sag, or partitioned chamber, in a drain, soil pipe, sewer, etc., arranged to prevent passage of air or gas, but to permit flow of liquids. 4. A wagon, or other vehicle. [*Colloq.*] — *v. t.* 1. To catch in a trap. 2. To insnare; to take by stratagem. 3. To provide with a trap. — *v. i.* To set traps for game.

Tra-pan' (trȧ-păn'), *n.* [OF. *trappan.*] A snare;

stratagem; trepan. — *v. t.* To catch by stratagem; to entrap; to trepan. — **Tra-pan'ner** (trȧ-păn'nẽr), *n.*

Trap'door' (trăp'dōr'), *n.* Lifting or sliding door covering an opening in a roof or floor.

Trapdoor spider, a large spider which makes a nest consisting of a vertical hole in the earth, furnished at the top with a hinged lid, like a trapdoor.

Trapdoor Spider (*Ctenizа fodiens*) and Nest.

Tra-peze' (trȧ-pēz'), *n.* [F. *trapèze.*] **1.** A trapezium. **2.** A swinging horizontal bar, suspended at each end by a rope; — used by gymnasts.

Tra-pe'zi-um (-pē'zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. τραπέζιον little table, irregular four-sided figure, dim. of τράπεζα table, for τετράπεζα; τέτρα- four + πέζα foot, akin to πούς foot.] Geometrical plane figure bounded by four right lines, of which no two are parallel.

Trap'e-zoid (trăp'ē-zoid), *n.* [Gr. τραπεζοειδής trapezoid-shaped; τράπεζα + εἶδος shape.] Geometrical plane four-sided figure, having two parallel sides. — **Trap'e-zoid, Trap'e-zoid'al**, *a.*

Trap'per, *n.* One who traps animals, esp. for their furs.

Trap'pings (-pĭngz), *n. pl.* **1.** That which serves to trap or adorn; dress. **2.** Ornaments to be put on horses.

Traps (trăps), *n. pl.* Small or portable articles for dress, furniture, or use; goods; things. [*Colloq.*]

Trash (trăsh), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tros* rubbish, leaves, twigs picked up for fuel, *trassi* slovenly fellow.] **1.** That which is worthless; rubbish; refuse. **2.** Loppings of trees, bruised sugar cane, etc. — **Trash'y**, *a.*

Trau-mat'ic (trȧ-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τραυματικός, fr. τραῦμα, τραύματος, a wound.] (*a*) Pert. to wounds; applied to wounds. (*b*) Adapted to cure wounds; vulnerary. (*c*) Produced by wounds. — *n.* Traumatic medicine.

Trav'ail (trăv'ĭl; 2), *n.* [F.; prob. fr. LL. *trepalium* place where criminals are tortured; but perh. akin to L. *trabs* a beam.] **1.** Labor with pain; severe exertion. **2.** Parturition; labor. — *v. i.* To be in labor.

Trav'el (-ĕl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Travelled (-ĕld) or Travelled; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Traveling or Travelling.] [Prop., to labor, same as *travail.*] **1.** To go on foot; to walk. **2.** To pass in any manner to distant places; to journey. **3.** To go; to move. — *v. t.* To journey over; to traverse. — *n.* **1.** A traveling; a journey. **2.** *pl.* An account, by a traveler, of occurrences during a journey. **3.** The length of stroke of a reciprocating piece in a machine. — **Trav'el-er**, *n.* [Written also *traveller.*]

Trav'erse (-ẽrs), *a.* [OF. *travers*, L. *transversus*, p. p. of *transvertere* to turn across.] Lying across; being in a direction across something else. — *adv.* Athwart; across; crosswise. — *n.* **1.** Anything that traverses, or crosses. (*a*) Something that thwarts or obstructs. (*b*) A barrier, sliding door, screen, curtain, etc. (*c*) Formal denial of some matter of fact alleged by the opposite party in legal pleadings. (*d*) Zigzag course of a ship. (*e*) Line crossing a geometrical figure or other lines. (*f*) Line surveyed across a plot of ground.

Traverse jury, a jury that tries cases; petit jury. — **Traverse sailing**, a sailing by compound courses; method of finding the resulting course and distance from a series of shorter courses and distances passed over by a ship. — *v. t.* **1.** To lay in a cross direction; to cross. **2.** To cross in opposition; to thwart; to obstruct. **3.** To wander over; to cross in traveling. **4.** To survey carefully. **5.** To deny formally (what the opposite party has alleged in legal proceedings). — *v. i.* **1.** To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction, as in fencing. **2.** To turn, as on a pivot; to swivel. — **Trav'ers-er**, *n.* — **Trav'ers-a-ble**, *a.*

Trav'es-ty (-ĕs-tȳ), *n.* A burlesque translation or imitation of a work. — *v. t.* To translate, imitate, or represent, so as to render ridiculous.

Trawl (trawl), *v. i.* [OF. *trauler*; prob. of Teutonic origin. Cf. Troll.] To take fish, etc., with a trawl. — *n.* **1.** A fishing line, having many hooks attached to it, for catching cod, halibut, etc. **2.** A large bag net dragged at the bottom of the sea, in fishing.

Trawl'er, *n.* **1.** One that trawls. **2.** A fishing vessel which trails a net behind it. [bottom of the sea.]

Trawl'net', *n.* A trawl, or bag net, dragged at the

Tray (trā), *n.* [AS. *treg.* Cf. Trough.] **1.** Small trough or wooden vessel for domestic uses. **2.** A waiter; salver. **3.** Shallow box in a trunk, etc., for small articles.

Treach'er-ous (trĕch'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *tricheor* deceiver, traitor. See Treachery.] Like a traitor; involving treachery; violating allegiance or faith pledged; betraying a trust. — **Treach'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Faithless; perfidious; traitorous; false.

Treach'er-y (-ȳ) *n.* [OE. & OF. *trecherie*, *tricherie*, fr. OF. *trichier*, *trechier*, to cheat, trick.] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; perfidy; treason.

Trea'cle (trē'k'l), *n.* [OF. *triacle*, L. *theriaca* antidote against bite of poisonous animals, Gr. θηριακή, fr. θηρίον wild beast, dim. of θήρ beast.] **1.** In old medicine, a remedy against poison. **2.** English name for molasses. **3.** A saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices of vegetables, sap of the birch, sycamore, etc.

Tread (trĕd), *v. i.* [*imp.* Trod (trŏd); *p. p.* Trodden (-d'n), Trod; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Treading.] [AS. *tredan.*] **1.** To set the foot; to step. **2.** To go; to walk with a stately or cautious step. — *v. t.* **1.** To step or walk on. **2.** To beat or press with the feet. **3.** To crush under the foot; to trample; to subdue. **4.** To copulate with; — said of the male bird. — *n.* **1.** A step or stepping; pressure with the foot; footstep. **2.** Action; gait. **3.** Copulation in birds. **4.** Horizontal part of a step, on which the foot is placed. **5.** (*a*) The part of a wheel that bears upon the road or rail. (*b*) Part of a rail upon which car wheels bear. — **Tread'er**, *n.*

Trea'dle (trĕd'l), *n.* [AS. *tredel.*] The part of a foot lathe, or other machine, pressed or moved by the foot.

Tread'mill' (-mĭl), *n.* A mill worked by persons (usually convicts) treading upon steps on the periphery of a wheel turning under their weight; mill worked by horses, dogs, etc., treading an endless belt.

Trea'son (trē'z'n), *n.* [OF. *traïson*, L. *traditio* a delivering up, fr. *tradere* to give up, betray.] **1.** An attempting to overthrow one's own government, or to betray the state to a foreign power; disloyalty; treachery. **2.** Betrayal of any trust or confidence; perfidy.

Trea'son-a-ble, *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, treason; involving treason, or partaking of its guilt. — **Trea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Trea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Treacherous; traitorous; perfidious; insidious.

Treas'ure (trĕzh'ûr; 40), *n.* [F. *trésor*, L. *thesaurus*, Gr. θησαυρός store laid up, treasure, prob. fr. root of τιθέναι to put, place.] **1.** Wealth accumulated. **2.** Abundance. **3.** Thing much valued. — *v. t.* To collect (money or valuables) for future use; to hoard.

Treas'ur-er, *n.* One in charge of a treasure or treasury; officer who receives public money from taxes, duties, etc., and disburses it upon orders made by the proper authority; one in charge of collected funds.

Treas'ure-trove' (-trōv'), *n.* [*Treasure* + OF. *troré*, p. p. of *trover* to find.] Money, bullion, etc., found hidden, the owner of which is not known.

Treas'ur-y (-ûr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Place where stores of wealth are deposited; place where public revenues are kept, and money disbursed to defray expenses of government; place of deposit of any collected funds. **2.** Department of a government in charge of the finances. **3.** A storehouse. **4.** Book containing much valuable knowledge, wisdom, wit, etc.; thesaurus.

Treat (trēt), *v. t.* [OF. *traitier*, fr. L. *tractare* to

draw violently, manage, treat, v. intens. fr. *trahere, tractum*, to draw.] **1.** To handle; to use; to bear one's self toward. **2.** To discourse on; to handle in writing or speaking. **3.** To entertain with food or drink, as an expression of friendship. **4.** To care for medicinally or surgically; to manage (a disease, wound, or patient). **5.** To apply something to. — *v. i.* **1.** To discourse. **2.** To negotiate. **3.** To give a gratuitous entertainment. — *n.* **1.** An entertainment given. **2.** That which affords gratification; satisfaction. — **Treat'er**, *n.*

Treat'ise (trē'tĭs), *n.* [OF. *treitis* well made. See TREAT.] A written composition on a given subject.

Treat'ment (trēt'ment), *n.* Act or manner of treating; management; manipulation; handling; usage.

Trea'ty (trē'tȳ), *n.* [F. *traité*, LL. *tractatus*. See TREAT.] **1.** A treating for adjustment of differences, as for forming an agreement; negotiation. **2.** Agreement so made; league between nations or sovereigns.

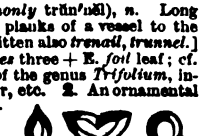
Tre'ble (trĕb''l), *a.* [OF.; L. *triplus*. See TRIPLE.] **1.** Threefold; triple. **2.** (*a*) Acute; sharp. (*b*) Playing or singing the highest musical part. — *n.* The highest of the four principal parts in music; soprano. — *v. t. & i.* To increase threefold. — **Tre'bly**, *adv.*

Tree (trē), *n.* [AS. *treó*, *treów*, tree, wood; akin to Gr. δόρυ tree, oak, δόρυ a beam, spear.] **1.** A perennial woody plant of considerable size and growing with a single trunk. **2.** A piece of timber, or something made of timber. — *v. t.* **1.** To drive to, or up, a tree. **2.** To fit with, or stretch upon, a tree.

Tree frog, Tree toad, an amphibian related to common frogs and toads, but having the tips of the toes expanded into suckers for clinging to the bark and leaves of trees.

Tree'nail' (trē'nāl'; *commonly* trūn'nāl), *n.* Long wooden pin used in fastening planks of a vessel to the timbers or to each other. [Written also *trenail*, *trunnel*.]

Tre'foil (trē'foil), *n.* [L. *tres* three + E. *foil* leaf; cf. L. *trifolium*.] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Trifolium*, including white clover, red clover, etc. **2.** An ornamental architectural foliation consisting of three divisions, or foils.



Trefoils. 2.

Trel'lis (trĕl'lĭs), *n.* [F. *treillis*, fr. *treille* vine arbor, fr. L. *trichila* bower, summer house.] Frame of latticework, for screens, supporting plants, etc.

Trem'a-tode (trĕm'ȧ-tōd), *n.* One of the Trematodes. Also adjectively.

‖ **Trem'a-to'de-a** (-tō'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρηματώδης having holes, from τρῆμα, τρήματος, hole.] An order of parasitic worms, found in the internal cavities of animals, and on the gills and skin of fishes, and sometimes on man. — **Trem'a-toid** (trĕm'ȧ-toid), *a.*

Trem'ble (trĕm'b'l), *v. i.* [F. *trembler*, fr. L. *tremulus* trembling, fr. *tremere* to shake, tremble.] **1.** To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shudder; to totter; to shake. **2.** To quaver or shake, as sound; to be tremulous. — *n.* An involuntary shaking or quivering. — **Trem'bler**, *n.*

Tre-men'dous (trē-mĕn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *tremendus* fearful, fr. *tremere*.] Fitted to excite terror; dreadful.

Syn. — Terrible; frightful; terrific; horrible; awful.

Tre'mor (trē'mōr *or* trĕm'ōr), *n.* [L., fr. *tremere*.] A trembling; a shivering; quivering or vibratory motion.

Trem'u-lous (trĕm'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *tremulus*, fr. *tremere*.] **1.** Shaking; shivering; quivering. **2.** Affected with fear or timidity; trembling. — **Trem'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Trem'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Trench (trĕnch), *v. t.* [OF. *trenchier* to cut.] **1.** To cut; to shape by cutting. **2.** To fortify by cutting a ditch, and raising a rampart; to intrench. **3.** To cut furrows or ditches in. — *v. i.* To encroach; to intrench. — *n.* **1.** Long, narrow cut in the earth; ditch.

Trench'ant (trĕnch'ant), *a.* [OF. *trenchant*, p. pr. See TRENCH.] **1.** Fitted to trench or cut; cutting; sharp. **2.** Keen; biting; severe.

Trench'er, *n.* **1.** One who trenches or digs ditches. **2.** A large wooden platter. **3.** The table; food.

Trend (trĕnd), *v. i.* [AS. *trendel* a circle, ring.] To have a particular direction; to run; to stretch; to tend. — *n.* Inclination in a particular direction; tendency.

Tre-pan' (trē-păn'), *n.* [F. *trépan*, fr. Gr. τρύπανον auger, trepan, fr. τρυπᾶν to bore, τρῦπα a hole.] **1.** Surgeon's crown-saw or cylindrical saw for perforating the skull, turned like a bit or gimlet. **2.** Miner's broad chisel for sinking shafts. — *v. t. & i.* To perforate (the skull) with a trepan, removing part of the bone, thus relieving the brain from pressure.

Tre-pan', *n.* [See TRAPAN.] **1.** A snare; trapan. **2.** Deceiver; cheat. — *v. t.* To insnare; to trapan.

Tre-pang' (-păng'), *n.* [Malay *tripang*.] The bêche de mer, dried and used as food in China; sea cucumber; sea slug. [Written also *tripang*.]

Tre-phine' (trē-fīn' *or* -fēn'), *n.* [Dim. of *trepan*.] An improved trepan, a cylindrical saw, operated like a gimlet. — *v. t.* To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

Trep'i-da'tion (trĕp'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *trepidatio*, fr. *trepidare* to tremble, fr. *trepidus* agitated, alarmed; akin to Gr. τρέπειν to turn, E. *torture*.] **1.** Involuntary trembling; quaking; quivering. **2.** Fear; confusion; fright.

Tres'pass (trĕs'pas), *v. i.* [OF. *trespasser* to go across or over, transgress; pref. *tres-* (L. *trans* across) + *passer* to pass.] **1.** To commit a trespass; to enter unlawfully upon another's land. **2.** To go too far; to intrude. **3.** To annoy another; to transgress any divine law or duty; to sin. — *n.* **1.** Offense done to another. **2.** Voluntary transgression of the moral law, or of duty; sin. **3.** (*a*) An unlawful act violently committed on the person, property, or rights of another. (*b*) Legal action for injuries accompanied with force. — **Tres'pass-er**, *n.*

Tress (trĕs), *n.* [OF. *trece*, fr. Gr. τρίχα threefold, a tress being usually formed by interlacing three pieces; akin to τρεῖς three.] A braid, knot, or curl, of hair.

Tres'tle (trĕs''l), *n.* [OF. *trestel*; prob. fr. L. *transtillum*, dim. of *transtrum* crossbeam.] [Written also *tressel*.] **1.** A movable support for anything; scaffolding; framework supporting a bridge, track of a railway, etc. **2.** Frame of a table.

Tres'tle-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Viaduct, pier, scaffold, etc., resting on connected trestles.

Tret (trĕt), *n.* [F. *traite* a drawing, trading, tax on wares in transit, fr. OF. *traire* to draw, L. *trahere*.] Allowance to purchasers, for waste or refuse matter in commodities, after tare is deducted.

Trev'et (trĕv'ĕt), *n.* Trivet; three-legged stool.

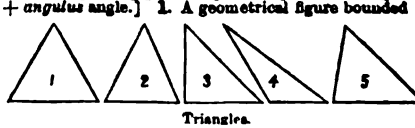
Trey (trā), *n.* [OF. *treis* three, L. *tres*.] Three; a card, die, or domino of three spots or pips.

Tri'ad (trī'ăd), *n.* [Gr. τριάς, -άδος, fr. τρεῖς three.] A union of three; three objects treated as one; trinity.

Tri'al (-ȧl), *n.* **1.** A trying or testing in any manner; proof. **2.** A being tried or tempted; exposure to suffering that tests strength, patience, faith, etc. **3.** That which tries or afflicts; that which tempts to evil. **4.** Legal examination in a cause before a tribunal.

Syn. — Effort; experiment; essay. See TEST, ATTEMPT.

Tri'an'gle (-ăn'g'l), *n.* [L. *triangulum*; *tri-* (prefix) + *angulus* angle.] **1.** A geometrical figure bounded by



Triangles.

1 Equilateral Triangle; 2 Isosceles Triangle; 3 Right-angled Triangle; 4 Obtuse-angled Triangle; 5 Scalene Triangle. 1, 2, and 5, are also Acute-angled Triangles.

three lines, and containing three angles. **2.** Musical instrument of percussion, usually made of a rod of steel, bent into the form of a triangle, and sounded by being struck with a small rod.

Tri'an'gled (trī'ăn'g'ld), **Tri-an'gu-lar** (-ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Having three angles; having the form of a triangle.

Tri-an'gu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* **1.** To divide into triangles; to survey (land) by means of a series of triangles properly laid down and measured. **2.** To make three-cornered. — **Tri-an'gu-la'tion**, *n.*

Tri'bal (trī'bal), *a.* Pert. to a tribe or tribes.

Tribe (trīb), *n.* [L. *tribus*, orig., a third part of the Roman people, afterwards, a division of the people, tribe.] **1.** A family or race descending from the same progenitor. **2.** A division, class, or distinct portion.

Tri'brach (trī'brăk), *n.* [Gr. τρίβραχυς consisting of three short syllables; τρι- three, thrice + βραχύς short.] A poetic foot of three short syllables.

Trib'u-la'tion (trĭb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F.; L. *tribulatio*, fr. *tribulare* to press, afflict, fr. *tribulum* thrashing sledge, *terere*, *tritum*, to rub. See TRITE.] That which occasions distress or vexation; severe affliction.

Tri-bu'nal (trī-bū'nal), *n.* [L., fr. *tribunus* tribune.] **1.** Seat of a judge. **2.** A court or forum.

Trib'une (trĭb'ūn), *n.* [L. *tribunus*, prop., chief of a tribe, fr. *tribus* tribe.] **1.** An ancient Roman magistrate chosen by the people, to protect them from the patricians, or nobles. **2.** Bench from which speeches were delivered. — **Trib'une-ship**, *n.*

Trib'u-ta-ry (-tă-rў), *a.* **1.** Paying tribute to another. **2.** Subject; inferior. **3.** Paid in tribute. **4.** Yielding supplies of any kind; contributing. — *n.* **1.** A ruler or state that pays tribute to a conquering power. **2.** A stream flowing into a larger river or a lake.

Trib'ute (-ūt), *n.* [L. *tribulum*, fr. *tribuere*, *tributum*, to bestow, pay, assign (orig., to a tribe) fr. *tribus* tribe.] **1.** Stated payment from one ruler or nation to another, as acknowledgment of submission, or as price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty. **2.** Personal contribution, as of money, praise, service, etc.

Syn. — See SUBSIDY.

Trice (trīs), *v. t.* [OE. *trisen*; of Scand. or Low German origin.] To haul and tie up by means of a rope.

Trice, *n.* [Sp. *tris* noise made by breaking glass, an instant.] A very short time; instant; moment.

Tri-cen'ni-al (trī-sĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *tricennium* thirty years; *triginta* thirty + *annus* year.] Pert. to, or consisting of, 30 years; occurring once in every 30 years.

‖ **Tri-chi'na** (trĭ-kī'nă), *n.*; *pl.* TRICHINÆ (-nē). [NL., fr. Gr. τρίχινος hairy, fr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] Small worm which, in the larval state, is parasitic in the voluntary muscles of man, the hog, and many other animals. Their presence in the muscles and intestines produces trichinosis.

Trichinæ (*Trichina spiralis*). The Larval Worm in the encysted state imbedded in Human Muscle. Much enlarged.

‖ **Trich'i-no'sis** (trĭk'ĭ-nō'sĭs), ‖ **Trich'i-ni'a-sis** (-nĭ'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Disease produced by presence of trichinæ in the muscles and intestinal tract, frequently fatal.

Trich'i-nous (trĭk'ĭ-nŭs) *or* trĭ-kī'nŭs), *a.* Pert. to trichinæ or trichinosis; affected with trichinæ.

Trick (trĭk), *n.* [D. *trek* a pull, drawing, trick, *trekken* to draw.] **1.** An artifice; cunning contrivance; sly procedure. **2.** Ingenious procedure fitted to puzzle or amuse. **3.** Mischievous behavior; prank. **4.** Peculiarity; trait. **5.** Whole number of cards played in one round, and consisting of as many cards as there are players. — *v. t.* **1.** To deceive by cunning or artifice; to impose on; to cheat. **2.** To dress; to set off; to adorn fantastically. [fraud.

Trick'er-y (trĭk'ẽr-ў), *n.* A dressing up; artifice;

Trick'ish (trĭk'ĭsh), *a.* Given to tricks; artful in bargaining; knavish. — **Trick'ish-ly**, *adv.*

Tric'kle (trĭk'k'l), *v. i.* [AS. *strican.*] To flow in a small, gentle stream; to run in drops.

Trick'ster, *n.* One who tricks; deceiver; cheat.

Trick'sy (- ў), *a.* Exhibiting artfulness; trickish.

Trick'y (-ў) *a.* Given to tricks; trickish; knavish.

Tri'col'or (trī'kŭl'ẽr), *n.* [F. *tricolore*, drapeau *tricolore* tricolored flag, fr. *tri-* + L. *color* color.] [Written also *tricolour*.] The national French banner, of three colors, blue, white, and red.

‖ **Tri'cot'** (trē'kō'), *n.* [F.] A fabric of woolen, silk, or cotton knitted, or woven to resemble knitted work.

Tri-cus'pid (trī-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* [L. *tricuspis*, *-pidis*; *tri-* + *cuspis* a point.] Having three cusps, or points.

Trident.

Tri'cy-cle (trī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *cycle* as in *bicycle*.] A three-wheeled velocipede.

Tri'dent (-dent), *n.* [L. *tridens*, *-dentis*; *tri-* + *dens* tooth.] **1.** Scepter or spear with three prongs, — the attribute of Neptune. **2.** A three-pronged fish spear. — *a.* Having three teeth or prongs; tridentate.

Tri-den'tate (trī-dĕn'tāt), **Tri-den'ta-ted** (-tă-tĕd), *a.* Having three teeth; three-toothed.

Tridentate Ray Flower.

Tried (trīd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of TRY. Also *adj.* Proved; tested; faithful; trustworthy.

Tri-en'ni-al (trī-ĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* [L. *triennium* space of three years; *tri-* + *annus* year.] **1.** Continuing three years. **2.** Happening or appearing once in every three years. — *n.* Something which takes place once in three years. — **Tri-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

Tri'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who tries.

Tri'fid (-fĭd), *a.* [L. *trifidus*; *tri-* + root of *findere* to split.] Cleit to the middle into three parts; three-cleft.

Trifid Leaves.

Tri'fle (trī'f'l), *n.* [OF. *truffle* mockery, raillery, trifle.] **1.** Thing of little value; paltry affair. **2.** A dish composed of sweetmeats, fruits, cake, wine, etc., with syllabub poured over it. — *v. i.* To act or talk without seriousness or dignity; to indulge in trivial amusements. — *v. t.* To spend in vanity; to waste. — **Tri'fler** (-flẽr), *n.*

Tri'fling, *a.* Being of small value; trivial. — **Tri'fling-ly**, *adv.*

Tri-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), **Tri-fo'li-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* [*Tri-* + *foliate*.] Having three leaves or leaflets.

Tri-fo'li-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* Having three leaflets.

‖ **Tri-fo'li-um** (-fō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., clover.] A genus of leguminous herbs with densely spiked flowers and usually trifoliate leaves; trefoil; clover.

Tri'form (trī'fôrm), *a.* [L. *triformis*; *tri-* + *forma* form.] Having a triple form or character.

Trig (trĭg), *a.* [Formerly written *trick*, akin to *trick* to dress.] Full; also, trim; neat.

Trig, *v. t.* [See TRIGGER.] To stop (a wheel) by placing something under it; to scotch; to skid. — *n.* Stone, block of wood, etc., placed under a wheel or barrel to prevent motion; a scotch; skid.

Trig'ger (trĭg'gẽr), *n.* [For older *tricker*, fr. D. *trekker*, fr. *trekken* to draw, pull. See TRICK.] **1.** Catch to hold a carriage wheel on a declivity. **2.** Piece, as a lever, connected with a catch or detent as a means of releasing it; part of a gun lock moved by the finger to release the cock and discharge the piece.

Trigger fish, large food fish of the southern coast of the United States. Its rough skin is used as sandpaper.

Tri'glyph (trī'glĭf), *n.* [Gr. τρίγλυφος; τρι- + γλύφειν to carve.] Architectural ornament in the frieze of the Doric order, repeated at equal intervals.

Tri'gon (trī'gŏn), *n.* [Gr. τρίγωνον; τρι- + γωνία corner, angle.] A figure of three angles; triangle. — **Trig'o-nal** (trĭg'ō-năl), *a.*

Trig'o-nom'e-try (trĭg'ō-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. τρίγωνον triangle + *-metry.*] 1. Science of the relations of sides and angles of triangles, also of the relations between trigonometrical functions of arcs or angles. 2. Treatise on this science. — **Trig'o-no-met'ric** (-nō-mĕt'rĭk), **Trig'o-no-met'ric-al**, *a.* — **Trig'o-no-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

Tri'graph (trī'grăf), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *-graph.*] Three letters representing but one sound or one syllable.

Tri-he'dron (trī-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] Geometrical figure having three sides. — **Tri-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.* [Written also *triedral.*]

Trij'u-gate (trĭj'ū-gāt *or* trī'jū-), **Trij'u-gous** (-gŭs), *a.* In three pairs; as, a *trijugate* leaf.

Tri-lat'er-al (trī-lăt'ẽr-al), *a.* [L. *trilaterus; tri-* + *latus, lateris,* side.] Having three sides; three-sided.

Tri-lit'er-al (-lĭt'ẽr-al), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *literal.*] Consisting of three letters. — *n.* A triliteral word.

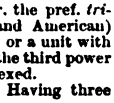
Trill (trĭl), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *trilla* to roll, Icel. *þyrla* to whirl.] To flow in a small stream; to trickle.

Trill, *v. t.* [It. *trillare;* prob. imitative.] To impart the quality of a trill to; to utter as, or with, a trill. — *v. i.* To utter trills; to play or sing in tremulous vibrations of sound; to quaver. — *n.* 1. A sound, of consonantal character, made with a rapid succession of partial or entire intermissions, by the vibration of some part of the organs in the mouth, against another part. 2. Action of the organs in producing such sounds. 3. Quaver of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument.

Tril'lion (trĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *trillion,* fr. the pref. *tri-* in imitation of *million.*] By French (and American) notation, the fourth power of a thousand, or a unit with 12 ciphers annexed; by English notation, the third power of a million, or a unit with 18 ciphers annexed.

Tri-lo'bate (trī-lō'bāt *or* trĭ'lō-), *a.* Having three lobes.

Tri'lo-bite (-bīt), *n.* An arthropod common in the Silurian and Devonian periods, but extinct since the Paleozoic. So named from the three lobes on each segment.



Trilobate Leaf.

Tri-loc'u-lar (trī-lŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *locular.*] Having three cells.

Trim (trĭm), *v. t.* [AS. *trymian* to prepare, make strong, fr. *trum* firm.] 1. To make trim, right, neat, or pleasing; to adjust. 2. To dress, adorn, or embellish. 3. To make right by cutting; to clip or lop; to curtail. 4. To dress (timber); to smooth. 5. (*a*) To adjust (a ship) by arranging the cargo, or disposing the weight of persons or goods, so that she shall sit well on the water. (*b*) To arrange for sailing. — *v. i.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favor each. — *n.* 1. Dress; ornaments. 2. Order; condition. 3. State of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, etc., fitting her for sailing. — *a.* Fitly adjusted; ready for use; firm; compact; snug; neat. — **Trim'ly**, *adv.*

Trim'e-ter (trĭm'ē-tẽr), *a.* [Gr. τρίμετρος; τρι- + μέτρον measure.] Consisting of three poetical measures. — *n.* A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures. — **Tri-met'ric-al** (trī-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.*

Trim'mer, *n.* 1. One who trims, fits, or ornaments. 2. One who avoids extreme opinions in politics, etc.; one who fluctuates between parties, so as to appear to favor each; a timeserver. 3. Instrument for trimming.

Trim'ming, *n.* 1. Act of one who trims. 2. That which serves to trim, adjust, ornament, etc.; appendages of a garment; concomitants of a dish; relish.

Trim'ness, *n.* A being trim; snugness; neatness.

Tri'nal (trī'nal), *a.* [L. *trinus* triple, *trini* three each, fr. *tres, tria,* three.] Threefold.

Trine (trīn), *a.* Threefold; triple. — *n.* Aspect of planets distant apart 120°, or one third of the zodiac.

Trin'i-ta'ri-an (trĭn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-an), *a.* Pert. to the Trinity, doctrine of the Trinity, or believers in that doctrine. — *n.* Believer in the doctrine of the Trinity.

Trin'i-ta'ri-an-ism, *n.* Doctrine of the Trinity.

Trin'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *trinitas,* fr. *trini* three each.] 1. The union of three persons (Father, Son, and Holy Ghost) in one Godhead. 2. Any union of three in one.

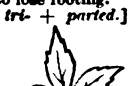
Trin'ket (trĭng'kĕt), *n.* [OE. *trenket* knife, toy knife worn as an ornament; prob. fr. OF. form of *trenchier* to cut.] 1. A knife; cutting tool. 2. Small ornament, as a jewel, ring, etc. 3. Thing of little value; trifle; toy.

Tri-no'mi-al (trī-nō'mĭ-al), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *-nomial* as in *binomial.*] Mathematical quantity consisting of three terms, connected by the sign + or —. — *a.* Consisting of three terms; pert. to trinomials.

Tri'o (trī'ō *or* trē'ō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *tres, tria,* three.] 1. Three, considered collectively; three in company; set of three. 2. A musical composition for three parts.

Trip (trĭp), *v. i.* [Akin to D. *trippen,* E. *tramp.*] 1. To move with light, quick steps; to skip. 2. To make a brief journey. 3. To take a quick, or false, step; to catch the foot; to stumble. 4. To offend against morality, propriety, or rule; to err; to fail. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to stumble, take a false step, or fall; to throw off the balance; to supplant. 2. To obstruct; to cause to fail. 3. (*a*) To raise (an anchor) from the bottom, so that it hangs free. (*b*) To pull (a yard) into a perpendicular position for lowering it. 4. To release, let fall, or set free (a weight or compressed spring) as by removing a latch or detent. — *n.* 1. A quick, light step; skip. 2. Brief journey; excursion; jaunt. 3. False step; stumble; misstep; error; mistake. 4. Stroke, or catch, by which a wrestler causes his antagonist to lose footing.

Tri'part'ed (trī'pär'tĕd), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *parted.*] Divided nearly to the base into three segments or lobes.



Triparted Leaf.

Trip'ar-tite (trĭp'är-tīt *or* trī-pär'-tīt), *a.* [L. *tripartitus; tri-* + *partitus,* p. p. of *partiri* to part, divide.] 1. Divided into three parts; triparted. 2. Having three corresponding parts or copies. 3. Made between three parties.

Trip'ar-ti'tion (-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A division by threes, or into three parts; the taking a third part of anything.

Tripe (trīp), *n.* [F.] 1. Large stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food. 2. The entrails.

Trip'e-dal (trĭp'ē-dal), *a.* [L. *tripedalis; tri-* + *pes, pedis,* a foot.] Having three feet. [persons.

Tri-per'son-al (trī-pẽr'sŭn-al), *a.* Consisting of three

Tri-per'son-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The existing as three persons in one Godhead; trinity.

Tri-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* Having three petals.

Trip' ham'mer (trĭp' hăm'mẽr). A tilt hammer.

Triph'thong (trĭf'thŏng *or* trĭp'-), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + *-phthong,* as in *diphthong.*] Combination of three vowel sounds in one syllable, forming a simple or compound sound; union of three vowel characters, representing a single sound; trigraph. — **Triph-thon'gal** (-thŏn'gal), *a.*

Tri-pin'nate (trī-pĭn'nāt), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *pinnate.*] Having bipinnate leaflets arranged on each side of a rhachis.

Tripinnate Leaf.

Tri'pin-nat'i-fid (-năt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + *pinnatifid.*] Thrice pinnately cleft; — said of a pinnatifid leaf when its segments are pinnatifid, and the subdivisions of these also are pinnatifid.

Tri'ple (trĭp'l), *a.* [L. *triplus; tri-* + *-plus,* as in *duplus* double.] 1. Consisting of three united; threefold. 2. Three times repeated; treble. — *v. t.* To make threefold; to treble.

Trip'let (trĭp'lĕt), *n.* 1. A collection of three of a kind; three united. 2. Three verses rhyming together. 3. Group of three musical

notes sung or played in the time of two. **4.** *pl.* Three children or offspring born at one birth.

Trip'li-cate (trĭp'lĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *triplicare, -catum*, to triple, treble; *tri-* + *plicare* to fold.] Made thrice as much; threefold; tripled. — *n.* A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind. — **Trip'li-ca'tion**, *n.* [threefold; trebleness.]

Tri-plic'i-ty (trĭ-plĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The being triple, or

Trip'od (trĭ'pŏd), *n.* [L. *tripus, -podis*, Gr. τρίπους; τρι- + ποδς, ποδός, foot.] **1.** Utensil or vessel supported on three feet. **2.** Three-legged frame for supporting a theodolite, compass, telescope, camera, etc.

Trip'o-li (trĭp'ō-lĭ), *n.* Earthy substance, originally brought from Tripoli, for polishing stones and metals.

Trip'per (trĭp'pĕr), *n.* **1.** One who trips or supplants; one who trips nimbly; dancer. **2.** An excursionist.

Trip'ping, *a.* Nimble; stepping lightly and quickly. — *n.* **1.** Act of one that trips. **2.** A light dance. **3.** The loosing an anchor from the ground by means of its cable or buoy rope. — **Trip'ping-ly**, *adv.*

Trip'tote (-tōt), *n.* [Gr. τρίπτωτος with three cases; τρι- + πτωτός falling, fr. πίπτειν to fall.] A noun having three cases only.

Tri'reme (trī'rēm), *n.* [L. *triremis; tri-* + *remus* oar.] Ancient galley or vessel with three banks, or tiers, of oars.

Tri-sect' (-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [Pref. *tri-* + L. *secare, sectum*, to cut.] To cut into three parts, or divide into three equal parts. — **Tri-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.*

Tri-sect'ed, *a.* Divided into three parts or segments by incisions extending to the midrib or to the base; — said of leaves.

Trisected Leaf.

Tri-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'al-ŭs), *a.* Having three sepals, or calyx leaves.

Tri-syl'la-ble (trĭs-sĭl'lȧ-b'l *or* trĭs'sĭl'-), *n.* A word consisting of three syllables. — **Tris'yl-lab'ic** (trĭs'sĭl-lăb'ĭk), **Tris'yl-lab'ic-al**, *a.*

Trite (trīt), *a.* [L. *terere, tritum*, to rub, wear out.] Worn out; so common as to have lost novelty and interest; hackneyed. — **Trite'ly**, *adv.* — **Trite'ness**, *n.*

Tri'the-ism (trī'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Pref. *tri-* + Gr. θεός God.] Doctrine that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods. — **Tri'the-ist**, *n.* — **Tri'the-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **Tri'the-is'tic-al**, *a.*

‖ **Tri'ton** (-tŏn), *n.* [Gr. Τρίτων.] **1.** A sea demigod, son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, and trumpeter of Poseidon, with the body of a man, and lower parts of a fish. **2.** A marine gastropod having a stout spiral shell; trumpet shell; sea trumpet. **3.** An aquatic salamander.

Trit'u-rate (trĭt'ū-rāt; 40), *v. t.* [L. *triturare, -ratum*, to thrash (grain), fr. *terere* to rub, rub to pieces.] **1.** To rub, grind, bruise, or thrash. **2.** To pulverize thoroughly. — **Trit'u-ra-ble**, *a.* — **Trit'u-ra'tion**, *n.*

Tri'umph (trī'ŭmf), *n.* [L. *triumphus.*] **1.** A magnificent Roman ceremonial in honor of a general who had gained a decisive victory over a foreign enemy. **2.** Exultation for success. **3.** Victory; conquest. — *v. i.* **1.** To celebrate victory; to rejoice over success; to exult. **2.** To obtain victory; to prevail. — **Tri'umph-er**, *n.*

Tri-um'phal (trĭ-ŭm'fal), *a.* Pert. to, used in, indicating, or in honor of, a triumph or victory.

Tri-um'phant, *a.* **1.** Triumphing; exultant. **2.** Celebrating victory. — **Tri-um'phant-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Tri-um'vir** (-vĕr), *n.*; *pl.* L. TRIUMVIRI (-vĭ-rī), E. TRIUMVIRS (-vĕrz). [L., fr. *tres*, gen. *trium*, three + *vir* a man.] One of three men united in public office or authority, in ancient Rome.

Tri-um'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* **1.** Government by three in coalition; term of such government. **2.** Coalition of three in authority.

Tri'une (trī'ūn), *a.* [Pref. *tri-* + L. *unus* one.] Being three in one; — used to express the unity of a trinity of persons in the Godhead. — **Tri-u'ni-ty** (-ū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Triv'et (trĭv'ĕt), *n.* [L. *tripes, -pedis*, three-footed; *tri-* + *pes, pedis*, foot.] A three-legged stool, table, etc.; tripod. [Written also *trevet.*]

Triv'i-al (trĭv'ĭ-al), *a.* [L. *trivialis*, prop., belonging to the crossroads or public streets, found everywhere, common, fr. *trivium* place where three roads meet, crossroad; *tri-* + *via* a way.] Ordinary; commonplace; trifling; vulgar. — **Triv'i-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Triv'i-al-ness**, *n.*

Triv'i-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being trivial; trivialness. **2.** That which is trivial; a trifle.

Tri'week'ly (trī'wēk'lȳ), *a.* Occurring or appearing three times a week. — *adv.* Three times a week. — *n.* A triweekly publication.

Tro'car (trō'kär), *n.* [F. *trocart; trois* three (L. *tres*) + *carre* side of a sword blade; — from its triangular point.] A surgeon's stylet for exploring tissues, etc.

Tro-cha'ic (trō-kā'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τροχαϊκός.] Pert. to, or consisting of, trochees. — *n.* Trochaic verse.

‖ **Tro-chan'ter** (-kăn'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τροχαντήρ.] **1.** Either of two processes near the head of the femur. **2.** A joint (second or third) of the leg of an insect.

Tro'char (-kär), *n.* Trocar. [let or lozenge.]

Tro'che (-kē), *n.* [Gr. τροχός wheel.] Medicinal tab-

Tro'chee (-kē), *n.* [Gr. τροχαίος (sc. πους), fr. τροχαίος running, fr. τρέχειν.] Poetic foot of two syllables, the first long and second short.

‖ **Troch'le-a** (trŏk'lē-ȧ), *n.* [L., a case or sheaf containing pulleys, Gr. τροχιλία.] A structure resembling a pulley; as, the *trochlea*, or pulleylike end, of the humerus, which articulates with the ulna.

Tro'choid (trō'koid), *n.* [Gr. τροχός wheel + *-oid.*] The curve described by any point in a wheel rolling on a line; roulette. Cycloids, epicycloids, etc., are all trochoids. — *a.* **1.** Admitting of rotation on an axis. **2.** Top-shaped; — said of shells.

Trod (trŏd), **Trod'den** (-d'n), *p. p.* of TREAD.

Trog'lo-dyte (trŏg'lō-dīt), *n.* [L. *troglodytae*, pl., Gr. τρωγλοδύτης one who creeps into holes; τρώγλη hole, cavern (fr. τρώγειν to gnaw) + δύειν to enter.] **1.** Dweller in a cave. **2.** An anthropoid ape. **3.** The wren.

Tro'jan (trō'jăn), *a.* [L. *Trojanus*, fr. *Troja* Troy, fr. *Tros*, Gr. Τρώς, Tros, founder of Troy.] Pert. to ancient Troy or its inhabitants. — *n.* An inhabitant of Troy.

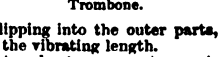
Troll (trōl), *n.* [Icel.] Goblin in Scandinavian mythology, fabled to inhabit caves, hills, etc.

Troll, *v. t.* [OF. *troller* to drag about, to ramble.] **1.** To move circularly or volubly; to roll; to turn. **2.** To circulate (a vessel in drinking). **3.** To sing the parts of (a round, catch, etc.) in succession; to sing loudly or freely. **4.** To angle for with a trolling line, or with a hook drawn along the surface of the water. **5.** To fish in. — *v. i.* **1.** To roll; to move around. **2.** To move rapidly; to wag. **3.** To take part in trolling a song. **4.** To fish with a rod whose line runs on a reel; to fish by drawing the hook through the water. — *n.* **1.** A moving round; routine; repetition. **2.** A song whose parts are sung in succession; round. **3.** A trolley. — **Troll'er**, *n.*

Trol'ley } (trŏl'lȳ), *n.* (*a*) Truck which can be tilted,
Trol'ly } for carrying railroad materials, etc. (*b*) Narrow cart pushed by hand or drawn by an animal. (*c*) Truck from which the load is suspended in cranes. (*d*) Truck which travels along the fixed conductors, and forms a means of connection between them and a railroad car.

Trol'lop (-lŭp), *n.* [Fr. *troll* to roll, stroll; but cf. also TRULL.] A stroller; loiterer; slattern; whore.

Trom'bone (trŏm'bōn), *n.* [It., aug. of *tromba* a trumpet.] A powerful brass trumpet, made of a tube bent twice upon itself and ending in a bell, the middle part, bent double, slipping into the outer parts, as in a telescope, to change the vibrating length.



Trombone.

Tromp (trŏmp), *n.* [F. *trombe, trompe*, waterspout, a water-blowing machine.] A blowing apparatus for a furnace. [Written also *trompe*, and *trombe.*]

Troop (trōōp), *n.* [OF. *trope, trupe,* LL. *troppus.*] **1.** A collection of people; multitude. **2.** Soldiers, collectively; an army; — now generally in *pl.* **3.** Small body of cavalry, commanded by a captain, corresponding to the *company* in infantry. — *v. i.* **1.** To move in numbers; to gather in crowds. **2.** To march on.

Troop'er, *n.* A cavalryman; horse of a cavalryman.

Trope (trōp), *n.* [Gr. τρόπος, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] Use of a word or expression in a figurative sense.

Tro'phy (trō'fĭ), *n.* [Gr. τρόπαιον monument of the enemy's defeat, fr. τροπή a putting to flight, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] **1.** Memorial of a victory raised on the field of battle, or, in case of a naval victory, on the nearest land. **2.** Representation of such a memorial, as on a medal; architectural ornament representing a group of weapons. **3.** Anything preserved as a memorial of victory.

Trop'ic (trŏp'ĭk), *n.* [L. *tropicus* pert. to a turn, i. e., of the sun, Gr. τροπικός of the solstice, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] **1.** One of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, 23° 28′ on each side of the equator, which the sun just reaches at its greatest declination north or south, and from which it turns again toward the equator. **2.** *pl.* Region between the tropics. — *a.* Tropical.

Trop'i-cal (trŏp'ĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Pert. to the tropics; being within the tropics. **2.** [Fr. *trope.*] Rhetorically changed from its original sense; figurative; metaphorical.

Trot (trŏt), *v. i.* [OF. *troter.*] **1.** To proceed by the gait called a *trot.* **2.** To run; to jog; to hurry. — *v. t.* To cause (a horse, etc.) to run without galloping or cantering. — *n.* Pace of a horse or other quadruped, more rapid than a walk, when he lifts one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time.

Troth (trŏth), *n.* [Variant of *truth.*] **1.** Belief; faith; fidelity. **2.** Truth; verity; veracity. **3.** Betrothal.

Trot'ter (trŏt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that trots; a horse trained to be driven in trotting matches. **2.** Foot of an animal, esp. of a sheep. [path; sidewalk.]

Trot'toir (-twŏr), *n.* [F., fr. *trotter* to trot.] Foot-

Trou'ba-dour' (trōō'bȧ-dōōr'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *tropator* a singer, *tropare* to sing, *tropus* a melody, song, L. *tropus* a trope, song.] One of a school of poets who flourished from the 11th to the 13th century, principally in Provence, in the south of France, and also in the north of Italy.

Trou'ble (trŭb'l), *v. t.* [OF. *troubler, troubler,* fr. L. *turbare* to disturb, *turba* disorder, tumult.] **1.** To disturb; to agitate. **2.** To perplex; to distress; to annoy.

Syn. — To afflict; grieve; harass; annoy; molest.

— *n.* **1.** A being troubled; disturbance; uneasiness; calamity. **2.** That which gives disturbance or afflicts.

Syn. — Affliction; disturbance; perplexity; annoyance; vexation; inconvenience; calamity; misfortune; embarrassment; anxiety; sorrow; misery.

Trou'bler (-lẽr), *n.* One who troubles or disturbs.

Trou'ble-some (-l-sŭm), *a.* Giving trouble or anxiety; vexatious; burdensome; wearisome. — **Trou'ble-some-ly,** *adv.* — **Trou'ble-some-ness,** *n.* [trouble.]

Trou'blous (trŭb'lŭs), *a.* Full of trouble; causing

Trough (trŏf), *n.* [AS. *trog, troh;* prob. orig. meaning, made of wood, and akin to E. *tree.*] **1.** Long, hollow vessel, generally for holding or conveying water. **2.** Any long, narrow channel, receptacle, or depression.

Trounce (trouns), *v. t.* [F. *tronce, tronche,* stump, piece of wood.] To punish severely; to flog. [*Colloq.*]

‖ **Troupe** (trōō), *n.* [F.] A company or troop, esp. the company of performers in a play or opera.

Trou'sers (trou'zẽrz), *n. pl.* [OF. *trousses* breeches worn by pages, fr. *trousse* bundle, a truss.] A man's loose garment extending from waist to knee or ankle, and covering each leg separately.

‖ **Trous'seau'** (trōō'sō'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *trossel,* dim. of *trousse* bundle, truss.] A bride's outfit.

Trout (trout), *n.* [AS. *truht.*] **1.** A fresh-water game fish, having excellent flesh. **2.** A marine fish of several species resembling a trout, but of different family.

Tro'ver (trō'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *trover, truver,* to find.] (*a*) The gaining possession of goods. (*b*) A legal action to recover damages against one who found goods, and would not deliver them to the owner on demand; action to recover goods wrongfully appropriated by another.

Trow (trō), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *treówan* to believe, fr. *treów* trust, *treówe* true.] To believe; to suppose. [*Archaic*]

Trow'el (trou'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *truele,* L. *trulla,* dim. of *trua* a ladle.] **1.** A mason's tool, for spreading and dressing mortar, and breaking bricks to shape them.

Trowel.

2. A gardener's tool, used in taking up plants, etc.

Trow'sers (-zẽrz), *n. pl.* Trousers.

Troy (troi), *n.*, **Troy weight.** Weight by which gold and silver, jewels, etc., are weighed, and in which the pound is divided into 12 ounces, the ounce into 20 pennyweights, and the pennyweight into 24 grains. [truant.]

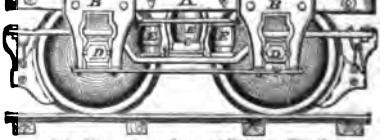
Tru'an-cy (trụ'ȧn-sĭ), *n.* A playing truant, or being

Tru'ant, *n.* [OF., a vagrant, beggar; of Celtic origin.] One who stays away from business or duty; one who stays out of school without leave; idler; shirk. — *a.* Wandering from business; idle; shirking duty.

Truce (trụs), *n.* [AS. *treów* fidelity, faith, troth.] **1.** A suspension of hostilities, for negotiation, etc.; armistice. **2.** Short quiet.

Flag of truce, a white flag shown by a combatant, whereupon hostilities are suspended.

Truck (trŭk), *n.* [L. *trochus* iron hoop, Gr. τροχός a wheel, fr. τρέχειν to run.] **1.** A small wheel; esp., a small strong wheel for a gun carriage. **2.** A low, wheeled vehicle or barrow for carrying heavy articles. **3.** A swiveling frame with one or more pairs of wheels and necessary boxes, springs, etc., to carry one end of a



Side View of one form of Railway Truck.
A Truck Frame; *B* Axle Guard; *C* Swing Beam; *D* Axle Box; *E* Rubber Springs.

locomotive or a car. **4.** Small wooden cap at the top of a flagstaff or masthead, having holes for reeving halyards through. — *v. t.* To transport on trucks.

Truck, *v. t. & i.* [F. *troquer;* of uncertain origin.] To exchange; to deal. — *n.* **1.** Exchange of commodities; barter. **2.** Small commodities; garden vegetables raised for the market. [*Colloq. U. S.*] **3.** The paying wages in goods instead of money.

Truck'age (-ĕj; 2), *n.* Exchange; barter; truck.

Truck'age, *n.* Charge for conveyance on a truck.

Truc'kle (-k'l), *n.* [Dim. of *truck* wheel.] A small wheel or caster. — *v. t.* To yield obsequiously to another; to creep. — *v. i.* To roll on truckles; to trundle.

Truc'kle-bed' (-bĕd'), *n.* A low bed on wheels, that may be pushed under another bed; trundle-bed.

Truck'man, *n.* One who trucks, barters, or exchanges.

Truck'man, *n.* One who conveys goods on trucks.

Tru'cu-lent (trụ'kū-lent), *a.* [L. *truculentus,* fr. *trux, trucis,* wild, fierce.] **1.** Fierce; ferocious; barbarous. **2.** Cruel; destructive; ruthless. — **Tru'cu-lence, Tru'cu-len-cy,** *n.*

Trudge (trŭj), *v. i.* [Perh. Scand., and orig. meaning, to walk on snowshoes.] To walk wearily.

True (trŭ), *a.* [AS. *treówe* faithful, true, fr. *treów* fidelity, faith, troth.] **1.** Conformable to fact; correct **2.** Right to precision; exact. **3.** Steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince, etc.; unwavering; faithful; loyal. **4.** Actual; genuine; pure; real. — *adv.* In accordance with truth; truly. — **True'ness**, *n.*

Truf'fle (trŭf'l *or* trū'f'l), *n.* [OF. *truffle*, perh. fr. L. *tuber* a tumor, knob, truffle.] A roundish, subterranean fungus much esteemed as food. [truth.]

Tru'ism (trŭ'ĭz'm), *n.* An undoubted or self-evident

Trull (trŭl), *n.* [G. *trolle*, *trulle*.] A drab; harlot.

Tru'ly (trŭ'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a true manner; according to truth; in agreement with fact. **2.** Exactly; accurately. **3.** Sincerely; faithfully. **4.** Conformably to law; legally. **5.** In fact; in deed; in reality; in truth.

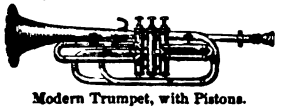
Trump (trŭmp), *n.* [F. *trompe*; prob. fr. L. *triumphare* to triumph, to make a joyous noise.] A wind instrument of music; trumpet, or sound of a trumpet.

Trump, *n.* [Corrup. of *triumph*.] **1.** A winning card; one of a particular suit any card of which takes any card of other suits. **2.** A good fellow. [*Slang*] — *v. i.* To play a trump card when one of another suit has been led. — *v. t.* To play a trump card upon.

Trump, *v. t.* [F. *tromper* to deceive.] To impose unfairly; to palm off.

Trump'er-y (trŭmp'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* [F. *tromperie* deceit, fr. *tromper*.] Something serving to deceive by false pretense; worthless but showy matter; things worn out and of no value; rubbish. — *a.* Worthless.

Trump'et, *n.* [F. *trompette*, dim. of *trompe* trumpet.] **1.** A musical wind instrument, used in military exercises and in the orchestra. **2.** A trumpeter. — *v. t.* To publish by trumpet; to noise abroad; to proclaim. — *v. i.* To sound loudly.



Modern Trumpet, with Pistons.

Trump'et-er, *n.* **1.** One who sounds a trumpet. **2.** One who proclaims or denounces. **3.** (*a*) A long-legged South American bird, allied to the cranes, often domesticated. (*b*) A variety of domestic pigeon. (*c*) An American swan which has a very loud note. **4.** A large edible fish of Tasmania and New Zealand.

Trun'cate (trŭn'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *truncare*, *-catum*, to mutilate, fr. *truncus* maimed, cut short.] To cut off; to lop; to maim. — *a.* Appearing as if cut off at the tip.

Trun'ca-ted, *a.* Cut off short. — **Trun-ca'tion**, *n.*

Truncated cone *or* **pyramid**, a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane, the plane being usually parallel to the base.

Truncated Cone.

Trun'cheon (trŭn'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *tronchon*, fr. *tronche* piece of wood.] **1.** Short staff; club; shaft of a spear. **2.** Baton, or military staff of command. **3.** Stout stem, as of a tree, with the branches lopped off, to produce rapid growth.

Trun'dle (trŭn'd'l), *n.* [AS. *tryndel* little shiel l.] **1.** A round body; little wheel. **2.** Low-wheeled cart; truck. **3.** A rolling motion. — *v. t. & i.* To roll on little wheels; to revolve.

Trun'dle-bed', *n.* A low bed moving on trundles, so that it can be pushed under a higher bed; truckle-bed.

Trunk (trŭnk), *n.* [F. *tronc*, L. *truncus*, fr. *truncus* maimed. *Trunk* in the sense of proboscis is fr. F. *trompe* (same as *trompe* a trumpet), but confused in English with *trunk* stem of a tree.] **1.** Stem of a tree, apart from limbs and roots; stock; stalk. **2.** Body of an animal, apart from head and limbs. **3.** Main body of anything. **4.** Proboscis of an elephant, also of an insect. **5.** Chest to contain clothes or to convey a traveler's effects.

Trunk hose, large breeches formerly worn, reaching to the knees. — **Trunk line**, main line of a railroad, canal, etc.

Trun'nal (trŭn'nĕl), *n.* A treenail.

Trun'nion (trŭn'yŭn; 26), *n.* [OF. *trognon* stock, stump, or trunk of a tree.] Cylindrical projection on each side of a gun, mortar, or howitzer, supporting it on the cheeks of the carriage. See *Illust.* of CANNON.

Truss (trŭs), *n.* [F. *trousse*; perh. fr. L. *thyrsus* stalk, stem.] **1.** A bundle; package. **2.** Surgical bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia, etc. **3.** Framework in building, supported at two points, to transmit pressure vertically to those points. — *v. t.* **1.** To bind or pack close; to make into a truss. **2.** To strengthen (a beam or girder) by braces. **3.** To skewer; to make fast, as the wings of a fowl to the body in cooking it.

King-post Truss.
a Tiebeam; *b* King-post; *c c* Struts; *d d* Rafters.

Trust (trŭst), *n.* [Icel. *traust* confidence, security; akin to E. *true*.] **1.** Reliance on the integrity, justice, or other sound principle, of another person; confidence. **2.** Credit given; delivery of property or merchandise in reliance upon future payment. **3.** Assured anticipation; hope; belief. **4.** That which is intrusted to one; charge; deposit. **5.** Responsible charge or office. **6.** Ground of reliance; hope. **7.** An estate devised in confidence that the devisee or grantee shall convey it, or dispose of the profits, for the benefit, of another; estate held for the use of another. **8.** An organization formed to regulate the supply and price of commodities, etc. [*Cant*] — *a.* Held in trust. — *v. t.* **1.** To place confidence in; to rely on. **2.** To believe; to credit. **3.** To hope confidently; to believe. **4.** To commit, as to one's care; to intrust. **5.** To give credit to; to sell to upon credit, or in confidence of future payment. **6.** To risk; to venture confidently. — *v. i.* **1.** To have trust; to be credulous; to confide. **2.** To hope. **3.** To give credit. — **Trust'er**, *n.*

Trus-tee' (trŭs-tē'), *n.* One to whom property is legally committed in trust.

Trust'ful (trŭst'fụl), *a.* **1.** Full of trust; trusting. **2.** Worthy of trust; faithful; trusty; trustworthy. — **Trust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Trust'ful-ness**, *n.*

Trust'wor'thy (-wûr'thȳ), *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; trusty. — **Trust'wor'thi-ness**, *n.*

Trust'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Admitting of being safely trusted; justly deserving confidence; trustworthy; reliable. **2.** Strong; firm. — **Trust'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Trust'i-ness**, *n.*

Truth (trụth), *n.*; *pl.* **Truths** (trụthz). [AS. *treówð*. See TRUE.] **1.** The being true; conformity to fact or rule; exactness; constancy; faithfulness; freedom from falsehood; veracity. **2.** That which is true; real state of things; reality. **3.** A true thing; verified fact; established principle, fixed law, etc. **4.** Righteousness; true religion. [**ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Truth'ful-ness**, *n.*

Truth'ful, *a.* Full of truth; veracious. — **Truth'-**

Try (trī), *v. t.* [F. *trier* to cull, pick out, LL. *tritare* to triturate, to separate grain from straw, to select, L. *terere*, *tritum*, to rub, thresh.] **1.** To purify or refine (metals); to melt out, and procure in a pure state (oil, tallow, lard, etc.). **2.** To prove by experiment; to test. **3.** To subject to trial; to cause suffering to. **4.** To test by use. **5.** To strain; to subject to excessive tests. **6.** To investigate judicially. **7.** To settle; to decide by an appeal to arms. **8.** To have knowledge of by experience. **9.** To essay; to attempt. — *v. i.* To endeavor. — *n.* A trying; attempt; experiment; trial.

Syn. — To TRY; ATTEMPT; endeavor; strive; aim; examine. — To *try* is the generic, to *attempt* is the specific, term. When we *try*, we are usually uncertain as to success; when we *attempt*, we have some definite object in view which we seek to accomplish.

Try'ing, *a.* Adapted to try; severe; afflictive. [ing.

Tryst (trĭst), *n.* [Variant of *trust*.] Appointed meet-

Tryst'ing, *n.* An appointment; tryst.

Tsar (tsär), *n.* Title of the emperor of Russia; czar.

Tsa-ri'na (tsä-rē'nä), **Tsa-rit'sa** (tsä-rēt'sä), *n.* [Russ. *tsaritsa.*] Title of the empress of Russia.

Tset'se (tsĕt'sē), *n.* A venomous two-winged African fly, whose bite is often fatal to horses and cattle, but harmless to men. [Written also *tsetze*, and *tsetze.*]

Tub (tŭb), *n.* [OE. *tubbe.*] **1.** Open wooden vessel formed with staves, bottom, and hoops; short cask, with but one head. **2.** Contents of a tub. — *v. t.* To set in a tub. — *v. i.* To bathe. [*Colloq.*]

Tube (tūb), *n.* [L. *tubus;* akin to *tuba* trumpet.] **1.** Hollow cylinder, to convey fluids, etc.; pipe. **2.** Telescope. **3.** Vessel in animal bodies or plants, to convey a fluid or other substance. — *v. t.* To furnish with a tube.

Tu'ber (tū'bẽr), *n.* [L., a hump, knob.] **1.** (*a*) A fleshy, rounded stem or root, usually containing starchy matter, as the potato or arrowroot; thickened rootstock. (*b*) A genus of fungi. **2.** A tuberosity; tubercle.

Tu'ber-cle (tū'bẽr-k'l), *n.* [L. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber.*] **1.** Small knoblike excrescence, natural or morbid. **2.** Small mass of morbid matter; deposit accompanying scrofula or phthisis. — **Tu-ber'cu-lar** (tū-bẽr'kū-lẽr), *a.*

‖ **Tu-ber'cu-lo'sis** (tū-bẽr'kū-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] A constitutional disease, with production of tubercles in the internal organs, esp. in the lungs, where it constitutes the most common variety of pulmonary consumption.

Tube'rose' (tūb'rōz' *or* tū'bẽr-ōs'), *n.* [G.] Garden plant with a tuberous root and liliaceous flower.

Tu'ber-ose' (tū'bẽr-ōs'), *a.* Tuberous.

Tu'ber-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** The being tuberous. **2.** A knoblike prominence; protuberance.

Tu'ber-ous (tū'bẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tuberosus.*] **1.** Covered with knobby or wartlike prominences; knobbed. **2.** Consisting of, or bearing, tubers; resembling a tuber.

Tub'ing (tŭb'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A making tubes. **2.** A series of tubes; tubes, collectively; length or piece of a tube; material for tubes.

Tu'bu-lar (tū'bū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus* tube, pipe.] Formed like a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular; provided with tubes.

Tubular bridge, a bridge in the form of a hollow trunk or tube, made of iron plates riveted together. — **Tubular girder**, a plate girder having vertical webs with a space between them.

Britannia Tubular Bridge.

Tu'bu-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *tubulatus.*] Tubular; tubulated; tubulous.

Tu'bu-la'ted, *a.* Made in the form of a small tube; provided with a tube, or elongated opening.

Tu'bule (-būl), *n.* [F.; L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus.*] A small pipe or fistular body.

Tu'bu-li-form', *a.* Formed like a small tube.

Tu'bu-lose' (-lōs'), **Tu'bu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* **1.** Like a tube; longitudinally hollow; having a hollow cylindrical corolla. **2.** Containing, or consisting of, small tubes; composed wholly of tubulous floreta.

Tuck (tŭk), *n.* [Cf. TOCSIN.] Beat of a drum. [*Scot.*]

Tuck, *v. t.* [LG. *tukken* to pull up, tuck up, entice; akin to E. *tug.*] **1.** To draw up; to shorten; to fold under. **2.** To make tucks in. **3.** To inclose; to press into a close place. — *n.* **1.** A horizontal sewed fold in a garment, etc.; a plait. **2.** The part of a vessel where the ends of the bottom planks meet under the stern.

Tuck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tucks; instrument for making tucks. **2.** Narrow piece of linen, etc., folded across the breast, or attached to the gown at the neck.

Tuck'er (tŭk'ẽr), *v. t.* To weary. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Tues'day (tūz'dā; 2), *n.* [AS. *Tiwes dæg* day of *Tiw* god of war; akin to L. *Jupiter*, Gr. *Ζεύς*; cf. OHG. *Ziostac* Tuesday, G. *Dienstag.*] The third day of the week.

Tu'fa (tū'fä *or* tōō'fä), **Tuff** (tŭf), *n.* [It. *tufo* soft, sandy stone, L. *tofus, tophus.*] (*a*) A soft or porous stone formed by depositions from water. (*b*) A friable volcanic rock or conglomerate, formed of consolidated cinders.

Tuff (tŭft), *n.* [F. *touffe.*] **1.** A collection of small or flexible things in a knot or cluster. **2.** A cluster. — *v. t.* **1.** To separate into tufts. **2.** To adorn with tufts.

Tuft'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with tufts. **2.** Growing in tufts or clusters.

Tug (tŭg), *v. t.* [AS. *teón*, p. p. *togen*, to draw, L. *ducere* to lead, draw.] To pull or haul along; to tow. — *v. i.* **1.** To pull with great effort; to strain in labor. **2.** To strive; to struggle. — *n.* **1.** A pull with the utmost effort. **2.** A small, powerful steamboat used to tow vessels; — called also *steam tug*, *tugboat*, and *towboat.* **3.** Trace of a harness. — **Tug'ger**, *n.*

Tu-i'tion (tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *tuitio* protection, fr. *tueri*, *tuitus*, to see, watch, protect.] **1.** Superintending care; guardianship. **2.** Teaching; instruction. **3.** Price or payment for instruction. — **Tu-i'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rȳ), *a.*

Tu'lip (tū'lĭp), *n.* [F. *tulipe*, fr. Turk. *tulbend*, lit., a turban, Per. *dulband.*] A liliaceous plant, or its beautiful flower.

Tulip.

Tulle (tŭl), *n.* [F.; — fr. the town of *Tulle*, in France.] A silk lace or light netting, used for veils, etc.

Tum'ble (tŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [AS. *tumbian* to turn heels over head, to dance violently; akin to G. *taumeln* to reel, stagger.] **1.** To roll over, or to and fro; to throw one's self about. **2.** To roll down; to fall suddenly and violently. **3.** To contort the body. — *v. t.* **1.** To turn over; to throw about, for search; to move roughly; to precipitate. **2.** To disturb; to rumple. — *n.* A tumbling, or rolling over; a fall.

Tum'ble-dung' (-dŭng'), **Tum'ble-bug'** (-bŭg'), *n.* A beetle whose female lays her eggs in a globular mass of dung which she rolls by means of her hind legs to a burrow excavated in the earth, in which she buries it.

Tum'bler, *n.* **1.** One who tumbles; an acrobat. **2.** Part of a lock holding the bolt in its place. **3.** Part of the hammer of a gunlock, moved by the mainspring. **4.** Drinking glass, without foot or stem; — orig. having a pointed base, so that it could not be set down with liquor in it. **5.** A variety of pigeon which tumbles, or turns somersaults, while flying. **6.** Breed of dogs that tumble when pursuing game.

Tum'brel (-brĕl), **Tum'bril** (-brĭl), *n.* [OF. *tomberel*, fr. *tomber* to fall, tumble.] **1.** A cucking stool for punishing scolds. **2.** A rough cart. **3.** Two-wheeled cart accompanying troops or artillery, to convey the tools of pioneers, cartridges, etc.

Tu'me-fac'tion (tū'mĕ-făk'shŭn), *n.* A tumefying, swelling, or rising into a tumor; tumor; swelling.

Tu'me-fy (tū'mĕ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *tuméfier*, fr. L. *tumere* to swell + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To swell.

Tu'mid (-mĭd), *a.* [L. *tumidus*, fr. *tumere.*] **1.** Swelled, enlarged, or distended. **2.** Protuberant. **3.** Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; inflated; bombastic; turgid. — **Tu'mid-ness**, **Tu-mid'i-ty** (-mĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Tu'mor (tū'mẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *tumere.*] A morbid swelling or growth, on any part of the body.

Tump (tŭmp), *n.* [W. *twmp.*] A little hillock; knoll. — *v. t.* To form a mass of earth or a hillock about.

Tu'mu-lar (tū'mŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *tumulus* mound.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock.

Tu'mult (-mŭlt), *n.* [L. *tumultus;* prob. akin to Skr. *tumula* noise, noisy.] **1.** Agitation of a multitude, usually with great noise, uproar, and confusion; hurly-burly. **2.** Irregular motion; agitation; high excitement.

Syn. — Uproar; ferment; disturbance; turbulence; disorder; hubbub; bustle; stir; brawl; riot.

Tu-mul'tu-a-ry (tū-mŭ'tŭ-ā-rȳ; 40), *a.* [L. *tumultuarius.*] **1.** Attended by, or producing, tumult; disorderly; tumultuous. **2.** Restless; agitated; unquiet. — **Tu-mul'tu-a-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **Tu-mul'tu-a-ri-ness,** *n.*

Tu-mul'tu-ous (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *tumultuosus.*] **1.** Full of tumult; disorderly. **2.** Conducted with disorder; boisterous. **3.** Agitated. **4.** Turbulent; violent. — **Tu-mul'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Tu-mul'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Disorderly; irregular; noisy; turbulent; violent; disturbed; lawless; riotous; seditious.

‖ **Tu'mu-lus** (tū'mŭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TUMULI (-lī). [L., sepulchral mound, prob. fr. *tumere* to swell.] An artificial hillock, esp. one over a grave; barrow.

Tun (tŭn), *n.* [AS. *tunne.* See TON a weight.] **1.** A large cask. **2.** A measure for liquids, that for wine containing 2 pipes, 4 hogsheads, or 252 gallons. — *v. t.* To put into tuns, or casks. [musical; tuneful.

Tun'a-ble (tūn'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tuned; **Tune** (tūn), *n.* [Variant of *tone.*] **1.** A sound; note; tone. **2.** (*a*) A rhythmical, melodious series of tones for voices or instruments; a melody; an air. (*b*) The giving the proper sound; just intonation. **3.** Order; harmony; concord; right mood. — *v. t.* **1.** To harmonize; to correct the tone of. **2.** To make harmonious. **3.** To sing with melody or harmony. **4.** To put into a proper state. — *v. i.* To form accordant musical sounds.

Tune'ful, *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical.

Tune'less, *a.* **1.** Without tune; inharmonious; unmusical. **2.** Not employed in making music; silent.

Tung'sten (tŭng'stĕn), *n.* [Sw. *tungsten; tung* heavy + *sten* stone. See STONE.] A heavy, steel-gray metal, alloyed with steel, to increase its hardness.

Tu'nic (tū'nĭk), *n.* [L. *tunica.*] **1.** An under-garment worn by the ancient Romans of both sexes, also by ancient Oriental peoples. **2.** A modern loose-fitting garment. **3.** A membrane, esp. when enveloping an organ or part, as the eye. **4.** A natural covering; integument.

‖ **Tu'ni-ca'ta** (-nĭ-kā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] A grand division of the animal kingdom, intermediate between invertebrates and vertebrates, usually having the body covered with a firm external tunic, and with two openings, one for entrance and one for exit of water.

Tu'ni-cate (tū'nĭ-kāt), *n.* One of the Tunicata. — *a.* Having a tunic; covered with layers.

Tu'ni-cle (-nĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *tunicula* little tunic, coat or membrane, dim. of *tunica.*] **1.** A slight natural covering; integument. **2.** A short, close-fitting vestment worn by Roman Catholic bishops and subdeacons.

Tun'ing (tūn'ĭng), *a.* & *n.* from TUNE, *v.*

Tuning fork, a steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, which, being struck, gives a fixed tone, — used for tuning instruments, or for ascertaining the pitch of tunes.

Tuning Fork.

Tun'nage (tŭn'nĕj; 2), *n.* Tonnage.

Tun'nel (-nĕl), *n.* [F. *tonnelle* a semicircular, wagon-headed vault, tunnel net, arbor; dim. of *tonne* a tun, as shaped like a tun.] **1.** A vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a tube at the other, for conveying liquor into bottles, etc.; funnel. **2.** Opening of a chimney for passage of smoke; flue. **3.** Artificial passage for conducting canals or railroads under elevated ground, for forming roads under rivers or canals, and the constructing sewers, drains, etc. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUNNELED (-nĕld) or TUNNELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUNNELING or TUNNELLING.] **1.** To form into a tunnel, or funnel. **2.** To make an opening, or passageway, through or under.

Tun'ny (tŭn'nȳ), *n.* [Gr. θύννος, θύνος.] A large fish of the Mackerel family, esp. the great tunny of the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean, which sometimes weighs 1000 pounds or more. On the American coast it is called *horse mackerel.* [Written also *thunny.*]

Tu'pe-lo (tū'pē-lō), *n.* [Amer. Indian name.] A North American tree of the Dogwood family, having crossgrained wood, very difficult to split. Called also *black gum, sour gum,* and *pepperidge.*

Tur'ban (tûr'băn), *n.* [F. *turban,* Turk. *tulbend,* fr. Per. *dulband.*] **1.** A headdress worn by men in the Levant and by most male Mohammedans, consisting of a cap, and a sash, scarf, or shawl, wound about it. **2.** Headdress worn by women. **3.** Set of whorls of a spiral shell.

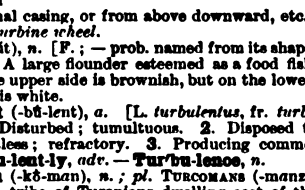
Tur'bid (-bĭd), *a.* [L. *turbidus,* fr. *turba* tumult, *turbare* to disturb.] **1.** Having the lees or sediment disturbed; thick; not clear. **2.** Confused; disordered.

Tur'bi-nal (-bĭ-*nal*), *a.* [L. *turbo, turben, -binis,* a top, whirl.] Rolled in a spiral; scroll-like; turbinate. — *n.* A turbinal bone or cartilage.

Turbinate Capsule of Ludwigia.

Tur'bi-nate (-nāt), **Tur'bi-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), ‖ *a.* [L. *turbinatus,* fr. *turbo.*] **1.** Whirling like a top. **2.** Shaped like a top, or inverted cone; narrow at the base, and broad at the apex. **3.** Turbinal; spiral.

Tur'bine (-bĭn), *n.* [L. *turbo, -binis.*] A water wheel, commonly horizontal, usually having a series of curved buckets, against which the water acts by its impulse or reaction in flowing either outward from a central chamber, inward from an external casing, or from above downward, etc.; — also called *turbine wheel.*



A One form of Turbine, complete; *B* Wheel removed from the Case, to show its shape.

Tur'bot (-bŭt), *n.* [F.; — prob. named from its shape, fr. L. *turbo.*] A large flounder esteemed as a food fish. Its color on the upper side is brownish, but on the lower, or blind, side, is white.

Tur'bu-lent (-bū-lent), *a.* [L. *turbulentus,* fr. *turba* tumult.] **1.** Disturbed; tumultuous. **2.** Disposed to disorder; restless; refractory. **3.** Producing commotion. — **Tur'bu-lent-ly,** *adv.* — **Tur'bu-lence,** *n.*

Tur'co-man (-kō-man), *n.*; *pl.* TURCOMANS (-manz). A member of a tribe of Turanians dwelling east of the Caspian Sea. [including the true thrushes.

‖ **Tur'dus** (tûr'dŭs), *n.* [L.] A genus of singing birds

Tu-reen' (tū-rēn'), *n.* [F. *terrine,* L. *terra* earth.] A deep vessel for holding soup, etc., at the table.

Turf (tûrf), *n.* [AS.] **1.** That upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold which is filled with roots of grass and small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat; sward; sod. **2.** Peat, esp. when prepared for fuel. See PEAT. **3.** Race course; horse racing. — *v. t.* To cover with turf or sod. — **Turf'y** (-ȳ), *a.* — **Turf'i-ness,** *n.*

Tur'gent (tûr'jent), *a.* [L. *turgens, -gentis,* p. pr. of *turgere* to swell.] **1.** Rising into a tumor, or a puffy state; swelling; tumid. **2.** Bombastic; turgid.

Tur-ges'cent (-jĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *turgescens, -centis,* p. pr. of *turgescere,* v. incho. fr. *turgere.*] Becoming turgid or inflated. — **Tur-ges'cence, Tur-ges'cen-cy,** *n.*

Tur'gid (tûr'jĭd), *a.* [L. *turgidus,* fr. *turgere.*] **1.** Distended beyond the natural state; swollen; inflated; tumid. **2.** Swelling in style or language; pompous. — **Tur'gid-ness, Tur-gid'i-ty** (-jĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Turk (tûrk), *n.* [Per.; probably of Tartar origin.]

1. Member of a Tartar tribe of Central Asia, etc. **2.** An inhabitant of Turkey. **3.** A Mohammedan.

Tur'key (tûr'kĭ), *n.* An empire in the southeast of Europe and southwest of Asia.

Turkey red. (*a*) A brilliant red imparted by madder to cottons, calicoes, etc. (*b*) Cloth dyed with this red.

Tur'key, *n.*; *pl.* TURKEYS (-kĭz). [Formerly supposed to have originated in *Turkey.*] Large American gallinaceous bird, valued for food.

Common Cock Turkey.

Turkey buzzard, a buzzard abundant in the Southern United States, whose naked and warty head and neck resemble those of a turkey. Called also *turkey vulture.*

Turk'ish (tûrk'ĭsh), *a.* Pert. to Turkey or the Turks. — *n.* Language of the Turks.

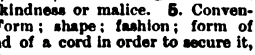
Tur-quois' (tûr-koiz' *or* -kŏz'), *n.* & *a.* Turquoise.

Tur'mer-ic (-mĕr-ĭk), *n.* [F. *terre-mérite,* NL. *terra-merita, turmerica;* perh. corrup. of Ar. *kurkum.*] **1.** East Indian plant of the Ginger family. **2.** Root or rootstock of this plant, used for a dye, medicine, condiment, and chemical test.

Tur'moil (tûr'moil; *sometimes* tûr-moil'), *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *tremouille* hopper of a mill, *trembler* to tremble.] Harassing labor; worrying confusion.

Turn (tûrn), *v. t.* [OF. *tourner, turner,* LL. *tornare,* fr. L. *tornare* to turn in a lathe, fr. *tornus* lathe, Gr. τόρνος turner's chisel, carpenter's tool for drawing circles.] **1.** To cause to revolve; to make to face otherwise. **2.** To reverse the position of. **3.** To give another direction or inclination to; to deflect. **4.** To divert (to another purpose or end); to transfer; to apply; to devote. **5.** To change the form or effect of; to transform. **6.** To form in a lathe; to shape (anything) by applying a cutting tool to it while revolving. **7.** To shape; to adapt. **8.** (*a*) To translate; to construe. (*b*) To make acid or sour; to ferment; to curdle. (*c*) To sicken; to nauseate. — *v. i.* **1.** To move round; to revolve; to change position, so as to face differently. **2.** To hinge; to depend. **3.** To result or terminate; to issue. **4.** To take a different direction or tendency. **5.** To be changed or transformed; to grow. **6.** To undergo the process of turning on a lathe. **7.** (*a*) To become acid; to sour. (*b*) To become giddy; — said of the head or brain. (*c*) To be nauseated. (*d*) To incline in the other direction; — said of scales. (*e*) To change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb; — said of the tide. — *n.* **1.** A turning; revolution. **2.** Change of direction or tendency; vicissitude. **3.** A winding; bend; meander. **4.** Incidental deed or office; act of kindness or malice. **5.** Convenience; purpose. **6.** Form; shape; fashion; form of expression. **7.** A round of a cord in order to secure it, as about a pin or a cleat.

Turn'-buc'kle (tûrn'bŭk'k'l), *n.* A metallic loop with a screw thread at one end and swivel at the other, for tightening a rod, stay, etc.



One form of Turn-buckle.

Turn'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* One who forsakes his party or principles; renegade.

Turn'er (tûrn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who turns; one who forms articles with a lathe. **2.** A variety of pigeon; tumbler.

‖ **Tur'ner** (tōōr'nẽr), *n.* [G.] A gymnast.

Turn'er-y (tûrn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A fashioning solid bodies into rounded forms on a lathe. **2.** Things or forms made by a turner, or in the lathe.

Turn'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that turns; a winding; flexure. **2.** Angle or corner. **3.** Turnery.

Turning point, point upon which a question turns, and which decides a case.

Tur'nip (tûr'nĭp), *n.* [OE. *turnep;* prob. fr. *turn* + *nepe* turnip, AS. *nǣpe,* L. *napus.*] Edible, fleshy, roundish root of a cruciferous plant; the plant itself.

Turn'key' (tûrn'kē'), *n.* **1.** One in charge of the keys of a prison; warder. **2.** Dentist's instrument with a hinged claw, for extracting teeth with a twist.

Turn'-out' (-out'), *n.* **1.** A coming forth; a quitting of employment, to force increase of wages; a strike; — opp. to *lockout.* **2.** Side track on a railroad, to be occupied by one train while another is passing on a main track; shunt; siding; switch. **3.** An equipage. **4.** Aggregate number of persons who have come out for a special purpose. **5.** Net quantity of produce yielded; output.

Turn'o'ver (-ō'vẽr), *n.* **1.** A turning over; upset. **2.** Semicircular pie made by turning one half of a circular crust over the other. — *a.* Admitting of being turned over; made to be turned over.

Turn'pike' (-pīk'), *n.* **1.** A turnstile. **2.** Tollgate. **3.** A turnpike road. — *v. t.* To form (a road) in the manner of a turnpike road.

Turnpike road, a road on which turnpikes, or tollgates, are established by law.

Turn'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A turntable.

Turn'sole' (-sōl'), *n.* [It. *tornasole; tornare* to turn + *sole* the sun, L. *sol.*] [Written also *turnsol.*] (*a*) The heliotrope, whose flowers are supposed to turn toward the sun. (*b*) The sunflower. (*c*) A kind of spurge.

Turn'spit' (-spĭt'), *n.* **1.** One who turns a spit, or is engaged in some menial office. **2.** A small breed of dogs having a long body and short crooked legs, formerly used to turn a spit on which meat was roasting.

Turn'stile' (-stīl'), *n.* **1.** A revolving frame in a footpath, preventing the passage of horses or cattle, but admitting that of persons; turnpike. **2.** A similar arrangement for registering the number of persons passing through a gateway, doorway, etc.

Turnstile, 1.

Turn'ta'ble (-tā'b'l), *n.* Revolving platform, for turning railroad cars, locomotives, etc., in a different direction.

‖ **Turn've-rein'** (tōōrn'fe-rīn'), *n.* [G.; *turnen* to exercise + *verein* union.] Association of gymnasts.

Tur'pen-tine (tûr'pĕn-tīn), *n.* [F. *térébenthine,* OF. also *turbentine;* fr. L. *terebinthinus* of the turpentine tree, *terebinthus* turpentine tree, Gr. τερέβινθος.] Primarily, the semifluid or fluid exudation of oil and resin of the terebinth, or turpentine tree, of the Mediterranean region; hence, that obtained from the pine, larch, fir, etc.

Tur'pi-tude (-pĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *turpitudo,* fr. *turpis* base.] Baseness of principle or actions; depravity.

Tur-quoise' | (tûr-koiz' *or* -kŏz'), *n.* [F. *turquoise;*
Tur-quois' | LL. *turchesius, turchina;* — so called because first brought from *Turkey.*] A blue, or bluish green, mineral, susceptible of high polish, and, when of a bright blue color, esteemed as a gem. [coopers.]

Tur'rel (tûr'rĕl), *n.* [OF. *tourouil.*] Tool used by

Tur'ret (-rĕt), *n.* [OF. *tourette,* dim. of *tour* a tower, L. *turris.*] **1.** A little tower at an angle of a larger structure. **2.** A revolving tower of iron plates, containing cannon, used on war ships and on land.

Tur'ret-ed, *a.* **1.** Furnished with turrets; having the whorls somewhat flattened on the upper side and often ornamented by spines or tubercles; — said of spiral shells. **2.** Formed like a tower.

Tur'tle (tûr't'l), *n.* [AS.; L. *turtur.*] Turtledove.

Tur'tle, *n.* [Prob. same word as the preceding, and substituted (prob. by sailors) for the Portuguese name; Sp. *tortuga* tortoise, turtle, Pg. *tartaruga.*] **1.** Tortoise, esp. the large sea turtle, or chelonian. **2.** Curved plate in which the form is held in a type-revolving cylinder press.

Tur'tle-dove' (-dŭv'), *n.* **1.** A pigeon of the Old

World, noted for its plaintive note, affectionate disposition, and devotion to its mate. **2.** A pigeon resembling the true turtledoves, as the American mourning dove, and Australian turtledove.

Tus'can (tŭs'kan), *a.* [L. *Tuscanus, Tuscus.*] Pert. to Tuscany in Italy; designating one of the five standard orders of architecture. See *Illust.* of CAPITAL. — *n.* An inhabitant of Tuscany.

Tush (tŭsh), *interj.* An exclamation indicating check, rebuke, or contempt.

Tush, *n.* [long, pointed tooth; tusk.

Tusk (tŭsk), *n.* [AS. *tusc.*] One of the elongated incisor or canine teeth of the wild boar, elephant, etc.; any long, protruding tooth. — **Tusked** (tŭskt), *a.*

Tus'sle (tŭs'sl), *v. i. & t.* [See TOUSLE.] To scuffle; to struggle with. — *n.* A struggle; scuffle. [*Colloq.*]

Tut (tŭt), *interj.* Be still; hush.

Tu'te-lage (tū'tē-lāj; 2), *n.* [L. *tutela* protection, fr. *tutus* safe, *tueri* to defend.] **1.** A guarding or protecting. **2.** State of being under a guardian; protection.

Tu'te-lar (-ẽr), **Tu'te-la-ry** (-lē-rȳ), *a.* Having the guardianship of a person or a thing; protecting.

Tu'tor (tū'tẽr), *n.* [L.; fr. *tueri.*] One who has care of some person or thing. (*a*) A treasurer; keeper. (*b*) One in charge of a child or pupil; guardian. (*c*) A private or public teacher. (*d*) A college instructor of lower rank than a professor. — *v. t.* **1.** To have the guardianship or care of; to teach; to instruct. **2.** To treat with authority or severity. — **Tu'tor-age** (-ĕj; 2), *n.* — **Tu'tor-ess,** *n. f.* — **Tu-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-al), *a.*

Twad'dle (twŏd'd'l), *v. i. & t.* To talk in a weak and silly manner. — *n.* Silly talk; gabble. — **Twad'dler,** *n.*

Twain (twān), *a. & n.* [AS. *twēgen.*] Two; — nearly obsolete, but used in poetry and burlesque.

Twang (twăng), *v. i. & t.* [Imitative.] To sound with a quick, harsh noise. — *n.* **1.** Harsh, quick sound, like that made by a stretched string suddenly let go. **2.** Affected modulation of the voice; a nasal sound.

Tweak (twēk), *v. t.* [OE. *twikken, twicchen.* See TWITCH.] To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist. — *n.* A sharp pinch or jerk; twist; twitch.

Tweed (twēd), *n.* [Prob. corrup. of *twills.*] Soft, flexible, woolen fabric for men's wear.

Twee'dle (twē'd'l), *v. t.* To twiddle; hence, to coax.

Tweese (twēz), *n.* [F. *étui,* pl. of *étui* case.] **Tweeze** Surgeon's case of instruments.

Twee'zers (twē'zẽrz), *n. pl.* Small pincers to pluck out hairs, etc.

Twelfth (twĕlfth), *a.* [AS. *twelfta.*] **1.** Next after the eleventh; — ordinal of *twelve.* **2.** Being one of twelve equal parts. — *n.* **1.** Quotient of a unit divided by twelve; one of twelve equal parts. **2.** Next after the eleventh. **3.** Musical interval of an octave and a fifth.

Twelfth'-night' (-nit'), *n.* Evening of Epiphany, or the twelfth day after Christmas.

Twelve (twĕlv), *a.* [AS. *twelf;* fr. root of E. *two* + same element as in the second part of *eleven.*] One more than eleven; two and ten; a dozen. — *n.* **1.** Number next following eleven; sum of ten and two; a dozen. **2.** Symbol representing twelve units, as 12, or xii.

Twelve'mo (-mō), *a. & n.* Duodecimo.

Twelve'month (-mŭnth), *n.* A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.

Twen'ti-eth (twĕn'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* [AS. *twentigoða.* See TWENTY.] **1.** Next after the nineteenth; — ordinal of *twenty.* **2.** Being one of twenty equal parts. — *n.* **1.** The next after the nineteenth. **2.** Quotient of a unit divided by twenty; one of twenty equal parts.

Twen'ty (-tȳ), *a.* [AS. *twēntig, twentig;* akin to G. *zwanzig,* Goth. *twai tigjus;* that is, two tens.] **1.** Being one more than nineteen; twice ten. **2.** An indefinite number more or less than twenty. — *n.* **1.** The number next following nineteen; twice ten; a score. **2.** Symbol representing twenty units, as 20, or xx.

Twice (twīs), *adv.* [OE. *twies* (where the *s* is the adverbial ending), AS. *twiges, twiwa;* akin to G. *zwie-* L. *bi-,* Gr. δι-, and E. *two.*] **1.** Two times; once and again. **2.** Doubly; in twofold quantity or degree.

Twid'dle (twĭd'd'l), *v. t.* [Prob. imitative.] To touch lightly, or play with; to tweedle; to twirl. — *v. i.* To be busy about trifles. — *n.* A slight twist with the fingers.

Twi'fal'low (twī'făl'lō), *v. t.* [AS. *twi-* (see TWICE) two + *fallow.*] To plow, or fallow (land), a second time.

Twig (twĭg), *v. t.* [Gael. *tuig,* or Ir. *tuigim* I understand.] **1.** To understand the meaning of; to comprehend. [*Colloq.*] **2.** To observe slyly; to discover.

Twig, *n.* [AS. *twig;* akin to D. *twijg,* G. *zweig,* and prob. to E. *two.*] Small shoot of a tree or other plant.

Twi'light' (twī'līt'), *n.* [AS. *twi-* + *leóht* light; hence, doubtful or half light.] **1.** Faint light between daylight and dark. **2.** Dubious or uncertain medium through which anything is viewed. — *a.* **1.** Seen or done by twilight. **2.** Imperfectly illuminated; shaded; obscure.

Twill (twĭl), *v. t.* [Scotch *tweel;* prob. fr. LG. *twillen* to make double, fr. *twi-* two; akin to AS. *twi-,* E. *twi-* in *twilight.*] To weave (cloth) so as to make ribs on the surface. — *n.* **1.** An appearance of ribs in textile fabrics. **2.** Fabric woven with a twill.

Twin (twĭn), *a.* [AS. *getwinne* two and two, pl., twins; akin to *twi-* two.] **1.** Being one of two born at a birth. **2.** Being one of a pair much resembling one another. **3.** Double; consisting of two similar and corresponding parts. — *n.* **1.** One of two produced at a birth. **2.** *pl.* A sign and constellation of the zodiac; Gemini. **3.** A person or thing closely resembling another.

Twine (twīn), *n.* [AS. *twīn,* prop., a twisted or double thread; fr. *twi-.* See TWICE and TWIN.] **1.** A twist; convolution. **2.** Strong thread composed of strands twisted together; small cord or string. **3.** A twining or winding round. — *v. t.* **1.** To twist together; to wreathe. **2.** To wind. **3.** To embrace; to entwine. — *v. i.* **1.** To become mutually involved. **2.** To wind; to bend. **3.** To climb spirally about a support.

Twinge (twĭnj), *v. t.* [AS. *twengan;* akin to *þȳn* to press.] **1.** To pull with a twitch; to pinch. **2.** To affect with a sharp, sudden pain; to torment with pinching pains. — *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain. — *n.* **1.** A tweak; twitch. **2.** A sudden, sharp pain.

Twin'kle (twĭŋ'k'l), *v. i.* [AS. *twinclian;* perh. akin to E. *twitch.*] **1.** To open and shut the eye rapidly; to blink; to wink. **2.** To shine with an intermitted light; to sparkle; to scintillate. — *n.* **1.** A quick closing or opening of the eye; wink; sparkle of the eye. **2.** A brief flash or gleam. **3.** The time of a wink; a twinkling.

Twin'kling (twĭŋ'klĭng), *n.* **1.** Quick movement of the eye; wink; twinkle. **2.** A scintillation; a sparkling. **3.** The time of a wink; moment; instant.

Twirl (twẽrl), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *þwiril* a churn staff, stirrer, flail, *þweran* to agitate, twirl.] To turn round rapidly; to whirl round. — *n.* **1.** A twirling; rapid circular motion; whirl. **2** A twist; convolution.

Twist (twĭst), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *twist* a rope, as made of two (twisted) strands, fr. *twi-* two.] **1.** To contort; to writhe; to convolve. **2.** To pervert. **3.** To wind; to encircle. **4.** To unite by winding one thread, etc., round another. **5.** To form (filaments) into a thread. — *n.* **1.** A twisting; contortion; convolution. **2.** That which is formed by twisting or uniting parts. — **Twist'er,** *n.*

Twit (twĭt), *v. t.* [AS. *ætwītan* to reproach; *æt* at + *wītan* to blame.] To vex by bringing to notice, or reminding of, a fault, misfortune, etc.; to taunt.

Twitch (twĭch), *v. t.* [LG. *twikken* to tweak.] To pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck; to snatch. — *n.* **1.** A twitching; a short, sudden, quick pull. **2.** Short contraction of the fibers or muscles.

Twit'ter (twĭt'tẽr), *n.* One who twits; an upbraider.

Twit'ter, *v. i.* [Imitative origin; cf. TITTER.] **1.** To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises.

2. To titter; to giggle. **3.** To have a slight trembling of the nerves; to be agitated. — *n.* **1.** A twittering; a small, tremulous, intermitted noise. **2.** A half-suppressed laugh; titter; giggle. **3.** A slight agitation of the nerves.

Two (tōō), *a.* [AS. *twā*, fem. & neut. *twēgen*, masc., *tū*, neut.; akin to G. *zwei*, Ir. & Gael. *da*, L. *duo*, Gr. *δύο*, Skr. *dva*.] One and one; twice one. — *n.* **1.** Number next greater than one; two units or objects. **2.** Symbol representing two units, as 2, II., or ii.

In two, asunder; into two parts; in halves; in twain.

Two′-edged′ (tōō′ĕjd′), *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides.

Two′fold′ (-fōld′), *a.* Double; duplicate; multiplied by two. — *adv.* In a double degree; doubly.

Two′-hand′ed, *a.* **1.** Having two hands. **2.** Used with both hands. **3.** Using either hand equally well.

Two′pence (tŭp′ens *or* tŭp′ens), *n.* A small coin, and money of account, in England, worth two pennies.

Two′pen-ny (tŭp′ĕn-nȳ *or* tŭp′ĕn-nȳ), *a.* Worth twopence.

Two′-ply′ (tōō′plī′), *a.* **1.** Consisting of two thicknesses, as cloth; double. **2.** Woven double.

Ty-coon′ (tī-kōōn′), *n.* [Chinese *tai-kun* great prince.] Title by which the shogun, or former commander in chief of the Japanese army, was known to foreigners.

Tyke (tīk), *n.* Tike; cur.

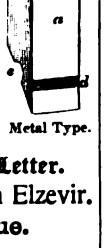
Tym′bal (tĭm′bal), *n.* [F. *timbale*, Sp. *timbal*; cf. *atabal*; prob. of Arabic origin.] A kind of kettledrum.

Tym′pan (-pan), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tympanum*, kettledrum, panel of a door.] **1.** A panel; tympanum. **2.** Frame on which blank sheets are put for printing.

Tym′pa-num (-pȧ-nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. TYMPANUMS (-nŭmz), L. TYMPANA (-nȧ). [L., kettledrum, drum or wheel in machines, triangular area in a pediment, panel of a door, Gr. *τύμπανον*, fr. *τύπτειν* to strike.] **1.** The ear drum, or middle ear. See EAR. **2.** (*a*) The recessed face of a pediment, usually a triangular table. (*b*) Space within an arch, and above a lintel or a subordinate arch, spanning the opening below the arch.

Type (tīp), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *typus* figure, image, type, character, Gr. *τύπος* mark of a blow, impression, model, fr. root of *τύπτειν* to strike.] **1.** Mark or impression of something; stamp; emblem. **2.** Style; semblance. **3.** Figure of something to come; token; sign; symbol; — correl. to *antitype*. **4.** That which exemplifies characteristic qualities; general form or structure common to a number of individuals; animal or plant exemplifying the essential characteristics of a species, genus, or other group; design on the face of a medal or coin; a simple chemical compound, used as a model to which other compounds are related. **5.** (*a*) A raised letter, figure, or other character, cast in metal or cut in wood, used in printing. (*b*) Such characters collectively.

☞ The type which compose an ordinary book font consist of Roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and *Italic CAPITALS*, and *lower-case* letters, with accompanying figures, points, and reference marks, — in all about 200 characters. Including the various styles of fancy type, some 300 or 400 varieties of face are made. Besides the ordinary Roman and *Italic*, some of the most important of the varieties are —



Metal Type.

Old English. **Black Letter.**
Old Style. French Elzevir.
Boldface. **Antique.**
Clarendon. **Gothic.**
Typewriter. *Script.*

The following alphabets show the different sizes up to great primer.

Brilliant . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Diamond . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Pearl . . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Agate . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Nonpareil . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Minion . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Brevier . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Bourgeois . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Long primer . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Small pica . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwx
Pica . . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrstuv
English . . . abcdefghijklmnopqrs
Columbian . . abcdefghijklmno
Great primer . abcdefghijklmn

Type founder, one who casts or manufactures type. — **Type foundry, Type foundery,** place for manufacturing type. — **Type metal,** an alloy used in making type, stereotype plates, etc.

Type′set′ter (-sĕt′tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, sets type; compositor; machine for setting type.

Type′writ′er (-rīt′ĕr), *n.* **1.** Instrument for writing by means of type, which give printed impressions of the characters upon paper. **2.** One who uses such an instrument. [sion made with a typewriter.

Type′writ′ing, *n.* The using a typewriter; impres-

Ty′phoid (tī′foid), *a.* [*typhus* + *-oid.*] Pert. to, or like, typhus; of a low grade like typhus.

Typhoid fever, a disease formerly confounded with typhus, but essentially different. It is characterized by fever, diarrhœa, prostration, and muscular debility. Its virus, or contagion, is supposed to be a microscopic vegetable organism, or bacterium. Called also *enteric fever.*

Ty-phoon′ (tī-fōōn′), *n.* [Ar. *tufān* a violent storm; prob. fr. Gr. *τυφών* whirlwind; or perh. fr. Chin. *t'ai-fung* a cyclonic wind.] A violent whirlwind.

Ty′phus (tī′fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τῦφος* smoke, cloud, stupor from fever.] A contagious continued fever lasting from two to three weeks, with great prostration and cerebral disorder, and eruption of red spots upon the body. Also called *jail fever, famine fever, putrid fever, spotted fever,* etc. — **Ty′phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

Typ′ic (tĭp′ĭk), **Typ′ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* [L. *typicus*, Gr. *τυπικός*, fr. *τύπος* type.] **1.** Of the nature of a type; emblematic. **2.** Combining the essential characteristics of a group. — **Typ′ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Typ′ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Typ′i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To represent by a type, image, form, model, or resemblance.

Ty-pog′ra-pher (tī-pŏg′rȧ-fĕr *or* tĭ-), *n.* A printer.

Ty-pog′ra-phy (tī-pŏg′rȧ-fȳ *or* tĭ-), *n.* [*Type* + *-graphy.*] Art of printing with types; use of types to produce impressions on paper, vellum, etc. — **Ty′po-graph′ic** (tī′pō-grăf′ĭk *or* tĭp′ō-), **Ty′po-graph′ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* — **Ty′po-graph′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ty-ran′nic (tĭ-răn′ĭk), **Ty-ran′nic-al** (-nĭ-kal), *a.* Pert. to, or like, a tyrant; unjustly severe; despotic; cruel; arbitrary. — **Ty-ran′nic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ty-ran′ni-cide (-nĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *tyrannicidium* the killing of a tyrant, *tyrannicida* killer of a tyrant; *tyrannus* tyrant + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** The killing a tyrant. **2.** One who kills a tyrant.

Tyr′an-nize (tĭr′an-nīz), *v. i.* [Gr. *τυραννίζειν.*] To act the tyrant; to rule oppressively. — *v. t.* To oppress.

Tyr′an-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Tyrannical; despotic.

Tyr′an-ny (-nȳ), *n.* **1.** Government or authority of

a tyrant; country governed by an absolute ruler; despotic exercise of power. **2.** Cruel government or discipline. **3.** Severity; rigor.

Ty'rant (tī'rant), *n.* [Gr. *τύραννος*, orig., an absolute sovereign, afterwards, a cruel ruler.] **1.** An absolute ruler; usurper of sovereignty. **2.** Monarch, ruler, or master, who uses power to oppress his subjects; cruel master; oppressor. **3.** An American clamatorial bird of great irritability, pugnacity, and courage. The kingbird and pewee are familiar examples.

Tyr'i-an (tĭr'ĭ-an), *a.* **1.** Pert. to Tyre or its people. **2.** Being of the color called Tyrian purple. — *n.* A native of Tyre.

Tyrian purple, *or* **Tyrian dye**, a celebrated purple dye prepared in ancient Tyre from several molluscs.

Ty'ro (tī'rō), *n.* [L. *tiro* newly-levied soldier, beginner.] A beginner in learning; one in the rudiments of any study; novice. [Written also *tiro*.]

Tzar (zär), *n.* The czar, or emperor of Russia.

Tza-ri'na (zä-rē'ná), } *n.* The czarina, or empress of
Tza-rit'za (-rĭt'sá), } Russia.

Tset'se (zēt'sē), *n.* Tsetse.

U.

U-biq'ui-ta-ry (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tā-rĭ), **U-biq'ui-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *ubique* everywhere.] Existing everywhere at the same time; omnipresent.

U-biq'ui-ty, *n.* [L. *ubique* everywhere, fr. *ubi* where.] Existence everywhere at the same time; omnipresence.

Ud'der (ŭd'dĕr), *n.* [AS. *ūder*; akin to L. *uber*, Gr. *οὖθαρ* fruitful.] Gland of cows and other quadrupeds in which milk is secreted. [A rain gauge.]

U-dom'e-ter (ū-dŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *udus* wet + *-meter*.]

Ug'ly (ŭg'lĭ), *a.* [Icel. *uggligr* fearful, dreadful; *uggr* fear + *-ligr* (akin to E. *-ly, like*).] **1.** Offensive to the sight; repulsive; deformed. **2.** Ill-natured; quarrelsome. [*Colloq. U. S.*] **3.** Unpleasant; likely to cause trouble or loss. [*Colloq.*] — **Ug'li-ness**, *n.*

Uh'lan, **U'lan** (ū'lăn; *G.* ōō'län), *n.* [G. *uhlan*; of Tartar origin.] **1.** One of a Tartar militia. **2.** One of a light cavalry of Poland and Eastern Europe; lancer.

U-kase' (ū-kās'), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *ukas'*; pref. *u-* + *kazate* to say.] A Russian edict.

Ul'cer (ŭl'sĕr), *n.* [L. *ulcus, ulceris*.] A running sore.

Ul'cer-ate, *v. i.* To become ulcerous. — *v. t.* To affect with ulcers. — **Ul'cer-a'tion**, *n.* — **Ul'cer-ous**, *a.* — **Ul'cer-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ul'lage (-lĕj; 2), *n.* [OF. *eullage, ouillage*, the filling up a cask, fr. *ouillier* to fill a wine cask; prop., to add oil to prevent evaporation, fr. *oile* oil.] Amount which a cask lacks of being full; deficiency. [elms.]

‖ **Ul'mus** (-mŭs), *n.* [L.] Genus of trees including

‖ **Ul'na** (-ná), *n.* [L., elbow.] Posterior bone of the forearm, or brachium. — **Ul'nar** (-nĕr), *a.*

Ul'ster (-stĕr), *n.* Long, loose overcoat, for men and women, orig. made of frieze from *Ulster*, Ireland.

Ul-te'ri-or (-tē'rĭ-ēr), *a.* [L., comp. of *ultra, ultro*, beyond.] **1.** Situated beyond, or on the farther side; thither. **2.** Further; more distant; succeeding.

‖ **Ul'ti-ma** (ŭl'tĭ-má), *a.* [L., fem. of *ultimus* last.] Most remote; final; last. — *n.* Last syllable of a word.

Ul'ti-mate (-mĕt), *a.* [LL. *ultimatus*, fr. L. *ultimare* to end, fr. *ultimus*.] **1.** Farthest; most remote; extreme; final. **2.** Last in a train of progression or consequences; arrived at as the last result. **3.** Incapable of further analysis; constituent; elemental.

Syn. — Final; conclusive. See FINAL.

Ul'ti-mate-ly, *adv.* As a final consequence; at last.

‖ **Ul'ti-ma'tum** (-mā'tŭm), *n.* [NL.] A final proposition, concession, or condition; final terms offered by either of the parties in a diplomatic negotiation.

‖ **Ul'ti-mo** (-mō). [L. *ultimo* (*mense*) in the last month.] In the month preceding the present; as, on the 1st *ultimo*; — usually abbr. *ult.*

Ul'tra (-trá), *a.* [L., beyond.] Going beyond others, or beyond due limit; extreme · fanatical. — *n.* One who advocates extreme measures; an extremist; radical.

Ul'tra-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Advocacy of extreme measures.

Ul'tra-ma-rine' (-má-rēn'), *a.* [Pref. *ultra-* + *marine*.] Situated beyond the sea. — *n.* [Sp. *ultramarino*; — the lapis lazuli having been brought from beyond the sea, — from Asia.] A blue pigment formerly obtained by powdering lapis lazuli.

Ul'tra-mon'tane (ŭl'trá-mŏn'tān), *a.* [LL. *ultramontanus*; L. *ultra* + *montanus* pert. to a mountain, fr. *mons, montis*, mountain.] Being beyond the mountains; being beyond the Alps. — *n.* **1.** One who resides beyond the mountains, esp. beyond the Alps; a foreigner. **2.** An extremist in favoring the pope's supremacy.

Ul'tra-mon'ta-nism (-tā-nĭz'm), *n.* Principles of Roman Catholic advocates of the pope's supremacy.

Ul'tra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* [L. *ultramundanus*.] Being beyond the world, or the limits of our system.

‖ **Ul'u-la** (-ū-lá), *n.* [L.] A genus of owls.

Ul'u-late, *v. i.* [L. *ululare, -latum*, to shriek.] To howl, as a dog or wolf, to wail. — **Ul'u-la'tion**, *n.*

Um'bel (ŭm'bĕl), *n.* [L. *umbella* a little shadow, umbrella, dim. of *umbra* shade.] A flower cluster in which the flower stalks radiate from a common point, as in the carrot and milkweed.

Umbel.

Um'bel-lar (-lĕr), *a.* Pert. to, or formed like, an umbel.

Um'bel-late (-bĕl-lāt), } *a.* Bear-
Um'bel-la'ted (-lā'tĕd), } ing umbels; pert. to an umbel; umbel-like.

Um'bel-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*Umbel* + *-ferous*.] (*a*) Producing umbels. (*b*) Pert. to a natural order of plants, including the parsley, carrot, parsnip, and fennel.

Um'ber (ŭm'bĕr), *n.* [F. *ombre* ocherous ore of iron, *terre d'ombre* earth of shade, L. *umbra* shadow, shade.] **1.** Brown pigment obtained from clays colored by oxides of iron and manganese. **2.** An African wading bird allied to the storks and herons. It is dull dusky brown, and has a large occipital crest. — *a.* Pert. to, or like, umber; olive-brown; dark; dusky. — *v. t.* To color with umber; to darken.

Umber (*Scopus umbretta*).

‖ **Um'bi-li'cus** (ŭm'bĭ-lī'kŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** The navel, or mark, in the median line of the abdomen, at the point where the umbilical cord separated from the fetus. **2.** Hilum of a seed. — **Um-bil'ic** (ŭm-bĭl'ĭk), **Um-bil'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.*

Um'bles (ŭm'b'lz), *n. pl.* [F. *nombles*, fr. L. *lumbulus*, dim. of *lumbus* loin.] Entrails and coarser parts of a deer. [Written also *humbles*.]

‖ **Um'bra** (-brá), *n.* [L., a shadow.] (*a*) The conical shadow projected from a

planet or satellite, on the side opposite to the sun, within which a spectator could see no portion of the sun's disk; — disting. fr. *penumbra*. (*b*) Central dark portion, or nucleus, of a sun spot. (*c*) Fainter part of a sun spot; — commonly called *penumbra*.

Um'brage (ŭm'brāj; 2), *n.* [F. *ombrage* shade, suspicion, umbrage, L. *umbra*.] **1.** Shade; obscurity; that which affords shade. **2.** The feeling of being overshadowed; suspicion of injury or wrong; resentment.

Um-bra'geous (-brā'jŭs), *a.* Affording shade; shady; shaded. — **Um-bra'geous-ness**, *n.*

Um-brel'la (-brĕl'lȧ), *n.* [It. *ombrella*, fr. *ombra* shade, L. *umbra*; L. *umbella* a sunshade, parasol.] **1.** Screen carried in the hand to shelter the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow.

‖ **Um'laut** (ōōm'lout), *n.* [G., fr. *um* about + *laut* sound.] Euphonic modification of a root vowel sound by the influence of *a*, *i*, or *u* in the succeeding syllable. It is peculiar to Teutonic languages, and was common in Anglo-Saxon. In German the umlauted vowels are *a*, *o*, *u*, written either *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, or *ae*, *oe*, *ue*; as, *männer* or *maenner*, men, from *mann*, man. Forms resulting from umlaut in English are *geese* pl. of *goose*, *men* pl. of *man*, etc.

Um'pi-rage (ŭm'pī-rāj *or* -pir-āj; 2), *n.* **1.** Office of an umpire; power or authority of an umpire to decide. **2.** An umpiring; arbitrament.

Um'pire (-pir), *n.* [OE. *nompere*, fr. OF. *nomper* uneven, *i. e.*, third person; *non* not + *per* even, equal, peer; cf. L. *impar* uneven.] One appointed to decide a question between parties; one chosen to see that the rules of a game are observed. — *v. t. & i.* To arbitrate.

Syn. — Judge; arbitrator; referee. See JUDGE.

Un-. [AS. *un-*, *on-*, unaccented form of the accented prefix *and-*.] An inseparable verbal prefix or particle. It is prefixed: (*a*) To verbs to express the contrary, and not the simple negative, of the action of the verb to which it is prefixed; as in *un*bend, *un*do. (*b*) To nouns to form verbs expressing privation of the thing or state expressed by the noun, or separation from it; as in *un*child, *un*sex. Sometimes participles and participial adjectives formed with this prefix coincide in form with compounds of the negative prefix *un-* (see 2d UN-); as in *un*done (from *un*do), meaning unfastened, ruined; and *un*done (from 2d *un-* and *done*) meaning not finished. *Un-* is sometimes used with an intensive force merely; as in *un*loose.

Un-. [AS. *un-*; akin to OS., OHG., & G. *un-*, L. *in-*, Gr. ἀ-, ἀ-.] An inseparable prefix, or particle, signifying *not*; *in-*; *non-*. *In-* is prefixed mostly to words of Latin origin; *un-* is of wider application, and is attached to almost any adjective, or participle used adjectively, or adverb, from which it may be desired to form a corresponding negative adjective or adverb, and is also prefixed to nouns. **1.** *Un-* is prefixed to adjectives, or to words used adjectively. Specifically: — (*a*) To adjectives, to denote the absence of the quality designated by the adjective (as, *un*allowable, *un*congenial, *un*grammatical, etc.). (*b*) To past participles, or to adjectives formed after the analogy of past participles, to indicate the absence of the condition expressed by them (as, *un*accented, *un*biased, *un*decided, *un*gloved, *un*spoken, *un*warranted). (*c*) To present participles which come from intransitive verbs, or are themselves employed as adjectives, to mark the absence of the activity, disposition, or condition implied by the participle (as, *un*availing, *un*pitying, *un*yielding). Words thus formed are not given in this vocabulary except when they have acquired an opposing or contrary, instead of a merely negative, meaning; or else an intensive sense more than a prefixed *not* would express; or have the value of independent words; or are used in a different sense from the usual meaning of the primitive; or are so familiarly used that they are hardly felt to be of negative origin. **2.** *Un-* is prefixed to nouns to express the absence of, or the contrary of, that which the noun signifies; as, *un*belief, *un*truth, etc.

Un-a'ble (ŭn-ā'b'l), *a.* Not able; incapable.

Un'a-bridged' (ŭn'ȧ-brĭjd'), *a.* Not abridged, or shortened; full; complete; entire; whole.

Un'ac-cept'a-ble (-ăk-sĕpt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not acceptable; not welcome; disagreeable; displeasing; offensive.

Un'ac-com'plished (-kŏm'plĭsht), *a.* Not accomplished; unfinished; also, deficient in accomplishments.

Un'ac-count'a-ble (-kount'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not accountable or responsible; free from control. **2.** Not to be accounted for; inexplicable; mysterious. — **Un'ac-count'a-bly**, *adv.* [advisable; inexpedient.

Un'ad-vis'a-ble (-ăd-vīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not advisable; in-

Un'ad-vised' (-vizd'), *a.* **1.** Not prudent; ill advised. **2.** Done without due consideration; wanton; rash. — **Un'ad-vis'ed-ly** (-vīz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **Un'ad-vis'ed-ness**, *n.*

Un'af-fect'ed (-ăf-fĕkt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not affected or moved; destitute of affection or emotion; uninfluenced. **2.** Free from affectation; simple; natural; sincere; genuine. — **Un'af-fect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Un'af-fect'ed-ness**, *n.*

Un'al-loyed' (-ăl-loid'), *a.* Not alloyed; unmixed; unqualified; pure. [rose; ill-natured; repulsive.

Un-a'mi-a-ble (ŭn-ā'mĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not amiable; mo-

U-nan'i-mous (ū-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *unanimus*; *unus* one + *animus* mind.] **1.** Being of one mind; agreeing; harmonious. **2.** Formed with unanimity; having the agreement and consent of all. — **U-nan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **U-nan'i-mous-ness**, **U'na-nim'i-ty** (ū'nȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Un-an'swer-a-ble (ŭn-ăn'sẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not answerable; irrefutable; decisive. — **Un-an'swer-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-apt' (-ăpt'), *a.* **1.** Inapt; slow; dull. **2.** Unsuitable; unfit. **3.** Not accustomed and not likely; not disposed. — **Un-apt'ly**, *adv.*

Un'as-sum'ing (ŭn'ȧs-sūm'ĭng), *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; humble; modest.

U-nau' (ū-nȧ'), *n.* [Brazilian.] The two-toed sloth of South America.

Unau.

Un'a-void'a-ble (ŭn'-ȧ-void'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not avoidable; inevitable; necessary. **2.** Not legally voidable; incapable of being made null or void. — **Un'a-void'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un'a-void'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un'a-ware' (-wâr'), *a.* Not aware; inattentive.

Un'a-wares' (-wârz'), *adv.* Without design or preparation; suddenly; unexpectedly.

Un-bal'anced (-băl'ănst), *a.* **1.** Not balanced; having no sufficient counterpoise. **2.** Not adjusted; not brought to an equality of debt and credit. **3.** Being out of equilibrium; disordered or deranged; unsteady; unsound.

Un-bar' (-bär'), *v. t.* To remove bars from; to unbolt; to open. [unfit; indecorous; improper.

Un'be-com'ing (-bē-kŭm'ĭng), *a.* Not becoming;

Un'be-known' (-nōn'), *a.* Not known. [*Colloq.*]

Un'be-lief' (-lēf'), *n.* **1.** The withholding of belief; doubt; skepticism. **2.** Disbelief, esp. of divine revelation.

Syn. — See DISBELIEF.

Un'be-liev'er (-lē-vẽr), *n.* **1.** One who does not believe; incredulous person; skeptic. **2.** A disbeliever; infidel; freethinker. — **Un'be-liev'ing**, *a.*

Syn. — See INFIDEL.

Un-bend' (-bĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To free from flexure; to make, or allow to become, straight; to loosen. **2.** To remit from a strain; to relax. **3.** (*a*) To unfasten (sails) from the spars or stays to which they are attached for use. (*b*) To cast loose or untie (a rope).

Un-bend'ing, *a.* **1.** Not bending; not yielding to pressure; stiff. **2.** Unyielding in will; inflexible; resolute. **3.** Unyielding in nature; unchangeable; fixed.

Un-bi'as (-bī'ȧ), *v. t.* To free from bias or prejudice.

Un-bind' (ŭn-bīnd'), *v. t.* [AS. *unbindan.*] To remove a band from; to set free; to unfasten; to loose.

Un-blem'ished (-blĕm'ĭsht), *a.* Not blemished; pure.

Un-bolt' (-bōlt'), *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to unbar; to open. [future.

Un-born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Not born; still to appear;

Un-bos'om (-bŏz'ŭm), *v. t.* To disclose freely; to reveal (secrets) in confidence; to confess.

Un-bound'ed (-bound'ĕd), *a.* Having no bound or limit; unlimited.

Un-braid' (-brād'), *v. t.* To separate the strands of; to undo (a braid); to unravel; to disentangle.

Un-bri'dle (-brī'd'l), *v. t.* To free from the bridle; to set loose. [restrained; licentious.

Un-bri'dled (-d'ld), *a.* Loosed from the bridle; un-

Un-bro'ken (-brō'k'n), *a.* Not broken; continuous; unsubdued. [den; to unload.

Un-bur'den (-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* To relieve from a bur-

Un-called'-for' (-kâld'fôr'), *a.* Not called for; not required; gratuitous; wanton. [ghostly.

Un-can'ny (-kăn'nĭ), *a.* Not canny; strange; weird;

Un-cer'tain (-sûr'tĭn), *a.* 1. Not certain; not assured in mind; distrustful. 2. Irresolute; variable; untrustworthy. 3. Questionable; equivocal; indefinite. 4. Not sure; fallible. — **Un-cer'tain-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See PRECARIOUS.

Un-cer'tain-ty, *n.* 1. A being uncertain. 2. That which is uncertain; something unknown.

Un-chain' (-chān'), *v. t.* To free from chains or slavery; to let loose. [harsh; censorious.

Un-char'i-ta-ble (-chăr'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Not charitable;

Un-chaste' (-chāst'), *a.* Not chaste; not continent; lewd. — **Un-chaste'ness, Un-chas'ti-ty** (-chās'tĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Un-chris'tian (-krĭs'chăn), *a.* 1. Not Christian; infidel. 2. Not befitting a Christian.

Un-church' (-chûrch'), *v. t.* 1. To expel from a church; to excommunicate. 2. To deprive of the character and authority of a church.

Un'cial (ŭn'shăl), *a.* [L. *uncialis* amounting to the twelfth part of a pound or a foot, fr. *uncia* the 1-12th part of a pound or of a foot, ounce, inch.] Pert. to a style of letters used in ancient manuscripts. — *n.* An uncial letter.

NON habemus REGEM
NISI CAESAREM
Uncial Letters from a Latin Bible.

Un-civ'il (-sĭv'ĭl), *a.* 1. Not civilized; barbarous. 2. Not civil; impolite; rude. — **Un-civ'il-ly**, *adv.*

Un-civ'i-lized (-sĭv'ĭ-lizd), *a.* Not civilized; not reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage.

Un-clasp' (-klăsp'), *v. t.* To loose the clasp of; to open (something fastened with a clasp).

Un'cle (ŭng'k'l), *n.* [OF. *oncle, uncle*, fr. L. *avunculus* uncle, dim. of *avus* grandfather.] 1. Brother of one's father or mother. 2. A pawnbroker. [*Slang*]

Un-clean' (ŭn-klēn'), *a.* [AS. *unclǽne.*] 1. Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy. 2. Ceremonially impure. 3. Morally impure. — **Un-clean'ness**, *n.*

Un-close' (-klōz'), *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To open; to separate the parts of. 2. To disclose; to reveal.

Un-com'fort-a-ble (-kŭm'fĕrt-ă-b'l), *a.* 1. Feeling discomfort; uneasy. 2. Causing discomfort; disagreeable; unpleasant. — **Un-com'fort-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-com'mon (-kŏm'mŭn), *a.* Not common; unusual; rare; remarkable; strange. — **Un-com'mon-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Rare; scarce; infrequent; unwonted.

Un-com'pro-mi'sing (-prō-mī'zĭng), *a.* Not admitting of compromise; making no concessions; unyielding.

Un'con-cern' (-kŏn-sĕrn'), *n.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude; indifference.

Un'con-cerned' (-sĕrnd'), *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; carelessly secure; indifferent. — **Un'con-cern'ed-ly** (-sĕrn'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.*

Un'con-di'tion-al (ŭn'kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Not conditional, limited, or conditioned; made without conditions; absolute; unreserved. — **Un'con-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Un-con'scion-a-ble (-kŏn'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* Not conscionable; not conforming to reason; unreasonable; inordinate; extravagant. — **Un-con'scion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-con'scious (-shŭs), *a.* 1. Not conscious; having no power of mental perception; not knowing or regarding; ignorant. 2. Not apprehended by consciousness. — **Un-con'scious-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-con'scious-ness**, *n.*

Un-con'sti-tu'tion-al (-stĭ-tū'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Not constitutional; not consistent with the terms of a constitution of government. — **Un-con'sti-tu'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Un'con-trol'la-ble (ŭn'kŏn-trōl'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being controlled; ungovernable; irresistible. — **Un'con-trol'la-bly**, *adv.*

Un'con-vert'ed (-vĕrt'ĕd), *a.* 1. Not converted or exchanged. 2. Not changed in opinion or faith. (*a*) Not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion; heathenish. (*b*) Unregenerate; impenitent.

Un-cou'ple (-kŭp'l), *v. t.* To loose (dogs, etc.) from their couples; to set loose; to disconnect; to disjoin.

Un-couth' (-kōōth'), *a.* [AS. *uncūð* strange; *un* + *cūð* known, p. p. of *cunnan* to know.] Unfamiliar; strange; odd; awkward; boorish. — **Un-couth'ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See AWKWARD.

Un-cov'er (-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* 1. To take the cover from. 2. To show openly; to reveal. 3. To divest of the hat; to bare the head of. — *v. i.* 1. To take off the hat or cap. 2. To remove the covers from dishes, etc.

Unc'tion (ŭngk'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *onction*, fr. L. *unctio*, fr. *ungere, unctum*, to anoint.] 1. An anointing or rubbing with an unguent, oil, or ointment, esp. for medical purposes, or as a symbol of consecration. 2. An ointment; anything soothing or lenitive. 3. Quality in language which excites emotion; religious tenderness; simulated or unnatural fervor.

Unc'tu-ous (-tŭ-ŭs; 40), *a.* [F. *onctueux*, fr. L. *unctus* anointment, fr. *ungere.*] 1. Like an unguent or ointment; fatty; oily; greasy. 2. Bland; suave; tender; fervid; insincerely suave or fervid. — **Unc'tu-ous-ness, Unc'tu-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [dued by fear.

Un-daunt'ed (ŭn-dänt'ĕd), *a.* Not daunted; not sub-

Syn. — Bold; fearless; brave; courageous; intrepid.

Un-dec'a-gon (-dĕk'ă-gŏn), *n.* [L. *undecim* eleven + Gr. γωνία an angle.] Geometrical figure having eleven angles and eleven sides. [fraud, fallacy, or mistake.

Un'de-ceive' (-dē-sēv'), *v. t.* To free from deception;

Un'de-ni'a-ble (-nī'ă-b'l), *a.* 1. Not deniable; palpably true; indisputable. 2. Unobjectionable; unquestionably excellent. [*Colloq.*] — **Un'de-ni'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un'der (-dẽr), *prep.* [AS., prep. & adv.; akin to G. *unter*, L. *infra* below, *inferior* lower.] 1. Lower than; beneath; below. 2. In a state of subjection or inferiority; less than. — *adv.* In a lower, or subordinate, condition; in subjection. — *a.* Lower in position, intensity, rank, or degree; subject; subordinate.

Un'der-bid' (ŭn'dẽr-bĭd'), *v. t.* To bid less than; to offer to contract, sell, or do for a less price than.

Un'der-brush' (ŭn'dẽr-brŭsh'), *n.* Shrubs, small trees, etc., growing beneath large trees; undergrowth.

Un'der-clothes' (-klōthz' *or* -klōz'), *n. pl.* Clothes worn under others, or worn next the skin for warmth.

Un'der-cur'rent (-kûr'rent), *n.* 1. Current below the surface of water, sometimes flowing in a contrary direction to that on the surface. 2. Tendency of feeling, opinion, etc., contrary to what is publicly shown; unseen influence or tendency. [uisite; to cook insufficiently.

Un'der-do' (-dōō'), *v. i.* & *t.* To do less than is req-

Un'der-drain' (ŭn'dẽr-drān'), *n.* An underground drain, to carry off water from the ground above.

Un'der-drain' (ŭn'dẽr-drān'), *v. t.* To drain by forming underdrains in.

Un'der-go' (-gō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERWENT (-wĕnt'); *p. p.* UNDERGONE (-gŏn'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNDERGOING.] To undergo trial, hardship, etc., is to be subjected to it, or to pass through it; to undergo punishment is to suffer it; to undergo an operation is to be operated upon; to undergo a change is to be changed.

p. p. UNDERGONE (-gŏn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDERGOING.] [AS. *undergān.*] To be subjected to; to bear; to endure.

Un′der-grad′u-ate (ŭn′dĕr-grăd′ū-āt), *n.* Member of a college who has not taken his first degree; student who has not completed his course.

Un′der-ground′ (-ground′), *n.* Place beneath the surface of the ground; subterranean space. — *a.* 1. Being below the surface of the ground. 2. Done out of sight; secret. [*Colloq.*] — *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth. [trees; shrubs growing among large trees.

Un′der-growth′ (-grōth′), *n.* That which grows under

Un′der-hand′ (-hănd′), *a.* 1. Secret; clandestine; mean; unfair; fraudulent. 2. Done, as pitching a ball, with the hand lower than the shoulder, or, as bowling, with the hand lower than the elbow. — *adv.* 1. By secret means; by fraud; unfairly. 2. In an underhand manner; — said of pitching or bowling.

Un′der-hand′ed, *a.* 1. Underhand; clandestine. 2. Insufficiently provided with workers; shorthanded.

Un′der-lay′ (ŭn′dĕr-lā′), *v. t.* 1. To lay beneath; to put under. 2. To raise or support by something laid under.

Un′der-lay′ (ŭn′dĕr-lā′), *n.* 1. Inclination of a vein, fault, or lode from the vertical. 2. A thickness of paper, etc., placed under a cut or type, to secure the right impression. [lessee; subleasee.

Un′der-lease′ (-lēs′), *n.* Lease granted by a tenant or

Un′der-let′ (-lĕt′), *v. t.* 1. To let below the value. 2. To let or lease at second hand; to sublet.

Un′der-lie′ (-lī′), *v. t.* 1. To lie under; to rest beneath. 2. To form the foundation of; to support.

Un′der-line′ (-lin′), *v. t.* To mark a line below (words, etc.); to underscore.

Un′der-ling (ŭn′dĕr-lĭng), *n.* [*Under* + *-ling.*] An inferior person or agent; subordinate; sorry fellow.

Un′der-mine′ (ŭn′dĕr-mīn′), *v. t.* 1. To excavate the earth beneath; to form a mine under; to sap. 2. To remove the support of clandestinely; to ruin in an underhand way. — **Un′der-min′er,** *n.* [rank, etc.

Un′der-most′ (ŭn′dĕr-mōst′), *a.* Lowest, as in place,

Un′der-neath′ (ŭn′dĕr-nēth′ *or* -nēth′), *adv.* Beneath; below; in a lower place. — *prep.* Under; below.

Un′der-pay′ (-pā′), *v. t.* To pay inadequately.

Un′der-pin′ (-pĭn′), *v. t.* 1. To lay stones, masonry, etc., under (sills of a building, on which it is to rest). 2. To support by some solid foundation.

Un′der-pin′ning, *n.* 1. A supporting by stones, masonry, etc. 2. (*a*) That by which a building is underpinned; material for support, introduced beneath a wall already constructed. (*b*) Foundation. [*Local, U. S.*]

Un′der-plot′ (-plŏt′), *n.* 1. Series of events in a play, subservient to the main story. 2. Clandestine scheme; trick. [value.

Un′der-rate′ (-rāt′), *v. t.* To rate too low; to under-

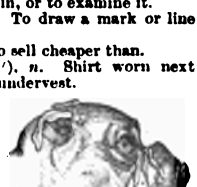
Un′der-run′ (-rŭn′), *v. t.* To run under; to pass along and under (a cable), to take it in, or to examine it.

Un′der-score′ (-skōr′), *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under; to underline.

Un′der-sell′ (-sĕl′), *v. t.* To sell cheaper than.

Un′der-shirt′ (ŭn′dĕr-shĕrt′), *n.* Shirt worn next the skin, under another shirt; undervest.

Un′der-shot′ (ŭn′dĕr-shŏt′), *a.* 1. Having the lower incisor teeth projecting beyond the upper ones, as in the bulldog. 2. Moved by water passing beneath; — said of a water wheel, and opp. to *overshot.*



Undershot Jaw of Bulldog.

Un′der-sign′ (ŭn′dĕr-sīn′), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of (a letter, legal instrument, etc.).

Un′der-sized′ (ŭn′dĕr-sīzd′), *a.* Of a size less than is common; dwarf.

Un′der-stand′ (ŭn′dĕr-stănd′), *v. t.* [AS. *understandan,* lit., to stand under; cf. AS. *forstandan* to understand, G. *verstehen.*] 1. To have just ideas of; to comprehend; to know. 2. To learn; to hear. 3. To suppose to mean. 4. To imply tacitly; to take for granted; to assume. — *v. i.* 1. To have the use of the intellectual faculties. 2. To have knowledge.

Un′der-stand′ing, *n.* 1. Act of one who understands; knowledge; interpretation; explanation. 2. Agreement of opinion or feeling; adjustment of differences; harmony; thing agreed upon. 3. Power to understand; intelligence; the rational powers collectively.

Syn. — Sense; intelligence; perception. See SENSE.

Un′der-state′ (-stāt′), *v. t.* To state or represent less strongly than may be done truthfully.

Un′der-stood′ (-stŏŏd′), *imp. & p. p.* of UNDERSTAND.

Un′der-strap′per (ŭn′dĕr-străp′pĕr), *n.* A petty fellow; inferior agent; underling.

Un′der-take′ (ŭn′dĕr-tāk′), *v. t.* 1. To take upon one's self; to engage in; to begin to perform; to attempt. 2. To stipulate to perform or to execute; to covenant; to contract. 3. To guarantee; to promise; to affirm. — *v. i.* 1. To assume any business, duty, or province. 2. To promise or guarantee; to be surety.

Un′der-tak′er, *n.* 1. One who undertakes; one who engages in any project or business. 2. One who covenants to perform any work for another; a contractor. 3. One who takes the management of funerals.

Un′der-tak′ing, *n.* 1. Act of one who undertakes, or engages in, any project or business. 2. Thing undertaken; enterprise. 3. Business of an undertaker; management of funerals. 4. A promise; guarantee.

Un′der-ten′ant (ŭn′dĕr-tĕn′ant), *n.* Tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant or lessee. [terrance; a tone less loud than usual.

Un′der-tone′ (-tōn′), *n.* A low or subdued tone or ut-

Un′der-took′ (ŭn′dĕr-tŏŏk′), *imp.* of UNDERTAKE.

Un′der-tow′ (ŭn′dĕr-tō′), *n.* Current setting seaward near the bottom when waves are breaking upon the shore.

Un′der-val′ue (ŭn′dĕr-văl′ū), *v. t.* 1. To value below the real worth; to depreciate. 2. To despise.

Un′der-vest′ (ŭn′dĕr-vĕst′), *n.* An undershirt.

Un′der-wear′ (-wâr′), *n.* That which is worn under the outside clothing; underclothes.

Un′der-wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* Small trees and bushes growing among large trees; coppice; underbrush.

Un′der-work′ (ŭn′dĕr-wûrk′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNDERWORKED (-wûrkt′) or UNDERWROUGHT (-rąt′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDERWORKING.] 1. To injure by working secretly; to undermine. 2. To expend too little work upon. 3. To do like work at a less price than. — *v. i.* 1. To work or operate clandestinely. 2. To do less work than is proper. 3. To do work for less than current rates.

Un′der-work′ (ŭn′dĕr-wûrk′), *n.* Inferior or subordinate work; petty business.

Un′der-write′ (ŭn′dĕr-rīt′), *v. t.* 1. To write under something else; to subscribe. 2. To subscribe one's name to for insurance; to set one's name to (a policy of insurance), thus becoming answerable for loss or damage. — **Un′der-writ′er,** *n.*

Un′de-sign′ing (ŭn′dē-zīn′ĭng), *a.* Having no artful, ulterior, or fraudulent purpose; sincere; simple.

Un-dine′ (ŭn-dēn′ *or* ŭn′dēn), *n.* [G., fr. L. *unda* wave, water.] A fabled female water spirit who might receive a human soul by marrying a mortal.

Un-do′ (ŭn-dōō′), *v. t.* 1. To reverse (what has been done); to annul; to bring to naught. 2. To loose; to unfasten; to untie; to solve. 3. To bring to poverty; to ruin in reputation, morals, hopes, etc. — **Un-do′er,** *n.*

Un-do′ing, *n.* 1. Reversal of what has been done. 2. Ruin. [lected.

Un-done′ (-dŭn′), *a.* Not done or performed; neg-

Un-doubt′ed (-dout′ĕd), *a.* Not doubted; not called in question; indisputable. — **Un-doubt′ed-ly,** *adv.*

Un-dress' (ŭn-drĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To divest of clothes; to strip. **2.** To divest of ornaments; to disrobe. **3.** To take the dressing, or covering, from.

Un'dress (ŭn'drĕs), *n.* **1.** A loose, negligent dress; ordinary dress, as disting. fr. *full dress*. **2.** Authorized dress of officers and soldiers, but not full-dress uniform.

Un-due' (-dū'), *a.* **1.** Not due; not yet owing. **2.** Not right; not lawful; improper. **3.** Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; excessive; inordinate.

Un'du-late (ŭn'dū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *undulatus* undulated, wavy, dim. fr. *unda* wave.] To move backward and forward, or up and down, in waves; to vibrate.

Un'du-la'tion, *n.* **1.** An undulating; a waving motion or vibration. **2.** Wavy appearance or outline. **3.** (*a*) Tremulous tone produced by a peculiar pressure of the finger on a string of a violin, etc. (*b*) Pulsation caused by the vibrating together of two tones not quite in unison. [manner of undulations, or waves.

Un'du-la-to-ry (ŭn'dŭ-lā-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Moving in the manner of undulations, or waves.

Un-du'ly (ŭn-dū'lȳ), *adv.* In an undue manner.

Un-earth' (-ĕrth'), *v. t.* To draw from the earth; to bring from concealment; to disclose. [terrific.

Un-earth'ly, *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural; weird; terrific.

Un-eas'y (-ēz'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Restless; disturbed by pain, anxiety, etc.; disquieted. **2.** Not easy in manner; stiff; awkward. **3.** Occasioning want of ease; constraining; cramping. — **Un-eas'i-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-eas'i-ness,** *n.*

Un-e'qual (-ē'kwal), *a.* **1.** Not equal; not of the same size, quantity, strength, age, station, etc. **2.** Ill balanced or matched; disproportioned; not equitable; partial; unjust; unfair. **3.** Not uniform; irregular; uneven. **4.** Not adequate or sufficient; inferior. **5.** Not having the parts symmetrical. — **Un-e'qual-ly,** *adv.*

Un-e'qualed (-kwald), *a.* Not equaled; unmatched; unparalleled; surpassing. [Written also *unequalled*.]

Un-err'ing (-ĕr'rĭng *or* -ĕr'rĭng), *a.* Committing no mistake; incapable of error or failure; certain; sure.

Un-e'ven (-ē'v'n), *a.* [AS. *unefen*.] **1.** Not even; not level; not uniform; rough. **2.** Not equal; not of equal length. **3.** Not divisible by two without a remainder; odd. — **Un-e'ven-ness,** *n.*

Un'ex-am'pled (-ĕgz-ăm'p'ld), *a.* Having no example or similar case; unprecedented; unparalleled.

Un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble (-ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable; faultless. — **Un'ex-cep'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

Un'ex-pect'ed (-pĕkt'ĕd), *a.* Not expected; coming without warning; sudden. — **Un'ex-pect'ed-ly,** *adv.*

Un-fail'ing (-fāl'ĭng), *a.* Not failing; not liable to fail; inexhaustible; certain; sure.

Un-fair' (-fâr'), *a.* [AS. *unfæger* unlovely.] Not fair; dishonest; unjust. — **Un-fair'ly,** *adv.* — **Un-fair'ness,** *n.*

Un-faith'ful (-fāth'fŭl), *a.* Not faithful; not observant of promises, duty, etc.; violating trust; perfidious.

Un-fas'ten (-fas'n), *v. t.* To loose; to untie.

Un-fa'vor-a-ble (-fā'vĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not favorable; adverse; discouraging. — **Un-fa'vor-a-bly,** *adv.*

Un-feel'ing (-fēl'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Destitute of feeling; insensible; insensate. **2.** Cruel; hard-hearted.

Un-feigned' (-fānd'), *a.* Not feigned; genuine.

Un-fet'ter (-fĕt'tĕr), *v. t.* To loose from fetters or from restraint; to unshackle; to liberate. [tiful.

Un-fil'ial (-fĭl'yal), *a.* Unsuitable to a child; undu-

Un-fin'ished (-fĭn'ĭsht), *a.* Not finished; imperfect.

Un-fit' (-fĭt'), *v. t.* To make unsuitable or incompetent; to disable; to incapacitate; to disqualify. — *a.* Not fit; unsuitable. — **Un-fit'ly,** *adv.* — **Un-fit'ness,** *n.*

Un-fix' (-fĭks'), *v. t.* To loosen; to detach.

Un-fold' (-fōld'), *v. t.* [AS. *unfealdan*.] **1.** To open the folds of; to expand. **2.** To open (anything covered or close); to display; to explain. **3.** To release from a fold or pen. — *v. i.* To become disclosed or developed.

Un-for'tu-nate (-fôr'tū-nāt), *a.* Not fortunate; unsuccessful; unlucky; unhappy. — **Un-for'tu-nate-ly,** *adv.*

Un-found'ed (ŭn-found'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not founded; not established. **2.** Having no foundation; baseless; vain.

Un-fre'quent (-frē'kwent), *a.* Infrequent; rare.

Un'fre-quent'ed (-frē-kwĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Rarely visited; seldom or never resorted to by human beings.

Un-friend'ly (-frĕnd'lȳ), *a.* **1.** Not friendly; hostile. **2.** Not favorable. — **Un-friend'li-ness,** *n.*

Un-frock' (-frŏk'), *v. t.* To divest of a frock; to deprive of priestly character or privilege.

Un-fruit'ful (-frut'fŭl), *a.* Not producing fruit or offspring; barren. — **Un-fruit'ful-ness,** *n.*

Un-furl' (-fûrl'), *v. t. & i.* To unfold; to expand.

Un-gain'ly (-gān'lȳ), *a.* [OE. *ungeinliche*, adv., fr. *ungein* inconvenient: *un-* not + Icel. *gegn* ready; adv., against, opposite.] Not gainly; clumsy; uncouth. — *adv.* In an ungainly manner. — **Un-gain'li-ness,** *n.*

Un-gen'er-ous (-jĕn'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Not generous; ignoble; dishonorable. — **Un-gen'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Un-god'ly (-gŏd'lȳ), *a.* **1.** Not godly; disobedient to God; sinful. **2.** Polluted by sin. — **Un-god'li-ness,** *n.*

Un-gov'ern-a-ble (-gŭv'ĕrn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; wild; unbridled.

Un-grace'ful (-grās'fŭl), *a.* Not graceful; deficient in elegance; awkward; clumsy. — **Un-grace'ful-ly,** *adv.*

Un-gra'cious (-grā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Not gracious; showing no grace or kindness; unfeeling. **2.** Not well received; offensive; unacceptable. — **Un-gra'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-gra'cious-ness,** *n.*

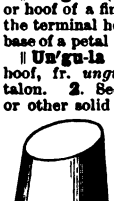
Un-grate'ful (-grāt'fŭl), *a.* **1.** Not grateful; not thankful for favors. **2.** Unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable. — **Un-grate'ful-ly,** *adv.*

Un'guent (ŭn'gwent), *n.* [L. *unguentum*, fr. *unguere* to anoint.] Salve for sores, burns, etc.; an ointment.

‖ **Un-gui'u-la'ta** (ŭn-gwĭk'ū-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *unguiculus* finger nail.] A division of Mammalia including those having claws or nails, as disting. fr. hoofed animals (*Ungulata*). — **Un-gui'u-late** (-lāt), *n.* One of the Unguiculata. — *a.* Having nails, claws, or hooks; having a stalklike base, as the petals of a carnation.

‖ **Un'guis** (ŭn'gwĭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** Nail, claw, talon, or hoof of a finger, toe, or other appendage. **2.** One of the terminal hooks on the foot of an insect. **3.** Slender base of a petal in some flowers; claw; called also *ungula*.

‖ **Un'gu-la** (-gū-lȧ), *n.* [L., a claw, hoof, fr. *unguis*.] **1.** Hoof, claw, or talon. **2.** Section of a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution, cut off by a plane oblique to the base. **3.** Unguis of a flower. — **Un'gu-lar,** *a.*



Ungula. 2.

‖ **Un'gu-la'ta** (-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *ungula*.] The group of mammals having hoofs.

Un'gu-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *ungulatus*.] **1.** Shaped like a hoof. **2.** Furnished with hoofs. — *n.* Any hoofed quadruped.

Un-hal'low (ŭn-hăl'lō), *v. t.* To profane; to desecrate.

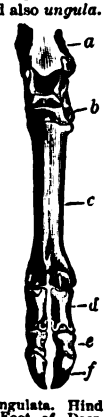
Un-hal'lowed (-lōd), *a.* Not consecrated; profane; unholy; wicked.

Un-hand' (-hănd'), *v. t.* To loose from the hand; to let go.

Un-hand'some (-hăn'sŭm), *a.* **1.** Not handsome; ungraceful; plain; homely. **2.** Wanting noble or amiable qualities; low; disingenuous; mean. — **Un-hand'some-ly,** *adv.* [awkward.

Un-hand'y (-hăn'dȳ), *a.* Clumsy;

Un-hap'py (-hăp'pȳ), *a.* **1.** Not happy or fortunate; unlucky. **2.** Sad; sorrowful. **3.** Evil; calamitous. — **Un-hap'pi-ly,** *adv.* — **Un-hap'pi-ness,** *n.*



Ungulata. Hind Foot of Deer. *a* Lower End of Tibia; *b* Tarsal Bones; *c* Metatarsus, or Canon Bone; *d e f* Phalanges.

Un'har-mo'ni-ous (ŭn'här-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Inharmonious; unsymmetrical; unmusical; discordant.

Un-har'ness (-här'nĕs), *v. t.* **1.** To strip of harness. **2.** To disarm; to divest of armor.

Un-heard' (-hĕrd'), *a.* **1.** Not heard; not perceived by the ear. **2.** Not granted an audience or a hearing; not having made a defense, or stated one's side of a question; unheeded. **3.** Not known to fame; obscure.

Un-hinge' (-hĭnj'), *v. t.* **1.** To take from the hinges. **2.** To displace; to unfix by violence.

Un-ho'ly (-hō'lĭ), *a.* Not holy; unhallowed; profane; impious. — **Un-ho'li-ness,** *n.*

Un-horse' (-hôrs'), *v. t.* To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount; to take horses from.

U'ni-corn (ū'nĭ-kôrn), *n.* [L. *unicornis* one-horned; *unus* one + *cornu* a horn.] **1.** A fabulous animal with one horn; — often represented in heraldry as a supporter. **2.** An animal of some unknown kind mentioned in Scripture. *Job* xxxix. 10.

Unicorn, in British Royal Coat of Arms.

U'ni-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A unifying, or being unified.

U'ni-flo'rous (-flō'rŭs), *a.* [*Uni-* + L. *flos, floris,* a flower.] Bearing one flower only.

U'ni-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), *a.* [*Uni-* + *foliate.*] Having only one leaf.

U'ni-fo'li-o-late (-fō'lĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* [*Uni-* + *foliolate.*] Having only one leaflet.

Unifoliolate Leaf of Orange Tree.

U'ni-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *uniformis; unus* + *forma* form.] **1.** Having always the same form, manner, or degree; not varying; consistent; equable; homogeneous. **2.** Of the same form with others; consonant. — *n.* An identical dress worn by persons in the same service or order. — *v. t.* To clothe with a uniform.

U'ni-form'i-ty (-fôrm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* **1.** A being uniform; freedom from variation; sameness of action, effect, etc., under like conditions. **2.** Consistency. **3.** Similitude between the parts of a whole. **4.** Conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance; agreement.

U'ni-form'ly, *adv.* In a uniform manner; without variation; with even tenor.

U'ni-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To cause to be one; to unite.

Un'im-peach'a-ble (ŭn'ĭm-pēch'ā-b'l), *a.* Not impeachable; irreproachable; blameless.

Un-in'ter-est-ed (-ĭn'tĕr-ĕst-ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not interested; having nothing at stake. **2.** Not having the mind or passions engaged.

Un'ion (ūn'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *unio* oneness, fr. *unus.*] **1.** A uniting or joining two or more things into one, or the being united; junction; combination. **2.** Agreement of mind, spirit, will, etc.; harmony; concord. **3.** Something formed by combination or coalition; consolidated body; league. **4.** A device emblematic of union, used on a national ensign; flag having such a device.

Syn. — Union; Unity; junction; connection; concord; alliance; coalition; combination. — *Union* is the bringing two or more things together so as to make but one, or the state of being united into one. *Unity* is a state of simple *oneness,* either of essence, or of action, feeling, etc.

Un'ion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who promotes union; supporter of a federal union. **2.** Member of a trades union.

U-nip'a-rous (ū-nĭp'ā-rŭs), *a.* [*Uni-* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] Producing but one egg or young at a time.

U'ni-ped (ū'nĭ-pĕd), *a.* [*Uni-* + L. *pes, pedis,* foot.] Having only one foot.

U-nique' (ū-nēk'), *a.* [F.; fr. L. *unicus,* fr. *unus.*] Being without a like or equal; unmatched; unparalleled.

U'ni-son (ū'nĭ-sŭn), *n.* [LL. *unisonus* having the same sound; L. *unus* + *sonus* a sound.] **1.** Harmony; agreement; concord; union. **2.** Identity in musical pitch.

U-nis'o-nant (ū-nĭs'ō-nant), *a.* Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness; sounded alike in pitch. — **U-nis'o-nance,** *n.* — **U-nis'o-nous,** *a.*

U'nit (ū'nĭt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *unity.*] **1.** A single thing or person. **2.** The least whole number; one. **3.** Any determinate amount or quantity adopted as a standard of measurement. **4.** A mathematical magnitude or number, regarded as an undivided whole.

U'ni-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-tā'rĭ-an), *n.* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person. — *a.* Pert. to Unitarians, or their doctrines. — **U'ni-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

U-nite' (ū-nīt'), *v. t.* [L. *unire, unitum,* to unite, fr. *unus.*] **1.** To put together so as to make one; to combine; to cause to adhere. **2.** To join (families by marriage, nations by treaty, etc.); to harmonize; to associate. — *v. i.* **1.** To become one; to combine; to grow together. **2.** To concur; to act in concert.

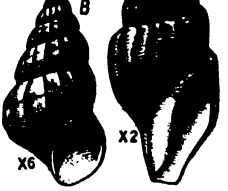
Syn. — To add; join; annex; attach. See Add.

U-nit'ed-ly, *adv.* In a united manner.

U'ni-ty (ū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *unitas,* fr. *unus.*] **1.** The being one; oneness. **2.** Concord; harmony; agreement; uniformity. **3.** Any definite mathematical quantity or magnitude taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation. **4.** One of the principles preserving a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation; in oratory, subordination of every part to the development of the main proposition. **5.** Combination of parts, in art, music, etc., such as to constitute symmetry of style and character.

Syn. — Oneness; concord; harmony. See Union.

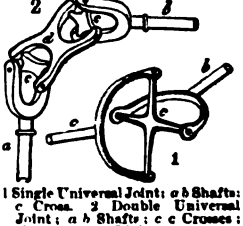
U'ni-valve (-vălv), *n.* [*Uni-* + *valve.*] A shell consisting of one valve only; mollusk whose shell is composed of a single piece. — **U'ni-valve, U'ni-valved** (-vălvd), **U'ni-val'vu-lar** (-văl'vū-lẽr), *a.*



Univalves. *A* Shell of *Bela harpularia*; *B* Shell of *Cingula aradata.*

U'ni-ver'sal (-vẽr'săl), *a.* [L. *universalis.* See Universe.] **1.** Pert. to the universe; including the whole number, quantity, or space; unlimited; all-reaching. **2.** Total; entire. **3.** Forming the whole of a genus; relatively unlimited in extension; affirmed or denied of the whole of a subject; — opp. to *particular.*

Universal coupling, Universal joint, a contrivance for joining two shafts or parts of a machine endwise, so that the one may give rotary motion to the other when forming an angle with it, or may move freely in all directions with respect to the other, as by means of a cross connecting the forked ends of the two shafts (Fig. 1). Since this joint can not act when the angle of the shafts is less than 140°, a double joint of the same kind is sometimes used for giving rotary motion at angles less than 140° (Fig. 2).



1 Single Universal Joint; *a b* Shafts; *c* Cross. 2 Double Universal Joint; *a b* Shafts; *c c* Crosses; *d* Connecting Link.

Syn. — General; all; whole; total. See General.

U'ni-ver'sal-ism, *n.* Doctrine that all men will be saved, or made happy, in the future state. — **U'ni-ver'sal-ist,** *n.* & *a.*

U'ni-ver-sal'i-ty (-vẽr-săl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A being universal;

unlimited extension or application; generality; — distinguished fr. *particularity*. [manner; without exception.]

U'ni-ver'sal-ly (ū'nĭ-vĕr'săl-lĭ), *adv.* In a universal

U'ni-verse (ū'nĭ-vĕrs), *n.* [L. *universum*, fr. *universus* universal; *unus* + *vertere*, *versum*, to turn, that is, turned into one, combined into one whole.] All created things as constituting one system; the world; creation.

U'ni-ver'si-ty (-vĕr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *universitas* all together, the whole, the universe, a number of persons associated into one body, fr. *universus*.] An institution for teaching the higher branches of literature, science, art, etc., and empowered to confer degrees in the several arts and faculties, as in theology, law, medicine, etc.

U-niv'o-cal (ū-nĭv'ō-kal), *a.* [L. *univocus*; *unus* + *vox*, *vocis*, a voice, word.] 1. Having one meaning only; — opp. to *equivocal*. 2. Having unison of sound, as the octave in music. — *n.* A word having but one meaning.

Un-just' (ŭn-jŭst'), *a.* 1. Acting contrary to the standard of right; false; dishonest. 2. Contrary to justice; wrongful. — **Un-just'ly**, *adv.*

Un-kind' (-kīnd'), *a.* Wanting in kindness, sympathy, benevolence, etc.; cruel; ungrateful. — **Un-kind'ly**, *adv.* — **Un-kind'ness**, *n.* [knitted together).]

Un-knit' (-nĭt'), *v. t.* To undo or unravel (what is

Un-lace' (-lās'), *v. t.* 1. To loose by undoing a lacing. 2. To loose the dress of; to expose; to disgrace.

Un-lade' (-lād'), *v. t.* To unload; to discharge.

Un-law'ful (-lą'fŭl), *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law. — **Un-law'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-law'ful-ness**, *n.*

Un-learn' (-lĕrn'), *v. t.* To forget (what has been learned); to learn the contrary of.

Un-learn'ed, *a.* 1. Not learned; untaught; ignorant; illiterate. 2. Not known. 3. Not exhibiting learning.

Un-less' (-lĕs'), *conj.* [Formerly, *onles*, *onlesse*, that, in less, in a less case.] If not; were it not that; except.

Un-like' (-līk'), *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse.

Un-like'ly, *a.* 1. Not likely; improbable. 2. Without prospect of success; likely to fail; unpromising.

Un-like'ness, *n.* The being unlike; dissimilarity.

Un-lim'ber (-lĭm'bĕr), *v. t.* To detach the limber from (a gun).

Un-lim'it-ed, *a.* 1. Not limited; having no bounds. 2. Undefined. 3. Unconfined; not restricted.

Un-load' (-lōd'), *v. t.* 1. To take the load or cargo from. 2. To relieve from anything onerous.

Un-lock' (-lŏk'), *v. t.* 1. To unfasten (what is locked). 2. To open; to undo.

Un-loose' (-lōōs'), *v. t.* To make loose; to loosen; to set free. — *v. i.* To become unfastened; to lose union.

Un-loos'en (-'n), *v. t.* To loosen; to unloose.

Un-love'ly (-lŭv'lĭ), *a.* Not lovely; not amiable; disagreeable; unpleasant. — **Un-love'li-ness**, *n.*

Un-luck'y (-lŭk'ĭ), *a.* 1. Not lucky; unfortunate; ill-fated; unhappy. 2. Bringing bad luck; ill-omened; inauspicious. — **Un-luck'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-luck'i-ness**, *n.*

Un-make' (-māk'), *v. t.* To destroy the form and qualities of; to uncreate.

Un-man' (-măn'), *v. t.* 1. To emasculate; to deprive of virility. 2. To deprive of a man's courage; to dishearten; to make womanish. 3. To deprive of men.

Un-man'ner-ly (-măn'nĕr-lĭ), *a.* Not mannerly; ill-bred; rude. — *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely.

Un-mask' (-măsk'), *v. t.* To strip of a mask or disguise; to expose. — *v. i.* To put off a mask.

Un-mean'ing (-mēn'ĭng), *a.* 1. Having no meaning or signification. 2. Not indicating intelligence; senseless.

Un-mer'ci-ful (-mĕr'sĭ-fŭl), *a.* Not merciful; cruel. — **Un-mer'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-mer'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

Un'mis-tak'a-ble (-mĭs-tāk'ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear; plain.

Un-moor' (-mōōr'), *v. t.* (*a*) To cause to ride with one anchor less than before. (*b*) To loose from anchorage. — *v. i.* To weigh anchor.

Un-muz'zle (-mŭz'z'l), *v. t.* To remove a muzzle from.

Un-nat'u-ral (ŭn-năt'ū-ral; 40), *a.* Not natural; contrary to the order of nature. — **Un-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See FACTITIOUS.

Un-nec'es-sa-ry (-nĕs'ĕs-sĕ-rĭ), *a.* Not necessary; useless. — **Un-nec'es-sa-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Un-neigh'bor-ly (-nā'bĕr-lĭ), *a.* Not neighborly; distant; reserved. — *adv.* Not in a neighborly manner.

Un-nerve' (-nĕrv'), *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to enfeeble.

Un-num'bered (-nŭm'bĕrd), *a.* Not numbered; not counted or estimated; innumerable.

Un-or'gan-ized (-ôr'gan-īzd), *a.* Not organized; without organic structure; not having the tissues and organs characteristic of living organisms, nor power of growth and development.

Un-pack' (-păk'), *v. t.* To separate and remove (things packed); to open and remove the contents of.

Un-par'al-leled (-păr'al-lĕld), *a.* Having no parallel, or equal; unequaled; unmatched.

Un-par'lia-men'ta-ry (-păr'lĭ-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.* Not according to the practice of parliamentary bodies.

Un-pin' (-pĭn'), *v. t.* To remove pins from; to unfasten.

Un-pleas'ant (-plĕz'ant), *a.* Not pleasant; offensive. — **Un-pleas'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-pleas'ant-ness**, *n.*

Un-prec'e-dent-ed (-prĕs'ē-dent-ĕd), *a.* Having no precedent or example; novel; unexampled. — **Un-prec'e-dent-ed-ly**, *adv.* [impartial.]

Un-prej'u-diced (-prĕj'ū-dĭst), *a.* Not prejudiced;

Un-prin'ci-pled (-prĭn'sĭ-p'ld), *a.* Being without right moral principles; profligate.

Un-ques'tion-a-ble (-kwĕs'chŭn-ā-b'l), *a.* Not questionable; certain. — **Un-ques'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-qui'et (-kwī'ĕt), *a.* Not quiet; disturbed. — **Un-qui'et-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-qui'et-ness**, **Un-qui'e-tude**, *n.*

Un-rav'el (-răv'l), *v. t.* 1. To disentangle; to separate the threads of. 2. To clear from complication; to unfold; to solve. 3. To separate the connected parts of; to confuse. — *v. i.* To become unraveled.

Un-read'y (-rĕd'ĭ), *a.* Not ready or prepared; not prompt; clumsy. — **Un-read'i-ness**, *n.*

Un-re'al (-rē'al), *a.* Not real; unsubstantial; fanciful; ideal. — **Un're-al'i-ty** (ŭn'rē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Un-rea'son-a-ble (-rē'z'n-ā-b'l), *a.* Not reasonable; irrational; immoderate. — **Un-rea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un-rea'son-a-bly**, *adv.* [trustworthy.]

Un're-li'a-ble (ŭn'rĕ-lī'ā-b'l), *a.* Not reliable; un-

Un're-mit'ting (-mĭt'tĭng), *a.* Not remitting; incessant; continued; persevering.

Un're-served' (-zĕrvd'), *a.* Not reserved; unrestrained. — **Un're-serv'ed-ly** (-zĕrv'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

Un-rest' (-rĕst'), *n.* Want of rest or repose; unquietness; sleeplessness; uneasiness. [to solve.]

Un-rid'dle (-rĭd'd'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To read the riddle of;

Un-right'eous (-rī'chŭs), *a.* [OE. *unrightwise*, AS. *unrihtwis*.] 1. Not righteous; evil; wicked; sinful. 2. Contrary to law and equity; unjust. — **Un-right'eous-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-right'eous-ness**, *n.*

Un-ripe' (-rīp'), *a.* 1. Not ripe. 2. Premature.

Un-roll' (-rōl'), *v. t.* [Written also *unrol*.] 1. To open (what is rolled). 2. To display; to reveal.

Un-ruf'fled (-rŭf'f'ld), *a.* Not ruffled or agitated; smooth; calm; tranquil; quiet.

Un-ru'ly (-rų'lĭ), *a.* Not submissive to rule; disregarding restraint; turbulent; refractory.

Un-sad'dle (-săd'd'l), *v. t.* 1. To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from (a horse). 2. To unhorse.

Un-sat'u-ra'ted (-săt'ū-rā'tĕd), *a.* 1. Capable of absorbing or dissolving to a greater degree. 2. Capable of taking up, or of uniting with, certain other chemical elements or compounds, without eliminating any side product. [to retract; to take back again.]

Un-say' (-sā'), *v. t.* To recall (what has been said);

Un-screw' (-skrų'), *v. t.* To loose from screws; to withdraw (anything, as a screw) by turning it.

Un-scru'pu-lous (ŭn-skrų'pŭ-lŭs), *a.* Not scrupulous; unprincipled. [to open (what is sealed).]

Un-seal' (-sēl'), *v. t.* To break or remove the seal of;

Un-search'a-ble (-sĕrch'ă-b'l), *a.* Not searchable; inscrutable; inysterious. — **Un-search'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-sea'son-a-ble (-sē'z'n-ă-b'l), *a.* Not seasonable; ill-timed untimely. — **Un-sea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-seat' (-sēt'), *v. t.* 1. To displace from one's seat. 2. To deprive of the right to sit in a legislative body.

Un-seem'ly (-sēm'lĭ), *a.* Not seemly; unbecoming; indecent. — *adv.* In an unseemly manner.

Un-seen' (-sēn'), *a.* Not seen or discovered.

Un-set'tle (-sĕt't'l), *v. t.* To loosen from a settled state; to unfix; to displace; to confuse.

Un-sex' (-sĕks'), *v. t.* To deprive of sex, or of qualities becoming to one's sex; to make (a woman) unfeminine in character, manners, duties, etc.

Un-shac'kle (-shăk'k'l), *v. t.* To loose from shackles or bonds; to free from restraint.

Un-sheathe' (-shēth'), *v. t.* To deprive of a sheath; to draw (a sword) from the sheath or scabbard.

Un-ship' (-shĭp'), *v. t.* 1. To take out of a ship or vessel. 2. To remove (any part or implement) from its proper position when in use.

Un-skill'ful (-skĭl'fŭl), *a.* [Spelt also *unskilful.*] Not skillful; inexperienced; awkward; bungling. — **Un-skill'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-skill'ful-ness**, *n.*

Un-so'cia-ble (-sō'shă-b'l), *a.* Not sociable; averse to companionship or conversation; reserved. — **Un-so'cia-ble-ness**, **Un-so'cia-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Un-so'cia-bly**, *adv.*

Un-sound' (-sound'), *a.* Not sound; infirm; diseased. — **Un-sound'ly**, *adv.* — **Un-sound'ness**, *n.*

Un-spar'ing (-spär'ĭng), *a.* Not sparing; not parsimonious; liberal; profuse.

Un-speak'a-ble (-spēk'ă-b'l), *a.* Not speakable; incapable of being adequately described; unutterable; ineffable. — **Un-speak'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-spot'ted (-spŏt'tĕd), *a.* Not spotted; free from spot or stain; unblemished; immaculate.

Un-stop' (-stŏp'), *v. t.* 1. To take the stopple or stopper from. 2. To free from obstruction; to open.

Un-string' (-strĭng'), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of strings; to take from a string. 2. To loosen the strings of. 3. To relax the tension of; to loosen.

Un'suc-cess'ful (-sŭk-sĕs'fŭl), *a.* Not successful: not producing the desired event; unlucky; unhappy. — **Un'suc-cess'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un'suc-cess'ful-ness**, *n.*

Un-tan'gle (-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* To loose from tangles or intricacy; to disentangle; to resolve.

Un-teach' (-tēch'), *v. t.* 1. To cause to forget, or disbelieve something taught. 2. To cause to be forgotten.

Un-think'ing (-thĭnk'ĭng), *a.* Not thinking; inconsiderate; thoughtless. — **Un-think'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Un-thread' (-thrĕd'), *v. t.* 1. To take out a thread from (a needle, etc.). 2. To loose the ligaments of.

Un-tie' (-tī'), *v. t.* [AS. *untȳgan.*] 1. To loosen (something tied or knotted). 2. To free from restraint. 3. To unfold; to clear. — *v. i.* To become untied or loosed.

Un-til' (-tĭl'), *prep.* [OE. *until, ontil; un-* (as in *unto*) + *til* till.] 1. To; up to; till; before. — *conj.* As far as; to the place or degree that; up to the time that.

Un-time'ly (-tīm'lĭ), *a.* Not timely; premature; inopportune. — *adv.* Out of the right time; unseasonably.

Un'to (ŭn'tōō), *prep.* [OE. *unto; un-* (only in *unto, until*) unto, as far as + *to* to; this *un-* is akin to AS. *ōō* until, Goth. *und* unto, until.] To; — now used only in antiquated, formal, or scriptural style. — *conj.* Until; till. [*Obs.*] [2. Not numbered or counted.

Un-told' (ŭn-tōld'), *a.* 1. Not told; not revealed.

Un-to'ward (-tō'wĕrd), *a.* 1. Froward; perverse. 2. Awkward; ungraceful. 3. Inconvenient; unlucky; unfortunate. — **Un-to'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-to'ward-ness**, *n.*

Un-to'ward-ly, *a.* Perverse; froward; untoward.

Un-trav'eled (ŭn-trăv'ĕld), *a.* [Written also *untravelled.*] 1. Not traveled; not trodden by passengers. 2. Having never gained experience by travel.

Un-true' (-trų'), *a.* 1. Not true; contrary to the fact. 2. Not faithful; false; disloyal.

Un-truth' (-trŭth'), *n.* 1. The being untrue; falsehood; want of veracity; treachery; disloyalty. 2. That which is untrue; falsehood; lie; disloyal act.

Syn. — Lie; falsehood. See LIE.

Un-truth'ful, *a.* Not truthful; unveracious.

Un-twine' (-twīn'), **Un-twist'** (-twĭst'), *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To separate and open (twisted threads); to turn back (that which is twisted). 2. To untie; to open; to disentangle. [rare. — **Un-u'su-al-ly**, *adv.*

Un-u'su-al (-ū'zhŭ-ăl), *a.* Not usual; uncommon; **Un-ut'ter-a-ble** (-ŭt'tĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not utterable; inexpressible; unspeakable. — **Un-ut'ter-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-veil', **Un-vail'** (-vāl'), *v. t.* To remove a veil from; to disclose; to reveal. — *v. i.* To reveal one's self.

Un-war'rant-a-ble (-wŏr'rant-ă-b'l), *a.* Not warrantable; indefensible; not justifiable; illegal; improper. — **Un-war'rant-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-wa'ry (-wā'rĭ), *a.* Not wary or cautious; unguarded; heedless; careless. [indefatigable.

Un-wea'ried (-wē'rĭd), *a.* Not wearied; persistent;

Un-weave' (-wēv'), *v. t.* To unfold; to ravel.

Un-well' (-wĕl'), *a.* Not well; indisposed; ailing.

Un-wield'y (-wēld'ĭ), *a.* Not easily wielded or carried; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous.

Un-will'ing (-wĭl'ĭng), *a.* Not willing; loath; reluctant. — **Un-will'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-will'ing-ness**, *n.*

Un-wind' (-wīnd'), *v. t.* & *i.* To wind off; to untwist; to untwine. [creet; foolish. — **Un-wise'ly**, *adv.*

Un-wise' (-wīz'), *a.* Not wise; injudicious; indis-

Un-wit'ting (-wĭt'tĭng), *a.* Not knowing; unconscious; ignorant. — **Un-wit'ting-ly**, *adv.*

Un-wont'ed (-wŭnt'ĕd), *a.* 1. Not wonted; unaccustomed; unused. 2. Uncommon; unusual; rare.

Un-wor'thy (-wŭr'thy), *a.* Not worthy; wanting merit, value, or fitness. — **Un-wor'thi-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-wor'thi-ness**, *n.* [wrapped or folded.

Un-wrap' (-răp'), *v. t.* To open or undo (what is

Un-wreathe' (-rēth'), *v. t.* To untwist, uncoil, or untwine (anything wreathed).

Un-writ'ten (-rĭt't'n), *a.* 1. Not written; oral. 2. Containing no writing; blank.

Un-yoke' (-yōk'), *v. t.* 1. To loose from a yoke. 2. To part; to disjoin; to disconnect.

Up (ŭp), *adv.* [AS.] Aloft; on high; toward or in a higher place; above; — opp. of *down.* — *prep.* From a lower to a higher place on, upon, or along; at the top of. — *n.* The being up or above; state of elevation, prosperity, etc.; — chiefly in the phrase *ups and downs.* [*Colloq.*] — *a.* Inclining up; tending or going up; upward.

U'pas (ū'păs), *n.* [Malay *pŭhn-ūpas; pŭhn* a tree + *ūpas* poison.] A tree of the Breadfruit family, common in Java, etc., whose secretions are poisonous.

Up-bear' (ŭp-bār'), *v. t.* To bear up; to raise aloft.

Up-braid' (-brād'), *v. t.* [OE. *upbreiden;* AS. *upp* up + *bregdan* to draw, twist, weave.] 1. To charge with something wrong or disgraceful. 2. To chide.

Syn. — To reproach; blame; censure; condemn.

Up'growth' (ŭp'grōth'), *n.* A growing up; progress.

Up-heav'al (-hēv'ăl), *n.* An upheaving, or being upheaved; elevation of a portion of the earth's crust.

Up-heave' (-hēv'), *v. t.* To heave up from beneath.

Up-hill' (-hĭl'), *adv.* Upwards on, or as on, a hillside. — *a.* 1. Ascending. 2. Attended with labor; difficult.

Up-hold' (-hōld'), *v. t.* 1. To hold up; to lift on high. 2. To keep erect; to maintain. 3. To aid by approval; to countenance. — **Up-hold'er**, *n.*

Up-hol'ster (-hōl'stĕr), *v. t.* [See UPHOLSTERER.] To furnish (rooms, carriages, bedsteads, chairs, etc.) with hangings, coverings, cushions, etc.

Up-hol'ster-er (ŭp-hōl'stĕr-ĕr), *n.* [Orig. *upholder*, formerly also written *upholster*, *upholdster*.] One who provides hangings, coverings, curtains, etc.

Up-hol'ster-y, *n.* Wares, or business, of an upholsterer.

Up'land (ŭp'lănd), *n.* High land; ground elevated above the meadows and intervals on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills; land which is generally dry; — opp. to *lowland*, *meadow*, *marsh*, *swamp*, *interval*, etc. — *a.* Pert. to uplands; high in situation.

Up-lift' (ŭp-lĭft'), *v. t.* To lift or raise aloft; to elevate.

Up'lift' (ŭp'lĭft'), *n.* A raising or upheaval of strata, disturbing their regularity and uniformity, and occasioning folds, dislocations, etc.

Uplift Dislocation in Strata of Rock or Slate.

Up'most' (ŭp'-mōst'), *a.* Highest; topmost; uppermost.

Up-on' (ŭp-ŏn'), *prep.* [AS. *uppan*, *uppon*; *upp* up + *on*, *an*, on.] On.

Up'per (ŭp'pĕr), *a.*; *comp.* of UP. Being further up; higher in place; superior. — *n.* The upper leather for a shoe; vamp.

The upper hand, the superiority; advantage. — **Upper works**, all parts of a ship's hull properly above water.

Up'per-most' (-mōst'), *a.* Highest in place, position, rank, power, etc.; uppermost; supreme.

Up'pish (-pĭsh), *a.* Proud; assuming. [*Colloq.*]

Up-raise' (ŭp-rāz'), **Up-rear'** (ŭp-rēr'), *v. t.* To raise; to lift up; to erect.

Up'right' (ŭp'rīt'), *a.* [AS. *upriht.*] **1.** In an erect position; perpendicular; vertical; pointing upward. **2.** Morally erect; having rectitude; honest; just. — *n.* Something standing upright, as a timber in a building. — **Up'right'ly**, *adv.* — **Up'right'ness**, *n.*

Up-rise' (ŭp-rīz'), *v. i.* **1.** To rise; to get up. **2.** To have an upward direction.

Up'roar' (ŭp'rōr'), *n.* [D. *oproer*; *op* up + *roeren* to stir.] Great tumult; noisy confusion; bustle and clamor. — **Up-roar'i-ous** (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* — **Up-roar'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Up-root' (ŭp-rōōt'), *v. t.* To root up; to tear up by the roots; to eradicate; to extirpate.

Up-rouse' (-rouz'), *v. t.* To rouse up; to awake.

Up-set' (ŭp-sĕt'), *v. t.* **1.** To overturn or overset. **2.** To disturb the self-possession of; to disorder the nerves of; to make ill. [*Colloq.*] — *v. i.* To become upset.

Up'set' (ŭp'sĕt'), *a.* Set up; fixed; determined; — used in the phrase *upset price*; that is, the price fixed upon as the minimum for property offered in a public sale.

Up'set', *n.* An upsetting, or being upset; an overturn.

Up'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* [*Up* + *shot* = *scot* share, reckoning.] Final issue; sum and substance; result.

Up'side' (-sīd'), *n.* Upper side; part that is uppermost.

Upside down. [OE. *up so doun*, up as down.] With the upper part undermost; in confusion; topsy-turvy.

Up-stairs' (ŭp-stārz'), *adv.* Up the stairs; in or toward an upper story.

Up'stairs' (ŭp'stārz'), *a.* Being above stairs.

Up-start' (ŭp-stärt'), *v. t.* To start up suddenly.

Up'start' (ŭp'stärt'), *n.* One who has risen suddenly; a parvenu. — *a.* Suddenly raised to prominence.

Up'take' (-tāk'), *n.* Pipe leading upward from the smoke box of a steam boiler to the chimney, or smoke-stack; flue leading upward.

Up'ward (-wĕrd), **Up'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* [AS. *upweardes.*] **1.** In a direction from lower to higher; in a course toward the source or origin; — opp. to *downward*. **2.** In the upper parts; above. **3.** Yet more; indefinitely more; above; over.

Up'ward, *a.* [AS. *upweard.*] Directed toward a higher place.

U-ra'ni-um (ū-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Uranus* the planet.] An element of the chromium group, found in certain rare minerals, and reduced as a heavy, nickel-white metal. Its oxides are used to tint glass, etc.

U'ra-nog'ra-phy (ū'rā-nŏg'rā-fy), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρανός* heaven + *γράφειν* to write.] Description of the heavens and heavenly bodies; the making celestial maps, etc.

U'ra-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρανός* + *-logy.*] Treatise on the heavens and heavenly bodies; study of the heavens; uranography.

U'ra-nus (ū'rā-nŭs), *n.* [Gr. Οὐρανός Uranus, *οὐρανός* heaven, sky.] **1.** In Greek mythology, the son and husband of Gæa (Earth), and father of Chronos (Time) and the Titans. **2.** One of the primary planets, about 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun, 36,000 miles in diameter, and revolving round the sun in 84 of our years; — also called *Herschel*, fr. Sir W. Herschel, who discovered it.

Ur'ban (ûr'băn), *a.* [L. *urbanus*, fr. *urbs*, *urbis*, city.] **1.** Pert. to a city or town. **2.** Suiting those living in a city; cultivated; polite; urbane.

Ur-bane' (ûr-bān'), *a.* Courteous in manners; polite; refined; elegant. — **Ur-ban'i-ty** (-băn'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Syn. — Politeness; suavity; affability; courtesy.

Ur'ce-o-late (ûr'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *urceolus*, dim. of *urceus* pitcher.] Pitcher-shaped; swelling below, and contracted at the orifice, as a calyx or corolla.

Urceolate Corolla of *Vaccinium.*

Ur'chin (-chĭn), *n.* [OE. *urchon*, *irchon*, hedgehog, OF. *ireçon*, *eriçon*, fr. L. *ericius*, fr. *er* hedgehog, for *her.*] **1.** A hedgehog. **2.** A mischievous elf. **3.** A roguish child.

Ure (ūr), *n.* [OF. *œvre*, *euvre*, work; L. *opera.*] Use; exercise. [*Obs.*] — *v. t.* To use.

U're-a (ū'rē-ă), *n.* [NL.] A very soluble crystalline body, the chief constituent of urine in mammals and some other animals.

‖ U-re'ter (-rē'tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρητήρ.*] Duct conveying urine from each kidney.

‖ U-re'thra (-thră), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρήθρα.*] Canal by which urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged. — **U-re'thral**, *a.*

Urge (ûrj), *v. t.* [L. *urgere*; akin to E. *wreak.*] **1.** To press; to drive; to force onward. **2.** To ply with motives, persuasion, or importunity. **3.** To press upon attention; to insist upon. — *v. i.* To persist.

Syn. — To animate; incite; impel; stimulate.

Ur'gent (ûr'jent), *a.* [L. *urgens*, p. pr. of *urgere.*] Urging; pressing; calling for immediate attention. — **Ur'gent-ly**, *adv.* — **Ur'gen-cy** (-jen-sy), *n.*

‖ U'rim (ū'rĭm), *n.* [Heb. *ûrîm*, pl. of *ûr* fire, *ôr* light.] Part of the breastplate of the Jewish high priest.

U'ri-nal (-rĭ-năl), *n.* [L. *urinal*, fr. *urina* urine.] **1.** Vessel for holding urine. **2.** A place for urinating.

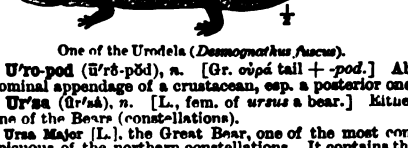
U'ri-na-ry (-nă-rỹ), *a.* Pert. to urine. — *n.* A urinal.

U'ri-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [LL. *urinare.*] To discharge urine; to make water. — **U'ri-na'tion**, *n.*

U'rine (ū'rĭn), *n.* [F.; L. *urina*, Gr. *οὖρον* urine.] In mammals, a fluid excretion from the kidneys; in birds and reptiles, a solid or semisolid excretion.

Urn (ûrn), *n.* [L. *urna.*] A vessel of various forms.

‖ U'ro-de'la (ū'rō-dē'lă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *οὐρά* tail + *δῆλος* visible.] An order of amphibians having the tail well developed, as the salamanders.



One of the Urodela (*Desmognathus fuscus*).

U'ro-pod (ū'rō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρά* tail + *-pod.*] Abdominal appendage of a crustacean, esp. a posterior one.

Ur'sa (ûr'să), *n.* [L., fem. of *ursus* a bear.] Either one of the Bears (constellations).

Ursa Major [L.], the Great Bear, one of the most conspicuous of the northern constellations. It contains the stars forming the *Dipper*, or *Charles's Wain*, two of which

are the *Pointers*, or stars which point towards the North Star. — **Ursa Minor** [L.], Little Bear, the constellation nearest the north pole. It contains the north star, or polestar, in the extremity of the tail.

Ur'si-form (ûr'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ursus* + *-form*.] Having the shape of a bear.

Ur'sine (-sīn *or* -sĭn), *a.* Pert. to, or like, a bear.

Ur'su-line (-sŭ-lĭn *or* -līn), *n.* One of an order of nuns under the protection of *St. Ursula*. The members are devoted entirely to education. — *a.* Pert. to St. Ursula, or the order of Ursulines.

‖ **Ur'sus**, *n.* [L.] [common bears. A genus of Carnivora including the

Us (ŭs), *pron.* [AS. *ūs*; akin to OS. *ūs*, G. & Goth. *uns*, L. *nos* us, Gr. ἡμεῖς we.] The persons speaking, regarded as an object; ourselves; — objective case of *we*.

Us'a-ble (ūz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being used.

Us'age (-ăj; 2), *n.* [F. See Use.] 1. A using; treatment. 2. Customary procedure; method. 3. Customary use of a word or phrase in a particular signification.

Syn. — Usage; Custom; use; habit. — These words agree in expressing the idea of habitual practice; but a *custom* is not necessarily a *usage*. A *custom* may belong to many, or to a single individual. A *usage* properly belongs to the great body of a people.

Us'ance (-ans), *n.* [F. See Use, *v. t.*] The fixed time when a bill of exchange is payable.

Use (ūs), *n.* [OE. & F. *us* use, usage, L. *usus*, fr. *uti*, *usus*, to use.] 1. An employing anything, or applying it to one's service; a being employed or applied. 2. Occasion to employ; necessity. 3. Advantage derived; utility. 4. Continued practice; usage; custom; habit.

Use (ūz), *v. t.* [OE. *usen*, F. *user*, LL. *usare*, fr. L. *uti*, *usus*, to use.] 1. To make use of; to employ. 2. To behave toward; to treat. 3. To make a practice of. 4. To accustom; to inure. — *v. i.* To be accustomed.

Syn. — To Use; Employ. — We *use* a thing, or *make use of* it, when we derive from it some enjoyment or service. We *employ* it when we turn that service into a particular channel. We *use* words to express our general meaning; we *employ* certain technical terms in reference to a given subject. To *make use of*, implies passivity in the thing; as, to *make use of* a pen; and hence there is often a material difference between the two words when applied to persons. To speak of "*making use* of another" generally implies a degrading idea, as if we had *used* him as a tool; while *employ* has no such sense.

Use'ful (ūs'fŭl), *a.* Full of use or profit; serviceable; advantageous. — **Use'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Use'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Utility; value; profit. See Utility.

Use'less, *a.* Having, or being of, no use; producing no good end; unprofitable; ineffectual. — **Use'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Use'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Useless; Fruitless; Ineffectual. — An attempt, effort, etc., is *useless* when it has inherent difficulties which forbid hope of success, *fruitless* when it fails, not from any such difficulties, but from some unexpected hindrance arising to frustrate it. *Ineffectual* nearly resembles *fruitless*, but implies a less hopeless failure.

Us'er (ūz'ẽr), *n.* 1. One who uses. 2. Legal enjoyment of property; use.

Ush'er (ŭsh'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *ussier*, *oissier*, *huissier*, fr. L. *ostiarius* doorkeeper, fr. *ostium* door, fr. *os* mouth.] 1. Officer or servant in charge of the door of a court, hall, chamber, etc.; one whose business is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank; one who escorts persons to seats. 2. An under teacher in a school. — *v. t.* To introduce or escort; to forerun.

Us'que-baugh (ŭs'kwē-bȧ), *n.* [Ir. or Gael. *uisge beatha* water of life; *uisge* water + *beatha* life; akin to Gr. *βίος* life. See Whisky.] Irish or Scotch whisky.

U'su-al (ū'zhū-ăl), *a.* [L. *usualis*, fr. *usus* use.] Such as is in common use, or in the ordinary course of events; customary; ordinary; common. — **U'su-al-ly**, *adv.*

U'su-fruct (-frŭkt), *n.* [L. *usufructus*, *usus et fructus*; *usus* + *fructus* fruit.] Right of using another's estate, etc., without impairing the substance.

U'su-fruc'tu-a-ry (-frŭk'tū-ă-rȳ), *n.* One who has the use of property and reaps the profits of it. — *a.* Pert. to a usufruct; of the nature of a usufruct.

U'su-rer (ū'zhū-rẽr), *n.* One who practices usury, or exacts exorbitant interest. — **U-su'ri-ous** (-zhȳ'rĭ-ŭs), *a.*

U-surp' (ū-sûrp'), *v. t.* [L. *usurpare*, *-patum*, to make use of, get possession of, usurp.] To seize, and hold in possession, by force, or without right. — **U-surp'er**, *n.* — **U'sur-pa'tion** (ū'sûr-pā'shŭn), *n.*

Syn. — To arrogate; assume; appropriate.

U'su-ry (ū'zhū-rȳ), *n.* [OE. & F. *usure*, L. *usura* use, usury, interest, fr. *uti*, *usus*. See Use.] Exorbitant or illegal interest for the use of money.

Ut (ŭt; *in solmization*, ōōt), *n.* The first note in Guido's musical scale, now usually superseded by *do*.

U-ten'sil (ū-tĕn'sĭl), *n.* [L. *utensile*, fr. *utensilis* fit for use, fr. *uti*, *usus*.] That which is used; implement; instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, etc.

U'ter-ine (ū'tẽr-Ĭn *or* -īn), *a.* [L. *uterinus* born of the same mother, fr. *uterus* womb.] 1. Pert. to the uterus. 2. Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

U'te-rus (ū'tē-rŭs), *n.* [L.] Organ of a female mammal in which the young are developed before birth; womb.

U-til'i-ta'ri-an (-tĭl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* 1. Pert. to utility; aiming at utility as disting. fr. beauty, ornament, etc. 2. Pert. to utilitarianism. — *n.* Advocate of utilitarianism.

U-til'i-ta'ri-an-ism, *n.* 1. Doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the aim of all social and political institutions. 2. Doctrine that virtue is founded in utility.

U-til'i-ty, *n.* [L. *utilitas*, fr. *utilis* useful.] 1. The being useful; production of good. 2. Intrinsic value.

Syn. — Utility; Usefulness; advantageousness; benefit; profit; avail; service. — *Usefulness* has an Anglo-Saxon suffix, *utility* is Latin; hence the former is used chiefly of things in the *concrete*, the latter in a *general* and *abstract* sense. Thus, we speak of the *utility* of an invention, and the *usefulness* of the thing invented.

U'til-ize (ū'tĭl-īz), *v. t.* To make useful; to turn to profitable account. — **U'til-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Ut'most' (ŭt'mōst'), *a.* [AS. *ūtemest*, superl. fr. *ūte* out.] 1. Situated at the farthest point or extremity; most distant; extreme; last. 2. Being in the greatest or highest degree, quantity, number, etc.; greatest. — *n.* The most that can be; farthest limit.

U-to'pi-a (ū-tō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὐ not + τόπος place.] 1. An imaginary island, represented by Sir Thomas More, in a work called *Utopia*, as enjoying the greatest perfection in politics, laws, etc. 2. Place or state of ideal perfection.

U-to'pi-an (*-an*), *a.* Pert. to, or like, Utopia; ideal; chimerical; involving imaginary perfection. — *n.* An inhabitant of Utopia; a visionary; idealist; optimist. — **U-to'pi-an-ism**, *n.*

U'tri-cle (ū'trĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *utriculus* a little womb, calycle, dim. of *uter*, *utris*, bag or bottle made of hide.] 1. A little sac or vesicle. 2. Microscopic cell in an egg, animal, or plant. 3. Small, thin-walled, one-seeded fruit.

Ut'ter (ŭt'tẽr), *a.* [Orig. same as *outer*.] 1. Complete; total; entire; absolute. 2. Peremptory; unconditional; unqualified; final.

Ut'ter, *v. t.* [AS. *ūtian* to put out, eject, fr. *ūt* out.] 1. To put (money, notes, etc.) in circulation; to pass in trade. 2. To publish; to speak; to pronounce. — **Ut'ter-er**, *n.* — **Ut'ter-a-ble**, *a.* — **Ut'ter-ance**, *n.*

Syn. — To give forth; issue; pronounce. See Deliver.

Ut'ter-ly, *adv.* In an utter manner; totally.

Ut'ter-most' (-mōst'), *a. & n.* Utmost.

‖ **U'va** (ū'vȧ), *n.* [L., grape.] A small pulpy fruit containing several seeds and having a thin skin, as a grape.

U've-ous (-vē-ŭs), *a.* Resembling a grape.

‖ **U'vu-la** (-vū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *uva*.] Fleshy lobe suspended from the soft palate. — **U'vu-lar** (-lẽr), *a.*

Ux-o'ri-ous (ŭks-ō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *uxorius*, fr. *uxor* a wife.] Excessively fond of, or submissive to, a wife. — **Ux-o'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ux-o'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

V.

Va'can-cy (vā'kan-sy), *n.* 1. The being vacant; emptiness; leisure; listlessness. 2. That which is vacant; interval of leisure; vacation; unoccupied office.

Va'cant (-kant), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vacans, -cantis*, p. pr. of *vacare* to be empty; akin to *vacuus* empty, and prob. to E. *void*.] 1. Deprived of contents; empty. 2. Unengaged with business or care; unoccupied; free. 3. Not filled by an incumbent, possessor, or officer. 4. Empty of thought, study, or reflection. — **Va'cant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — VACANT; EMPTY; void; devoid; free; unemployed; disengaged; unencumbered; uncrowded; idle. — A thing is *empty* when there is nothing in it. *Vacant* adds the idea of having been previously filled, or intended to be occupied. A *vacant* look or *vacant* mind implies absence of intelligence naturally to be expected.

Va'cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *vacare, -catum*.] 1. To make vacant; to leave empty. 2. To annul; to make void.

Va-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vacatio*.] 1. A vacating; a making void. 2. Intermission of a stated employment; rest; leisure; recess; holidays.

Vac'ci-nate (văk'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To inoculate with vaccinia. — **Vac'ci-na'tion**, *n.* — **Vac'ci-na'tor**, *n.*

Vac'cine (-sĭn *or* -sīn), *a.* [L. *vaccinus*, fr. *vacca* cow.] Pert. to cows; pert. to, derived from, or caused by, vaccinia. — *n.* Virus of vaccinia used in vaccination.

‖ **Vac-cin'i-a** (-sĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A pustular disease of the cow, which is communicated to man by inoculation as a protection from smallpox.

Vac'il-late (văs'ĭl-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *vacillare, -latum*.] 1. To move one way and the other; to stagger. 2. To fluctuate; to be unsteady; to waver. — **Vac'il-la'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — See FLUCTUATE. [vacuum.

Va-cu'i-ty (vȧ-kū'ĭ-tў), *n.* 1. Vacancy. 2. Void;

Vac'u-ole (văk'ū-ōl), *n.* [L. *vacuus* empty.] Small air cell, or globular space, in the interior of organic cells.

Vac'u-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vacuus*. See VACANT.] Empty.

Vac'u-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *vacuus*.] Space entirely devoid of matter; space, as the interior of a closed vessel, exhausted to a high degree by an air pump, etc.

Va'de me'cum (vē'dē mē'kŭm). [L., go with me.] Book, etc., carried constantly; manual; handbook.

Vag'a-bond (văg'ȧ-bŏnd), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vagabundus*, fr. *vagari* to stroll about, *vagus* strolling. See VAGUE.] 1. Having no settled habitation; wandering. 2. Moving without certain direction; driven to and fro. 3. Strolling and idle or vicious. — *n.* One having no fixed dwelling and without means of honest livelihood; a vagrant; tramp. — **Vag'a-bond'age** (-ĭj; 2), **Vag'a-bond'ism** (-Iz'm), **Vag'a-bond'ry** (-rў), *n.*

Va-ga'ry (vȧ-gā'rў), *n.* [L. *vagari.*] A wandering of the thoughts; wild or fanciful freak; whim.

Va-gi'na (-jī'nȧ), *n.* [L., a scabbard, sheath.] 1. A sheath; canal leading from the uterus to the external orifice of the genital canal. 2. Terminal part of the oviduct in insects and various other invertebrates. 3. Basal expansion of certain leaves. — **Vag'i-nal** (văj'ĭ-nal), *a.*

Va'grant (vā'grant), *a.* [Prob. fr. OF. *wauerant*, p. p. of *waucrer* to wander, influenced by F. *vagrant*, p. pr. of *vaguer* to stray, L. *vagari*.] 1. Erratic; unsettled. 2. Wandering from place to place. — *n.* An idle wanderer; sturdy beggar; vagabond. — **Va'grant-ly**, *adv.* — **Va'grant-ness, Va'gran-cy** (-gran-sў), *n.*

Vague (vāg), *n.* [F.; L. *vagus* roaming, fr. *vagari.*] 1. Wandering; vagabond. 2. Unsettled; indefinite; ambiguous. 3. Without known authority; unauthenticated; uncertain. — **Vague'ly**, *adv.* — **Vague'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Ill-defined; hazy; loose; lax; uncertain.

Vail (vāl), *n. & v. t.* Veil.

Vail. *n.* [Aphetic form of *avail*, n.] Money given to servants by visitors; gratuity. [Written also *vale*.]

Vail (vāl), *v. t.* To lower, or take off, in token of inferiority, reverence, etc. [Written also *vale*, and *veil*.]

Vain (vān), *a.* [F.; L. *vanus* empty, void, vain.] 1. Having no real substance or importance; empty; void; worthless. 2. Destitute of force or efficacy; ineffectual. 3. Proud of petty things, or of trifling attainments; conceited; puffed up. 4. Showy; ostentatious. — **Vain'ly**, *adv.* — **Vain'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Empty; worthless; ineffectual; idle; unreal. **In vain**, to no purpose; without effect; ineffectually.

Vain'glo'ry (vān'glō'rў), *n.* Excessive vanity excited by one's own performances; empty pride; boastfulness. — **Vain'glo'ri-ous**, *a.* — **Vain'glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Val'ance (văl'ans), *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *avalant* hanging down, p. pr. of *avaler* to go down; but prob. fr. the town of *Valence* in France.] Hanging drapery for a bed, couch, window, etc. [Written also *valence*.]

Vale (vāl), *n.* [OE. & F. *val*, L. *vallis*.] Tract of low ground, or of land between hills; valley; dale.

Vale, *n.* Vail; gratuity to a servant.

Val'e-dic'tion (văl'ĕ-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *valedicere, -dictum*, to say farewell; *vale* farewell (imperative of *valere* to be well) + *dicere* to say.] A farewell.

Val'e-dic-to'ri-an (-dĭk-tō'rĭ-an), *n.* One who pronounces a valedictory address.

Val'e-dic'to-ry (-dĭk'tŭ-rў), *a.* Bidding farewell. — *n.* Farewell address at commencement in American colleges.

Va'lence (vā'lens), *n.* [L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr. of *valere* to have power.] Degree of combining power of a chemical atom (or radical) as shown by the number of atoms of hydrogen (or of other monads, as chlorine, sodium, etc.) with which it will combine, or for which it can be substituted, or with which it can be compared.

Va-len'ci-ennes' lace' (vȧ-lĕn'sĭ-ĕnz' lās'). Rich lace made at *Valenciennes*, in France.

Val'en-cy (văl'en-sў *or* vā'len-sy), *n.* (*a*) Valence. (*b*) A unit of combining power; a so-called bond of affinity.

Val'en-tine (văl'en-tin), *n.* 1. A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's Day. 2. A love letter, or burlesque missive, sent on St. Valentine's Day.

St. Valentine's Day, a day (Feb. 14) sacred to St. Valentine, when it was believed that birds begin to mate.

Va-le'ri-an (vȧ-lē'rĭ-an), *n.* [LL. *valeriana*.] Plant with strong-smelling root, used as an antispasmodic.

Val'et (văl'ĕt *or* văl'ā), *n.* [F.] A male servant attending a gentleman's person; body servant.

‖ **Valet de chambre** (vȧ'lā' de shäⁿbr') [F.], a body servant, or personal attendant.

Val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an (văl'ĕ-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-an), **Val'e-tu'di-na-ry** (-tū'dĭ-nȧ-rў), *a.* [L. *valetudinarius*, fr. *valetudo* state of health, health, ill health, fr. *valere* to be well.] Of infirm health; weakly. — *n.* One of a weak or sickly constitution; one seeking to recover health.

Val'iant (-yant), *a.* [OF. *vaillant, valant*, orig. p. pr. of *valoir* to be worth, L. *valere* to be strong.] 1. Intrepid; courageous. 2. Performed with valor or bravery; heroic. — **Val'iant-ly**, *adv.* — **Val'iant-ness**, *n.*

Val'id (-ĭd), *a.* [F. *valide*, L. *validus* strong, fr. *valere.*] 1. Having sufficient strength; founded in truth; capable of being justified, defended, or supported; sound; efficacious. 2. Having legal force; incapable of being rightfully overthrown or set aside. — **Val'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Val'id-ness**, *n.* — **Va-lid'i-ty** (vȧ-lĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Syn. — Prevalent; available; efficacious; just; good; weighty; sufficient; sound; well-grounded.

Va-lise' (vȧ-lēs'), *n.* [F.] A traveling bag.

Val-la'tion (văl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vallatio*, fr. *vallare* to *fortify*, fr. *vallum* rampart.] Rampart; intrenchment.

Val'ley (văl'ĭ), *n.* [F. *vallée*, L. *vallis, valles*. See VALE.] 1. Space inclosed between ranges of hills or

mountains; strip of land at the bottom of the depressions intersecting a country, including usually the bed of a stream. **2.** (*a*) The meeting of two slopes of a roof, which have their plates running in different directions. (*b*) Depression formed by the meeting of two slopes on a flat roof.

Valley Roof.

Valley roof, a roof having one or more valleys.

Val'or (vălˊẽr), *n.* [OF. & LL. *valor*, fr. L. *valere* to be strong.] [Written also *valour*.] **1.** Strength of mind in regard to danger; personal bravery. — **Val'or-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* — **Val'or-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn.—Gallantry; boldness. See COURAGE, and HEROISM.

Val'u-a-ble (-ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Having value or worth; precious; costly. **2.** Worthy; estimable. — *n.* A precious possession; thing of value; — mostly in *pl.*

Val'u-a'tion, *n.* **1.** A valuing, or estimating worth; appraisement. **2.** Value set upon a thing.

Val'u-a'tor (-ātẽr), *n.* An appraiser.

Val'ue (vălˊū), *n.* [OF. *value*, fr. *valoir*, p. p. *valu*, to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, to be worth.] **1.** The property or aggregate properties of a thing rendering it useful or desirable; worth; excellence; importance. **2.** Worth estimated by any standard of purchasing power, esp. by the market price. **3.** Precise signification; import. **4.** Esteem; regard. **5.** Relative length of a musical tone or note, answering to *quantity* in prosody. — *v. t.* **1.** To estimate the value, or worth, of; to rate at a certain price; to appraise. **2.** To rate highly; to have in high esteem; to prize.

Syn.—To compute; rate; appraise; esteem; respect.

Val'ue-less, *a.* Being of no value; having no worth.

Valv'ate (vălvˊāt), *a.* Like, serving as, or opening by, valves; valvular.

Valve (vălv), *n.* [L. *valva* leaf, fold, or valve of a door.] **1.** A door; one of a pair of folding doors, or one of the leaves of such a door. **2.** A lid or cover to an aperture, to permit or prevent passage (of a fluid, etc.).

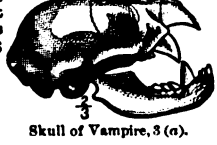
Valvular Capsule.

Valv'u-lar (vălvˊū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Pert. to a valve, esp. to the valves of the heart. **2.** Containing valves; serving as a valve; opening by valves; valvate.

Va-moose' (vȧ-mōsˊ), *v. i. & t.* [Sp. *vamos* let us go.] To depart quickly; to decamp; to depart from. [Written also *vamos*, and *vamoose*.] [*Slang*]

Vamp (vămp), *n.* [F. *avantpied* the forefoot, vamp; *avant* before + *pied* foot, L. *pes*.] **1.** The part of a shoe above the sole and welt, and in front of the ankle seam; an upper. **2.** Piece added to an old thing to give it a new appearance. — *v. t.* To provide (a shoe) with new upper leather; to repair; to patch. — **Vamp'er**, *n.*

Vam'pire (vămˊpīr), *n.* [F.] [Written also *vampyre*.] **1.** Ghost fabled to leave the grave and wander by night sucking the blood of persons asleep. **2.** An extortioner; bloodsucker. **3.** (*a*) A South American blood-sucking bat. (*b*) Harmless tropical American bat.



Skull of Vampire, 3 (*a*).

Van (văn), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *vanguard*.] The front of an army; front line or foremost division of a fleet.

Van, *n.* [Cornish.] Miner's shovel for cleansing ore. — *v. t.* To wash or cleanse (ore) on a shovel.

Van, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *caravan*.] **1.** A light wagon for transporting goods. **2.** Large covered wagon for moving furniture, etc., also for conveying wild beasts, etc., for exhibition. **3.** A close railway car for baggage. [*Eng.*]

Van, *n.* [L. *vannus* fan for winnowing grain. Cf. FAN.] Fan, sieve, etc., for winnowing grain.

Va-na'di-um (vȧ-nāˊdĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Icel. *Vanadis*, surname of the goddess Freya.] A rare element intermediate between metals and non-metals.

Van'dal (vănˊdal), *n.* [L. *Vandalus*.] **1.** One of a Teutonic race, who plundered Rome in the 5th century, destroying monuments of art and literature. **2.** One who willfully destroys any work of art or literature. — **Van'dal, Van-dal'ic** (-dălˊĭk), *a.* — **Van'dal-ism**, *n.*

Vane (vān), *n.* [OE. & Prov. E. *fane* weathercock, banner, AS. *fana* banner, flag.] **1.** A contrivance attached to some elevated object to show which way the wind blows; weathercock. **2.** Any flat, extended surface attached to an axis and moved by the wind, water, air, etc. **3.** Rhachis and web of a feather taken together.

Van'guard' (vănˊgärdˊ), *n.* [For *avantguard*, F. *avant-garde*; *avant* before, fore + *garde* guard.] Troops who march in front of an army; advance guard; van.

Va-nil'la (vȧ-nĭlˊlȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *vainilla*, dim. of *vaina* sheath, pod, L. *vagina*.] **1.** A climbing orchidaceous plant of tropical America. **2.** Its podlike capsules, of a delicate odor, and yielding a volatile, odoriferous oil; flavoring extract made from the capsules.

Van'ish (vănˊĭsh), *v. i.* [OF. *vanir*; fr. L. *vanus* empty, vain; cf. *evanescere* to vanish.] **1.** To pass out of sight; to disappear; to fade. **2.** To be annihilated or lost. — *n.* The brief terminal part of a vowel or vocal element, differing in quality from the main part; as, *a* as in *ale* ordinarily ends with a *vanish* of *i* as in *ill*.

Van'i-ty (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *vanitas*, fr. *vanus* empty, vain.] **1.** The being vain; want of substance; unrealness; falsity. **2.** Inflation of mind upon slight grounds; overweening conceit; ostentation. **3.** That which is vain or unsubstantial; empty pleasure; idle show.

Syn.—Emptiness; self-sufficiency. See EGOTISM, and PRIDE.

Van'quish (vănˊkwĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *vaincre*, fr. L. *vincere*; akin to AS. *wīg* war, battle, *wigend* a warrior.] **1.** To conquer or subdue in battle. **2.** To get the better of; to put down; to refute. — **Van'quish-a-ble**, *a.*

Syn.—To overcome; confute; silence. See CONQUER.

Van'tage (vănˊtāj; 2), *n.* [F. *avantage*. See ADVANTAGE.] **1.** Superior situation or opportunity; advantage. **2.** The first point after deuce, in lawn tennis.

Vantage ground, superiority of state or place; condition which gives one an advantage over another.

Vap'id (văpˊĭd), *a.* [L. *vapidus* having lost its life and spirit; akin to *vappa* vapid wine, *vapor* vapor.] Having lost its life and spirit; flat; dull. — **Vap'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Vap'id-ness, Va-pid'i-ty** (vȧ-pĭdˊĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Va'por (vāˊpẽr), *n.* [L.] [Written also *vapour*.] **1.** Any substance in the gaseous, or aëriform, state, which ordinarily is liquid or solid. **2.** Visible diffused substance in the atmosphere, impairing its transparency, as smoke, fog, etc. **3.** Something unsubstantial or transitory; vain imagination; idle talk; boasting. **4.** *pl.* An old name for melancholy; the blues. **5.** A medicinal agent for administration in the form of inhaled vapor. — *v. i.* **1.** To pass off in fumes, or as a moist, floating substance; to steam; to evaporate. **2.** To talk idly; to brag. — *v. t.* To send off in vapor.

Vap'o-ra-ble (vāpˊō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor by heat. — **Vap'o-ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Va'por-er (vāˊpẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who vapors; a braggart.

Vap'o-rif'ic (vāpˊō-rĭfˊĭk), *a.* [L. *vapor* + *facere* to make.] Producing vapor; tending to pass into vapor.

Vap'o-rize (vāpˊō-rīz *or* vāˊpẽr-īz), *v. t.* To convert into vapor, as by application of heat. — *v. i.* To pass off in vapor. — **Vap'o-ri-za'tion**, *n.*

Va'por-ous (vāˊpẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Having the form or nature of vapor. **2.** Full of vapors or exhalations. **3.** Producing vapors; windy; flatulent. **4.** Unreal; vain.

Va'por-y, *a.* **1.** Full of vapors; vaporous. **2.** Hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish.

‖ **Va-que'ro** (vä-kāˊrō), *n.* [Sp., cowherd, fr. *vaca* a

cow, L. *vacca*.] One who has charge of cattle, horses, etc.; a herdsman. [*Southwestern U. S.*]

Va'ri-a-ble (vâ'rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Having the capacity of varying or changing; changeable. **2.** Liable to vary; mutable; fickle; unsteady. — *n.* **1.** That which is variable or subject to change. **2.** A mathematical quantity which may increase or decrease; a quantity which admits of an infinite number of values in the same expression. **3.** (*a*) A shifting wind, or one that varies in force. (*b*) *pl.* Those parts of the sea where a steady wind is not expected, esp. the parts between the trade-wind belts. — **Va'ri-a-ble-ness, Va'ri-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **Va'ri-a-bly,** *adv.*

Va'ri-ance (-ans), *n.* **1.** A being variant; change of condition; variation. **2.** Difference that produces dispute or controversy; dispute; quarrel. **3.** Disagreement between two parts of the same legal proceeding, which, to be effectual, ought to agree, — as between the writ and the declaration, or between the allegation and the proof. **At variance,** in a state of dissension; at enmity.

Va'ri-ant (-ant), *a.* [L. *varians*, p. pr. of *variare* to change.] Varying in form, character, etc.; variable; different; diverse. — *n.* Something which differs in form from another thing, though really the same.

Va'ri-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* To alter; to vary.

Va'ri-a'tion, *n.* **1.** A varying; partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of a thing; modification; deviation. **2.** Extent to which a thing varies; amount or rate of change. **3.** Change of termination of words, as in declension, conjugation, derivation, etc. **4.** Repetition of a musical theme or melody with embellishments or modifications, in time, tune, harmony, etc.

Var'i-cose' (văr'ĭ-kōs'), *a.* [L. *varicosus*.] Irregularly swollen or enlarged.

Va'ri-e-gate (vā'rĭ-ē-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *variegare, -gatum; varius* various + *agere* to make.] To diversify; to mark with different colors. — **Va'ri-e-ga'tion,** *n.*

Va-ri'e-ty (vȧ-rī'ē-tĭ), *n.* [L. *varietas*.] **1.** The being various; diversity. **2.** That which is various; collection of different things; varied assortment; something differing from others of the same general kind; a sort; a subdivision, or peculiar form, of a species.

Syn. — VARIETY; DIVERSITY; difference; kind. — A man has a *variety* of employments when he does many things which are not a mere repetition of the same act; he has a *diversity* of employments when the several acts performed are unlike each other, that is, *diverse*.

Va-ri'o-la (-ō-lȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *varius*.] The smallpox. — **Va-ri'o-lar** (-lẽr), **Va-ri'o-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

Va'ri-o-loid (vā'rĭ-ō-loid *or* văr'ĭ-), *a.* [*Variola* + *-oid*.] Resembling smallpox; pert. to varioloid. — *n.* Smallpox as modified by previous inoculation or vaccination, usually a milder disease.

‖ **Va'ri-o'rum** (vā'rĭ-ō'rŭm), *a.* [L., abbr. fr. *cum notis variorum* with notes of various persons.] Containing notes by different persons; — applied to a book.

Va'ri-ous (vā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *varius*.] **1.** Different; diverse; several; manifold. **2.** Changeable; uncertain; variable. **3.** Variegated; diversified. — **Va'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Var'let (vär'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *varlet, vaslet, vallet*, servant, young man, young noble, dim. of *vassal*. See VALET.] A low fellow; scoundrel; rascal.

Var'nish (-nĭsh), *n.* [F. *vernis*, akin to *vernir* to varnish, fr. (assumed) LL. *vitrinire* to glaze, fr. L. *vitrum* glass.] **1.** A viscid liquid, consisting of a solution of resinous matter in oil or a volatile liquid, laid on work to give it a smooth, hard surface, with a gloss. **2.** A glossy appearance; outside show; gloss. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with a liquid which produces, when dry, a hard, glossy surface. **2.** To give a fair coloring to; to gloss over.

Va'ry (vā'rĭ), *v. t. & i.* [L. *variare*, fr. *varius* various.] **1.** To alter in form, substance, position, etc.; to modify. **2.** To exchange. **3.** To alter or change in succession; to alternate. **4.** To deviate; to swerve. **5.** To disagree; to be at variance or in dissension.

Vas'cu-lar (văs'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *vasculum* a small vessel, dim. of *vas* vessel, vase.] Consisting of, or containing, vessels as an essential part of a vegetable or animal structure; full of vessels, ducts, or tubes. — **Vas'cu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Vase (vās *or* vāz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vas, vasum*.] An ornamental urn.

Vas'e-line (văs'ē-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* [G. *wasser* water + Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil.] A yellowish translucent substance, obtained as a residue in purifying petroleum, and used as an unguent, and in the arts. [Written also *vaselin*.]

Vas'sal (văs'ȧl), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *vassallus, vassus*; of Celtic origin.] **1.** One who holds land of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him; feudal tenant. **2.** A subject; servant; boudman; slave. — *a.* Slavish; servile. — **Vas'sal-age** (-āj; 2), *n.*

Vast (văst), *a.* [L. *vastus* empty, waste, immense.] **1.** Of great extent; enormous. **2.** Very great in numbers, quantity, force, etc. — *n.* A waste region; boundless space. — **Vast'ly,** *adv.* — **Vast'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Enormous; huge; immense; mighty.

Vat (văt), *n.* [AS. *fæt*.] Large vessel, cistern, or tub, esp. one for holding liquors, chemical preparations for dyeing or tanning, etc.

Vat'i-can (văt'ĭ-kan), *n.* [L. *Vaticanus* the Vatican hill, in Rome.] A magnificent assemblage of buildings at Rome, including the pope's palace, a museum, library, chapel, etc.; — often used to indicate the papal authority.

Vat'i-can-ism, *n.* Doctrine of papal supremacy.

Vat'i-cide (-sid), *n.* [L. *vates* a prophet + *caedere* to kill.] Murder, or murderer, of a prophet. [phetic.

Va-tic'i-nal (vȧ-tĭs'ĭ-nal), *a.* Pert. to prophecy; pro-

Va-tic'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *vaticinari, -natus*, to prophesy, fr. *vates*.] To prophesy; to foretell. — **Va-tic'i-na'tion,** *n.* — **Va-tic'i-na'tor** (-tĭs'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.]

‖ **Vaude'ville** (vōd'vĭl), *n.* [F., fr. *Vau-de-vire*, a village in Normandy.] **1.** A lively kind of song, often satirical. **2.** A theatrical piece, whose dialogue is intermingled with satirical songs, set to familiar airs.

Vault (vąlt), *n.* [LL. *volta*, for *voluta*, fr. L. *volvere, volutum*, to roll, turn about.] **1.** An arched ceiling or canopy of masonry. **2.** An arched apartment; esp., a subterranean room, for storing articles, for a prison, for interment, etc.; a cell; cellar. **3.** The canopy of heaven; sky. **4.** [F. *volte*, It. *volta*, orig., a turn, and same word as *volta* an arch.] A leap or bound. — *v. t.* **1.** To form or cover with a vault; to arch. **2.** To leap over; esp., to leap over by aid of the hands or a pole. — *v. i.* To leap; to bound; to spring.

Vault, 2.

Vaunt (vănt *or* vąnt), *v. i. & t.* [F. *vanter*, LL. *vanitare*, fr. L. *vanus* vain.] To boast; to brag. — *n.* A vain display of what one is, has, or has done; boast.

Veal (vēl), *n.* [OE. & OF. *veel*, L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus* calf.] Flesh of a calf when killed for food.

Ve'da (vā'dȧ *or* vē'dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *vēda*, prop., knowledge, fr. *vid* to know.] The ancient sacred literature of the Hindoos. — **Ve'dic,** *a.*

Ve-dette' (vē-dĕt'), *n.* [F. *vedette*, It. *vedetta*, fr. L. *vigilia* watch.] A sentinel, usually on horseback.

Veer (vēr), *v. i. & t.* [F. *virer*, LL. *virare*.] To change direction; to turn; to shift.

Veg'e-ta-ble (vĕj'ē-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *végétable* growing,

fr. L. *vegetabilis* enlivening, fr. *vegetare* to enliven, quicken, *vegere* to arouse; akin to *vigil* watchful.] **1.** Pert. to, like, or produced by, plants. **2.** Consisting of, or comprising, plants. — *n.* **1.** A plant. **2.** A plant cultivated for food for man or domestic animals; edible part of such a plant, as prepared for market or the table.

Veg'e-tal (vĕj'ē-*tal*), *a.* [F. *végétal.*] **1.** Pert. to vegetables, or the vegetable kingdom. **2.** Pert. to the vital phenomena common to plants and animals, disting. fr. *sensation* and *volition*, which are peculiar to animals.

Veg'e-ta'ri-an (-tā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* One who holds that vegetables and fruits are the only proper food for man. — *a.* Pert. to vegetarianism. — **Veg'e-ta'ri-an-ism**, *n.*

Veg'e-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *vegetare, -tatum*, to enliven.] **1.** To grow, as plants, by nutriment imbibed by roots and leaves; to sprout; to germinate. **2.** To lead a life too low for an animate creature; to do nothing but eat and grow. **3.** To grow exuberantly.

Veg'e-ta'tion, *n.* **1.** A vegetating, or growing as a plant does. **2.** The sum of vegetable life; plants in general. **3.** Exuberant morbid outgrowth.

Veg'e-ta-tive (vĕj'ē-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Growing as plants; capable of vegetating. **2.** Having power to produce growth in plants. **3.** Having relation to growth.

Ve'he-ment (vē'hē-*ment*), *a.* [L. *vehemens*, the first part perh. akin to *vehere* to carry, and the second *mens* mind.] **1.** Acting with great force; violent; mighty. **2.** Very ardent, eager, or fervent; passionate. — **Ve'he-ment-ly**, *adv.* — **Ve'he-mence** (-*mens*), *n.*

Syn. — Furious; raging; eager; hot; fervid; burning.

Ve'hi-cle (vē'hĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *vehiculum*, fr. *vehere.*] **1.** A carriage; means of conveyance. **2.** Anything used as the instrument of conveyance or communication. **3.** A substance in which medicine is taken. **4.** Any liquid with which a pigment is applied. — **Ve-hic'u-lar** (vē-hĭk'ū-lēr), **Ve-hic'u-la-ry** (-lē-rў), *a.*

Veil (vāl), *n.* [OE. & OF. *veile*, L. *velum* a sail, covering, curtain, veil.] [Written also *vail.*] **1.** Something hung up, or spread out, to intercept the view, and hide an object; curtain; screen to hide or protect the face. **2.** A cover; disguise; mask; pretense. — *v. t.* **1.** To throw a veil over. **2.** To cover; to conceal.

Vein (vān), *n.* [F. *veine*, L. *vena.*] **1.** One of the vessels which carry blood to the heart. **2.** One of the smaller branches of the framework of a leaf. **3.** One of the ribs in the framework of insects' wings. **4.** A narrow mass of rock intersecting other rocks, and filling inclined or vertical fissures not corresponding with the stratification; lode; dike. **5.** A fissure, cleft, or cavity. **6.** A streak of different color, in wood, marble, etc.; variegation. **7.** A train of associations, thoughts, emotions, etc. **8.** Peculiar temper or temperament; turn of mind; humor; strain. — *v. t.* To form or mark with veins; to fill or cover with veins. — **Veined** (vānd), **Vein'y** (vān'ў), *a.*

Vel'li-cate (vĕl'lĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *vellicare, -catum*, to twitch, fr. *vellere* to pluck, pull.] To twitch convulsively; to move spasmodically. — **Vel'li-ca'tion**, *n.*

Vel'lum (vĕl'lŭm), *n.* [L. *vitulinus* of a calf, fr. *vitulus* calf. See VEAL.] Parchment, usually made from calfskin, for writing upon, and for binding books.

Ve-loc'i-pede (vē-lŏs'ĭ-pēd), *n.* [L. *velox, -locis*, swift + *pes, pedis*, foot.] A light road carriage propelled by the feet of the rider.

Ve-loc'i-ty (-ĭ-tў), *n.* [L. *velocitas*, fr. *velox.*] **1.** Quickness of motion; speed; rapidity. **2.** Rate of motion.

Vel'vet (vĕl'vĕt), *n.* [LL. *vellutum*, fr. *villutus* shaggy, fr. L. *villus* shaggy hair; akin to *vellus* a fleece, and E. *wool.*] **1.** A silk fabric, having a close nap of erect threads. **2.** Soft, deciduous skin covering deer's antlers during their rapid growth. — *a.* Made of velvet; soft and delicate, like velvet; velvety.

Vel'vet-een' (-ēn'), *n.* Cloth, usually cotton, made in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.

Vel'vet-y (-ў), *a.* Made of velvet; like velvet; soft.

‖ **Ve'na** (vē'nă), *n.* [L. See VEIN.] **A vein.**

Vena cava. [L., lit., hollow vein.] Any one of the great systemic veins connected directly with the heart.

Ve'nal (vē'*nal*), *a.* [L. *venalis*, fr. *venus* sale.] Capable of being bought; held for sale; mercenary; hireling. — **Ve-nal'i-ty** (-năl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Syn. — VENAL; MERCENARY; hireling; vendible. — One is *mercenary* who is a hireling (as, *mercenary* soldiers, a *mercenary* judge, etc.), or is governed by a sordid love of gain. *Venal* goes further, and supposes either an actual *purchase*, or a readiness to be purchased, which places a person or thing wholly in the power of the purchaser.

Ven'a-ry (vĕn'ă-rў), *a.* [LL. *venarius*, fr. L. *venari* to hunt.] Pert. to hunting.

Vend (vĕnd), *v. t.* [F. *vendre*, L. *vendere*, fr. *venum dare; venus* sale + *dare* to give.] To sell. [or sold.]

Vend-ee' (vĕnd-ē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is vended,

Vend'er (vĕnd'ĕr), *n.* One who vends; seller; vendor.

‖ **Ven-det'ta** (vĕn-dĕt'tă), *n.* [It.] A blood feud; private revenge for the murder of a kinsman.

Vend'i-ble (vĕnd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being vended, or sold; salable. — *n.* Something to be sold. — **Vend'i-ble-ness, Vend'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Vend'i-bly**, *adv.*

Ven-di'tion (vĕn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *venditio.*] Sale.

Vend'or (vĕnd'ŏr), *n.* Seller; — correl. of *vendee.*

Ven-due' (vĕn-dū'), *n.* [OF.] An auction. [*Obsolete.*]

Ve-neer' (vē-nēr'), *v. t.* [G. *furnieren*, fr. F. *fournir* to furnish.] To overlay with a thin layer of wood, etc., for outer finish or decoration. — *n.* Thin leaf or layer of a more valuable or beautiful material for overlaying an inferior one; external show; false pretense.

Ve-neer'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of one who veneers. **2.** Thin wood or other material used as a veneer.

Ven'er-a-ble (vĕn'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *venerabilis.*] **1.** Capable of being venerated; deserving of honor and respect; — generally implying advanced age. **2.** Rendered sacred by religious or other associations. — **Ven'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ven'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

Ven'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *venerari, -ratus*; akin to E. *winsome.*] To regard with mingled respect and awe; to revere. — **Ven'er-a'tor**, *n.* — **Ven'er-a'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — Awe; reverence; respect. See REVERENCE.

Ve-ne're-al (vē-nē'rē-*al*), *a.* [L. *venereus*, fr. *Venus, Veneris*, Venus, goddess of love.] **1.** Pert. to venery, or sexual love or intercourse. **2.** (*a*) Arising from sexual intercourse. (*b*) Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases. **3.** Adapted to excite venereal desire.

Ven'er-y (vĕn'ĕr-ў), *n.* Sexual love; coition.

Ven'er-y, *n.* [F. *vénerie*, fr. OF. *vener* to hunt, L. *venari.* See VENISON.] Hunting; sports of the chase.

Ve'ne-sec'tion (vē'nē-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [NL. *venaesectio*; L. *vena* vein + *sectio* section.] The opening a vein for letting blood; bloodletting; phlebotomy.

Ve-ne'tian (vē-nē'shan), *a.* Pert. to Venice in Italy. — *n.* An inhabitant of Venice.

Venge'ance (vĕnj'ans), *n.* [F., fr. *venger* to avenge, L. *vindicare* to lay claim to, defend, avenge, fr. *vindex* claimant, defender, avenger.] Punishment inflicted in return for an injury; retribution; revenge.

Venge'ful, *a.* Vindictive; retributive; revengeful.

Ve'ni-al (vē'nĭ-*al*), *a.* [OF.; L. *venialis*, fr. *venia* pardon, kindness; akin to *venerari* to venerate.] Capable of being forgiven; excusable; pardonable. — **Ve'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ve'ni-al-ness, Ve'ni-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

‖ **Ve-ni're fa'ci-as** (vē-nī'rē fā'shĭ-ăs). [L., make to come.] (*a*) A judicial writ requiring the sheriff to cause a certain number of qualified persons to appear in court, to serve as jurors. (*b*) A summons to cause the party indicted on a penal statute to appear. Called also *venire.*

Ven'i-son (vĕn'ĭ-z'n *or* vĕn'z'n), *n.* [OE. & OF. *venaison*, L. *venatio* hunting, game, fr. *venari, -natus*, to hunt.] Orig., flesh of edible beasts of the chase, also of game birds; now, flesh of animals of the deer kind.

Ven'om (-ŭm), *n.* [OE. & OF. *venim*, L. *venenum.*] **1.** Matter fatal or injurious to life; poison; poisonous

matter which serpents, scorpions, bees, etc., secrete, and communicate by biting or stinging. 2. Spite; malice. — **Ven'om-ous** (vĕn'ŭm-ŭs), *a.* — **Ven'om-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Venom; virus; bane. See Poison.

Ve'nous (vē'nŭs), *a.* [L. *venosus*, fr. *vena* a vein.] 1. Pert. to the veins. 2. Contained in the veins, or having the same qualities as if contained in the veins; of dark bluish color and containing insufficient oxygen to be fit for oxygenating the tissues; — said of the blood, and opp. to *arterial*. 3. Marked with veins; veined.

Vent (vĕnt), *n.* [F. *fente* a slit, cleft, fr. *fendre* to split, L. *findere;* prob. confused with F. *vent* wind, L. *ventus*.] 1. A small aperture; passage for air or fluid. 2. (*a*) Anal opening of certain animals. (*b*) Opening at the breech of a firearm; touchhole. 3. Outlet; escape; utterance. — *v. t.* 1. To let out at a vent, or small aperture; to give outlet to. 2. To let out; to utter.

Ven'ti-duct (vĕn'tĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *ventus* wind + *ductus* conduit, fr. *ducere, ductum*, to lead.] A passage for wind or air; pipe for ventilating apartments.

Ven'ti-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *ventilare, -latum*, to toss, fan, winnow, fr. *ventus* wind.] 1. To open and expose to the free passage of air; to supply with fresh air. 2. To provide with a vent, or escape, for air, gas, etc. 3. To winnow; to fan. 4. To sift and examine; to subject to penetrating scrutiny. 5. To give vent to; to make public. — **Ven'ti-la'tion**, *n.* — **Ven'ti-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.*

Ven'tral (-tral), *a.* [L. *ventralis*, fr. *venter* belly.] 1. Pert. to, or near, the belly, or ventral side, of an animal; abdominal; — opp. to *dorsal*. 2. (*a*) Pert. to that surface of a carpel, petal, etc., which faces toward the center of a flower. (*b*) Pertaining to the lower surface of a creeping moss or other low flowerless plant.

Ven'tri-cle (-trĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*.] A cavity of an organ, as of the larynx or the brain; posterior chamber of the heart, which receives blood from the auricle and forces it out from the heart.

Ven-tril'o-quism (-trĭl'ŏ-kwĭz'm), **Ven-tril'o-quy** (-kwȳ), *n.* A speaking so that the voice appears to come from some other person or source. — **Ven-tril'o-quist**, *n.*

Ven-tril'o-quize (-kwiz), *v. i.* To use ventriloquism.

Ven-tril'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *ventriloquus* a ventriloquist; *venter* belly + *loqui*, p. p. *locutus*, to speak.] Pert. to a ventriloquist or ventriloquism.

Ven'ture (vĕn'tŭr; 40), *n.* [Aphetic form of OE. *aventure*. See Adventure.] 1. Dangerous undertaking; hazard; risk; speculation. 2. Accident; chance; hap; luck. 3. Thing put to hazard; risk; something sent to sea in trade. — *v. i.* 1. To hazard one's self; to dare. 2. To run a hazard or risk; to take the chances. — *v. t.* 1. To expose to hazard; to risk. 2. To put or send on a venture or chance. — **Ven'tur-er**, *n.*

Ven'ture-some (-sŭm), *a.* Inclined to venture; bold; daring; adventurous. — **Ven'ture-some-ly**, *adv.*

Ven'tur-ous (-tŭs), *a.* Adventurous. — **Ven'tur-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ven'tur-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ven'ue (vĕn'ū), *n.* [F., a coming, arrival, fr. *venir* to come, L. *venire;* hence, in English, place whither the jury are summoned to come.] Neighborhood; place or county in which anything is alleged to have happened; place where an action is laid.

Ve'nus (vē'nŭs), *n.* [L. *Venus, -neris*, goddess of love, the planet Venus.] 1. The Roman goddess of beauty and love. 2. The planet second from the sun; — as morning star, called *Lucifer;* as evening star, *Hesperus*.

Ve-ra'cious (vē-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *verax, -racis*, fr. *verus* true.] 1. Observant of truth; truthful. 2. True; not false. — **Ve-rac'i-ty** (-răs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ve-ran'da (-răn'dȧ), *n.* [East India word.] An open, roofed portico, adjoining a dwelling house.

Verb (vẽrb), *n.* [L. *verbum* word, verb.] A word which affirms or predicates something of some person or thing; part of speech expressing being, action, or the suffering of action.

Ver'bal (vẽr'bal), *a.* [F., fr. L. *verbalis*. See Verb.] 1. Expressed in words; spoken; oral. 2. Having to do with words only. 3. Word for word; literal. 4. Pert. to a verb; derived directly from a verb; used in forming verbs. — *n.* A noun derived from a verb.

Ver'bal-ism, *n.* Something expressed verbally; verbal remark. [critic of, words; a literalist.]

Ver'bal-ist, *n.* A literal adherent to, or a minute

Ver'bal-ly, *adv.* 1. In a verbal manner; orally. 2. Word for word; verbatim. [verbally.]

‖ **Ver-ba'tim** (-bā'tĭm), *adv.* [LL.] Word for word;

Ver-be'na (-bē'nȧ), *n.* [L.] An herbaceous plant cultivated for the beauty of its flowers; vervain.

Ver'ber-a'tion (-bẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *verberatio*, fr. *verberare, -ratum*, to beat, fr. *verber* lash.] 1. A beating or striking. 2. Impulse of a body, which causes sound.

Ver'bi-age (-bĭ-ĕj; 2), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *verbe* a word.] Use of many words with little sense; verbosity.

Ver-bose' (-bōs'), *a.* [L. *verbosus*, fr. *verbum*.] Abounding in words; using more words than necessary; tedious by multiplicity of words; prolix; wordy. — **Ver-bose'ness**, **Ver-bos'i-ty** (-bŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ver'dant (vẽr'dant), *a.* [F. *verdoyant*, p. pr. of *verdoyer* to grow green, OF. *verd, vert*, L. *viridis* green.] 1. Covered with growing plants or grass; green; fresh. 2. Unripe in knowledge or judgment; raw; green. [*Colloq.*] — **Ver'dant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ver'dan-cy**, *n.*

Verd' an-tique' (vẽrd' ăn-tēk'). [F. *vert antique; verd, vert*, green + *antique* ancient.] (*a*) A mottled-green serpentine marble. (*b*) A green porphyry.

Ver'dict (vẽr'dĭkt), *n.* [LL. *verdictum, veredictum;* L. *vere* truly (fr. *verus* true) + *dictum* a saying, fr. *dicere, dictum*, to say.] 1. Decision of a jury. 2. Judgment.

Ver'di-gris (-dĭ-grēs), *n.* [F. *vert-de-gris*, apparently fr. *verd, vert*, green + *de* of + *gris* gray, but really corrup. of LL. *viride aeris*, fr. L. *viridis* green + *aes, aeris*, brass.] 1. A green poisonous substance used as a pigment and drug, obtained by action of acetic acid on copper. 2. The green rust formed on copper. [*Colloq.*]

Ver'di-ter (-dĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *vert-de-terre*, lit., green of earth.] (*a*) Orig., verdigris. (*b*) Either of two pigments (*blue verditer*, and *green verditer*) made by treating copper nitrate with calcium carbonate.

Ver'dure (vẽr'dŭr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *viridis*.] Green; greenness; freshness of vegetation. — **Ver'dur-ous**, *a.*

Verge (vẽrj), *n.* [F.; L. *virga;* perh. akin to E. *wisp*.] 1. Staff, carried as an emblem of authority. 2. Limit or boundary of a space; edge, margin, or brink. 3. A circumference; circle; ring. 4. (*a*) Shaft of a column. (*b*) Edge of tiling projecting over the gable of a roof. — *v. i.* 1. To border upon; to tend; to approach. 2. To bend downward; to slope.

Syn. — Border; edge; rim; brim; margin; brink.

Ver'ger (vẽr'jẽr), *n.* [F.] One who carries a verge, or emblem of office; attendant upon a bishop, dean, etc.; official in charge of the interior of a church building.

Ver'i-fy (vĕr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [F. *vérifier*, LL. *verificare*, fr. L. *verus* true + *-ficare* to make.] 1. To prove to be true; to confirm; to substantiate. 2. To authenticate. — **Ver'i-fi-er**, *n.* — **Ver'i-fi'a-ble**, *a.* — **Ver'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Ver'i-ly (-lȳ), *adv.* In very truth; beyond doubt or question; in fact; certainly.

Ver'i-sim'i-lar (-sĭm'ĭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *verisimilis; verus* + *similis* like, similar.] Having the appearance of truth; likely. — **Ver'i-si-mil'i-tude** (-sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.*

Ver'i-ta-ble (vĕr'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *véritable*. See Verity.] Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; real; true; genuine. — **Ver'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Ver'i-ty (-tȳ), *n.* [F. *vérité*, L. *veritas*, fr. *verus*.] 1. The being true; fact. 2. That which is true; reality.

Ver'juice' (vẽr'jūs'), *n.* [F. *verjus* juice of green fruits; *verd, vert*, green + *jus* juice.] 1. Sour juice of crab apples, unripe grapes, apples, etc.; acid liquor made from such juice. 2. Tartness; sourness.

‖ **Ver'mes** (vĕr'mēz), *n. pl.* [L. *vermes*, pl. of *vermis* a worm.] (*a*) An artificial division of animals, including parasitic worms, many forms of sea worms, and, sometimes, the Bryozoa, Tunicata, etc. (*b*) A more restricted group, comprising only the helminths and closely allied orders.

Ver'mi-cel'li (-mē-chĕl'lĭ *or* -sĕl'lĭ), *n.* [It., pl. of *vermicello* little worm, dim. of *verme* worm, L. *vermis*.] Wheat paste made into a slender, wormlike form.

Ver-mic'u-lar (-mĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *vermiculus* a little worm, dim. of *vermis*.] Pert. to, or like, a worm; resembling the motion or track of a worm.

Ver-mic'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *vermiculatus* inlaid so as to resemble tracks of worms, p. p. of *vermiculari* to be full of worms, fr. *vermiculus*.] To work with impressions resembling tracks of worms. — *a.* **1.** Wormlike in shape; covered with wormlike lines of color, or with wavy impressed lines like worm tracks. **2.** Crawling like a worm; insinuating; sophistical.

Ver-mic'u-la'tion, *n.* [L. *vermiculatio* a being worm-eaten.] **1.** A moving in the manner of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another. **2.** A vermiculating, or forming or inlaying so as to resemble the motion, track, or work of a worm. **3.** Penetration by worms; the being worm-eaten.

Ver-mic'u-lose' (-lōs'), **Ver-mic'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Containing, full of, or resembling, worms.

Ver'mi-form (vĕr'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *vermis* + *-form*.] Resembling a worm in form or motions; vermicular.

Vermiform appendix, a slender blind process of the cæcum; — called also *vermiform appendage*, and *vermiform process*. Small solid bodies, such as grape seeds or cherry stones, sometimes lodge in it, causing serious, or fatal, inflammation. See *Illust.* under DIGESTION.

Ver'mi-fuge (-fūj), *n.* [F.; L. *vermis* + *fugare* to drive away, fr. *fugere* to flee.] Medicine to expel worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.

Ver-mil'ion (-mĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *vermillon*, fr. L. *vermiculus* (dim. fr. *vermis*) little worm, the kermes insect.] **1.** A bright red pigment consisting of mercuric sulphide, having a fine red color, and used in coloring sealing wax, in printing, etc. **2.** A lively and brilliant red.

Ver'min (-mĭn), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. *vermine*, fr. L. *vermis*.] A mischievous animal; noxious little animals or insects, collectively, as rats, flies, lice, bugs, etc.

Ver'mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *verminare*, fr. *vermis*.] To breed vermin. — **Ver'mi-na'tion,** *n.*

Ver'min-ous (-mĭn-ŭs), *a.* [L. *verminosus*.] **1.** Breeding vermin; infested by vermin. **2.** Caused by vermin.

Ver-mip'a-rous (-mĭp'ā-rŭs), *a.* [L. *vermis* + *parere* to bring forth.] Producing or breeding worms.

Ver-miv'o-rous (-mĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *vermis* + *vorare* to devour.] Feeding on worms.

Ver-nac'u-lar (-năk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *vernaculus* native, fr. *verna* slave born in his master's house, prob. akin to Skr. *vas* to dwell, E. *was*.] Belonging to the country of one's birth; native; indigenous. — *n.* One's mother tongue; common forms of expression in a locality.

Ver'nal (-nal), *a.* [L. *vernalis*, fr. *ver* spring; akin to E. *Easter*, *east*.] **1.** Pert. to the spring; appearing in the spring. **2.** Belonging to youth, the spring of life.

Ver'sa-tile (-sā-tĭl), *a.* [L. *versatilis*, fr. *versare* to turn around, v. freq. of *vertere*. See VERSE.] **1.** Capable of being turned round. **2.** Liable to be turned in opinion; changeable; variable; inconstant. **3.** Turning with ease from one thing to another; many-sided. — **Ver'sa-tile-ly,** *adv.* — **Ver'sa-tile-ness, Ver'sa-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Versatile Stamens of Passion Flower.

Verse (vẽrs), *n.* [L. *versus*, fr. *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] **1.** A line consisting of a certain number of metrical feet. **2.** Metrical arrangement and language; versification; poetry. **3.** A short division of any composition; a stanza; a stave; one of the short divisions of the chapters in the Old and New Testaments.

Versed (vẽrst), *a.* [L. *versatus*, p. p. of *versari* to turn over, to be engaged in a thing, passive of *versare*.] Acquainted or familiar; skilled; practiced.

Ver'si-cle (vẽr'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus*.] A little verse; verse or text said or sung in public worship by the priest, and followed by a response.

Ver'si-fy (-fī), *v. i.* [F. *versifier*, L. *versificare*; *versus* verse + *-ficare* to make.] To make verses. — *v. t.* **1.** To relate in verse. **2.** To render into metrical form. — **Ver'si-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* — **Ver'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

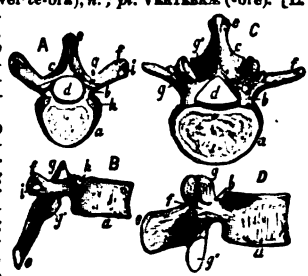
Ver'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vertere*, *versum*, to turn, change, translate. See VERSE.] **1.** A translating from one language into another. **2.** A translation. **3.** A description from a particular point of view.

Verst (vẽrst), *n.* [Russ. *versta*.] A Russian measure of length containing 3500 English feet.

‖ **Ver'sus** (vẽr'sŭs), *prep.* [L., toward.] Against; — chiefly used in legal language, and abbr. to *v.* or *vs.*

Vert (vẽrt), *n.* [F., green, fr. L. *viridis*.] **1.** (*a*) Everything that grows, and bears a green leaf, within the forest. (*b*) Right of cutting growing wood. **2.** The color green, in Heraldry.

‖ **Ver'te-bra** (vẽr'tĕ-brȧ), *n.*; *pl.* VERTEBRÆ (-brē). [L. *vertebra*, fr. *vertere* to turn, change.] One of the serial segments of the spinal column. — **Ver'te-bral,** *a.*



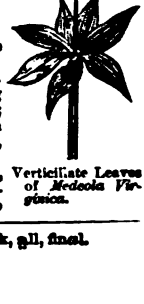
VERTEBRÆ OF MAN.

A Sixth Dorsal Vertebra seen from above. *B* The same from the right side. *C* Third Lumbar Vertebra from above. *D* The same from the right side. *a* Centrum; *b* Pedicle forming the Side of the Arch inclosing Spinal Cord; *c* Lamina forming the Top of this Arch; *d* Spinal Foramen; *e* Spinous Process; *f* Transverse Process; *g* Anterior Articular Process; *g'* Posterior Articular Process; *h* Capitular Facet; *i* Tubercular Facet.

Ver'te-brate (-brāt), **Ver'te-bra'ted** (-brā'tĕd), *a.* Having a backbone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow, as man, quadrupeds, birds, amphibia, and fishes.

Ver'tex (vẽr'tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. VERTEXES (-ĕz), L. VERTICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L. *vertex*, *-icis*, a whirl, top, summit, fr. *vertere* to turn.] A turning point; principal or highest point; top; summit; crown; apex.

Ver'ti-cal (-tĭ-kal), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or situated at, the vertex, or highest point; directly overhead, or in the zenith; perpendicularly above one. **2.** Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb. — **Ver'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **Ver'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*



Ver-tic'il-late (-tĭs'ĭl-lāt; 277), **Ver-tic'il-la'ted** (-tĭs'ĭl-lā'tĕd), *a.* Arranged in transverse whorls like rays of a wheel.

Ver-tig'i-nous (-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *vertiginosus*, fr. *vertigo* a whirling around, giddiness.] **1.** Turning round; whirling; rotary. **2.** Affected with vertigo; giddy. — **Ver-tig'i-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **Ver-tig'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

Ver'ti-go (vẽr'tĭ-gō; *L.* vẽr-tī'gō), *n.*; *pl.* E. VERTIGOES (-gōz), L. VERTIGINES (vẽr-tĭj'ĭ-nēz). [L., fr. *vertere* to

Verticillate Leaves of *Medeola Virginica*.

turn.] **1.** Dizziness or swimming of the head; giddiness. **2.** A land snail, having an elongated or conical spiral shell.

Ver'vain (vĕr'vān), *n.* [F. *verveine*, fr. L. *verbena*, pl. *verbenae* sacred boughs of laurel, olive, or myrtle; *cf. verbenaca* vervain.] Any plant of the genus Verbena.

Ver'y (vĕr'ȳ), *a.* [OE. & OF. *verai*, LL. *veracus*, L. *verax*, *verus*, true.] True; real; actual; veritable. — *adv.* In a high degree; exceedingly; extremely.

‖ **Ve-si'ca** (vē-sī'kȧ), *n.* [L.] A bladder. [catory.

Ves'i-cant (vĕs'ĭ-kant), *n.* [L. *vesica* blister.] Vesi-

Ves'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* To raise little bladders upon; to inflame the cuticle of; to blister. — **Ves'i-ca'tion**, *n.*

Ves'i-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to raise a blister. — *n.* A blistering application or plaster; vesicant.

Ves'i-cle (-ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*.] A bladderlike vessel; membranous cavity; a cyst; cell. — **Ve-sic'u-lar** (-lẽr), **Ve-sic'u-late**, *a.*

Vesicles of Seaweed (*Fucus nodosus*).

Ves'per (vĕs'pẽr), *n.* [L., evening, evening star, the west.] The evening star; Hesper; Venus, when seen after sunset; evening. — *a.* Pert. to the evening, or to the service of vespers.

Ves'pers (-pẽrz), *n. pl.* [OF. *vespres*, LL. *vesperae*, fr. L. *vespera* evening.] (*a*) In the Roman Catholic Church, one of the little hours of the Breviary. (*b*) The evening song or service.

Ves'per-tine (-pẽr-tĭn *or* -tin), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or happening in, the evening. **2.** Blossoming in the evening.

Ves'sel (-sĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *vascellum*, dim. of *vas* a vessel.] **1.** Utensil for holding anything. **2.** Any hollow structure made to float upon the water for navigation. **3.** Any tube or canal in which the blood or other fluids are contained, secreted, or circulated.

Vest (vĕst), *n.* [L. *vestis* a garment, vesture; akin to E. *wear*.] **1.** An article of clothing covering the person; outer garment; vestment; vesture; robe. **2.** A waistcoat, or sleeveless body garment, worn under the coat. — *v. t.* [L. *vestire*, *vestitum*.] **1.** To clothe with a vestment or garment; to dress; to cover or encompass closely. **2.** To clothe with authority, power, etc.; to put in possession; to invest; to endow; — followed by *with* before the thing conferred. **3.** To commit to another; — with *in* before the possessor. **4.** To clothe with possession; to give a person an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment of. — *v. i.* To come or descend; to be fixed; to take effect, as a title or right; — followed by *in*.

Ves'ta (vĕs'tȧ), *n.* [L.; akin to Gr. Ἑστία Vesta, ἑστία hearth of the house.] **1.** Roman virgin goddess of the hearth, fire, and family round it. **2.** An asteroid discovered in 1807. **3.** A wax friction match.

Ves'tal, *a.* Pert. to Vesta; chaste. — *n.* **1.** A virgin consecrated to Vesta. **2.** A pure woman; nun.

Vest'ed (vĕst'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Clothed; robed; wearing vestments. **2.** Not in contingency; fixed.

Ves'ti-bule (vĕs'tĭ-būl), *n.* [L. *vestibulum*.] **1.** Porch or entrance of a house. **2.** Cavity of the labyrinth of the ear. See EAR. — **Ves-tib'u-lar** (-tĭb'ū-lẽr), *a.*

SYN. — VESTIBULE; HALL; PASSAGE. — A *vestibule* is a small apartment within the doors of a building. A *hall* is the large apartment beyond the vestibule, and, in the United States, serves as a passage to the apartments. In England, the *hall* is generally square, and a narrow space of entrance is called a *passage*, not a *hall*.

Ves'tige (-tĭj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vestigium* footprint, trace.] Mark of the foot on the earth; sign left by something lost or no longer present; remains.

SYN. — VESTIGE; TRACE; mark; sign; token. — *Vestige* is used chiefly in a figurative sense, for the remains of something long passed away. A *trace* is literally something drawn out in a line, and may be used in this its primary sense, or figuratively, to denote a sign left by something that has passed by, or ceased to exist.

Vest'ing (vĕst'ĭng), *n.* Cloth for vests; vest pattern.

Vest'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OE. *vestiment*, fr. L. *vestimentum*, fr. *vestire* to clothe, fr. *vestis*. See VEST.] A covering or garment; esp., a priestly garment.

Ves'try (vĕs'trȳ), *n.* [F. *vestiaire*, L. *vestiarium*, fr. *vestiarius* belonging to clothes, fr. *vestis*.] **1.** A room in a church for sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils, and where meetings for pariah business are held; a sacristy. **2.** Executive body, composed of wardens and vestrymen, chose annually by an Episcopal parish.

Ves'try-man (-mȧn), *n.* A member of a vestry.

Ves'ture (-tūr; 40), *n.* [OF.; LL. *vestitura*, fr. L. *vestire*.] Clothing; apparel; covering; envelope.

Vetch (vĕch), *n.* [Also *fitch*; OE. *ficche*, OF. *veche*, fr. L. *vicia*.] A leguminous plant, some species of which are valuable for fodder. — **Vetch'y**, *a.*

Vet'er-an (vĕt'ẽr-an), *a.* [L. *veteranus*, fr. *vetus*, *veteris*, old.] Long exercised in anything, esp. in military life; long experienced. — *n.* One long exercised in any service or art, esp. in war; one grown old in service.

Vet'er-i-na'ri-an (-ĭ-nā'rĭ-an), *n.* One skilled in diseases of domestic animals; veterinary surgeon.

Vet'er-i-na-ry (-nā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *veterinarius* pert. to beasts of burden, fr. *veterinus*, prob. orig., pert. to yearlings.] Pert. to the art of healing diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, etc.

Ve'to (vē'tō), *n.* [L., I forbid.] **1.** An authoritative prohibition; a forbidding; interdiction. **2.** (*a*) A power of one department of government to forbid projects attempted by another department; power vested in the chief executive to prevent enactment of measures passed by the legislature. (*b*) Exercise of such authority; act of prohibition. (*c*) A message communicating the reasons of the executive for not approving a proposed law. [*U. S.*] — *v. t.* To prohibit; to refuse assent to (a bill), and thus prevent its enactment.

Vex (vĕks), *v. t.* [L. *vexare*, *-atum*.] **1.** To toss back and forth; to disquiet. **2.** To annoy; to irritate; to tease.

SYN. — See TEASE.

Vex-a'tion (vĕks-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A vexing, or being vexed. **2.** Cause of trouble. — **Vex-a'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* — **Vex-a'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Vex-a'tious-ness**, *n.*

SYN. — Mortification; trouble; distress. See CHAGRIN.

‖ **Vi'a** (vī'ȧ), *n.* [L. See WAY.] A road or way. — *prep.* By the way of.

Vi'a-ble (vī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *vie* life, L. *vita*. See VITAL.] Capable of living; — said of a newborn, or a prematurely born, infant. — **Vi'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Vi'a-duct (-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *via* a way + *-duct*, as in *aqueduct*.] A structure for carrying a road high above the ground or water; bridge crossing a valley.

Viaduct of Masonry.

Vi'al (vī'ȧl), *n* [OE. *viole*, *fiole*, F. *fiole*. See PHIAL.] A small bottle. — *v. t.* To put in vials.

Vi'and (-ȧnd), *n.* [F. *viande* food, LL. *vianda*, *vivenda*, prop., things to live on, fr. L. *vivere* to live.] An article of food; victuals; — chiefly *n pl.*

Vi-at'ic (vī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *viaticus*, fr. *via* a way.] Pert. to a journey or traveling.

Vi-at'i-cum (-ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *viaticus*.] **1.** In ancient Rome, an allowance for traveling expenses made to those sent into the provinces on public service. **2.** Provisions for a journey. **3.** The communion given to persons in danger of death.

Vi'brate (vī'brāt), *v. t.* [L. *vibrare*, *-bratum*, to shake, brandish, vibrate.] **1.** To brandish; to swing. **2.** To measure by moving to and fro. **3.** To affect with vibra-

tory motion. — *v. i.* 1. To move to and fro, or from side to side, as a pendulum, elastic rod, or stretched string, when disturbed from rest; to swing; to oscillate. 2. To quiver. 3. To waver; to fluctuate.

Vi'bra-tile (vī'brȧ-tĭl), *a.* [F.] Adapted to vibratory motion; having the power of vibrating; vibratory.

Vi-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* A vibrating, or being vibrated; oscillation. [ing, vibration.

Vi'bra-to-ry (vī'brȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Consisting in, or causing

Vic'ar (vĭk'ẽr), *n.* [F. *vicaire*, fr. L. *vicarius*. See Vicarious.] 1. A substitute in office; deputy. 2. Incumbent of an appropriated benefice. [of a vicar.

Vic'ar-age, *n.* 1. Benefice of a vicar. 2. Residence

Vi-ca'ri-al (vī-kā'rĭ-*al*), **Vi-ca'ri-ate** (-āt), *a.* Having delegated power; vicarious.

Vi-ca'ri-ate, *n.* Delegated power; office of a vicar.

Vi-ca'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vicarius*, fr. *vicis* change, turn, office of one person as assumed by another.] 1. Pert. to a vicar, substitute, or deputy; delegated. 2. Acting for another. 3. Performed or suffered in the place of another; substituted. — **Vi-ca'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Vice (vīs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vitium*.] 1. A defect; fault; blemish. 2. Moral failing; depravity; wickedness.

Syn. — Crime; sin; iniquity; fault. See Crime.

Vice, *n.* A vise, or instrument for holding work, as in filing. — *v. t.* To hold or squeeze with a vice.

‖ **Vi'ce** (vī'sē), *prep.* [L., abl. of *vicis* change, turn. See Vicarious.] In the place of; in the stead of.

Vice (vīs), *a.* [See Vice, *prep.*] Denoting one who in certain cases may assume a superior's office or duties.

Vice admiral, a naval officer ranking next below an admiral. — **Vice admiralty**, office of a vice admiral. — **Vice chancellor.** (*a*) An officer next in rank to a chancellor. (*b*) An officer in a university, chosen to perform certain duties, as the conferring of degrees, in the absence of the chancellor. (*c*) The cardinal at the head of the Roman Chancery. — **Vice consul**, a subordinate officer, authorized to exercise consular functions in part of a district controlled by a consul. — **Vice presidency**, office of vice president. — **Vice president**, an officer next below a president.

Vice-ge'rent (-jē'rent), *a.* [*Vice*, a. + *gerent*.] Having delegated power; acting in the place of another. — *n.* A lieutenant; vicar. — **Vice-ge'ren-cy** (-ren-sȳ), *n.*

Vice'-re'gal (-rē'gal), *a.* Pert. to a viceroy.

Vice'roy (-roi), *n.* [F. *vice-roi*; pref. *vice-* in the place of (L. *vice*) + *roi* king, L. *rex*.] Governor of a country or province who rules as the king's substitute. — **Vice-roy'al-ty, Vice'roy-ship**, *n.*

Vic'i-nage (vĭs'ĭ-nāj; 2), *n.* [OF. *veisinage*, fr. OF. *veisin*, F. *voisin*, neighboring, L. *vicinus*. See Vicinity.] Places adjoining or near; neighborhood; vicinity.

Vic'i-nal (-nal), *a.* Near; neighboring.

Vi-cin'i-ty (vĭ-sĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *vicinitas*, fr. *vicinus* neighboring, fr. *vicus* row of houses, village; akin to Gr. οἶκος a house.] 1. The being near, or not remote; proximity. 2. That which is near anything; neighborhood.

Syn. — Neighborhood; vicinage. See Neighborhood.

Vi'cious (vĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *vitiosus*, fr. *vitium* vice.] 1. Characterized by vice or defects; faulty. 2. Addicted to vice; wicked. 3. Wanting purity; foul; noxious. 4. Not correct or pure. 5. Given to bad tricks; refractory. — **Vi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Vi'cious-ness**, *n.*

Vi-cis'si-tude (vĭ-sĭs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *vicissitudo*, fr. *vicis* change. See Vicarious.] 1. Regular change or succession from one thing to another; alternation; interchange. 2. Irregular change; revolution; mutation.

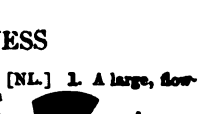
Vi'count (vī'kount), *n.* Viscount.

Vic'tim (vĭk'tĭm), *n.* [L. *victima*.] 1. A living being sacrificed in performance of a religious rite. 2. One destroyed in the pursuit of an object, or gratification of a passion; one suffering grievous injury from another, from fortune, or from accident. 3. A dupe; gull.

Vic'tim-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make a victim of; to cheat.

Vic'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish.] Winner in a contest; conqueror. — *a.* Victorious.

Vic-to'ri-a (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] 1. A large, flowering, aquatic plant, named in honor of Queen *Victoria*. 2. A low four-wheeled carriage, with a calash top.



Victoria.

Vic'tor-ine' (vĭk'tẽr-ēn'), *n.* A woman's fur tippet.

Vic-to'ri-ous (-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pert. to victory, or a victor; conquering; triumphant.

Vic'to-ry (vĭk'tō-rȳ), *n.* [OE. & OF. *victorie*, L. *victoria*. See Victor.] Defeat of an enemy or antagonist; conquest; triumph; — opp. to *defeat*.

Vict'ual (vĭt'l), *n.* Food. See Victuals. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Victualed (-'ld) or Victualled; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Victualing or Victualling.] To provide with food.

Vict'ual-er (-'l-ẽr), *n.* [Written also *victualler*.] 1. One who furnishes victuals. 2. One who keeps a house of entertainment; tavern keeper. 3. A provision ship.

Vict'uals (-'lz), *n. pl.* [OE. & OF. *vitaille*, fr. L. *victualia*, pl. of *victualis* pert. to nourishment, fr. *victus* nourishment, fr. *vivere*, *victum*, to live. See Vivid.] Food for human beings; provisions; viands.

‖ **Vi-cu'ña** } (vē-kōōn'yȧ), *n.* [Sp. *vicuña*.] A South

‖ **Vi-cu'gna** } American mammal of the Andes, allied to the llama but smaller, bearing very fine reddish brown wool, and long, pendent white hair.

‖ **Vi'de** (vī'dē), *imperative sing.* of L. *videre*, to see; — used to direct attention; as, *vide supra*, see above.

‖ **Vi-del'i-cet** (vĭ-dĕl'ĭ-sĕt), *adv.* [L., contr. fr. *videre licet* one may see.] To wit; namely; — abbr. *vis.*

Vi-dette' (vĭ-dĕt'), *n.* Vedette.

Vie (vī), *v. i.* [OE. *vien*, abbr. fr. *envien*, OF. *envier* to challenge, a word used in gambling, L. *invitare* to invite.] To strive for superiority; to contend.

View (vū), *n.* [OF. *veue*, fr. *veoir*, L. *videre* to see.] 1. A seeing or beholding; sight; look; survey. 2. Mental perception or examination. 3. Power of seeing, physically or mentally; range of sight. 4. That which is seen; scene; prospect. 5. Pictorial representation of a scene; sketch. 6. Mode of looking at anything; apprehension; conception; opinion; judgment. 7. That which is kept in sight, as object, aim, purpose. — *v. t.* 1. To see; to behold; to look at attentively; to inspect; to explore. 2. To examine mentally; to consider. — **View'er**, *n.*

Vi-ges'i-mal (vī-jĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* [L. *vigesimus*, fr. *viginti* twenty.] Twentieth; divided into 20 parts.

Vig'il (vĭj'ĭl), *n.* [L. *vigilia*, fr. *vigil* awake, watchful, prob. akin to E. *wake*.] 1. Abstinence from sleep; wakefulness; watch. 2. Devotional watching. 3. (*a*) Orig., watch kept on the night before a feast. (*b*) Later, day and night preceding a feast. (*c*) A religious service on the evening before a feast.

Vig'i-lant (-ĭ-lant), *a.* [L. *vigilans*, *-lantis*, p. pr. of *vigilare* to watch, fr. *vigil*.] Attentive to discover and avoid danger, or provide for safety; watchful; circumspect; wary. — **Vig'i-lant-ly**, *adv.* — **Vig'i-lance**, *n.*

Vi-gnette' (vĭn-yĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *vigne* vine.] 1. A running ornament of leaves and tendrils, used in Gothic architecture. 2. A decorative design at the head of a chapter, of a manuscript or printed book, etc.; small picture in a book. — *v. t.* To make (an engraving, etc.) with a border insensibly fading away.

Vig'or (vĭg'ẽr), *n.* [OE. & OF. *vigour*, fr. L. *vigor*, fr. *vigere* to be strong.] 1. Active strength of body or mind; capacity for exertion; energy. 2. Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature or action. 3. Efficacy; potency. — **Vig'or-ous**, *a.* — **Vig'or-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Vi'king (vī'kĭng), *n.* [Icel. *víkingr*, fr. *vík* a bay, inlet.] One of the ancient pirate crews of the Northmen.

Vile (vīl), *a.* [OE. & F. *vil*, fr. L. *vilis* cheap, vile, base.] 1. Low; mean; despicable. 2. Morally base or impure; wicked; bad. — **Vile'ly**, *adv.* — **Vile'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See Base.

Vil'i-fy (vĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *vilis* + *-fy.*] To degrade by report; to defame; to traduce; to calumniate. — **Vil'i-fi'er**, *n.* — **Vil'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Vil'la (-lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *vicus* village.] A country seat; suburban residence of some elegance.

Vil'lage (-lĭj; 2), *n.* [F., fr. L. *villaticus* pert. to a villa.] A small assemblage of houses in the country.

Syn. — Village; Hamlet; Town; City. — In England, a *hamlet* denotes a collection of houses, too small to have a parish church. A *village* has a church, but no market. A *town* has both a market and a church. A *city* is an incorporated borough town, the place of a bishop's see.

Vil'la-ger (-lĭ-jẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

Vil'lain (-lĭn), *n.* [LL. *villanus*, fr. *villa* village, L. *villa* farm.] 1. One who holds lands by a base, or servile, tenure, or in villenage; feudal tenant of the lowest class; bondman or servant. [In this sense written also *villan*, and *villein*.] 2. A vile person; one capable or guilty of great crimes; scoundrel; knave; scamp. — **Vil'lain-ous**, *a.* — **Vil'lain-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Vil'lain-ous-ness**, *n.*

Vil'lain-y (-ȳ), *n.* [Written also *villany*.] 1. The being a villain, or villainous. 2. A crime.

Vil'lan-age (-ĭj; 2), *n.* State of a villain, or serf. [Written also *villenage*, and *villeinage*.]

Vil'lan-ous (-ŭs), *a.*, etc. Villainous, etc.

Vil'lous (vĭl'ŭs), **Vil-lose'** (vĭl-lōs'), *a.* 1. Abounding with fine hairs, or a woolly substance; shaggy with soft hairs; nappy. 2. Furnished with villi.

‖ **Vil'lus** (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Villi (-ī). [L., shaggy hair, tuft of hair.] 1. One of the minute papillary processes on certain vascular membranes. 2. *pl.* Fine hairs on plants, resembling the pile of velvet.

Vim (vĭm), *n.* [L., acc. of *vis* strength.] Power; force; energy; spirit; activity; vigor. [*Colloq.*]

Vim'i-nal (vĭm'ĭ-nal), *a.* [L. *viminalis*, fr. *vimen* osier.] Pert. to, consisting of, or producing, twigs.

Vi-min'e-ous (vĭ-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vimineus*, fr. *vimen*.] 1. Pert. to, or made of, twigs. 2. Producing long, slender twigs or shoots.

Vi-na'ceous (vĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *vinaceus*. See Vine.] 1. Pert. to grapes. 2. Of the color of red wine.

Vin'ai-grette' (vĭn'ā-grĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *vinaigre* vinegar.] 1. A sauce, made of vinegar, oil, and other ingredients, — used esp. for cold meats. 2. A small perforated box for holding aromatic vinegar; smelling bottle for smelling salts; — called also *vinegarette*.

Vin'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *vincibilis*, fr. *vincere* to conquer.] Conquerable. — **Vin'ci-ble-ness**, **Vin'ci-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

‖ **Vin'cu-lum** (vĭng'kŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. Vincula (-lȧ), E. Vinculums (-lŭms). [L., fr. *vincire*, *vinctum*, to bind.] 1. A bond of union; tie. 2. A horizontal mark placed over two or more members of a compound quantity, to be subjected to the same operation, as in the expression x^2+y^2-x+y. 3. A band or bundle of muscular fibers.

Vin'di-cate (vĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *vindicare*, *-catum*, to lay claim to, defend, avenge.] 1. To maintain or prove to be valid; to sustain against assault. 2. To support against denial or objections; to defend; to justify. 3. To maintain (a law or cause) by overthrowing enemies. — **Vin'di-ca'tor**, *n.* — **Vin'di-ca-ble**, *a.* — **Vin'di-ca'tion**, *n.* — **Vin'di-ca-tive**, **Vin'di-ca-to-ry**, *a.*

Syn. — To assert; maintain; claim. See Assert.

Vin-dic'tive (vĭn-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* [For *vindicative*, confused with L. *vindicta* revenge, fr. *vindicare*.] Revengeful. — **Vin-dic'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Vin-dic'tive-ness**, *n.*

Vine (vīn), *n.* [F. *vigne*, L. *vinea* vineyard, vine, fr. *vineus* pert. to wine, *vinum* wine, grapes.] (*a*) Any woody climbing plant which bears grapes. (*b*) A climbing or trailing plant; long, slender stem of any plant that trails on the ground, or climbs by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing anything with tendrils; a creeper.

Vine fretter, a plant louse, that injures grapevines.

Vine'dress'er (vīn'drĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who cultivates, prunes, or cares for, grapevines; laborer in a vineyard.

Vin'e-gar (vĭn'ē-gẽr), *n.* [F. *vinaigre*; *vin* wine (L. *vinum*) + *aigre* sour.] 1. A sour liquid used as a condiment, or as a preservative, and obtained by fermentation of wine, cider, beer, etc. 2. Anything sour.

Vin'er-y (vĭn'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Place for rearing vines; grapery.

Vine'yard (vĭn'yẽrd), *n.* [For OE. *winyard*, AS. *wingeard*; influenced by E. *vine*.] An inclosure or yard for grapevines.

Vi'nous (vī'nŭs), *a.* [L. *vinosus*, fr. *vinum*.] Pert. to, or like, wine.

Vint'age (vĭnt'ĭj; 2), *n.* [OF. *vendenge*, L. *vindemia*; *vinum* wine, grapes + *demere* to take off; *de* + *emere* to take.] 1. Produce of the vine for one season. 2. Act or time of gathering grapes, or making wine.

Vint'a-ger (-ā-jẽr), *n.* One who gathers the vintage.

Vint'ner (-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *vinetier*, LL. *vinetarius*, fr. L. *vinetum* vineyard, fr. *vinum*.] A wine merchant.

Vin'y (vīn'ȳ), *a.* Pert. to, or abounding in, vines.

Vi'ol (vī'ŭl), *n.* [F. *viole*; cf. Pr., Sp., & It. *viola*.] A stringed musical instrument of the violin kind, but larger, and having six strings, to be struck with a bow.

‖ **Vi'o-la** (vī'ō-lȧ), *n.* [L.] A genus of polypetalous herbaceous plants, including all violets.

Vi'o-la (vĭ'ō-lȧ *or* vē-ō'lȧ), *n.* [It.] Instrument resembling the violin, but larger, and lower in compass.

Vi'o-la-ble (vī'ō-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being violated.

Vi'o-la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), *a.* 1. Resembling violets in color; bluish purple. 2. Pertaining to a natural order of plants, of which the violet is the type.

Vi'o-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *violare*, *-latum*, fr. *vis* force.] 1. To treat violently; to abuse. 2. To do violence to; to profane; to infringe. 3. To disturb; to interrupt. 4. To commit rape on; to ravish. — **Vi'o-la-tive** (-lā-tĭv), *a.* — **Vi'o-la'tor**, *n.* [L.] — **Vi'o-la'tion**, *n.*

Syn. — To injure; disturb; interrupt; infringe; transgress; profane; deflour; debauch; dishonor.

Vi'o-lence (-lens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *violentia*.] 1. A being violent; excited action, physical or moral; vehemence; force. 2. Profanation; assault. 3. Ravishment; rape.

Syn. — Vehemence; outrage; eagerness; violation; infraction; infringement; transgression; oppression.

Vi'o-lent (-lent), *a.* [F., fr. L. *violentus*, fr. *vis* force.] 1. Acting with passion; severe. 2. Acting or produced by improper force; outrageous. 3. Effected by force; unnatural. — **Vi'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Fierce; vehement; outrageous; boisterous; turbulent; impetuous; passionate; severe; extreme.

Vi'o-let (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *violette*, dim. of OF. *viole* violet, L. *viola*; akin to Gr. *ἰον*.] 1. A plant of many species. They are generally low, herbaceous plants, and the flowers of many species are blue, while others are white or yellow, or of several colors, as the pansy. 2. Color of a violet. — *a.* Dark blue, inclining to red.

Vi'o-lin' (vī'ō-lĭn'), *n.* [It. *violino*, dim. of *viola*. See Viol.] A small instrument with four strings, played with a bow; fiddle.

Violin.

Vi'o-lin'ist (-lĭn'ĭst), *n.* Player on the violin.

Vi'ol-ist (vī'ŭl-ĭst), *n.* Player on

Vi'o-lon-cel'list (vē'ō-lŏn-sĕl'lĭst), *n.* Player on the violoncello.

Vi'o-lon-cel'lo (-chĕl'lō *or* -sĕl'lō), *n.* [It. dim. of *violone*. See Violone.] A bass viol of four strings.

‖ **Vi'o-lo'ne** (vē'ō-lō'nā), *n.* [It., augment. of *viola* viol.] The largest instrument of the bass-viol kind, having strings tuned an octave below those of the violoncello; contrabasso; double bass. [Written also *violono*.]

Vi'per (vī'pẽr), *n.* [L. *vipera*, prob. contr. fr. *vivipera*; *vivus* alive + *parere* to bring forth, because it was believed to be the only serpent bringing forth living young.] 1. An Old World venomous snake of many spe-

cies, including the adder, asp, etc. **2.** A malignant person. — **Vi'per-ine** (vī'pĕr-īn), **Vi'per-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Vi-ra'go (vĭ-rā'gō), *n.* [L. *virago, -ginis*, fr. *vir* a man.] **1.** A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; female warrior. **2.** A termagant; vixen.

Vi-res'cent (vĭ-rĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *virescens*, p. pr. of *virescere* to grow green, incho. fr. *virere* to be green.] Beginning to be green; slightly green; greenish.

Vir'gin (vĕr'jĭn), *n.* [L. *virgo, -ginis.*] A woman who has preserved her chastity; a maid. — *a.* **1.** Chaste; becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest. **2.** Pure; undefiled; fresh; new. — **Vir'gin'i-ty** (-jĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Vir'go (-gō), *n.* [L.] (*a*) A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about August 21st, marked thus [♍] in almanacs. (*b*) A constellation of the zodiac.

Vir'i-des'cent (vĭr'ĭ-dĕs'sent), *a.* [L. *viridescens*, p. pr. of *viridescere* to grow green.] Slightly green; greenish. — **Vir'i-des'cence**, *n.*

Vi-rid'i-ty (vĭ-rĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *viriditas*, fr. *viridis* green.] Greenness; verdure; color of grass and foliage.

Vi'rile (vī'rĭl *or* vĭr'ĭl), *a.* [L. *virilis*, fr. *vir* a man.] Manly; masterful; capable of begetting. — **Vi-ril'i-ty**, *n.*

Vir-tu' (vĭr-tōō' *or* vĕr'tōō), *n.* [It. *virtù* virtue, excellence, fr. L. *virtus*. See VIRTUE.] A love of the fine arts; taste for curiosities or antiquities.

Vir'tu-al (vĕr'tū-*al*; 40), *a.* [F. *virtuel.*] Being in essence or effect, not in fact. — **Vir'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

Vir'tue (-tū; 40), *n.* [OE. & F. *vertu*, L. *virtus* strength, excellence, virtue, fr. *vir* a man.] **1.** Active quality; capacity or power adequate to produce a given effect; energy; potency; efficacy. **2.** Value; merit; worth. **3.** Chastity; purity; virginity.

Vir'tu-o'so (-tū-ō'sō), *n.*; *pl.* E. VIRTUOSOS (-sōz); It. VIRTUOSI (-sē). [It.] **1.** One devoted to virtu; one skilled in the fine arts, antiquities, etc.; collector of curiosities. **2.** A skilled musical performer.

Vir'tu-ous (-tū-ŭs; 40), *a.* [L. *virtuosus.*] **1.** Possessing virtue; righteous. **2.** Chaste; pure; — applied esp. to women. — **Vir'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Vir'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Vir'u-lent (vĭr'ū-lent), *a.* [L. *virulentus*, fr. *virus* poison.] **1.** Extremely venomous. **2.** Very malignant. — **Vir'u-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Vir'u-lence, Vir'u-len-cy**, *n.*

Vi'rus (vī'rŭs), *n.* [L., a slimy liquid, poison, stench; akin to Gr. *ἰός* poison.] Contagious or poisonous matter, as of specific ulcers, snake bites, etc.

‖ **Vis** (vĭs), *n.* [L.] Force; power.

Vis'age (vĭz'ĕj; 2), *n.* [F., fr. L. *visus* a seeing, a look, fr. *videre, visum*, to see. See VISION.] The face, countenance, or look of a person or animal.

‖ **Vis-à-vis'** (vē'zà-vē'), *n.* [F., opposite, face to face.] **1.** One face to face with another; one who faces another in dancing. **2.** A carriage, also a sofa, in which two persons sit face to face. — *adv.* Face to face.

‖ **Vis'ce-ra** (vĭs'sĕ-rà), *n.*, *pl.* of VISCUS. The bowels. — **Vis'cer-al** (-sẽr-*al*), *a.* [disembowel.

Vis'cer-ate (-ĭt), *v. t.* To deprive of the viscera; to

Vis'cid (-sĭd), *a.* [L. *viscidus*, fr. *viscum* mistletoe, birdlime.] Sticking or adhering; viscous; tenacious; clammy. — **Vis-cid'i-ty** (-sĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Vis'count' (vī'kount'), *n.* [OF. *visconte*, LL. *vicecomes*; L. *vice* (see VICE, *a.*) + *comes* companion, LL., count.] **1.** Orig., an English officer who supplied the place of the count or earl; sheriff of the county. **2.** An English nobleman of the fourth rank, below an earl. — **Vis'count'ess**, *n. f.* — **Vis'count'ship, Vis'coun'ty**, *n.*

Vis'cous (vĭs'kŭs), *a.* [L. *viscosus.* See VISCID.] Viscid; glutinous; clammy; tenacious.

‖ **Vis'cus** (-kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* VISCERA (-sĕ-rà). [L.] One of the organs (brain, heart, stomach, etc.) in the great cavities of the body; — esp. used in *pl.*

Vise (vīs), *n.* [F. *vis* a screw, winding stairs, OF. *vis, viz*, fr. L. *vitis* a vine.] An instrument consisting of two jaws, closing by a screw, lever, cam, etc., for holding work, as in filing. [Written also *vice.*]

‖ **Vi-sé'** (vē-zā'), *n.* [F. *visé*, fr. L. *visus*, p. p. of *videre* to see.] Indorsement on a passport, denoting that its bearer may proceed on his journey. — *v. t.* To examine and indorse (a passport).

Vis'i-ble (vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *visibilis*, fr. *videre, visum*, to see.] **1.** Perceivable by the eye; perceptible; in view. **2.** Noticeable; apparent; conspicuous. — **Vis'i-ble-ness, Vis'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Vis'i-bly**, *adv.*

Vi'sion (vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *visio*, fr. *videre, visum*; akin to Gr. *ἰδεῖν* to see, *οἶδα* I know, and E. *wit.*] **1.** A seeing external objects. **2.** The faculty of seeing; sense of sight. **3.** That which is seen; object of sight. **4.** A supernatural, prophetic, or imaginary sight; apparition; phantom. **5.** Something unreal or imaginary.

Vi'sion-a-ry (-ĕ-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, appropriate to, or favorable for, visions. **2.** Affected by impressions on the imagination; apt to act upon fancies as if they were realities. **3.** Existing in imagination only; having no solid foundation. — *n.* **1.** One whose imagination is disturbed; one who sees visions or phantoms. **2.** One whose imagination overpowers his reason; a schemer.

Syn. — Fanciful; fantastic; unreal. See FANCIFUL.

Vis'it (vĭz'ĭt), *v. t.* [F. *visiter*, L. *visitare*, fr. *visere* to go to see, fr. *videre, visum*, to see.] **1.** To go or come to see; to call upon. **2.** To examine. **3.** To come to for the purpose of chastising, rewarding, or comforting; to judge. — *v. i.* To make visits; to maintain visiting relations. — *n.* **1.** A going to see a person or thing. **2.** A going to view or inspect; visitation.

Vis'it-a'tion, *n.* [L. *visitatio.*] **1.** Visiting, or being visited; access for examination. **2.** Special dispensation; communication of divine favor, or of divine wrath and vengeance; retribution. **3.** A church festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elisabeth, mother of John the Baptist, celebrated July 2d.

Vis'it-a-to'ri-al (-ă-tō'rĭ-*al*), **Vis'it-o'ri-al** (-ō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pert. to visitation, or a judicial visitor or superintendent.

Vis'it-or (-ẽr), *n.* One who visits.

Vis'or (vĭz'ẽr), *n.* [F. *visière*, fr. OF. *vis* face.] [Written also *visar, visard, vizard, vizor.*] **1.** Part of a helmet, arranged to open, and show the face. **2.** Mask. **3.** Fore piece of a cap, projecting over the eyes.

Vis'ta (vĭs'tà), *n.* [It., sight, view, fr. *vedere*, p. p. *visto*, to see, fr. L. *videre, visum.*] View between intervening objects; trees, etc., forming an avenue.

Vis'u-al (vĭzh'ū-*al*), *a.* [L. *visualis*, fr. *visus* a seeing, sight.] Pert. to, or used in, sight.

Vi'tal (vī'*tal*), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vitalis*, fr. *vita* life.] **1.** Pert. to life, animal or vegetable. **2.** Contributing or necessary to life. **3.** Containing life; living. **4.** Being that on which life depends; mortal. **5.** Very necessary; essential. — **Vi'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Vi-tal'i-ty (vī-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [L. *vitalitas.*] The being vital; vital force; animation.

Vi'tals (vī'*talz*), *n. pl.* Organs necessary for life; esp., the heart, lungs, and brain.

Vi'ti-ate (vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *vitiare, -atum*, fr. *vitium* a fault, vice.] [Written also *vicicate.*] **1.** To make vicious or imperfect; to impair; to spoil. **2.** To make void; to destroy; to annul. — **Vi'ti-a'tion**, *n.*

Vit'i-cul'ture (vĭt'ĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *vitis* vine + E. *culture.*] Cultivation of the vine; grape growing.

‖ **Vi'tis** (vī'tĭs), *n.* [L., a vine.] A genus of plants including all true grapevines.

Vit're-ous (vĭt'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vitreus*, fr. *vitrum* glass.] **1.** Consisting of, or like, glass; glassy. **2.** Pert. to, or derived from, glass. — **Vit're-ous-ness**, *n.*

Vi-tres'cent (vĭ-trĕs'sent), *a.* Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.

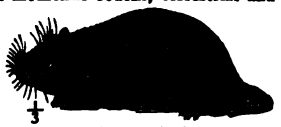
Vit'ric (vĭt'rĭk), *a.* Of the nature of glass; glasslike; — dist'g. fr. *ceramic.* [being vitrified.

Vit'ri-fac'tion (vĭt'rĭ-făk'shŭn), *n.* A vitrifying or

Vit'ri-fac'ture (-făk'tŭr; 40), *n.* [L. *vitrum* + *facere, factum*, to make.] Manufacture of glass and glassware.

Vit'ri-form (vĭt'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* Glasslike.
Vit'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [F. *vitrifier*; L. *vitrum* + *-ficare* to make.] To convert into glass or a glassy substance, by heat and fusion. — *v. i.* To become glass.
Vit'ri-ol (-ŭl), *n.* [F.; fr. L. *vitreolus* of glass.] (*a*) A sulphate of copper, iron, zinc, cobalt, etc., — from its glassy appearance or luster. (*b*) Sulphuric acid; — called also *oil of vitriol*. [*Colloq.*] — **Vit'ri-ol'ic** (-ŏl'ĭk), *a.*
Vitriolic acid, sulphuric acid. [*Colloq.*]
Vit'ri-ol-ize (vĭt'rĭ-ŭl-īz), *v. t.* To convert into vitriol.
Vit'u-line (-ū-lin), *a.* [L. *vitulinus*, fr. *vitulus* a calf.] Pert. to a calf or veal.
Vi-tu'per-ate (vī-tū'pĕr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *vituperare*, *-ratum*; *vitium* a fault + *parare* to prepare.] To scold. — **Vi-tu'per-a'tion**, *n.* — **Vi-tu'per-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.*
Vi-va'cious (-vā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *vivax*, *-vacis*, fr. *vivere* to live.] Sprightly in temper or conduct; lively. — **Vi-va'cious-ness**, **Vi-vac'i-ty** (vī-văs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Syn. — Liveliness; gayety. See LIVELINESS.
‖ **Vi'van'dière'** (vē'vän'dyĕr'), *n.* [F. See VIAND.] In European armies, a woman accompanying a regiment, who sells provisions and liquor to the soldiers.
‖ **Vi-va'ri-um** (vī-vā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *vivarius* pert. to living creatures, fr. *vivus* alive.] A place arranged for keeping living animals, as a park, pond, aquarium, warren, etc. [orally.
‖ **Vi'va vo'ce** (vī'vä vō'sē). [L.] By word of mouth;
‖ **Vive** (vēv). [F., imperative sing. pres. fr. *vivre* to live, L. *vivere*.] Long live, that is, success to; as, *vive le roi*, long live the king.
Viv'id (vĭv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *vividus*, fr. *vivere* to live, *vivus* living.] 1. True to the life; animated; spirited; strong; intense. 2. Forming brilliant images; lively; sprightly. — **Viv'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Viv'id-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Clear; lucid; bright; quick; sprightly: active.
Viv'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [F. *vivifier*, L. *vivificare*.] To endue with life; to quicken; to animate. — **Viv'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* — **Viv'i-fi-ca-tive**, *a.*
‖ **Vi-vip'a-ra** (vī-vĭp'ä-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Class of vertebrates that produce their young alive.
Vi-vip'a-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *viviparus*; *vivus* + *parere* to bear, bring forth.] Producing living young, as most mammals; — opp. to *oviparous*.
Viv'i-sec'tion (vĭv'ĭ-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vivus* + E. *section*.] Dissection of a living animal.
Vix'en (vĭks'n), *n.* [AS. *fixen* a she-fox, for *fyxen*, fem. of *fox*. See FOX.] 1. Female fox. 2. Shrewish woman. — **Vix'en-ish**, **Vix'en-ly**, *a.* [is; namely.
Viz. (vĭz), *adv.* [Contr. fr. *videlicet*.] To wit; that
Vi'zier (vĭ-zēr' or vĭ-zēr'), *n.* [Ar. *wezîr*, *wazîr*.] A Turkish councilor of state; high executive officer in Oriental countries. [Written also *visier*, *visir*, and *vizer*.]
Vo'ca-ble (vō'kä-b'l), *n.* [L. *vocabulum* an appellation, name, fr. *vocare* to call, fr. *vox*, *vocis*, voice, word.] A term; name; a word considered as composed of certain sounds or letters, without regard to its meaning.
Vo-cab'u-la-ry (vō-kăb'ū-lĕ-rȳ), *n.* [LL. *vocabularium*.] 1. A list of words arranged alphabetically and explained; dictionary. 2. Stock of words employed.
Vo'cal (vō'kal), *a.* [L. *vocalis*, fr. *vox*, *vocis*.] 1. Pert. to the voice or speech; endowed with utterance; full of voices. 2. Uttered or modulated by the voice; oral. 3. Pert. to a vowel or voice sound; sonorous. 4. (*a*) Consisting of, or characterized by, voice, or tone produced in the larynx, which may be modified, either by resonance, as in the vowels, or by obstructive action, as in certain consonants, such as *v*, *l*, etc., or by both, as in the nasals *m*, *n*, *ng*; sonant; intonated. (*b*) Pert. to, or having the character of, a vowel. — *n.* A vocal sound; a purely vocal element of speech, unmodified except by resonance; a vowel or a diphthong; tonic element; tonic; — disting. fr. a *subvocal*, and a *nonvocal*.
Vo-ca'lic (-kăl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *vocalis* (sc. *littera*) a vowel.] Pert. to, or consisting of, vowel sounds.
Vo'cal-ist (vō'kal-ĭst), *n.* A singer, or vocal musician.
Vo-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* 1. A being vocal; resonance. 2. Quality of being a vowel; vocalic character.
Vo'cal-i-za'tion (vō'kal-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A vocalizing, or being vocalized. 2. Formation of vocal sounds.
Vo'cal-ize (vō'kal-īz), *v. t.* 1. To form into voice; to make vocal or sonant; to give intonation or resonance to. 2. To practice singing on the vowel sounds.
Vo'cal-ly, *adv.* 1. In a vocal manner; with voice; orally. 2. In words; verbally.
Vo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vocatio* a bidding, invitation, fr. *vocare* to call, fr. *vox*, *vocis*.] 1. A call; summons; designation to a particular business or profession. 2. Calling; occupation; trade; profession.
Voc'a-tive (vŏk'ä-tĭv), *a.* [L. *vocativus*, fr. *vocare*.] Pert. to calling; used in address; appellative; — said of that form of the noun, pronoun, or adjective, used in address. — *n.* The vocative case, in grammar.
Vo-cif'er-ate (vō-sĭf'ĕr-āt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *vociferari*, *-atus*; *vox*, *vocis* + *ferre* to bear.] To cry out vehemently; to bawl; to clamor. — **Vo-cif'er-a'tion**, *n.* — **Vo-cif'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* — **Vo-cif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*
Voc'ule (vŏk'ūl), *n.* [L. *vocula*, dim. of *vox*, *vocis*.] A short or weak utterance; feeble sound, like that made by the lips in pronouncing *p* or *b*. [from rye.
Vod'ka (vŏd'kä), *n.* [Russ.] Russian drink distilled
Vogue (vōg), *n.* [F., a rowing, vogue, fashion.] Way of people at any particular time; temporary mode.
Voice (vois), *n.* [OE. & OF. *vois*, F. *voix*, L. *vox*, *vocis*, akin to Gr. ἔπος word, ὄψ voice.] 1. Sound uttered by the mouth; speech of human beings. 2. Sound of the quality heard in the consonants *b*, *v*, *d*, etc., and in the vowels; sonant, or intonated, utterance; tone; — disting. fr. mere *breath* sound as heard in *f*, *s*, *sh*, etc., also from *whisper*. 3. Language; expression; opinion; judgment; vote. 4. A particular mode of conjugating verbs, which indicates the relation of the subject of the verb to the action expressed. — *v. t.* 1. To give expression to; to utter; to publish; to divulge. 2. To utter with sonant or vocal tone; to speak above a whisper.
Voiced (voist), *a.* 1. Furnished with a voice; expressed by the voice. 2. Uttered with voice; sonant; — said of a sound uttered with the glottis narrowed.
Voice'less (vois'lĕs), *a.* 1. Having no voice or vote; silent; dumb. 2. Not sounded with voice; surd.
Void (void), *a.* [OE. & OF. *voide*, fr. (assumed) LL. *vocilus*, fr. L. *vocare*, old form of *vacare* to be empty.] 1. Containing nothing; empty; vacant. 2. Having no incumbent; unoccupied; — said of offices, etc. 3. Being without; wanting. 4. Not producing effect; vain. 5. Of no legal force; null. — *n.* An empty space; vacuum. — *v. t.* 1. To remove the contents of; to make or leave vacant; to quit. 2. To evacuate; to emit; to discharge. 3. To render void; to annul; to nullify. — *v. i.* To be emitted or evacuated. — **Void'er**, *n.* — **Void'ness**, *n.* — **Void'a-ble**, *a.*
Void'ance, *n.* 1. A voiding, ejecting, or evacuating. 2. Ejection from a benefice. 3. Vacancy.
Vo'lant (vō'lant), *a.* [L. *volans*, *-lantis*. p. pr. of *volare* to fly.] Flying; current; active; rapid.
Vol'a-pük' (vŏl'ä-pük'), *n.* Lit., world's speech; an artificial language designed for universal use.
Vol'a-tile (vŏl'ä-tĭl), *a.* [L. *volatilis*, fr. *volare*.] 1. Easily passing into the aëriform state; subject to evaporation. 2. Light-hearted; easily affected; lively; fickle. — **Vol'a-tile-ness**, **Vol'a-til'i-ty**, *n.*
Syn. — See LEVITY.
Vol'a-til-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate. — **Vol'a-til-i-za'tion**, *n.*
Vol-ca'no (-kā'nō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *Vulcanus* Vulcan, god of fire.] Mountain ejecting lava, cinders, steam, sulphur gases, etc. — **Vol-can'ic** (-kăn'ĭk), *a.*
Vole (vōl), *n.* [F.] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks. — *v. i.* To win all the tricks by a vole.

Vole (vōl), *n.* A mouselike rodent, terrestrial and aquatic; water rat; meadow mouse.



American Vole, or Meadow Mouse (*Arvicola riparius*).

Vo-li'tion (vō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *volo* I will. See VOLUNTARY.] A willing or choosing; exercise of the will.

Syn. — VOLITION; CHOICE; preference; determination; purpose. — *Choice* is the familiar, and *volition* the scientific, term for the same state of the will; namely, an "elective preference."

Vol'ley (vŏl'ĭ), *n.* [F. *volée* a flight, discharge of several guns, fr. *voler* to fly, L. *volare*. See VOLATILE.] 1. A flight of missiles; simultaneous discharge of a number of small arms. 2. A burst or emission of many things at once. 3. (*a*) A return of a tennis ball before it touches the ground. (*b*) A sending of a cricket ball full to the top of the wicket. — *v. t. & i.* To discharge or be discharged in a volley.

Volt (vōlt), *n.* [Fr. Alessandro *Volta*, an Italian electrician.] Standard unit of electro-motive force, being the force which produces a current of one ampère in a circuit having a resistance of one ohm.

Vol-ta'ic (vŏl-tā'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to *Volta*, who first developed electric currents by chemical action.

Voltaic battery, an apparatus consisting of plates of dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, arranged in pairs, and subjected to the action of a saline or acid solution, which generates a current of electricity whenever the two poles, or ends of the series, are connected by a conductor; a galvanic battery. — **Voltaic pile**, a voltaic battery consisting of alternate disks of dissimilar metals, separated by moistened cloth or paper.

Voltaic Pile. *a* Upper Disk of Zinc; *b* Lower Disk of Copper or Silver.

Vol'ta-ism (vŏl'tȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* Form of electricity developed by chemical action between metals and different liquids; voltaic electricity; science which treats of this form of electricity; — called also *galvanism*.

‖ **Vol'ti-geur'** (vŏl'tȧ-zhĕr'), *n.* [F., fr. *voltiger* to vault.] 1. A tumbler; vaulter. 2. One of a picked company of irregular riflemen in each regiment of the French infantry.

Vol'u-ble (vŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* [L. *volubilis*, fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll.] 1. Easily turning; apt to roll; rotating. 2. Moving with ease and smoothness; nimble in speaking; glib. — **Vol'u-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Vol'u-bly**, *adv.*

Vol'ume (-ūm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *volumen* roll of writing, book, fr. *volvere*, *volutum*.] 1. Orig., a roll; scroll. 2. A collection of printed sheets bound together; book; tome. 3. Dimensions; mass; bulk. 4. Amount, fullness, or caliber of voice or tone.

Vo-lu'mi-nous (vō-lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pert. to volume or volumes. (*a*) Consisting of many folds or coils. (*b*) Of great volume, or bulk; large. (*c*) Consisting of many volumes or books. (*d*) Having produced many volumes; copious; diffuse.

Vol'un-ta-ry (vŏl'ŭn-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *voluntarius*, fr. *voluntas* will, choice.] 1. Proceeding from the will; produced by choice. 2. Unconstrained by another's influence; spontaneous. 3. Done by design or intention; not accidental. 4. Free; according to one's will, consent, or agreement; gratuitous. — *n.* A piece played by a musician, according to his fancy; an organ solo played at divine service. — **Vol'un-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Vol'un-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See SPONTANEOUS.

Vol'un-teer' (vŏl'ŭn-tēr'), *n.* One who enters into any service voluntarily, or of his own free will. — *a.* Pert. to a volunteer; consisting of volunteers; voluntary. — *v. t.* To offer or bestow without solicitation or compulsion. — *v. i.* To enter into any service voluntarily.

Vo-lup'tu-a-ry (vō-lŭp'tū-ā-rĭ; 40), *n.* [L. *voluptuarius*, fr. *voluptas* pleasure.] One addicted to luxury and sensual gratification. — *a.* Voluptuous; luxurious.

Syn. — Sensualist; epicure.

Vo-lup'tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *voluptuosus*, fr. *voluptas*; prob. akin to *velle* to wish.] 1. Full of pleasure; ministering to sensuous or sensual gratification; luxurious. 2. Indulging to excess in sensual gratifications. — **Vo-lup'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Vo-lute' (vō-lūt'), *n.* [F.; L. *voluta*, fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll.] 1. Spiral scroll characterizing the Ionic capital. 2. A spiral turn, as in certain shells.

Volute spring, a spring formed of a spiral scroll of plate, rod, or wire, extensible in the direction of the axis of the coil, in which direction its elastic force is employed.

Volute Spring.

Vom'it (vŏm'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *vomere*, *vomitum*.] To eject (the contents of the stomach) by the mouth. — *n.* 1. Matter vomited. 2. That which excites vomiting; an emetic.

Vo-mi'tion (vō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A vomiting.

Vom'i-tive (vŏm'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Emetic.

‖ **Vo-mi'to** (vō-mē'tō; *Sp.* vō'mē-tō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *vomitus*.] Yellow fever in its worst form.

Vom'i-to-ry (vŏm'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Causing vomiting. — *n.* 1. An emetic; a vomit. 2. [L. *vomitorium*.] Principal door of an amphitheater or large building.

Voo'doo (vōō'dōō), *n.* One who practices voodooism; negro sorcerer. — *a.* Pert. to voodooism.

Voo'doo-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Prob. (through Creole French *vaudoux* negro sorcerer) fr. F. *Vaudois* Waldensian, the Waldenses being accused of sorcery.] A superstition and sorcery, said to include cannibalism, prevalent among negroes of Hayti and in parts of the United States, — considered a relic of African barbarism.

Vo-ra'cious (vō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *vorax*, *-racis*, fr. *vorare* to devour.] Greedy in eating; ravenous; gluttonous; rapacious. — **Vo-ra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Vo-ra'cious-ness**, **Vo-rac'i-ty** (-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Vor'tex (vôr'tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. VORTEXES (-ĕz), L. VORTICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L. *vortex*, *-ticis*, fr. *vortere* to turn. See VERTEX.] A whirlpool; eddy. — **Vor'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kal), *a.*

Vo'ta-ry (vō'tȧ-ry), *a.* [Fr. L. *votus*, p. p. of *vovere* to vow, devote.] Consecrated by a vow or promise; devoted. — *n.* One vowed or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, etc. — **Vo'ta-rist**, *n.*, **Vo'ta-ress**, *n. f.*

Vote (vōt), *n.* [L. *votum* vow, wish, will, fr. *vovere*, *votum*.] 1. Wish or opinion, of a person or body of persons, expressed formally; suffrage. 2. Voice; ballot; ticket. 3. Legal decision by expression of the minds of a number. — *v. i.* To express the mind, will, or preference, in electing persons to office, in passing laws, in deciding on any proposition, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To choose by suffrage; to elect. 2. To enact, grant, determine, etc., by formal vote. — **Vot'er**, *n.*

Vo'tive (vō'tĭv), *a.* [L. *votivus*, fr. *votum*.] Given in fulfillment of a vow; devoted. — **Vo'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Vouch (vouch), *v. t.* [OF. *vochier*, L. *vocare* to call, fr. *vox*, *vocis*, voice.] 1. To call upon to witness. 2. To warrant; to attest; to avouch. 3. To back; to establish. — *v. i.* To bear witness.

Syn. — To declare; attest; warrant; protest; assure.

Vouch-ee' (-ē'), *n.* One vouched, or called into court to make good his warranty of title.

Vouch'er, *n.* 1. One who vouches, or attests, anything. 2. A book, document, etc., which shows truth of accounts or facts; receipt for payment of a debt.

Vouch-safe' (-sāf'), *v. t.* [*Vouch* + *safe*, that is, to vouch for safety.] To condescend to grant; to concede; to bestow. — *v. i.* To condescend; to deign.

Vow (vou), *n.* [OE. & OF. *vou*, L. *votum*, fr. *vovere*, *votum*, to vow.] 1. A solemn promise to God, or to some

deity; an act binding one's self to some act, service, or condition. **2.** Promise of fidelity; pledge of love or affection. — *v. t.* **1.** To give, consecrate, or dedicate to God by solemn promise; to devote. **2.** To asseverate.

Vow'el (vou'ĕl), *n.* [F. *voyelle*, L. *vocalis* (sc. *littera*), fr. *vocalis* sounding, *vox*, *vocis*, voice, sound.] A vocal, or whispered, sound modified by resonance; — disting. fr. a *consonant*, characterized by obstructive action of the mouth organs; a letter or character representing such a sound. — *a.* Pert. to a vowel; vocal. — **Vow'eled** (-ĕld), *a.* [Written also *vowelled*.]

☞ In the English language, the written vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*. The spoken vowels are much more numerous.

‖ **Vox** (vŏks), *n.* [L. See VOICE.] A voice.

Vox humana (hū-mā'nȧ) [L., human voice], a reed stop in an organ, made to imitate the human voice.

Voy'age (voi'ĕj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *viaticum* traveling money, provision for a journey, fr. *viaticus* pert. to a journey, fr. *via* way.] A journey; esp., a passing by water to a distant place. — *v. i.* & *t.* To sail or pass by water; to travel; to traverse. — **Voy'a-ger** (-ā-jẽr), *n.*

‖ **Voy'a'geur'** (vwȧ'yȧ'zhẽr'), *n.* [F., fr. *voyager* to travel.] A traveler; — Canadian term for one employed in transporting goods in the Northwest.

‖ **Vrai'sem'blance'** (vrā'sĭN'blĭNs'), *n.* [F.] Appearance of truth; verisimilitude.

Vul'can (vŭl'kȧn), *n.* [L. *Vulcanus*, *Volcanus*.] Fabled god of fire, who presided over the working of metals.

Vul-ca'ni-an (-kā'nĭ-ȧn), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or made by, Vulcan; pert. to work in metals. **2.** Volcanic.

Vul'can-ite (vŭl'kȧn-īt), *n.* Ebonite.

Vul'can-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The giving (caoutchouc, gutta-percha, etc.) greater elasticity, durability, or hardness by heating with sulphur under pressure.

Vul'can-ize, *v. t.* To change the properties of (India rubber) by vulcanization.

Vul'gar (-gẽr), *a.* [L. *vulgaris*, fr. *vulgus* the multitude, the common people.] **1.** Pert. to the mass, or multitude, of people; common; public; vernacular. **2.** Pert. to the common people, as disting. fr. the cultivated; plebeian; of little value. **3.** Lacking refinement; low; coarse; mean; base. — **Vul'gar-ly** (vŭl'gẽr-lȳ), *adv.* — **Vul'gar-ness**, *n.*

Vul'gar-ism (vŭl'gẽr-Iz'ĭm), *n.* **1.** Grossness; rudeness; vulgarity. **2.** A vulgar phrase or expression.

Vul-gar'i-ty (-găr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [F. *vulgarité*, L. *vulgaritas* the multitude.] **1.** The being vulgar; mean condition of life; state of the lower classes of society. **2.** Grossness of manners or language; coarseness.

Vul'gar-ize (vŭl'gẽr-iz), *v. t.* & *i.* To make vulgar.

Vul'gate (-gāt), *n.* [NL. *vulgata*, fr. L. *vulgatus* usual, common, p. p. of *vulgare* to make general, or common, fr. *vulgus*.] An ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, and the only version which the Roman Catholic Church admits to be authentic. — *a.* Pert. to the Vulgate.

Vul'ner-a-ble (-nẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *vulnerabilis*, fr. *vulnerare* to wound, *vulnus* a wound.] **1.** Capable of being wounded; susceptible of injuries. **2.** Liable to injury; assailable. — **Vul'ner-a-ble-ness**, **Vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

California Vulture (*Pseudogryphus Californianus*).

Vul'ner-a-ry (-ā-rȳ), *a.* [L. *vulnerarius*.] Useful in healing wounds. — *n.* A vulnerary remedy.

‖ **Vul'pes** (-pēz), *n.* [L., fox.] A genus of Carnivora including foxes.

Vul'pine (-pĭn *or* -pīn), *a.* [L. *vulpinus*.] Pert. to, or like, the fox; foxy; cunning; crafty; artful.

Vul'ture (vŭl'tŭr; 40), *n.* [L. *vultur*.] A rapacious bird of various genera, feeding chiefly on carrion. — **Vul'tur-ine** (-ĭn *or* -in), **Vul'tur-ous** (-tŭs), *a.*

Vy'ing (vī'ĭng), *a.* & *n.* from VIE. — **Vy'ing-ly**, *adv.*

W.

Wab'ble (wŏb'b'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Prov. G. *wabbeln*.] To move staggeringly from one side to the other; to vacillate. — *n.* A hobbling motion; a staggering.

Wack'o (wăk'ĕ *or* wăk), | *n.* [G. *wacke*, OHG. *wagga* pebble.] A soft, earthy, dark-colored rock or clay derived from basalt.
Wa:k'y (wăk'ȳ), |

Wad (wŏd), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *vadd* wadding, G. *watte*.] **1.** A little mass or bundle, as of hay or tow. **2.** Mass of soft material (hay, straw, tow, paper, yarn, etc.) for retaining a charge in a gun, or to diminish windage; disk of felt, pasteboard, etc., for such a purpose, for stopping apertures, padding garments, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To form into a mass or wadding. **2.** To crowd a wad into; to stuff with some soft substance. — **Wad'ding**, *n.*

Wad'dle (wŏd'd'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *wade*; cf. AS. *wæðlian* to beg. See WADE.] To walk with short steps swaying the body, like a duck or fat person; to move totteringly; to toddle; to stumble. — **Wad'dler**, *n.*

Wade (wād), *v. i.* [AS. *wadan*; akin to D. *waden*, G. *waten*, L. *vadere* to go, walk, *vadum* a ford.] To walk in a yielding substance, as in water, mud, sand, etc. — *v. t.* To pass by wading. — *n.* A wading.

Wad'er, *n.* **1.** One that wades. **2.** A long-legged bird that wades in the water in search of food, esp. a limicoline or grallatorial bird. See *Illust. g*, under AVES.

Wad'y (wŏd'ȳ), *n.* [Ar. *wādī* valley.] Channel of a water course which is dry except in the rainy season.

Wa'fer (wā'fẽr), *n.* [OF. *waufre*, *gaufre*; of Teutonic origin; akin to G. *wabe* honeycomb, prob. akin to E. *weave*.] **1.** A thin cake made of flour, etc. **2.** Thin cake or piece of bread used in the Eucharist. **3.** Adhesive disk of dried paste, used in sealing letters, etc. — *v. t.* To seal with a wafer. [and rolled; wafer.

Waf'fle (wŏf'f'l), *n.* [D. *wafel*.] A thin cake baked

Waft (wăft), *v. t.* & *i.* [Prob. orig. imp. & p. p. of *wave*, v. t.] To move by impulse of waves; to float along on a buoyant medium; to swim; to fly. — *n.* **1.** A wave or current of wind. **2.** A signal made by waving a flag, etc. [dium, as air or water.

Waft'age (-ĕj; 2), *n.* Conveyance on a buoyant me-

Wag (wăg), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *wagian* to move, wag, *wegan* to bear, carry. See WEIGH.] To move one way and the other with quick turns; to vibrate; to stir in buffoonery, mirth, derision, and mockery. — *n.* **1.** A wagging; a shake (of the head, etc.). [*Colloq.*] **2.** One full of sport and humor; humorist; wit; joker.

Wage (wāj), *v. t.* [OF. *wagier*, *gagier*, to pledge, promise, fr. LL. *wadium* a pledge; of Teutonic origin.] **1.** To pledge; to bet; to wager. **2.** To expose one's self to (a risk); to incur (a danger); to venture. **3.** To engage in (a contest); to carry on (a war). — *n.* That for which one labors; payment for service performed; hire; pay; compensation; — generally in the *pl.*

Syn. — Hire; salary; compensation; fruit.

Wa'ger (wā'jẽr), *n.* [OF. *wagiere*, F. *gageure*. See WAGE.] **1.** Something deposited or hazarded on an unsettled question; a bet; stake; pledge. **2.** The subject of a bet. — *v. t. & i.* To stake; to bet. — **Wa'ger-er**, *n.*

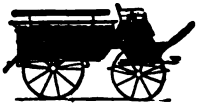
Wa'ges (wā'jẽz), *n., pl.* in form, but *sing.* in sense. [Pl. of *wage*; cf. F. *gages*, pl., wages, hire.] Price paid for labor; recompense; hire.

Wag'ger-y (wăg'gẽr-ỹ), *n.* Manner or action of a wag; mischievous merriment; pleasantry; jocularity.

Wag'gish (-gĭsh), *a.* **1.** Like a wag; frolicsome. **2.** Done for sport; humorous. — **Wag'gish-ly**, *adv.*

Wag'gle (wăg'g'l), *v. i. & t.* [Freq. of *wag*.] To reel, sway, or move from side to side; to waddle.

Wag'on (-ŭn), *n.* [D. *wagen*. See WAIN.] **1.** A wheeled carriage; vehicle on four wheels, usually drawn by horses. **2.** In England, a freight car on a railroad.



Wagonette.

Wag'on-er, *n.* Driver of a wagon.

Wag'on-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* An open pleasure wagon, with seats along the sides.

Wag'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* A small Old World singing bird, which constantly jerks its long tail up and down.

Waif (wāf), *n.* [OF. *waif*, *gaif*, lost, unclaimed, chose *gaive* a waif, LL. *wayfium*, res *vaivae*; of Scand. origin. See WAIVE.] **1.** Goods found without an owner. **2.** A wanderer; castaway; homeless child.

Wail (wāl), *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *væla*; *væ*, *vei*, woe.] To lament; to bewail; to weep. — *n.* Loud lamentation.

Wain (wān), *n.* [AS. *wægn*, akin to E. *way*. See WAGON.] Wagon; vehicle for transporting goods, etc.

Wain'scot (wān'skŏt), *n.* [OD. *waeghe-schot*, D. *wagen-schot*, a clapboard, fr. OD. *waeg*, *weeg*, a wall (AS. *wah*) + *schot* a covering of boards.] A wooden lining of walls of apartments, usually made in panels. — *v. t.* To line with boards or panelwork. — **Wain'scot-ing**, *n.*

Waist (wāst), *n.* [OE. *wast*; orig., growth, akin to AS. *weazan* to grow. See WAX to grow.] **1.** That part of the human body immediately below the ribs or thorax; small part of the body between thorax and hips. **2.** Part of a vessel's deck, bulwarks, etc., between quarter-deck and forecastle. **3.** Garment, or part of a garment, covering the body from the shoulders to the waist line.

Waist'band (-bănd), *n.* Band which encompasses the waist; one on the upper part of trousers, skirts, etc.

Waist'cloth (-klŏth), *n.* **1.** Wrapper worn about the waist or hips. **2.** A covering of tarpaulin for hammocks stowed between a ship's quarter-deck and forecastle.

Waist'coat (wās't'kŏt; *colloq.* wĕs'kŭt), *n.* A short, sleeveless garment for men, worn under the coat; a vest.

Syn. — See VEST.

Wait (wāt), *v. i.* [OF. *waitier*, *gaitier*, to watch, attend, fr. OHG. *wahta* a guard, watch, *wahhên* to watch, be awake.] To stay in expectation; to stop stationary till the arrival of some person or event; to rest patiently. — *v. t.* To stay for; to await. — *n.* **1.** A waiting; delay; halt. **2.** Ambush. **3.** *pl.* Musicians who sing or play at night, esp. at Christmas time; serenaders. [Written formerly *wayghtes*.]

Wait'er, *n.* **1.** One that waits; an attendant; servant at table. **2.** Tray on which something is carried.

Wait'ress, *n.* A female waiter or attendant.

Waive (wāv), *v. t.* [OF. *weyver*, *guesver*, to waive, of Scand. origin.] [Written also *wave*.] To relinquish; to give up claim to; to forego. [right or privilege.]

Waiv'er, *n.* A waiving, or not insisting on, some

Wake (wāk), *n.* [Orig., an open space of water surrounded by ice; cf. Icel. *vök* hole, opening in ice.] Track left by a vessel in the water; any track.

Wake, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAKED (wākt) or WOKE (wōk); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAKING.] [AS. *wacan*, *wacian*.] **1.** To be awake; not to sleep. **2.** To hold a night revel. **3.** To cease to sleep. **4.** To be excited or stirred up from a dormant or inactive state. — *v. t.* **1.** To awake. **2.** To put in motion or action; to excite. **3.** To bring to life again; to reanimate; to revive. **4.** To watch with (a dead body) at night. — *n.* **1.** A waking, or being awaked. **2.** A forbearing sleep; a vigil. **3.** A sitting up with a dead body, often with festivity, chiefly among the Irish.

Wake'ful (wāk'fụl), *a.* Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep; watchful; vigilant. — **Wake'ful-ness**, *n.*

Wak'en (wāk''n), *v. i. & t.* To wake; to rouse.

Wale (wāl), *n.* [AS. *walu* mark of stripes; prob. orig., a rod.] **1.** A mark made on the skin by a whip; stripe; wheal. **2.** Ridge above the surface; texture of cloth. **3.** *pl.* Certain sets of the outside planking of a vessel. — *v. t.* To mark with wales, or stripes.

Walk (wąk). *v. i.* [Prob. fr. AS. *wealcan* to roll, turn, AS. *weallian* to roam, ramble.] **1.** To move along on foot; to advance at a moderate pace. **2.** To move on the feet for exercise or amusement; to ramble. **3.** To conduct one's self. — *v. t.* **1.** To traverse. **2.** To cause to walk; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace. — *n.* **1.** A walking, or moving slowly on the feet. **2.** Manner of walking; gait; step. **3.** Distance walked over; place for walking; path for foot passengers; way; road; place in which animals may graze; range. **4.** A frequented track; sphere. **5.** Conduct; behavior. — **Walk'er**, *n.*

Walk'-o'ver (-ō'vẽr.), *n.* In racing, the going over a course by a horse having no competitor; easy victory.

Wall (wąl), *n.* [AS. *weall*, fr. L. *vallum* wall, *vallus* stake, palisade.] **1.** Structure of stone, brick, etc., for security, or inclosure; one of the upright inclosing parts of a building or room. **2.** A defense; means of protection. **3.** Inclosing part of a receptacle or vessel. — *v. t.* To inclose, defend, or fill, with walls.

Wall creeper, a small bright-colored bird of Asia and Southern Europe, which climbs over old walls and cliffs in search of insects. — **Wall fruit**, fruit borne by trees trained against a wall. — **Wall paper**, paper for covering walls of rooms; paper hangings.

Wall Creeper (*Tichodroma muraria*).

Wal'la-by (wŏl'lá-bỹ), *n.* [Native name.] A kangaroo of Australia and Tasmania. [Written also *wallabee*, and *whallabee*.]

Wal'let (-lĕt), *n.* [Prob. same as OE. *watel* a bag.] **1.** Bag carried about the person; knapsack. **2.** Pocketbook for money.

Wall'-eye' (wąl'ī'), *n.* **1.** An eye whose iris is whitish; — said of horses. **2.** (*a*) An American fresh-water food fish having prominent eyes; — called also *glasseye*, *pike perch*, *yellow pike*, and *wall-eyed perch*. (*b*) A California surf fish. (*c*) The alewife.

Wall'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* [Icel. *valdeygðr*; fr. *vagl* a beam, beam in the eye + *eygr* having eyes (fr. *auga* eye).] Having an eye of a whitish color.

Wall'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A perennial, cruciferous plant, with sweet-scented flowers. **2.** A lady at a ball, who does not dance, but remains a spectator. [*Colloq.*]

Wal'lop (wŏl'lŭp), *v. t.* To flog; to whip. — *n.* A blow. [*Prov. Eng.*, *Scot.*, & *Colloq. U. S.*]

Wal'low (-lō), *v. i.* [AS. *wealwian*; akin to L. *volvere* to roll.] To roll one's self about, as in mire; to flounder. — **Wal'low-er**, *n.*

Wal'nut (-nŭt), *n.* [AS. *wealhhnutu* a Welsh or foreign nut, walnut; *wealh* foreign, n., Welshman, Celt + *hnutu* nut; akin to D. *walnoot*, G. *walnuss*.] Nut of a tree of the north temperate zone; the tree, and its timber.

Wal'rus (-rŭs), *n.* [D., lit., whale horse; akin to Icel. *hrosshvalr*, AS. *horshwæl*.] A very large marine

mammal of the Seal family, native of the Arctic Ocean, and hunted for its oil, ivory, and skin. Called also *morse*.

Walrus (*Trichecus rosmarus*). Male.

Waltz (wôlts), *n.* [G. *walzer*, fr. *walzen* to roll, dance.] A dance by two persons in circular figures with a whirling motion; piece of music in triple measure for this dance. — *v. i.* To dance a waltz. — **Waltz'er**, *n.*

Wam'ble (wŏm'b'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *vammel* squeamish, ready to vomit.] **1.** To heave; to be disturbed by nausea. **2.** To move irregularly to and fro; to roll.

Wam'pum (-pŭm), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.; fr. Mass. *wómpi*, Del. *wãpe*, white.] Beads made of shells, used by Indians as money, and wrought into belts, etc.

Wan (wŏn), *a.* [AS. *wann*, *won*, dark, livid, perh. orig., worn by toil, fr. *winnan* to labor. See WIN.] Having a pale or sickly hue; languid; pallid.

Wand (wŏnd), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; perh. akin to E. *wind* to turn.] **1.** A small stick; rod. **2.** (*a*) A staff of authority. (*b*) A rod used by diviners, magicians, etc.

Wan'der (wŏn'dẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *wandrian*; fr. *windan* to turn.] **1.** To ramble here and there; to rove. **2.** To be delirious; to rave. — **Wan'der-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To roam; rove; range; stroll; gad; stray; straggle; err; swerve; deviate; depart.

Wan'der-oo' (-ōō'), *n.* [Cingalese *wanderu* a monkey.] A large monkey of Malabar, having a gray beard encircling the face. [Written also *ouanderoo*.]

Wane (wān), *v. i.* [AS. *wanian*, *wonian*, fr. *wan*, *won*, deficient, wanting; akin to Gr. *ὠνός* bereaved.] **1.** To be diminished; to decrease; — opp. to *wax*. **2.** To decline; to fail; to sink. — *n.* **1.** Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon. **2.** Decline; failure.

Wan'ness (wŏn'nĕs), *n.* The being wan; pallor.

Want (wŏnt), *n.* [Orig. adj., fr. Icel. *vant*, neuter of *vanr* lacking, deficient. See WANE.] **1.** A not having; a being without anything; deficiency; lack. **2.** Destitution; poverty; need. **3.** That which is desired; a thing not possessed, and necessary for use or pleasure.

Syn. — Indigence; defect; failure; dearth.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To be destitute (of), or deficient (in); to lack. **2.** To require; to need; to desire.

Wa'n't (wŏnt). Colloq. contr. of *was not*.

Want'ing, *a.* Absent; missing; destitute; needy.

Wan'ton (wŏn'tŭn), *a.* [OE. *wantoun*; pref. *wan-* wanting + *towen*, p. p., AS. *togen*, p. p. of *teón*, to educate, bring up; properly, ill bred.] **1.** Untrained; unrestrained; free; sportive. **2.** Perverse; dissolute. **3.** Reckless; heedless. — *n.* **1.** A trifler; a pampered pet. **2.** A lewd person. — *v. i.* **1.** To rove without restraint or limit; to revel. **2.** To sport lasciviously; to play the wanton. — **Wan'ton-ly**, *adv.* — **Wan'ton-ness**, *n.*

Wap'i-ti (wŏp'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Prob. the Iroquois name.] The American elk, akin to the European red deer.

War (wôr), *n.* [AS. *werre*; akin to OHG. *werra* scandal, quarrel, OF. *werre* war, F. *guerre*.] **1.** A contest between nations, carried on by force; declared and open hostilities. **2.** The profession of arms. **3.** A state of contest; enmity; hostility. — *v. i.* To contend; to fight.

War cry, cry or signal used in war. — War dance, a dance among savages preliminary to going to war. — War horse, horse used in war; horse of a cavalry soldier; charger. — War whoop, a war cry, esp. that uttered by American Indians.

War'ble (wôr'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *werbler*; akin to E. *whirl*.] To sing in a quavering or vibratory manner; to trill; to carol. — *n.* A quavering modulation of the voice; musical trill; song. — **War'bler**, *n.*

Ward (wôrd), *n.* [AS. *weard*, fem., guard, *weard*, masc., keeper, guard; akin to Icel. *vörðr* warden, watch, and E. *wary*; cf. OF. *warde* guard, from the German.] **1.** A guarding; watch; guard. **2.** One that guards; garrison; protector; defense. **3.** The being under guardianship; custody. **4.** A guarding or defensive motion or position. **5.** One that is guarded. (*a*) A minor or person in care of a guardian. (*b*) A division of a town or city. (*c*) A division of a hospital; as, a fever *ward*. **6.** (*a*) A ridge of metal within a lock, to prevent the use of a key not fitting it. (*b*) A notch in a key to fit the ridge. — *v. t.* [AS. *weardian*.] **1.** To keep in safety; to watch; to guard. **2.** To protect. **3.** To fend off; to repel; to turn aside (anything mischievous). — *v. i.* **1.** To keep guard. **2.** To act on the defensive with a weapon.

Ward'en (wôrd'n), *n.* [OF. *wardein*, *gardein*. See GUARDIAN, and WARD guard.] **1.** A keeper; guardian; watchman. **2.** A keeper. **3.** A head official; churchwarden. — **Ward'en-ry**, **Ward'en-ship**, *n.*

Ward'er, *n.* **1.** One who wards or keeps; guard. **2.** Truncheon used by a king or commander in signaling.

Ward'robe' (-rōb'), *n.* [OF. *warderobe*, F. *garderobe*.] **1.** Room or closet for clothes. **2.** Wearing apparel.

Ward'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Messroom of the commissioned officers of a war vessel.

Ward'ship, *n.* **1.** Office of a ward or keeper; guardianship. **2.** The being under a guardian; pupilage.

Ware (wãr), *n.* [AS. *waru*; prob. akin to E. *worth*.] Articles of merchandise; style or class of manufactures; in *pl.*, goods; commodities.

Ware, *v. t.* To wear (a ship); to veer. [or goods.]

Ware'house' (wãr'hous'), *n.* Storehouse for wares,

Ware'house' (-houz'), *v. t.* **1.** To deposit in a warehouse. **2.** To place in the customhouse stores, until duties are paid.

Ware'house'man (-hous'mạn), *n.* Keeper of a warehouse; owner of a dock warehouse or wharf store.

War'fare' (wôr'fãr'), *n.* [*War* + OE. *fare* course.] **1.** Military service; hostilities. **2.** Contest; struggle.

Wa'ri-ly (wã'rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a wary manner.

Wa'ri-ness, *n.* A being wary; cautiousness.

Syn. — Caution; watchfulness; circumspection; foresight; care; vigilance; scrupulousness.

War'like' (wôr'lĭk'), *a.* **1.** Fit for war; disposed for war. **2.** Pert. to war; military; martial.

Syn. — Martial; hostile; soldierly. See MARTIAL.

War'lock (-lŏk), *n.* [OE. *warloghe* deceiver, a name for the Devil, AS. *wǽrloga* breaker of his word; *wǽr* covenant, troth (akin to L. *verus* true; see VERY) + *loga* a liar.] A male witch; wizard; sprite; imp.

Warm (wôrm), *a.* [AS. *wearm*; akin to OS., D. & G. *warm*; prob. akin to OL. *formus* warm.] **1.** Having moderate heat; not cold. **2.** Having a sensation of gentle heat; glowing. **3.** Subject to heat; having little or no cold weather. **4.** Not cool, indifferent, etc., in temper; zealous; ardent; excitable. **5.** Violent; vehement; furious. — *v. t. & i.* To heat moderately. — **Warm'ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Ardent; zealous; fervent; glowing; enthusiastic; cordial; keen; violent; furious; hot.

Warm'-blood'ed (-blŭd'ĕd), *n.* Having warm blood; — applied to animals (birds and mammals) having warm blood, or maintaining a nearly uniform temperature whatever the temperature of the surrounding air.

Warmth (wôrmth), *n.* **1.** A being warm; gentle heat. **2.** State of lively interest; zeal; ardor; enthusiasm.

Syn. — Fervor; heat; glow; earnestness; cordiality; animation; eagerness; excitement; vehemence.

Warn (wôrn), *v. t.* [AS. *warnian*, *wearnian*, to take

heed, to warn; akin to *wearn* denial, refusal; prob. akin to E. *wary*.] **1.** To make aware; to give notice to; to admonish; to notify by authority. **2.** To caution against anything that may prove injurious. — **Warn'er**, *n.*

Warn'ing (wȧrn'ĭng), *a.* Giving notice; cautioning. — *n.* **1.** Previous notice. **2.** Caution against danger, or against evil practices which incur danger; monition.

Warp (wȧrp), *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *varpa* to throw, cast, *varp* a casting, fr. *verpa* to throw.] **1.** To turn or twist out of shape. **2.** To turn aside from the true direction; to pervert. **3.** To tow (a vessel) with a line, or warp, attached to a buoy, anchor, etc. — *n.* [AS. *wearp;* akin to Icel. *varp* a casting.] **1.** The threads extended lengthwise in a loom, and crossed by the woof. **2.** A rope used in moving a vessel; towing line. **3.** State of being warped or twisted.

War'rant (wŏr'rant), *n.* [OE. & OF. *warant, garant*, a warrant, protector, orig. a p. pr. of German origin, fr. OHG. *werên* to grant, warrant. Cf. GUARANTEE.] **1.** That which warrants or authorizes; a commission investing one with authority, and securing him from loss; commission. **2.** Guaranty; security. **3.** That which attests or proves; a voucher. — *v. t.* **1.** To make secure; to guarantee safety to. **2.** To support by authority or proof; to justify. **3.** To give a warrant or warranty to. **4.** To assure; to indemnify against loss; to secure to (a buyer) the represented quality or quantity of goods sold.

Warrant officer, a noncommissioned officer in the army or navy.

War'rant-a-ble, *a.* Authorized by commission, precept, or right; justifiable. — **War'rant-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **War'rant-a-bly**, *adv.* [or warranty is made.]

War'ran-tee' (-ran-tē'), *n.* One to whom a warrant

War'rant-er (wŏr'rant-ẽr), **War'rant-or** (-ŏr), *n.* One who warrants or empowers; a guarantor.

War'rant-y (-ȳ), *n.* [OF. *warantie*, F. *garantie.*] **1.** A covenant of security; promise or stipulation by deed. **2.** Security; guaranty. — *v. t.* To warrant.

Syn. — See GUARANTEE.

War'ren (-rĕn), *n.* [OF. *warenne, garene*, fr. *warer, garer*, to beware; of Teutonic origin.] Inclosure for breeding and keeping rabbits, beasts, fowls, or fish.

War'rior (wȧr'yẽr *or* wŏr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *werreour, guerreor*, fr. *guerre, werre*, war.] One engaged or experienced in war; a soldier; champion.

Wart (wȧrt), *n.* [AS. *wearte;* perh. orig., a growth, and akin to E. *wort* or cf. L. *verruca* wart.] **1.** A small, hard excrescence on the skin. **2.** Glandular excrescence or hardened protuberance on plants.

Wart hog, a large African wild hog, having large, fleshy tubercles behind the tusks and behind the eyes.

Wart'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Having warts; overgrown with warts. **2.** Of the nature of warts.

Wa'ry (wā'rȳ), *a.* [AS. *wær;* akin to Icel. *varr*, OHG. *wara* attention, Gr. ὁράω to see.] Cautious of danger; carefully guarding against deception, dangers, etc.

Syn. — Circumspect; watchful. See CAUTIOUS.

Was (wŏz). [AS. *wæs*, 2d pers. *wǣre*, 3d pers. *wæs*, pl. *wǣron*, with the inf. *wesan* to be; akin to OHG. *wesan*, imp. *was*, G. *wesen*, n., a being, essence, *war* was, Goth. *wisan* to be, to dwell, imp. *was*. See WERE.] 1st and 3d pers. sing. of the verb *be*, in the indic. mood, pret. (imp.) tense.

Wash (wŏsh), *v. t.* [AS. *wascan;* akin to D. *wasschen*, G. *waschen*.] **1.** To cleanse by dipping or rubbing in water; to scrub with water, etc. **2.** To wet; to fall on and moisten; to overflow or dash against. **3.** To cover with a thin coat of color; to tint lightly. **4.** To overlay with a thin coat of metal. — *v. i.* **1.** To clean anything in water. **2.** To be worn away by action of water, as by a running stream, dashing of the sea, etc. — *n.* **1.** A washing; ablution; quantity (of clothes, etc.) washed at once. **2.** A piece of ground washed by a sea or river; bog; marsh; fen. **3.** Waste liquid, refuse of food, etc., from a kitchen, often used as food for pigs. **4.** That with which anything is washed, or wetted, smeared, tinted, etc., upon the surface; a lotion; thin coat of color, in painting; thin coat of metal laid on anything.

Wash leather, split sheepskin dressed with oil, in imitation of chamois; buff leather for soldiers' belts.

Wash'board' (wŏsh'bōrd'), *n.* **1.** A ribbed board on which clothes are rubbed in washing them. **2.** A board skirting the walls of a room; mopboard.

Wash'er, *n.* **1.** One that washes. **2.** Ring of metal, leather, etc., to relieve friction, tighten joints, etc.

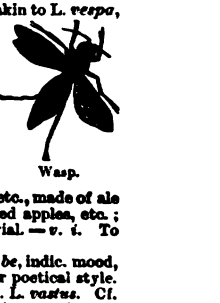
Wash'er-wom'an (-wŏm'an), *n.* A woman who washes clothes for hire.

Wash'i-ness, *n.* The being washy, watery, or weak

Wash'out' (-out'), *n.* The washing out or away of the bed of a road, etc., by rain or a freshet.

Wash'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Watery; damp; soft. **2.** Lacking substance or strength; weak; thin; feeble.

Wasp (wŏsp), *n.* [AS. *wæps, wæfs;* akin to L. *vespa*, perh. to E. *weave.*] Any one of numerous stinging hymenopterous insects.



Wasp.

Wasp'ish, *a.* **1.** Like a wasp in form; having a slender waist. **2.** Quick to resent affronts; irritable. — **Wasp'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Wasp'ish-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Petulant; irascible; testy; peevish; captious.

Was'sail (wŏs'sĭl), *n.* [AS. *wes hāl* be in health.] **1.** A drinking to one's health. **2.** A drinking bout; a carouse. **3.** Beverage formerly used at Christmas, etc., made of ale (or wine) with spices, sugar, toast, roasted apples, etc.; — called also *lamb's wool.* — *a.* Convivial. — *v. i.* To carouse. — **Was'sail-er**, *n.*

Wast (wŏst). 2d pers. sing. of the verb *be*, indic. mood, imp. tense; — now used only in solemn or poetical style.

Waste (wāst), *a.* [OE. & OF. *wast*, fr. L. *vastus.* Cf. VAST.] **1.** Desolate; devastated; bare; dreary; dismal. **2.** Lying unused; unproductive; worthless; refuse. — *v. t.* [OE. *wasten*, OF. *waster, guaster*, L. *vastare* to lay waste, fr. *vastus.*] **1.** To bring to ruin; to desolate. **2.** To wear away by degrees; to consume. **3.** To spend unnecessarily or prodigally; to squander. — *v. i.* To be diminished; to dwindle. — *n.* **1.** A wasting, or being wasted; needless destruction; useless expenditure; loss without equivalent gain. **2.** That which is wasted or desolate; uncultivated or deserted region; wilderness. **3.** Worthless remnants; refuse. — **Wast'er**, *n.*

Syn. — Prodigality; diminution; loss; dissipation; destruction; devastation; havoc; desolation; ravage.

Waste'ful, *a.* **1.** Full of waste; ruinous. **2.** Lavish; prodigal. — **Waste'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Waste'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Lavish; profuse; prodigal; extravagant.

Watch (wŏch), *n.* [AS. *wæcce*, fr. *wacian* to wake; akin to D. & G. *wacht.*] **1.** A watching; forbearance of sleep; vigil; constant attention; guard. **2.** Watchman, or body of watchmen; sentry; guard. **3.** Post of a watchman; place where a guard is kept. **4.** Period during which one serves as a sentinel, or guard; a division of the night. **5.** Small timepiece to be carried about the person. — *v. i.* **1.** To be awake; to continue without sleep. **2.** To give heed; to be on the lookout; to keep guard. **3.** To be expectant; to wait; to seek opportunity. **4.** To attend on the sick during the night. — *v. t.* **1.** To give heed to; to keep in view. **2.** To tend; to guard; to have in keeping. — **Watch'er**, *n.*

Watch'dog' (wŏch'dŏg'), *n.* A dog kept to watch and guard premises or property.

Watch'ful, *a.* Full of watch; careful to observe closely. — **Watch'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Watch'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Vigilant; attentive; cautious; observant; circumspect; wakeful; heedful.

Watch'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** House in which a watch or guard is placed. **2.** Place for keeping persons under temporary arrest; police station; lockup.

Watch'mak'er (wŏch'māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes and repairs watches.

Watch'man (-mạn), *n.* **1.** One set to watch; guard. **2.** One who guards a building, streets, etc., by night.

Watch'word', *n.* **1.** A word given to sentinels as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy; password. **2.** A motto; rallying cry; signal for action.

Wa'ter (wạ'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *wæter*; akin to LG. & D. *water*, G. *wasser*, Gr. ὕδωρ, and perh. to L. *unda* wave.] **1.** Fluid which descends from the clouds in rain, forming rivers, lakes, seas, etc. **2.** A body of water, standing or flowing; a lake, river, etc. **3.** Any liquid secretion resembling water; urine. **4.** Limpidity and luster of a precious stone. **5.** A wavy, lustrous pattern, imparted to linen, silk, metals, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To wet or supply with water; to moisten; to irrigate. **2.** To supply with water for drink. **3.** To wet and calender (cloth); to diversify with wavelike lines. **4.** To add water to (anything), thereby extending the quantity or bulk while reducing the strength or quality; to dilute; to weaken. — *v. i.* **1.** To shed, secrete, or fill with, water or liquid matter. **2.** To get or take in water. — **Wa'ter-er**, *n.*

Water carriage, transportation by water. — **Water cart**, cart bearing water, esp. for sprinkling streets. — **Water current**, hydraulic current. — **Water color.** (*a*) A color ground with water and gum, and fitted for use by rubbing it with water; — distinguished fr. *oil color*. (*b*) A picture painted with such colors. — **Water course**, a stream of water; river; brook; canal. — **Water cress**, a perennial cruciferous herb, growing in spring water, and eaten as a salad. — **Water cure.** (*a*) Hydropathy. (*b*) Establishment where diseases are treated by water. — **Water dog.** (*a*) Dog accustomed to the water. (*b*) Small floating cloud, supposed to indicate rain. (*c*) An old sailor. [*Colloq.*] — **Water gauge**, instrument showing the quantity of water in a steam boiler, etc. — **Water ice**, water flavored, sweetened, and frozen, to be eaten as a confection. — **Water level**, level formed by the surface of still water. — **Water lily**, an aquatic plant bearing large floating leaves and beautiful flowers. — **Water line**, a horizontal line upon the outside of a ship, corresponding with the surface of the water when she floats on an even keel. — **Water power.** (*a*) Power of water used to move machinery, etc. (*b*) A fall of water which may be used to move machinery, etc. (*c*) Site for a water mill. — **Water tower**, portable standpipe, carried in sections on a carriage, used in quenching fires in tall buildings. — **Water wheel.** (*a*) A wheel for propelling machinery, etc., rotated by direct action of water. (*b*) Paddle wheel of a steam vessel. (*c*) Wheel for raising water; noria.

Water Gauge. *a* Wall of Boiler; *b* Glass Tube of Water Gauge in which the Water stands at the Level of that (*c*) in the Boiler; *d e* Cocks.

Overshot Wheel.

Undershot Wheel.

Breast Wheel.

Wa'ter-clos'et (wạ'tẽr-klŏz'ĕt), *n.* A privy; privy having a contrivance for cleansing it by a stream of water.

Wa'ter-fall' (wạ'tẽr-fạl'), *n.* A fall, or perpendicular descent, of the water of a stream; cascade; cataract.

Wa'ter-fowl' (-foul'), *n.* Bird frequenting water, or living about rivers, lakes, etc., or on or near the sea.

Wa'ter-i-ness, *n.* A being watery; moisture.

Wa'ter-ing, *a.* & *n.* fr. WATER, *v.* **Watering cart**, a water cart; sprinkling cart. — **Watering place.** (*a*) Place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, etc. (*b*) Place where there are springs of medicinal water, or a place by the sea or some body of water, to which people resort for bathing, boating, etc. — **Watering pot**, bucket fitted with a rose, or perforated nozzle, for watering flowers, paths, etc.

Wa'ter-logged' (-lŏgd'), *a.* Filled or saturated with water so as to be heavy or loglike; — said of a ship.

Wa'ter-man (-mạn), *n.* A boatman; ferryman.

Wa'ter-mark' (-märk'), *n.* **1.** Mark indicating the height to which water has risen; usual limit of high or low water. **2.** Letter, device, etc., wrought into paper during manufacture.

Wa'ter-mel'on (-mĕl'ŭn), *n.* A vine and its large roundish fruit, having a pulp, usually pink in color, and full of a sweet watery juice. See *Illust.* of MELON.

Wa'ter-pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* Vessel for holding or conveying water, or for sprinkling water on cloth, plants, etc.

Wa'ter-proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Proof against penetration by water; impervious to water. — *n.* **1.** Preparation for rendering cloth, leather, etc., impervious to water. **2.** Cloth made waterproof; article made of waterproof material, as rubber; outer garment of such material. — *v. t.* To render (cloth, leather, etc.) impervious to water.

Wa'ter-rot' (-rŏt'), *v. t.* To rot by steeping in water.

Wa'ter-shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* [G. *wasserscheide*; *wasser* water + *scheide* place where two things separate, fr. *scheiden* to separate.] **1.** Region which contributes to the supply of a river or lake. **2.** Line of division between two adjacent rivers or lakes with respect to the flow of water into them; natural boundary of a basin.

Wa'ter-soak' (-sōk'), *v. t.* To soak in water.

Wa'ter-spout' (-spout'), *n.* Whirlwind, usually over the sea, raising great masses of water to considerable heights.

Wa'ter-tight' (-tīt'), *a.* So tight as to retain, or not to admit, water; not leaky.

Wa'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Hydraulic apparatus for furnishing a supply of water for dams, sluices, pumps, aqueducts, fountains, etc.; — chiefly in *pl.*

Wa'ter-worn' (-wôrn'), *a.* Worn, smoothed, or polished by action of water.

Wa'ter-y (-ȳ), *a.* [AS. *wæterig*.] **1.** Pert. to, or consisting of, water. **2.** Abounding with water; wet; tearful. **3.** Resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid. **4.** Tasteless; insipid; spiritless.

Wat'tle (wŏt't'l), *n.* [AS. *watel* hurdle, covering, wattle.] **1.** Twig; flexible rod; hurdle made of such rods. **2.** (*a*) A naked, fleshy process of the skin hanging from the chin or throat of a bird or reptile. (*b*) Barbel of a fish. — *v. t.* **1.** To bind with twigs. **2.** To twist or interweave; to plat.

Waul (wạl), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To cry as a cat; to squall. [Written also *waul*.]

Wave (wāv), *v. t.* To waive.

Wave, *v. i.* [AS. *wafian* to waver, to hesitate; akin to Icel. *vāfa* to vibrate.] To move like a wave, one way and the other; to float; to undulate. — *v. t.* **1.** To move one way and the other; to brandish. **2.** To raise into inequalities of surface. **3.** To signify by waving; to beckon; to indicate. — *n.* **1.** An advancing swell on the surface of a liquid, as of the sea, etc.; an undulation. **2.** Vibration propagated from particle to particle through a body or elastic medium, as in transmission of sound. **3.** Unevenness; inequality of surface. **4.** Signal made with the hand, a flag, etc.

Wave'less, *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed.

Wave'let, *n.* A little wave; ripple.

Wa'ver (wā'vẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *wæfre* wavering, restless.] **1.** To play to and fro; to totter; to flutter. **2.** To be unsettled; to vacillate. — **Wa'ver-er**, *n.*

Syn. — To reel; totter; vacillate. See FLUCTUATE.

Wav'y (wāv'ȳ), *a.* **1.** Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves. **2.** Playing to and fro; undulating.

Wax (wăks), *v. i.* [AS. *weaxan*; akin to G. *wachsen*, Gr. αὐξάνειν to increase.] **1.** To increase in size; to grow bigger; — opp. to *wane*. **2.** To pass from one state to another; to become; to grow.

Wax (wăks), *n.* [AS. *weax.*] **1.** A fatty substance, produced by bees, for making honeycomb. **2.** Substance resembling beeswax. (*a*) Cerumen, or earwax. (*b*) A waxlike composition for uniting surfaces, excluding air, etc., as, sealing *wax*, grafting *wax*, etc. (*c*) Composition used by shoemakers to rub their thread. (*d*) Substance similar to beeswax, secreted by certain insects and plants, and found in connection with certain deposits of rock salt and coal. — *v. t.* To smear or rub with wax.

Waxed end, a thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemaker's wax, used in sewing leather.

Wax'en (wăks'n), *a.* **1.** Made of wax. **2.** Covered with wax. **3.** Resembling wax; soft; yielding.

Wax'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work made of wax; figures formed of wax, in imitation of real beings.

Wax'y (-y), *a.* Like wax in appearance or consistency; viscid; adhesive; soft; yielding; impressible. — **Wax'i-ness**, *n.*

Way (wā), *n.* [AS. *weg;* akin to D. & G. *weg*, and to L. *via* way, *vehere* to carry.] **1.** That by, upon, or along, which one passes; passage; road. **2.** Distance; interval. **3.** Progression; direction; tendency. **4.** Means; plan. **5.** Manner; method; style. **6.** Regular course; habitual mode. **7.** Timbers on which a ship is launched.

Way station, intermediate station between principal stations on a railroad, etc. — **Way train**, a train which stops at way stations; accommodation train.

Syn. — Way; Street; Highway; Road. — *Way* is generic, denoting any line for passage or conveyance; a *highway* is literally one *raised* for dryness and convenience in traveling; a *road*, a way for horses and carriages; a *street*, etymologically, a *paved* way, and, hence, distinctively applied to highways in compact settlements.

Way'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* List of passengers in a public vehicle, or of goods transported by a common carrier.

Way'far'er (-fâr'ẽr), *n.* Traveler; passenger.

Way'far'ing, *a.* Passing; being on a journey.

Way'lay' (wā'lā'), *v. t.* To lie in wait for; to watch for the passing of, in order to seize, rob, or slay; to beset in ambush. — **Way'lay'er**, *n.* [the wayside.

Way'side' (-sīd'), *n.* Side of the road. — *a.* Pert. to

Way'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Taking one's own way; willful. — **Way'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **Way'ward-ness**, *n.*

Way'worn' (-wôrn'), *a.* Wearied by traveling.

We (wē), *pron.; pl.* of I. [*Poss.* Our (our) or Ours (ourz); *obj.* Us (ŭs). See I.] [AS. *wē.*] I and others.

Weak (wēk), *a.* [Icel. *veikr;* akin to AS. *wāc* weak, soft, pliant, G. *weich.*] **1.** Wanting strength; feeble; sickly; exhausted; not able to sustain weight or strain; pliant; frail; feeble; faint. **2.** Not possessing intellectual, moral, or political strength, vigor, etc.; wanting discernment; spiritless; not decided; wavering; easily moved or overcome; vulnerable; unsustained; feeble.

Weak'en (wēk'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make weak; to enfeeble. **2.** To reduce in quality, strength, or spirit. — *v. i.* To become weak or weaker; to become less positive or resolute. — **Weak'en-er**, *n.* [feeble.

Weak'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A weak creature. — *a.* Weak;

Weak'ly, *adv.* In a weak manner; feebly. — *a.* Not strong of constitution; infirm. [2. A fault; defect.

Weak'ness, *n.* **1.** The being weak; lack of vigor.

Syn. — Feebleness; debility; languor; imbecility; infirmness; infirmity; decrepitude; frailty; faintness.

Weal (wēl), *n.* Wale. — *v. t.* To mark with stripes.

Weal, *n.* [AS. *wela, weola*, wealth, fr. *wel* well.] Sound or prosperous state; happiness; welfare.

Wealth (wĕlth), *n.* [OE. *welthe*, fr. *wele.* See Weal prosperous state.] Large possessions; affluence; opulence; riches. — **Wealth'y**, *a.* — **Wealth'i-ly**, *adv.*

Wean (wēn), *v. t.* [AS. *wenian, wennan*, to accustom; cf. *ăwenian* to wean.] **1.** To accustom (a child or young animal) to deprivation of mother's milk. **2.** To reconcile to the want or loss of anything.

Wean'ling, *n.* Child or animal newly weaned.

Weap'on (wĕp'ŭn), *n.* [AS. *wǣpen.*] Instrument of combat; something to fight with; anything for destroying, defeating, or injuring an enemy. — **Weap'en-less**, *a.*

Wear (wâr), *n.* A weir.

Wear (wâr), *v. t.* [Cf. Veer.] To cause (a vessel) to go about, by putting the helm up, instead of *alee* as in tacking, so that her stern is presented to the wind, and her sails fill on the other side; to veer.

Wear, *v. t.* [*imp.* Wore (wôr); *p. p.* Worn (wôrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wearing.] [AS. *werian* to carry, wear (arms or clothes); akin to OHG. *werien* to clothe, L. *vestis* clothing, *vestire* to clothe. Cf. Vest.] **1.** To carry upon the person; to have on. **2.** To have an appearance of (an aspect or manner). **3.** To consume by use; to waste; to use up. **4.** To impair by continual attrition, scraping, etc.; to consume gradually; to spend. **5.** To make by friction or wasting. — *v. i.* **1.** To endure use. **2.** To be wasted or diminished, by use or time; to decay gradually. — *n.* A wearing or being worn; consumption by use or friction. — **Wear'er**, *n.*

Wear and tear, loss by wearing, as of machinery in use; injury which anything suffers by use, accident, etc.

Wea'ri-some (wē'rĭ-sŭm), *a.* Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious. — **Wea'ri-some-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Fatiguing; annoying; vexatious. See Irksome.

Wea'ry (-rĭ), *a.* [AS. *wērig;* cf. *wōrian* to ramble.] **1.** Having strength exhausted by toil or exertion; worn out; fatigued. **2.** Tiresome. **3.** Having one's patience, relish, or contentment exhausted. — *v. t.* To exhaust the endurance of; to tire. — *v. i.* To become tired.

Syn. — To jade; tire; fatigue; fag. See Jade.

Wea'sand (-zand), *n.* [AS. *wāsend.*] Windpipe.

Wea'sel (-z'l), *n.* [AS. *wesle.*] A small carnivore, akin to the ermine and ferret, very slender and agile.

Least Weasel (*Putorius nivalis*) in Summer Coat.

Weath'er (wĕth'ẽr), *n.* [OE. & AS. *weder;* akin to G. *wetter*, and perh. to E. *wind.*] State of the air as to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, etc.; condition of the atmosphere. — *v. t.* **1.** To expose to the air; to air. **2.** To bear up against and overcome; to resist. **3.** To sail to the windward of (a cape, another ship, etc.). — *v. i.* To endure the action of the atmosphere; to suffer meteorological influences; to suffer waste by weather. — *a.* Being toward the wind, or windward; — opp. to *lee.*

Weather bureau, a popular name for the signal service of the United States, which collects from the whole country simultaneous reports of meteorological conditions, and forms predictions as to the weather, which are telegraphed to various stations, and announced by signals publicly displayed. — **Weather gauge.** (*a*) Position of a ship to the windward of another. (*b*) A position of superiority; advantage in position. — **Weather molding**, *or* **moulding**, a canopy or cornice over a door or window, to throw off the rain. — **Weather shore**, the shore to the windward of a ship. — **Weather tide**, the tide which sets against the lee side of a ship, impelling her to the windward.

Weath'er-beat'en (-bēt'n), *a.* Beaten or harassed by the weather; worn by exposure.

Weath'er-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** (*a*) Side of a vessel toward the wind; windward side. (*b*) Plank placed in a porthole, etc., to keep out water. **2.** (*a*) Board extending from the ridge to the eaves along the slope of the gable, and uniting the shingling of a roof with the side of the building. (*b*) Clapboard used in weatherboarding. — *v. t.* To nail boards upon so as to exclude rain, etc.

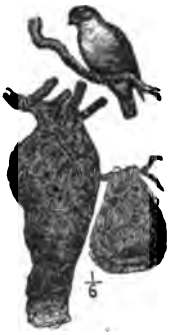
Weath'er-bound' (-bound'), *a.* Kept in port or at anchor by storms; delayed by bad weather.

Weath'er-cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* **1.** A vane, — orig. often in the figure of a cock, turning with the wind, and showing its direction. **2.** One who veers with every change of current opinion; a fickle person.

Weath'er-glass' (wĕth'ẽr-glăs'), *n.* Instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, changes of atmospheric pressure, and changes of weather, as a barometer or baroscope. [weather.

Weath'er-wise' (-wīz'), *a.* Skillful in forecasting the

Weave (wēv), *v. t.* [*imp.* Wove (wōv); *p. p.* Woven (wōv'n), Wove; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Weaving.] [AS. *wefan;* akin to D. *weven*, G. *weben*, Gr. ὑφαίνειν, v., ὕφος web.] **1.** To unite (threads of any kind) so as to form a texture; to entwine; to unite intimately. **2.** To form (cloth) by interlacing threads; to form into a fabric; to compose. — *v. i.* **1.** To work with a loom. **2.** To become interwoven. — *n.* A particular pattern of weaving. — **Weav'er,** *n.*



The Baya Weaver Bird (*Ploceus baya*), with its two kinds of Nests.

Weaver bird, a bird of Asia, East India, and Africa, resembling finches and sparrows, which constructs pensile nests of interlaced grass and similar materials.

Wea'zen (wē'z'n), *a.* [See Wizen.] Thin; withered.

Web (wĕb), *n.* [AS. *webb;* akin to G. *gewebe.* See Weave.] **1.** That which is woven; texture; thing woven in a loom. **2.** A whole piece of linen cloth as woven. **3.** Texture of fine thread spun by a spider; cobweb. **4.** Membrane uniting fingers or toes. **5.** Series of barbs on each side of the shaft of a feather. — *v. t.* To unite or surround with a web; to envelop.

Webbed (wĕbd), *a.* **1.** Provided with a web. **2.** Having the toes united by webs, as sea fowls.

Web'bing (wĕb'bĭng), *n.* A woven band of cotton or flax, used for reins, girths, bed bottoms, etc.

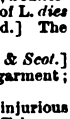
Web'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* **1.** A foot having its toes connected by a membrane. **2.** A web-footed bird.

Web'-foot'ed, *a.* Having webbed feet; palmiped.

Wed (wĕd), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *weddian* to covenant, promise, marry.] **1.** To take for husband or wife by formal ceremony; to marry. **2.** To join in wedlock. **3.** To attach firmly or indissolubly. [marriage.

Wed'ding, *n.* [AS. *weddung.*] Nuptial ceremony;

Wedge (wĕj), *n.* [AS. *wecg.*] Piece of hard material, thick at one end, and tapering to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting, etc., — one of the six elementary machines called *mechanical powers.* — *v. t.* **1.** To cleave with a wedge; to rive. **2.** To force by crowding and pushing as a wedge does; to press closely; to fix like a wedge driven into something. **3.** To fasten with wedges.



Wedge.

Wed'lock (wĕd'lŏk), *n.* [AS. *wedlāc* betrothal; *wedd* pledge + *lāc* gift, offering.] Ceremony, or state, of marriage; matrimony.

Syn. — See Marriage.

Wednes'day (wĕnz'dā; 2), *n.* [OE. *wednesdai, wodnesdei,* AS. *Wōdnes dæg,* Woden's day (translation of L. *dies Mercurii*); fr. *Wōden* the highest Teutonic god.] The fourth day of the week; day after Tuesday.

Wee (wē), *a.* Very small; little. [*Colloq. & Scot.*]

Weed (wēd), *n.* [AS. *wēde, wēd.*] **1.** A garment; clothing. **2.** Mourning garment or badge.

Weed, *n.* [AS. *weód.*] **1.** An unsightly or injurious plant. **2.** An animal unfit to breed from. **3.** Tobacco, or a cigar. [*Slang*] — *v. t.* **1.** To free from noxious plants. **2.** To remove (something hurtful); to extirpate.

Weed'y, *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or consisting of, weeds. **2.** Abounding with weeds. **3.** Scraggy; ungainly. [*Colloq.*]

Week (wēk), *n.* [AS. *wecu, wucu;* akin to G. *woche,* Icel. *vika,* prob. orig. meaning, change, and akin to L. *vicis* alternation.] A period of seven days, usually reckoned from one Sabbath or Sunday to the next.

Week day, any day of the week except Sunday.

Week'ly (wēk'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Pert. to a week, or week days. **2.** Done once a week; hebdomadary. — *n.* A publication issued once a week. — *adv.* Once a week.

Ween (wēn), *v. i.* [AS. *wēnan,* fr. *wēn* hope, opinion.] To think; to fancy. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Weep (wēp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wept (wĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Weeping.] [AS. *wēpan,* fr. *wōp* lamentation.] **1.** To show grief, etc., by shedding tears; to cry. **2.** To lament. **3.** To flow in drops; to drip. **4.** To droop; — said of a plant. — *v. t.* **1.** To lament. **2.** To shed (tears).

Weep'ing, *n.* The shedding of tears; lamentation with tears. — *a.* **1.** Grieving; shedding tears. **2.** Discharging liquid in drops; surcharged with water. **3.** Having slender, pendent branches; — said of trees.

Weeping Willow.

Weeping willow, a willow whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down almost perpendicularly.

Wee'vil (wē'v'l), *n.* [AS. *wifel.*] A snout beetle, many species of which are very injurious to cultivated plants.

Weft (wĕft), *n.* [AS.; fr. *wefan* to weave.] **1.** Woof of cloth; threads that cross the warp from selvage to selvage; thread carried by the shuttle in weaving. **2.** A web; thing woven.

Weigh (wā), *v. t.* [AS. *wegan* to bear, move; akin to D. *wegen* to weigh, L. *vehere* to carry.] **1.** To raise; to swing up. **2.** To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight of. **3.** To equal in weight; to counterbalance. **4.** To examine as if by the balance; to ponder; to estimate deliberately. — *v. i.* **1.** To be heavy. **2.** To be considered important. **3.** To bear heavily. — **Weigh'er,** *n.*

Weight (wāt), *n.* [AS. *gewiht.*] **1.** The being heavy; effect of gravitative force, esp. when expressed in certain units or standards, as pounds, grams, etc. **2.** Quantity of heaviness; quantity of matter as expressed numerically with reference to some standard unit. **3.** Pressure; burden. **4.** Importance; influence; efficacy. **5.** A scale, or standard, of heaviness; mode of estimating weight. **6.** A ponderous mass; something heavy. **7.** A definite mass, used to ascertain the weight of other bodies. — *v. t.* To load with weights; to make heavy.

Weight'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Having weight; heavy; ponderous. **2.** Adapted to convince; important. — **Weight'i-ly,** *adv.* — **Weight'i-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Heavy; ponderous; burdensome; onerous; forcible; momentous; efficacious; impressive; cogent.

Weir (wēr), **Wear,** *n.* [AS. *wer;* akin to *werian* to defend.] **1.** Dam in a river to stop the water, for conducting it to a mill, forming a pond, etc. **2.** Fence set in a stream, tideway, etc., for taking fish.

Weird (wērd), *a.* [AS. *wyrd* fortune, one of the Fates, fr. *weorðan* to be, to become.] **1.** Pert. to fate or destiny. **2.** Pert. to witchcraft; supernatural; wild.

Wel'come (wĕl'kŭm), *a.* [AS. *wilcuma* a welcome guest, fr. *wil-,* as a prefix, akin to *willa* will + *cuma* a comer, fr. *cuman* to come.] **1.** Received with gladness; admitted willingly. **2.** Producing gladness. **3.** Free to enjoy gratuitously. — *n.* **1.** Salutation to a newcomer. **2.** Kind reception of a guest. — *v. t.* To salute and entertain hospitably. — **Wel'com-er,** *n.*

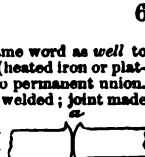
Weld (wĕld), *n.* [OE. *welde.*] **1.** An herb related to mignonette, used to dye yellow; — called also *dyer's broom; dyer's rocket.* **2.** Dye extracted from this plant.

Weld (wĕld), *v. t.* [Prob. orig. same word as *well* to spring up, gush.] **1.** To press or beat (heated iron or platinum, also horn or tortoise shell) into permanent union. **2.** To unite intimately. — *n.* A being welded; joint made by welding.

Wel'fare' (wĕl'fâr'), *n.* [*Well* + *fare* to go.] Well-doing or well-being; prosperity; happiness.

Wel'kin (-kĭn), *n.* [AS. *wolcen*, pl. *wolcnu*, cloud.] Visible regions of the air; vault of heaven; sky.

Well (wĕl), *n.* [AS. *wella*, fr. *weallan* to well up, boil; akin to D. *wel* spring or fountain.] **1.** An issue of water from the earth; spring; fountain. **2.** Hole sunk into the earth to reach a supply of water, or to obtain oil or brine. — *v. i.* To flow; to pour out.



Modes of Welding. *a* Butt Weld or Jump Weld; *b* Scarf Weld; *c* V Weld.

Well, *adv.* [*Compar.* and *superl.* wanting, supplied by *better* and *best*, fr. another root.] [AS.; akin to OS. & D. *wel*, G. *wohl*, Icel. & Dan. *vel*; orig. meaning, according to one's will. See Will.] **1.** In a good or proper manner; justly; rightly. **2.** Suitably; fully; thoroughly; satisfactorily; conveniently. **3.** Considerably; not a little; far. — *a.* **1.** Good in condition or circumstances; desirable; fortunate; happy. **2.** Sound; healthy.

Well'-be'ing (wĕl'bē'ĭng), *n.* A being well; welfare; happiness; prosperity.

Well'-born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Born of a noble or respectable family; not of mean birth.

Well'-bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* Having good breeding; refined; polite.

Well'-fa'vored (-fā'vẽrd), *a.* Handsome.

Well'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A source, spring, or fountain.

Well'-nigh' (-nī'), *adv.* Almost; nearly.

Well'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking with fitness, grace, or propriety.

Well'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* A fountain; spring; [source of continual supply.

Well'wish'er (-wĭsh'ẽr), *n.* One who wishes another well; one benevolently inclined.

We 'll (wēl). Contr. for *we will* or *we shall*.

Welsh (wĕlsh), *a.* [AS. *wælisc*, fr. *wealh* a stranger, foreigner, not of Saxon origin, a Welshman, Celt, Gael; fr. the name of a Celtic tribe. See Walnut.] Pert. to Wales, or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** The language of the Welsh people. **2.** *pl.* The natives of Wales; Cymry. [Sometimes written *Welch*.]

Welsh rabbit. [Corrup. fr. *Welsh rare bit.*] Cheese melted and spread on toasted bread.

Welsh'man, *n.* An inhabitant of Wales.

Welt (wĕlt), *n.* [Prob. fr. W. *gwald* welt, *gwaldu* to hem.] A border; edging. — *v. t.* To furnish with a welt; to fasten a welt on (a boot, shoe, sleeve, etc.).

Wel'ter (wĕl'tẽr), *v. i.* [Freq. of OE. *walten* to roll over, AS. *weallan*.] **1.** To roll; to tumble about, esp. in anything foul; to wallow. **2.** To rise and fall, as waves. — *n.* **1.** That in which one wallows; filth; mire. **2.** A rising and falling of waves, etc. [tumor.

Wen (wĕn), *n.* [AS. *wenn*.] An indolent, encysted

Wench (wĕnch), *n.* [AS. *wencle* a maid, daughter.] **1.** A young woman; girl; maiden. **2.** A vicious young woman; drab; strumpet. **3.** A negress. [*U. S.*] — *v. i.* To frequent the company of lewd women. — **Wench'er,** *n.*

Wend (wĕnd), *v. i.* [AS. *wendan* to turn, to go, caus. of *windan* to wind. See Wind to turn, and Went.] To go; to betake one's self. — *v. t.* To direct; to betake.

Went (wĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of Wend; — obs. except as imp. of *go*, with which it has no etymological connection.

Wept (wĕpt), *imp. & p. p.* of Weep.

Were (wẽr). [AS. *wǣre* (thou) wast, *wǣron* (we, you, they) were, *wǣre* imp. subj. See Was.] The imperfect indic. pl., and imperfect subj. sing. and pl., of *be*. See Be.

Werst (wẽrst), *n.* A verst.

West (wẽrt). 2d person sing., indic. and subj. moods, imp. tense, of the verb *be*. It is formed from *were*.

West (wĕst), *n.* [AS; akin to D. & G. *west*, and to L. *vesper* evening. Cf. Vesper.] **1.** Point in the heavens where the sun sets; point opposite to east. **2.** A region situated toward the west. — *a.* Lying toward the west; proceeding toward, or coming from, the west. — *adv.* Westward. — *v. i.* To turn or move toward the west.

West'er-ing (-ẽr-ĭng), *a.* Passing to the west.

West'er-ly, *a.* Pert. to the west; toward the west; coming from the west; western. — *adv.* Westward.

West'ern (-ẽrn), *a.* **1.** Pert. to the west; situated in, or toward, the west. **2.** Moving toward the west; coming from the west.

West' In'di-a (Ĭn'dĭ-ȧ *or* Ĭnd'yȧ). } Pert. to the
West' In'di-an (Ĭn'dĭ-*an or* Ĭnd'yan). } West Indies.
West' In'di-an. Dweller in the West Indies.

West'ward (-wẽrd), } *adv.* [AS. *westweard*.] To-
West'wards (-wẽrdz), } ward the west.

West'ward, *a.* Lying toward the west. — *n.* Western regions or countries; the west.

West'ward-ly, *adv.* In a westward direction.

Wet (wĕt), *a.* [AS. *wæt*; akin to E. *water*.] **1.** Containing water or other liquid; moist; soaked. **2.** Very damp; rainy. — *n.* **1.** Water or moisture. **2.** Rainy, foggy, or misty weather. — *v. t.* To moisten; to sprinkle; to dip or soak in a liquid. — **Wet'ness,** *n.*

Wet nurse, nurse who suckles another woman's child.

Syn. — Nasty; humid; damp; moist. See Nasty.

Weth'er (wĕth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *weðer*; akin to L. *vitulus* calf, L. *vetus* old.] A castrated ram.

Whack (hwăk), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Thwack.] To strike with a smart blow. — *n.* A resounding blow. [*Colloq.*]

Whale (hwāl), *v. t.* [Cf. Wale.] To thrash; to drub.

Whale, *n.* [AS. *hwæl*; akin to G. *wal*, Dan. & Sw. *hval*, *hvalfisk*.] The largest mammal inhabiting the ocean, hunted chiefly for its oil and baleen, or whalebone.

Whale'bone' (hwāl'bōn'), *n.* A firm, elastic substance from the upper jaw of the right whale.

Whale'man (-măn), *n.* Man employed in the whale fishery. [fishery.

Whal'er, *n.* Vessel or man employed in the whale

Whang (hwăng), *v. t.* To beat. [*Colloq.*]

Whap (hwŏp), **Whop,** *v. i.* [OE. *quappen* to palpitate.] To throw one's self quickly; to turn suddenly. — *v. t.* To strike. — *n.* A smart stroke.

Whap'per, Whop'per, *n.* Something uncommonly large of the kind; a bold lie. [*Colloq.*]

Wharf (hwarf), *n.*; *pl.* Wharfs (hwarfs) or Wharves (hwarvz). [AS. *hwerf*, *hwearf*, a returning, change, fr. *hweorfan* to turn, go about.] Platform on the shore of a harbor, river, etc., to land goods at; quay; pier.

Wharf'age (-ăj; 2), *n.* **1.** Fee paid for using a wharf. **2.** Wharfs, collectively. [charge of a wharf.

Wharf'in-ger (-ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [For *wharfager*.] One in

What (hwŏt), *pron., a., & adv.* [AS. *hwæt*, neuter of *hwā* who. See Who.] **1.** That which; how great. **2.** Whatever; whatsoever; what thing soever. **3.** Used adverbially, in part; partly; somewhat.

What-ev'er (-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* Anything soever which; being this or that; anything that may be; all that.

What'not (hwŏt'nŏt), *n.* Piece of furniture, having shelves for books, ornaments, etc.; étagère.

What'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *pron. & a.* Whatever.

Wheal (hwēl), *n.* [AS. *hwele* putrefaction, *hwellan* to putrefy.] A pustule; whelk.

Wheal, *n.* **1.** Mark raised by a stroke; weal; wale. **2.** Burning or itching eminence on the skin.

Wheat (hwēt), *n.* [AS. *hwǣte*; akin to E. *white*.] A cereal grass and its grain, which furnishes a white flour for bread. — **Wheat'en,** *a.*

Whee'dle (hwē'd'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. G. *wedeln* to wag with the tail, as a dog, *wedel* fan, tail.] **1.** To cajole; to coax. **2.** To gain by flattery.

Wheel (hwēl), *n.* [AS. *hweól;* akin to Gr. *κύκλος*. Cf. CYCLE.] **1.** A circular frame turning about an axis, used for supporting vehicles, in machinery, etc. **2.** Instrument formed like, or chiefly consisting of, a wheel. (*a*) A spinning wheel. (*b*) Old instrument of torture. (*c*) A circular frame having handles on the periphery, and an axle so connected with a ship's tiller as to control the rudder in steering. (*d*) A wooden disk, revolving horizontally, on which a potter shapes his clay. (*e*) A firework which revolves by action of the escaping gases. **3.** A bicycle or tricycle; velocipede. **4.** A turn; rotation; compass. — *v. t.* & *i.* To move in wheels; to turn or revolve; to roll.

Wheel'bar'row (hwēl'băr'rō), *n.* A light vehicle having two handles and one wheel, and rolled by one person.

Wheel'house' (-hous'), *n.* (*a*) Small house on a vessel's deck, containing the steering wheel. (*b*) Structure covering a steamer's paddle wheel.

Wheel'ing (hwēl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A conveying anything, or traveling, on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle. **2.** The using a cycle; cycling. **3.** Condition of roads which admits of passing on wheels. **4.** A turning, or circular movement. [wheels and wheeled vehicles.

Wheel'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* One who makes or repairs

Wheeze (hwēz), *v. i.* [AS. *hwēsan; hwōsta* a cough.] To breathe hard, as one affected with asthma. — *n.* Piping sound from difficult respiration. — **Wheez'y**, *a.*

Whelk (hwĕlk), *n.* [AS. *weoloc.*] A large marine gastropod much used as food in Europe.

Whelk, *n.* [See WHEAL pustule.] **1.** A pustule; acne. **2.** A stripe or mark; ridge; wale.

Whelm (hwĕlm), *v. t.* [AS. *āwhylfan.*] To overwhelm.

Whelp (hwĕlp), *n.* [AS. *hwelp.*] **1.** Young of a dog or beast of prey; puppy; a cub. **2.** A child; youth. **3.** Longitudinal ridge on barrel of capstan. — *v. i.* & *t.* To bring forth (young, cubs, etc.).

When (hwĕn), *adv.* [AS. *hwænne;* akin to OS. *hwan*, G. *wann* when, and E. *who.*] **1.** At what time; — used interrogatively. **2.** At, during, or after the time that; just after; — used relatively. **3.** While; whereas; although. **4.** Which time; then.

Whence (hwĕns), *adv.* [OE. *whennes, whens* (with adv. *s*, prop. genitive ending, AS. *hwanan.* See WHEN.] From what place, origin, antecedent, etc.; how.

Whence'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* & *conj.* From what place, cause, or source, soever.

When-ev'er (hwĕn-ĕv'ĕr), **When-e'er'** (-ār' *or* -ăr'), *adv.* & *conj.* At whatever time.

Where (hwār), *adv.* [AS. *hwǣr;* akin to E. *who.*] **1.** At or in what place, situation, circumstances, etc. **2.** At the place, case, or instance in which. **3.** To which place or issue; whither. — *conj.* Whereas.

Where'a-bout' (-ā-bout'), **Where'a-bouts'** (-ā-bouts'), *adv.* **1.** About where; near what place. **2.** Concerning which; about which. — *n.* Place where a person or thing is.

Where-as' (hwār-ăz'), *conj.* **1.** Considering that; since; — introducing a preamble. **2.** When in fact; while on the contrary; the case being in truth that; although; — implying opposition. [2. At what?]

Where-at' (-ăt'), *adv.* **1.** At which; upon which.

Where-by' (-bī'), *adv.* **1.** By which. **2.** By what; how? [reason; so; why?]

Where'fore (hwār'fōr), *adv.* & *conj.* For which reason; so; why?

Where-in' (hwār-ĭn'), *adv.* **1.** In which; in which place, thing, time, respect, etc. **2.** In what?

Where'in-to' (hwār'ĭn-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** Into which. **2.** Into what? [whom. **2.** Of what?

Where-of' (hwār-ŏv' *or* -ŏv'), *adv.* **1.** Of which; of

Where-on' (-ŏn'), *adv.* **1.** On which. **2.** On what?

Where'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), **Where'so-e'er'** (-ār' *or* -ăr'), *adv.* In what place soever; wherever.

Where-to' (-tōō'), **Where'un-to'** (-ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** To which. **2.** To what? to what end?

Where'up-on' (hwār'ŭp-ŏn'), *adv.* Upon which; after which.

Wher-ev'er (-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* At or in whatever place.

Where-with' (-wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* **1.** With which. **2.** With what? — *n.* Necessary means or instrument.

Where'with-al' (-wĭth-ąl'), *adv.* & *n.* Wherewith.

Wher'ry (hwĕr'rĭ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hverfr* shilly.] Long, narrow boat for fast rowing or sailing.

Whet (hwĕt), *v. t.* [AS. *hwettan;* akin to *hwæt* vigorous, brave.] **1.** To rub and sharpen (an edge tool). **2.** To make eager; to stimulate. — *n.* **1.** A whetting. **2.** That which whets or sharpens; an appetizer.

Wheth'er (hwĕth'ĕr), *pron.* [AS. *hwæðer;* akin to G. *weder*, conj., neither, L. *uter*, Gr. *κότερος, πότερος*; fr. the interrogative pronoun, in AS. *hwā* who.] Which (of two). — *conj.* In case; if; — used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses, the other or others being connected by *or*, or *or whether.*

Whet'stone' (hwĕt'stōn'), *n.* [AS. *hwetstān.*] A piece of stone for whetting, or sharpening, edge tools.

Whew (hwū), *n.* & *interj.* A sound like a half-formed whistle, expressing astonishment, scorn, or dislike.

Whey (hwā), *n.* [AS. *hwæg.*] Serum, or watery part, of milk, separated from the curd or coagulable part, esp. in making cheese. — **Whey'ey** (-ĭ), **Whey'ish**, *a.*

Which (hwĭch), *pron.* [AS. *hwilc*, fr. root of *hwā* who + *līc* body; hence, of what sort or kind; akin to L. *qualis.*] **1.** An interrogative pronoun, — who? what one? **2.** Relative pronoun, used in all numbers and genders, for all objects except persons. **3.** A compound relative or indefinite pronoun, standing for *any one which, whichever, that which, those which, the . . which*, etc.

Which-ev'er (-ĕv'ĕr), **Which'so-ev'er** (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* & *a.* Whether one or another; whether one or the other; that one (of two or more) which.

Whid'ah bird' (hwĭd'ä bĕrd'). A finchlike bird of Asia and Africa, the male of which has very long, drooping tail feathers. Called also *vidua finch, whidah finch, whydah bird, whydah finch, widow bird,* and *widow finch.*

Paradise Whidah Bird (*Vidua paradisea*). Male.

Whiff (hwĭf), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; puff; slight gust. — *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To throw out in whiffs. **2.** To puff or blow.

Whif'fle (hwĭf'fl), *v. t.* [Freq. of *whiff*, perh. influenced by D. *weifelen* to waver.] To waver, or shake; to shift or veer about; to be fickle. — **Whif'fler**, *n.* [tree.

Whif'fle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* Whiffletree.

Whig (hwĭg), *n.* [Scot. *whiggamore.*] One of a political party in England, also in America, orig. liberal and progressive. — *a.* Pert. to the Whigs.

While (hwīl), *n.* [AS. *hwīl;* akin to OHG. *hwīl*, Icel. *hvila* a bed, *hvīld* rest, and prob. to L. *quietus* quiet.] Space of time, esp. when short; a time. — *v. t.* To pass (time) *away.* — *conj.* **1.** During the time that; as long as; whilst. **2.** In which case; whereas; though.

Whi'lom (hwī'lŭm), *adv.* [AS. *hwīlum*, prop., at times, dative pl. of *hwīl.*] Formerly; once; of old; erewhile; at times. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Whilst (hwīlst), *adv.* While. [*Archaic*]

Whim (hwĭm), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hvima* to wander with the eyes, *vim* giddiness.] Sudden turn of mind; humor.

Syn. — WHIM; FREAK; CAPRICE; whimsey; fancy. — *Freak* denotes an impulsive, inconsiderate change of mind, as by a child or a lunatic. *Whim* is a mental eccentricity due to peculiar habits of thought. *Caprice* is allied to *freak*, but implies more willfulness or wantonness.

Whim'per (hwĭm'pĕr), *v. i.* [Cf. Scot. *whimmer*, G. *wimmern*.] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; to whine. — *n.* A low, broken cry; whining sound, expressive of grief. — **Whim'per-er**, *n.*

Whim'sey } (-zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* WHIMSEYS (-zĭz) or WHIM-
Whim'sy } SIES (-zĭz). A whim; freak.

Whim'si-cal (-zĭ-kal), *a.* 1. Full of whims; queer; freakish. 2. Odd in appearance; fantastic. — **Whim'si-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Whim'si-cal-ness**, **Whim'si-cal'i-ty**, *n.*

Syn. — Quaint; capricious; fanciful; fantastic.

Whin (hwĭn), *n.* [W. *chwyn* weeds.] Gorse; furze.

Whine (hwin), *v. i.* [AS. *hwinan* to make a whistling sound; perh. imitative. Cf. WHINNY.] To utter a plaintive cry, as some animals; to complain meanly. — *n.* Plaintive, nasal tone of mean complaint. — **Whin'er**, *n.*

Whin'ny (hwĭn'nĭ), *v. i.* To utter the call or cry of a horse; to neigh. — *n.* A neigh.

Whin'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Provincial English name for [basaltic rocks.

Whip (hwĭp), *v. t.* [OE. *whippen* to overlay (a cord) with other cords.] 1. To strike with a lash, cord, rod, etc.; to beat. 2. To drive with lashes. 3. To flog; to beat. 4. To thrash; to beat out (grain) by striking. 5. To beat (eggs, cream, etc.) into froth. 6. To defeat; to beat; to surpass. [*Slang*, *U. S.*] 7. To overlay (a cord, rope, etc.) with other cords; to overcast (the edge of a seam); to wrap. 8. To sew lightly. 9. To jerk; to snatch; — with *into*, *out*, *up*, *off*, etc. — *v. i.* To start suddenly and do something; to whisk. — *n.* 1. Instrument for driving animals, or for correction. 2. A coachman; driver. 3. (*a*) Small tackle with a single rope. (*b*) A ship's long pennant. — **Whip'per**, *n.*

Whip'graft' (-grăft'), *v. t.* To graft by fitting the scion and stock. See *Illust.* under GRAFTING.

Whip'per-in' (-pĕr-ĭn'), *n.* 1. Huntsman who keeps hounds from wandering. 2. One who enforces party discipline.

Whip'per-snap'per (-snăp'pĕr), *n.* A diminutive, insignificant, or presumptuous person. [*Colloq.*]

Whip'ping, *a.* & *n.* fr. WHIP, *v.*

Whipping post, a post to which offenders are tied, to be legally whipped.

Whip'ple-tree' (-p'l-trē'), *n.* Bar to which the traces of a harness are fastened, for drawing a carriage, plow, etc.; whiffletree; swingletree.

Whip'-poor-will' (-pōōr-wĭl'), *n.* American bird allied to the goatsucker; — named from its note.

Whip'saw' (-sa'), *n.* Framed saw for dividing timber lengthwise, usually worked by two persons.

Whip'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* Handle of a whip.

Whipt (hwĭpt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of WHIP. Whipped.

Whir (hwĕr), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative.] To whirl round with a buzzing sound; to whiz. — *n.* Whizzing sound.

Whirl (hwĕrl), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Icel. *hvirfla*, freq. of *hverfa* to turn.] To turn rapidly; to gyrate. — *n.* Rapid rotation; quick or confusing motion. — **Whirl'er**, *n.*

Whirl'i-gig (hwĕrl'ĭ-gĭg), *n.* 1. A child's toy, whirled like a wheel or top. 2. A beetle living mostly on the surface of water, and gyrating very rapidly.

Whirl'pool' (-pōōl'), *n.* Vortex of water; place where water moves round in a circle so as to produce a central cavity into which floating objects may be drawn.

Whirl'wind' (-wĭnd'), *n.* Violent windstorm, or tornado, having an inward spiral motion; cyclone.

Whisk (hwĭsk), *n.* [Prob. for *wisk*, and of Scand. origin.] 1. A rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light. 2. Small bunch of grass, straw, twigs, hair, etc., used for a brush. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To sweep or brush with a light, rapid motion. 2. To move nimbly.

Whisk'er, *n.* 1. One that whisks, or moves with a quick, sweeping motion. 2. *pl.* Beard upon the sides of the face. 3. One of the long, projecting hairs at the sides of the mouth of a cat, etc. — **Whisk'er-ed**, *a.*

Whis'ky } (hwĭs'kĭ), *n.* [Ir. or Gael. *uisge* water
Whis'key } in *uisgebeatha* whiskey, properly, water of life. Cf. USQUEBAUGH.] Intoxicating liquor distilled from grain, potatoes, etc.

Whis'per (hwĭs'pĕr), *v. i.* [AS. *hwisprian*; imitative. Cf. WHISTLE.] 1. To speak softly, or under the breath. 2. To speak with suspicion, or timorous caution; to plot. — *v. t.* To say under the breath; to mention privately. — *n.* 1. A low, soft, sibilant voice or utterance; voice or utterance that employs only breath sound without tone. 2. Cautious or timorous speech. 3. Suggestion; insinuation. — **Whis'per-er**, *n.*

Whist (hwĭst), *interj.* [Cf. G. *st! pst! bst!* Cf. HUSH.] Be silent; hush. — *n.* A four-handed game at cards, requiring silence and close attention. — *a.* Silent; still.

Whis'tle (hwĭs'l), *v. i.* [AS. *hwistlian*; akin to Icel. *hvisla* to whisper. See WHISPER.] 1. To make a musical sound by forcing breath through the contracted lips, or from the beak of a bird. 2. To make a shrill sound with a wind or steam instrument; to blow a sharp, shrill tone. 3. To sound shrill. — *v. t.* 1. To utter (a tune or air) by whistling. 2. To signal by a whistle. — *n.* 1. A sharp, shrill, more or less musical sound, made by forcing breath through the contracted lips or an instrument giving a similar sound; shrill note of a bird. 2. Sound made by wind passing among trees or through crevices, or by a bullet, etc., passing rapidly through the air; shrill noise of steam or gas escaping through a small orifice, or impinging against the edge of a metallic bell. 3. Instrument producing such a sound. — **Whis'tler** (-lĕr), *n.*

Whit (hwĭt), *n.* [OE. & AS. *wiht* a creature, thing.] The smallest part or particle imaginable; bit; jot; iota.

White (hwit), *a.* [AS. *hwīt*; akin to G. *weiss*.] 1. Reflecting to the eye all the rays of the spectrum combined; not tinted with any of the proper colors; having the color of pure snow; — opp. of *black* or *dark*. 2. Pale; pallid. 3. Free from spot, guilt, or pollution; innocent; pure. 4. Gray, as from age; hoary. — *n.* 1. Color of pure snow; opposite of black; whiteness. 2. Something white, or nearly so. 3. One having a white skin; member of the white, or Caucasian, races of men. 4. A white pigment. — *v. t.* To whiten. — **White'ness**, *n.*

White lead. (*a*) A carbonate of lead much used in painting, and for other purposes; ceruse. (*b*) Native lead carbonate. — **White squall**, a sudden gust of wind, marked in its approach by white, broken water, on the surface of the sea.

White'bait' (hwit'bāt'), *n.* The young of the herring, esteemed as a delicacy. [ly; dastardly.

White'-liv'ered (-lĭv'ẽrd), *a.* Looking pale; cowardly-

Whit'en (hwĭt''n), *v. t.* & *i.* To grow or make white or whiter; to bleach; to blanch; to whitewash.

White'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* 1. One who works in white iron; tinsmith. 2. Worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work.

White'wash' (-wŏsh'), *n.* Liquid composition for whitening something, esp. walls, ceilings, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To whiten with whitewash. 2. To give a fair external appearance to; to clear (a bankrupt of debts, an offender of crimes charged, etc.). — **White'wash'er**, *n.*

Whith'er (hwĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *hwider*.] 1. To what place; — used interrogatively. 2. To what or which place; — relatively. 3. To what point, degree, end, conclusion, or design; whereunto; whereto.

Syn. — WHITHER; WHERE. — *Whither* properly implies motion to a place, and *where* rest in a place. *Whither* is now obsolete, except in poetry, or in serious composition.

Whith'er-so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* To whatever place; wheresoever.

Whit'ing (hwit'ĭng), *n.* [From WHITE.] 1. Small marine food fish of several species. 2. Chalk prepared in an impalpable powder, used as a pigment, as an ingredient in putty, for cleaning silver, etc.

Whit'ish, *a.* Somewhat white. — **Whit'ish-ness**, *n.*

Whit'leath'er (hwĭt'lĕth'ẽr), *n.* [*White* + *leather*.] Leather dressed or tawed with alum, salt, etc., remarkable for its pliability and toughness; white leather.

Whit'low (hwĭt'lō), *n.* [Prov. E. *whickflaw*, for *quickflaw*, i. e., a sore at the quick.] A suppurating inflammation of the fingers or toes.

Whit'sun (-sŭn), *a.* Pert. to Whitsuntide.

Whit'sun-day (hwĭt's'n-dā *or* hwĭt'sŭn'dā), *n.* The 7th Sunday, and 50th day, after Easter; festival commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; Pentecost; — because, in the primitive church, those newly baptized appeared between Easter and Pentecost in white garments.

Whit'sun-tide' (hwĭt's'n-tīd'), *n.* Week commencing with Whitsunday, esp. the first three days — Whitsunday, Whitsun Monday, and Whitsun Tuesday.

Whit'tle (hwĭt't'l), *n.* [OE. *thwitel*, fr. AS. *þwītan* to cut.] A knife. — *v. t. & i.* To cut with a knife.

Whiz (hwĭz), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air. — *n.* A hissing and humming sound. [Written also *whizz.*]

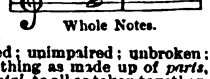
Who (hōō), *pron.* [*Possess.* WHOSE (hōōz); *object.* WHOM (hōōm).] [AS. *hwā*, interrogative pron., neut. *hwæt*; akin to D. *wie*, neut. *wat*, G. *wer*, neut. *was*, L. *quod*, neuter of *qui*, Gr. πότερος whether. Cf. HOW, QUANTITY, QUORUM, QUOTE, UBIQUITY, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHETHER, WHICH, WHOM, WHY.] What or which person or persons.

Whoa (hwō), *interj.* Stop; stand; hold. [one who.

Who-ev'er (hōō-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* Whatever person; any

Whole (hōl), *a.* [AS. *hāl* well, sound, healthy.] 1. Containing the total amount, number, etc.; free from deficiency; all; entire. 2. Complete; uninjured; integral. 3. Being in a state of health; sound; well.

Whole note, the musical note representing a tone of longest duration in common use; a semibreve. — **Whole number**, a number not a fraction or mixed number; an integer.



Whole Notes.

Syn. — WHOLE; TOTAL; ENTIRE; COMPLETE; all; integral; undivided; uninjured; unimpaired; unbroken; healthy. — *Whole* refers to a thing as made up of *parts*, none of which are wanting; *total*, to all as taken together, and forming a single *totality*. *Entire* has no reference to parts at all, but regards the thing as an *integer*, *i. e.*, continuous or unbroken. *Complete* implies a *filling out* to some end or object, or a perfected state with no deficiency. — *n.* 1. The entire thing; all of a thing, without defect or exception. 2. A regular combination of parts; system. — **Whole'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Totality; total; amount; aggregate; gross.

Whole'sale' (hōl'sāl'), *n.* Sale of goods in large quantity, as disting. fr. *retail*. — *a.* 1. Pert. to, or engaged in, trade in large quantity; selling to retailers rather than to consumers. 2. Extensive and indiscriminate.

Whole'some (-sŭm), *a.* [*Whole* + *some*; cf. Icel. *heilsamr.*] 1. Tending to promote health; salubrious; salutary. 2. Favorable to morals, religion, or prosperity; sound. — **Whole'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Whole'some-ness**, *n.*

Whol'ly (hōl'lĭ), *adv.* 1. In a whole or complete manner; entirely. 2. Exclusively; totally; fully.

Whom (hōōm), *pron.* [AS. dative *hwām*, *hwǣm*. See WHO.] Objective case of *who*. [*soever.*

Whom'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* Objective of *who-*

Whoop (hōōp), *v. i.* [OE. *houpen*. See HOOP, *v. i.*] 1. To utter a loud cry of eagerness, enthusiasm, etc.; to shout; to halloo; to hoot. 2. To cough with a sonorous inspiration. — *v. t.* To insult with shouts. — *n.* 1. A shout of pursuit or of war; cry of eagerness, vengeance, terror, etc.; hoot, or cry, as of an owl. 2. Loud, prolonged, sonorous inspiration, as in whooping cough.

Whooping cough, a violent, convulsive cough, consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration, or whoop; chin cough; hooping cough.

Whore (hōr), *n.* [AS. *hōre*; *hōr* adultery; prob. akin to L. *carus* dear.] A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; harlot; courtesan; strumpet. — *v. i.* To practice lewdness. — **Whore'dom** (-dŭm), *n.*

Whorl (hwûrl *or* hwôrl), *n.* [AS. *hweorfa* whirl of a spindle, *hweorfan* to turn. See WHIRL.] 1. A circle of two or more leaves, flowers, or other organs, about the same joint of a stem. 2. A turn of the spire of a univalve shell. 3. The fly of a spindle. — **Whorled**, *a.*

Whorls. *a* Whorled Leaves of Woodruff. (½) *b* Whorled Flowers of Black Horehound.

Whor'tle-ber'ry (hwûr't'l-bĕr'rȳ), **Whor'tle**, *n.* [AS. *wyrtil* small shrub + E. *berry*.] The edible fruit of several shrubby plants; also, any one of these plants; huckleberry.

Whose (hōōz), *pron.* [AS. *hwæs*, gen. of *hwā*. See WHO.] Possessive case of *who* or *which*. [*soever.*

Whose'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* Possessive of *who-*

Who'so-ev'er (hōō'sō-ĕv'ẽr), **Who'so**, *pron.* Whatsoever person; any person whatever that; whoever.

Whur (hwûr), *v. & n.* Whir.

Why (hwī), *adv.* [AS. *hwī*, *hwȳ*, instrumental case of *hwā*, *hwæt*. See WHO.] 1. For what cause, reason, or purpose; wherefore; — interrogatively. 2. For which; on account of which; — relatively. 3. Reason or cause for which; on what account; — a compound relative.

Wick (wĭk), *n.* [AS. *weoca*.] A loosely twisted cord or tube, usually of soft cotton threads, which by capillary attraction draws up oil in lamps, melted tallow or wax in candles, etc., to be burned for illumination.

Wicked (wĭkt), *a.* Having a wick; — in composition.

Wik'ed (wĭk'ĕd), *a.* [OE., fr. *wicke* wicked; prob. orig. same word as *wicche* wizard, witch.] Evil in principle or practice; addicted to vice; sinful. — **Wik'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Wik'ed-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Sinful; criminal; immoral; unrighteous; ungodly; profane; vicious; pernicious; atrocious; nefarious; heinous; flagrant; flagitious. See INIQUITOUS.

Wik'er (wĭk'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. akin to AS. *wican* to give way. Cf. WEAK.] A small, pliant twig or osier; rod for making basketwork, etc.; withe. — *a.* Made of, or covered with, twigs or osiers.

Wick'et (-ĕt), *n.* [OF. *wiket*, *guichet*.] 1. Small gate or door, esp. one forming part of a larger door. 2. Small gate for emptying the chamber of canal locks, or regulating the flow of water to a water wheel. 3. (*a*) A small framework at which the ball is bowled in cricket. (*b*) Ground on which the wickets are set.

Wick'ing, *n.* Material of which wicks are made.

Wide (wīd), *a.* [AS. *wīd*.] 1. Having considerable extent between the sides; broad. 2. Extended; vast. 3. Of large scope; liberal. 4. Of a certain measure between the sides. 5. Remote; far. 6. Too far sidewise from the mark, the wicket, etc. 7. Made (as a vowel) with a less tense condition of the mouth organs; — opp. to *narrow*; as, the wide of ā (āve) is ī (īll); of ā (āte) is ă (ăsk), etc. — *adv.* 1. To a distance; far; widely. 2. So as to have great space between the sides; so as to form a large opening. 3. So as to be far from an object or purpose; aside; astray. — *n.* 1. Wide space; width; extent. 2. That which goes wide, or to one side of the mark. — **Wide'ly**, *adv.* — **Wide'ness**, *n.*

Wide'-a-wake' (wīd'ȧ-wāk'), *a.* Fully awake; not drowsy or dull; keen; alert. — *n.* A broad-brimmed, low-crowned felt hat. [wider.

Wid'en (wīd''n), *v. t. & i.* To make, or grow, wide or

Wid'geon (wĭj'ŭn), *n.* [Prob. akin to F. *vigeon*, *gingeon*.] A fresh-water wild duck of Europe and America.

Wid'ow (wĭd'ō), *n.* [AS. *weoduwe*, *widuwe*; akin to G. *wittwe*, *wittwe*, L. *vidua*.] A woman who has lost her husband by death. — *a.* Widowed. — *v. t.* 1. To bereave of a husband. 2. To make desolate; to bereave.

Wid'ow-er, *n.* A man bereft of his wife.

Wid'ow-hood (wĭd'ō-hŏŏd), *n.* State of a widow.

Width (wĭdth), *n.* The being wide; extent from side to side; breadth; wideness.

Wield (wēld), *v. t.* [OE. *welden* to govern, possess, AS. *gewéldan*; akin to L. *valere* to be strong.] To direct by influence or authority; to control; to manage.

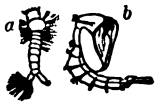
Wife (wīf), *n.*; *pl.* **Wives** (wīvz). [AS. *wīf.*] The lawful consort of a man; woman married to a man.

Wife'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* The being a wife.

Wife'ly, *a.* [AS. *wīflīc.*] Becoming or like a wife.

Wig (wĭg), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *periwig.*] Artificial covering of hair for the head.

Wig'gle (wĭg'g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Wag.] To move with a jerking motion; to wag; to wriggle.



Wigglers. (*a*) Larva, (*b*) Pupa, of Mosquito. (× 5)

Wig'gler (-glẽr), *n.* Larva or pupa of the mosquito.

Wight (wīt), *n.* [AS. *wiht* creature, thing; akin to OS. & OHG. *wiht.*] A human being; person; — now used in irony or burlesque.

Wig'wam (wĭg'wŏm), *n.* [Algonquin or Massachusetts Indian word *wĕkou-om-ut* in his house, or dwelling place.] An Indian cabin or hut, usually made of a framework of poles covered with hides, bark, or mats; — called also *tepee.*

Large Wigwam of a Chief.

Wild (wīld), *a.* [AS. *wilde*; akin to D. & G. *wild.*] 1. Living in a state of nature; not easily approached by man; not tamed. 2. Growing without culture or aid and care of man; native. 3. Desert; not inhabited or cultivated. 4. Savage; uncivilized; ferocious; rude. 5. Not submitted to restraint or regulation; turbulent; violent; disorderly; imaginary; crazy. 6. Indicating strong emotion, excitement, or bewilderment. — *n.* A wilderness. — *adv.* Wildly. — **Wild'ly**, *adv.* — **Wild'ness**, *n.*

Wild cat. (*a*) A European catlike animal destructive to lambs, kids, poultry, etc. (*b*) The American lynx. — **Wild-goose chase**, the pursuit of something unattainable.

Wild'-cat' (-kăt'), *a.* 1. Unsound; irresponsible; unsafe. 2. Running without control; running along the line without a train; as, a *wild-cat* locomotive.

Wil'der (wĭl'dẽr), *v. t.* [Akin to E. *wild.*] To bewilder.

Wil'der-ness, *n.* A tract uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings; a wild; waste; desert.

Wild'fire' (wīld'fīr'), *n.* 1. A composition of inflammable materials, very hard to quench. 2. (*a*) Erysipelas. (*b*) Disease of sheep, with inflammation of the skin.

Wild'ing, *n.* An uncultivated plant, or its fruit.

Wile (wīl), *n.* [AS. *wīl.* Cf. Guile.] A trick for deception; sly artifice; allurement. — *v. t.* To turn away, as by diversion: to while or while away; to beguile.

Wil'ful (wĭl'fụl), *a.* Willful.

Wī'lī-ly (wī'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a wily manner; insidiously.

Will (wĭl), *v. t.* & *auxiliary.* [*imp.* Would (wŏŏd). Indic. present, I *will*, thou *wilt*, he *will*; we, ye, they *will.*] [AS. *willan*, imp. *wolde*; akin to D. *willen*, G. *wollen*, L. *velle* to wish, *volo* I wish. Cf. Voluntary, Well, *adv.*] 1. To wish; to desire. 2. As an auxiliary, *will* is used to denote futurity dependent on the subject of the verb. Thus, in the first person, "I *will*" denotes willingness, consent, promise; and in the second and third persons, simple certainty is appropriately expressed. — *v. i.* To wish; to desire. — *n.* 1. Power of choosing, or of preferring or selecting from two or more objects. 2. Choice made; preference; volition. 3. Choice or determination of one having authority; command; discretionary pleasure. 4. Strong wish; desire; purpose. 5. Legal declaration how one wishes his property disposed of after his death; testament; devise.

Will, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Willed (wĭld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Willing. Indic. present, I *will*, thou *willest*, he *willeth* or *wills*; we, ye, they *will.*] [See 1st Will.] 1. To determine by an act of choice; to ordain; to decree. 2. To dispose of by testament; to bequeath; to devise. — *v. i.* To exercise an act of volition; to decide; to decree.

Will'ful (wĭl'fụl), *a.* [*Will* + *full.*] [Written also *wilful.*] 1. Of set purpose; voluntary. 2. Governed by the will without yielding to reason; obstinate; perverse; stubborn. — **Will'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Will'ful-ness**, *n.*

Will'ing, *a.* 1. Free to do or to grant; disposed; not averse; desirous; ready. 2. Submitted to voluntarily; chosen. — **Will'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Will'ing-ness**, *n.*

Will'-o'-the-wisp' (-ō-thē-wĭsp'), *n.* Ignis fatuus.

Wil'low (wĭl'ō), *n.* [AS. *welig.*] 1. A tree of many species, most of which have slender, pliant branches. 2. Machine for opening and cleansing cotton or wool. — *v. t.* To treat (as cotton) by a willow.

Wil'low-y (-ĭ), *a.* 1. Abounding with willows. 2. Resembling a willow; pliant; drooping; graceful.

Wilt (wĭlt), *2d pers. sing.* of Will.

Wilt, *v. i.* [OE. *welken*; akin to G. *welk* withered.] To begin to wither; to droop; to wither; to languish.

Wil'y (wīl'ĭ), *a.* [*Compar.* Wilier (-ĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Wiliest.] Full of wiles, tricks, or stratagems; mischievously artful; subtle.

Syn. — Cunning; artful; sly; crafty. See Cunning.

Wim'ble (wĭm'b'l), *n.* [Akin to OD. *wemelen* to bore. Cf. Gimlet.] An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle; gimlet; auger. — *v. t.* To bore.

Wim'ple (-p'l), *n.* [AS. *wimpel.*] A covering of silk, linen, etc., for the neck and chin, still worn by nuns.

Win (wĭn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Won (wŭn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Winning.] [AS. *winnan* to strive, labor, endure.] 1. To gain in contest. 2. To allure to compliance: to gain or obtain. 3. To render friendly or approving. — *v. i.* To gain the victory; to prevail.

Syn. — To gain; get; procure; earn. See Gain.

Wince (wĭns), *v. i.* [OF. *guencir*, *guenchir*, akin to E. *wink.*] To shrink, as from a blow, or from pain; to flinch; to start back.

Wince, *n.* [See Winch.] Reel used in dying, steeping, or washing cloth; a winch.

Winch (wĭnch), *n.* [AS. *wince* winch, reel to wind thread upon. Cf. Wink.] 1. Crank having a handle, for turning a machine, grindstone, etc. 2. Instrument for turning or straining something. 3. Axle or drum for raising weights; windlass. 4. A wince.

One form of Winch, applied to a Derrick.

Wind (wind), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Wound (wound) (rarely Winded); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Winding.] [AS. *windan.* Cf. Wander, Wend.] 1. To turn completely, or with repeated turns; to coil; to twine; to twist. 2. To infold; to encircle. 3. To turn and bend at one's pleasure; to alter at will; to govern. 4. To insinuate. — *n.* A winding or turning; bend; twist.

Wind (wĭnd, *in poetry and singing often* wīnd), *n.* [AS.; akin to D. & G. *wind*, L. *ventus.*] 1. Air in motion; current of air. 2. Breath modulated by the respiratory and vocal organs, or by an instrument. 3.

Gas generated in the stomach or bowels; flatulence. 4. Mere breath or talk; idle words. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINDING.] **1.** To expose to the wind; to winnow; to ventilate. **2.** To follow by scent; to nose. **3.** (*a*) To drive (a horse) hard, so as to put him out of breath. (*b*) To breathe (a horse).

Wind (wind), *v. t.* [Fr. *wind* moving air, but confused with *wind* to turn.] [*imp. & p. p.* WOUND (wound), *R.* WINDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINDING.] To blow; to sound (a horn) by blowing.

Wind'age (wĭnd'ĕj; 2), *n.* [Fr. *wind* air.] **1.** Difference in diameter of a gun's bore and the shot fired from it. **2.** Sudden compression of the air caused by a projectile passing close to another body. [wind.]

Wind'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Detained by a contrary

Wind'fall' (-fąl'), *n.* **1.** Anything blown down by the wind, as fruit from a tree. **2.** An unexpected gain.

Wind'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* Anemone; — once supposed to open only when the wind was blowing. [joint.

Wind'gall' (-gąl'), *n.* Soft tumor on a horse's fetlock

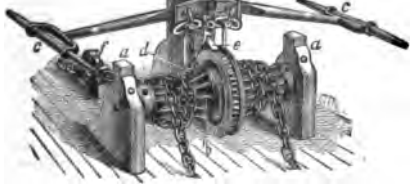
Wind'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being windy.

Wind'ing (wīnd'ĭng), *n.* [Fr. *wind* to blow.] A call by a boatswain's whistle.

Wind'ing, *a.* [Fr. *wind* to twist.] Twisting from a direct line or an even surface; circuitous. — *n.* A turn or turning; bend; curve; flexure; meander.

Winding sheet, sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

Wind'lass (wĭnd'lăs), *n.* [Icel. *vindilāss*, *vindās*, fr. *vinda* to wind + *āss* pole.] Machine for raising weights, by turning a crank, lever, etc., so as to wind up a rope or chain attached to the weight.



One form of Windlass. *a a* Supporting Bitts; *b* Barrel, Drum, or Spindle with Whelps; *c c* Brakes for working the Nipping Levers, *d*; *e* Pawl and Ratchet Wheel; *f* Dog for catching and holding the Cable.

Wind'less, *a.* Being without wind; calm; breathless.

Wind'mill' (-mĭl'), *n.* Mill turned by the wind.

Win'dow (wĭn'dō), *n.* [Icel. *vindauga* window, prop., wind eye.] **1.** Opening in the wall of a building to admit light and air. **2.** Shutter, casement, sash, etc., which closes a window opening.

Window seat, seat in the recess of a window. — **Window sill**, flat piece of wood, stone, etc., at the bottom of a window frame.

Wind'pipe' (wĭnd'pīp'), *n.* Passage for the breath from the larynx to the lungs; trachea. See *Illust.* under LUNG.

Wind'row' (wĭn'rō'), *n.* [*Wind* + *row.*] Row or line of hay raked together to be rolled into heaps.

Wind'ward (wĭnd'wẽrd; *among sailors* -ẽrd), *n.* Side from which the wind blows. — *a. & adv.* Toward the point from which the wind blows; — opp. to *leeward.*

Wind'y (-ȳ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of wind; accompanied by wind; exposed to wind. **2.** Next the wind; windward. **3.** Tempestuous; boisterous. **4.** Causing, or caused by, wind in the intestines; flatulent. **5.** Empty; airy.

Wine (wīn), *n.* [AS. *wīn*, fr. L. *vinum*; akin to Gr. *οἶνος*, *ϝοῖνος.*] **1.** Expressed juice of grapes, esp. when fermented. **2.** A beverage prepared from juice of any fruit by a process like that for grape wine. **3.** Intoxication.

Spirit of wine, alcohol.

Wine'bib'ber (-bĭb'bẽr), *n.* A tippler.

Wine'glass' (wīn'glăs'), *n.* Small glass used for drinking wine.

Wing (wĭng), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** One of the two anterior limbs of a bird, bat, or insect, generally used for flying. **2.** Passage by flying; flight. **3.** Appendage at the side of anything; sidepiece; side building, less than the main edifice; right or left division of an army, regiment, fleet, etc.; one of the sides of the stage in a theater. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with wings; to enable to fly, or to move swiftly. **2.** To fly through. **3.** To wound in the wing; to disable a wing of.

Wink (wĭnk), *v. i.* [AS. *wincian*; akin to *wancol* wavering.] **1.** To close and open the eyelids quickly; to blink. **2.** To hint by a motion of the eyelids, often of one eye only. **3.** To avoid taking notice, as if by shutting the eyes; to connive. — *n.* **1.** Act of winking; time necessary for such an act; a moment. **2.** Hint given by shutting the eye significantly. [blinder.

Wink'er, *n.* **1.** One who winks. **2.** A horse's

Win'ner (wĭn'nẽr), *n.* One who wins, or gains by success in competition, contest, or gaming.

Win'ning, *a.* Attracting; charming. — *n.* **1.** An obtaining something, as in a contest or by competition. **2.** Money, etc., won, esp. in gambling; — usually in *pl.*

Win'now (-nō), *v. t.* [AS. *windwian*; akin to L. *ventilare.*] **1.** To drive off the chaff from by wind; to fan (grain, etc.). **2.** To sift; to separate (bad from good). — *v. i.* To separate chaff from grain. — **Win'now-er**, *n.*

Win'some (-sŭm), *a.* [AS. *wynsum*, fr. *wynn* joy.] **1.** Cheerful; gay; light-hearted. **2.** Causing joy or pleasure; gladsome.

Win'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [AS.; akin to G. *winter*; of uncertain origin.] Coldest season of the year. — *v. i.* To pass the winter; to hibernate. — *v. t.* To keep, feed, or manage (cattle, etc.) during the winter.

Win'ter-green' (-grēn'), *n.* Plant which keeps its leaves green through the winter.

Win'ter-kill' (-kĭl'), *v. t.* To kill by the cold, or exposure to the inclemency of winter. [*U. S.*]

Win'ter-y (-ȳ), **Win'try** (-trȳ), *a.* [AS. *wintrig.*] Suitable to winter; cold; stormy. [vinous.

Win'y (wīn'ȳ), *a.* Having the qualities of wine

Wipe (wīp), *v. t.* [AS. *wīpian*; perh. akin to E. *whip.*] **1.** To rub with something soft for cleaning; to dry by rubbing. **2.** To rub off; to obliterate. — *n.* **1.** A rubbing, esp. to clean. **2.** A gibe; jeer. — **Wip'er**, *n.*

Wire (wīr), *n.* [AS. *wīr.*] **1.** A thread or slender rod of metal. **2.** A telegraph wire or cable. — *v. t.* **1.** To bind, or attach, with wires; to apply wire to. **2.** To put upon a wire. **3.** To snare by wires. **4.** To send (a message) by telegraph. [*Colloq.*]

Wire'draw' (-drą'), *v. t.* **1.** To form (a piece of metal) into wire, by drawing it through holes in a plate of steel. **2.** To draw by art or violence. **3.** To draw or spin out to great length and tenuity.

Wire'-pull'er (-pŭl'ẽr), *n.* One who pulls wires, as of a puppet; one who operates secretly; an intriguer.

Wir'y (-ȳ), *a.* [Written also *wiery.*] **1.** Made of wire; like wire; drawn out like wire. **2.** Capable of endurance; tough; sinewy. — **Wir'i-ness**, *n.*

Wis (wĭs), *adv.* [Aphetic form of OE. *iwis*, *ywis*, certain.] Certainly; really; indeed. — *v. t.* [Due to mistaking OE. *iwis* certain, AS. *gewiss*, for *I wis.*] To think; to suppose. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Wis'dom (wĭz'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *wīsdōm.* See WISE, *a.*] **1.** The being wise; knowledge, and capacity to use it; discernment and judgment; discretion; sagacity; skill. **2.** Scientific or practical truth; erudition.

SYN. — WISDOM; PRUDENCE; KNOWLEDGE. *Wisdom* has been defined to be "the use of the best means for attaining the best ends," and implies the union of high mental and moral excellence. *Prudence* (that is, *providence*, or forecast) is of a more negative character; it rather consists in avoiding danger than in taking meas-

ures to accomplish an end. *Knowledge*, a wider term, signifies the simple apprehension of facts or relations.

Wisdom tooth, the back tooth on each jaw in man, appearing comparatively late, after one may be supposed to have arrived at the age of wisdom.

Wise (wiz), *a.* [AS. *wis;* akin to E. *wit*, v.] **1.** Having knowledge; learned. **2.** Discerning and judging soundly; sagacious. **3.** Versed in art or science; skilled. **4.** Adapted to produce good effects; judicious.

Wise, *n.* [AS. *wise;* fr. root of E. *wit;* hence, orig., knowledge, skill. See WIT, *v.*, and GUISE.] Way of being or acting; manner; fashion.

Wise'a-cre (wiz'ā-kẽr), *n.* [OD. *wijssegger* prophet; akin to AS. *witiga*, fr. root of E. *wit*.] Pretender to wisdom; simpleton; dunce.

Wise'ly, *adv.* In a wise manner; prudently.

Wish (wĭsh), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *wȳscan; wīsc* a wish; OD. & G. *wunsch*.] **1.** To desire; to long. **2.** To hope or fear. — *n.* **1.** Desire; longing. **2.** Request; petition. **3.** Object of desire. — **Wish'er**, *n.*

Syn. — See DESIRE.

Wish'bone' (wĭsh'bōn'), *n.* Forked bone in front of the breastbone in birds; — called also *merrythought*.

Wish'ful, *a.* [Cf. WISTFUL.] Having ardent desire; longing. — **Wish'ful-ly**, *adv.* [weak; spiritless.

Wish'y-wash'y (-ȳ-wŏsh'ȳ), *a.* Thin and pale;

Wisp (wĭsp), *n.* [OE. *wips.*] **1.** Small bundle of straw, etc. **2.** Whisk; small broom. **3.** Will-o'-the-wisp.

Wist (wĭst), *archaic imp. & p. p.* of WIT, *v.* Knew.

Wis-ta'ri-a (wĭs-tā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Caspar *Wistar*, an American anatomist.] Climbing leguminous plant bearing pendulous clusters of bluish flowers.

Wist'ful (wĭst'fụl), *a.* [For *wishful.*] **1.** Longing; wishful; desirous. **2.** Full of thought; eagerly attentive; musing; pensive. — **Wist'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Wit (wĭt), *v. t. & i.* [*inf.* (To) WIT; *pres. sing.* WOT, *pl.* WITE; *imp.* WIST(E); *p. p.* WIST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIT(T)ING.] [AS. *witan*, pres. *wāt*, imp. *wiste, wisse;* akin to G. *wissen* to know, L. *videre*, Gr. ἰδεῖν, to see. Cf. HISTORY, IDEA, IDOL, TWIT, VISION, WISE, *a. & n.*] To know; to learn; — used only in the infinitive, *to wit*, esp. in legal language, to call attention to a particular thing, and equivalent to *namely, that is to say.*

Wit, *n.* **1.** Mind; intellect; sense. **2.** Mental faculty; power of the mind; — chiefly in *pl.* **3.** Felicitous association of objects not usually connected, so as to produce a pleasant surprise. **4.** One of eminent sense or of genius or humor.

Syn. — WIT; HUMOR; satire; sarcasm; irony; burlesque. — *Wit* primarily meant mind, and now denotes the power of seizing on some thought or occurrence, and, by a sudden turn, presenting it under aspects wholly new and unexpected — apparently natural and admissible, if not perfectly just, and bearing on the subject, or the parties concerned, with a laughable keenness and force. *Humor* consists primarily in taking up the peculiarities of a *humorist* (or eccentric person) and drawing them out, so that we enjoy a hearty, good-natured laugh at his unconscious manifestation of oddities. From this original sense the term has widened to embrace other sources of kindly mirth of the same general character.

Witch (wĭch), *n.* [AS. *wicce.*] **1.** One thought to possess supernatural power by compact with an evil spirit, esp. with the Devil; sorcerer or sorceress; — now applied chiefly to women. **2.** Ugly old woman; hag. **3.** A charming or bewitching person; also, one given to mischief; — said esp. of a woman or child. [*Colloq.*] — *v. t.* To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant.

Witch'craft' (wĭch'krȧft'), **Witch'er-y** (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* **1.** Practices or art of witches; sorcery; intercourse with evil spirits. **2.** Irresistible influence.

With (wĭth), *prep.* [AS. *wiđ* with, against; akin to AS. *wiđer* against, G. *wider* against, *wieder* again.] Denoting nearness, proximity, association, connection, etc.; as, specif.: **1.** In opposition or hostility; — equivalent to *against.* **2.** Among; in the company of. **3.** On the side of. **4.** As cause, means, instrument, etc.; — sometimes equivalent to *by.* **5.** In comparison or contrast. **6.** In immediate succession or consequence. **7.** As a possession or appendage.

With-al' (wĭth-ąl'), *adv.* [*With* + *all.*] Together with this; likewise; also. [*Archaic*] — *prep.* With; — put after its object. [*Obs.*]

With-draw' (-drą'), *v. t.* [*With* against + *draw.*] **1.** To take back or away (what has been bestowed or enjoyed); to draw back. **2.** To take back; to recall or retract. — *v. i.* To retire; to quit a company or place; to go away. — **With-draw'al**, **With-draw'ment**, *n.*

Syn. — To recede; retrograde; go back.

Withe (wĭth), *n.* [OE. *withe.* See WITHY, *n.*] [Written also *with.*] A flexible twig or branch used as a band. — *v. t.* To fasten with withes.

With'er (wĭth'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* [OE. *wideren;* prob. same word as *wederen* to weather (see WEATHER); or cf. G. *verwittern* to decay.] **1.** To fade; to dry or shrivel up. **2.** To waste; to decay; to languish.

With'ers (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* [Prop., the parts which resist strain in drawing a load; fr. AS. *wiđre*, fr. *wiđer* against. See WITH.] Ridge between a horse's shoulder bones, at the base of the neck.

With-hold' (-hōld'), *v. t.* **1.** To hold back; to restrain. **2.** To retain; to keep back. — **With-hold'er**, *n.*

With-in' (-ĭn'), *prep.* [AS. *wiđinnan; wiđ* with, against, toward + *innan* in, inwardly, fr. *in* in.] **1.** In the inner part of; inside of; not without. **2.** In the limits or compass of; not further in length or time than; not exceeding in quantity. **3.** Inside the limits, reach, or influence of; not beyond or exceeding. — *adv.* **1.** In the inner part; internally. **2.** In the house; indoors.

With-out' (-out'), *prep.* [AS. *wiđūtan; wiđ* + *ūtan* outside, fr. *ūt* out.] **1.** On or at the outside of; out of; not within. **2.** Out of reach of; beyond. **3.** Not with; in absence of, separation from, or destitution of; independently of; exclusively of. — *conj.* Unless; except. — *adv.* **1.** On or at the outside; outwardly; externally. **2.** Out of doors. [oppose; to resist.

With-stand' (-stȧnd'), *v. t.* To stand against; to

With'y (wĭth'ȳ), *n.* [AS. *wiđig* a willow, willow twig; prob. akin to L. *vitis* a vine. Cf. WISE, WITHE.] **1.** The osier willow. **2.** A withe. — *a.* Made of, or abounding in, withes; flexible and tough. [ing; indiscreet.

Wit'less (wĭt'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of wit or understand-

Wit'ling (-lĭng), *n.* One having little wit or understanding; a pretender to smartness.

Wit'ness (-nĕs), *n.* [AS. *witnes*, fr. *witan* to know.] **1.** Attestation of a fact or an event; testimony. **2.** That which furnishes proof. **3.** One who beholds, or has personal knowledge of, anything. **4.** (*a*) One who testifies in a legal cause. (*b*) One who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it to confirm its authenticity. — *v. t.* **1.** To see or know by personal presence. **2.** To testify to; to attest. **3.** To see the execution of (a legal instrument) and subscribe it to establish its authenticity. — *v. i.* To testify. — **Wit'ness-er**, *n.*

Wit'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A witty saying; phrase affectedly witty; a conceit. [with wit.

Wit'ti-ly, *adv.* In a witty manner; wisely; artfully;

Wit'ting-ly (-tĭng-lȳ), *adv.* Knowingly; by design.

Wit'ty (wĭt'tȳ), *a.* [AS. *witig.*] Possessing wit or humor; good at repartee; droll. — **Wit'ti-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Smart; sharp; arch; keen; satirical; ironical.

Wive (wīv), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *wiflan.*] To marry (a wife); to wed.

Wives (wīvz), *n., pl.* of WIFE.

Wiz'ard (wĭz'ẽrd), *n.* [Prob. fr. *wise* + *-ard.*] A magician; conjurer; sorcerer; enchanter.

Wiz'en (wĭz''n), *v. i.* [AS. *wīmian;* akin to *wœrnian* to decay, and prob. to L. *virus* offensive odor, poison.] To wither; to dry. — *a.* Thin; weazen; withered.

Woad (wōd), *n.* [AS. *wād;* akin to L. *vitrum.*]

An herbaceous cruciferous plant, formerly cultivated for the blue dyestuff derived from its leaves; also, the dyestuff itself.

Woe (wō), *n.* [AS. *wā*, interj.; akin to G. *weh*.] [Formerly written also *wo*.] **1.** Grief; misery; heavy calamity. **2.** A curse; malediction.

Woe'-be-gone' (wō'bē-gôn'), *a.* Beset with woe; immersed in grief; woeful.

Woe'ful, | *a.* **1.** Full of woe; distressed with grief
Wo'ful, | or calamity; wretched; sad. **2.** Bringing woe. **3.** Wretched; paltry; poor. — **Woe'ful-ly, Wo'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Woe'ful-ness, Wo'ful-ness,** *n.*

Wold (wōld), *n.* [AS. *weald, wald.*] **1.** A wood; forest. **2.** A plain, or low hill; country without wood.

Wolf (wŭlf), *n.*; *pl.* WOLVES (wŭlvz). [AS. *wulf*, akin to D. & G. *wolf*; L. *lupus*, Gr. λύκος. Cf. LYCEUM.] **1.** A wild and savage carnivore, allied to the dog. **2.** Any

American Gray Wolf (*Canis occidentalis*).

very ravenous, rapacious, or destructive person or thing; want; starvation. — **Wolf'ish,** *a.* [nite.

Wolfs'bane' (wŭlfs'bān'), *n.* A poisonous plant; aco-

Wol'ver-ene' | (wŭl'vẽr-ēn'), *n.* **1.** The glutton. **2.**

Wol'ver-ine' | Nickname for an inhabitant of Michigan. [*U. S.*]

Wolves (wŭlvz), *n.*, *pl.* of WOLF.

Wom'an (wo͝om'an), *n.*; *pl.* WOMEN (wĭm'ĕn). [AS. *wīfmann, wīmmann; wīf* woman, wife + *mann* man.] **1.** An adult female person. **2.** The female part of the human race; womankind. **3.** A female servant.

Wom'an-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* **1.** State of being a woman; character of a woman, or of womankind. **2.** Women, collectively; womankind. [not becoming a man.

Wom'an-ish, *a.* Suitable to a woman; effeminate; |

Wom'an-kind' (-kīnd'), *n.* Women, collectively.

Wom'an-ly, *a.* Becoming a woman; feminine. — *adv.* In the manner of a woman; with the grace, tenderness, or affection of a woman.

Womb (wo͞om), *n.* [AS.] **1.** The uterus. **2.** Place where anything is generated or produced.

Wom'bat (wŏm'băt), *n.* [Fr. native name, *womback.*] A nocturnal, burrowing marsupial of Australia.

Wom'en (wĭm'ĕn), *n.*, *pl.* of WOMAN.

Won (wŭn), *imp.* & *p. p.* of WIN.

Won'der (wŭn'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *wundor.*] **1.** Surprise; admiration; amazement. **2.** A cause of wonder; a strange thing; prodigy; miracle. — *v. i.* **1.** To be affected with surprise or admiration; to marvel. **2.** To feel doubt and curiosity; to wait with uncertain expectation. — **Won'der-er,** *n.* [**der-ful-ly,** *adv.*

Won'der-ful, *a.* Adapted to excite wonder. — **Won'-** Syn. — Marvelous; amazing. See MARVELOUS.

Won'der-ment, *n.* Surprise; wonder.

Won'drous (-drŭs), *adv.* In a surprising manner or degree; wonderfully. — *a.* Wonderful; astonishing; marvelous; strange. — **Won'drous-ly,** *adv.*

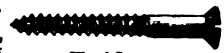
Won't (wōnt). [Colloq. contr. of *will not.*] Will not.

Wont (wŭnt), *a.* [For *woned*, p. p. of *won, wone*, to dwell, AS. *wunian.*] Using or doing customarily; accustomed; used. — *n.* Custom; habit; use; usage. — *v. i.* [*imp.* WONT; *p. p.* WONT, or WONTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WONTING.] To be accustomed or used.

Woo (wo͞o), *v. t.* [AS. *wōgian*, fr. *wōh* bent, crooked, bad.] **1.** To solicit in love; to court. **2.** To invite importunately. — *v. i.* To make love.

Wood (wo͝od), *n.* [AS. *wudu, wiodu.*] **1.** A collection of trees; forest; grove. **2.** Hard fibrous substance composing the body of a tree and its branches, and covered by the bark; timber. **3.** Trees cut for fuel or other uses. — *v. t.* & *i.* To supply with, or take in, wood.

Wood acid, Wood vinegar, a complex acid liquid obtained in the dry distillation of wood, and containing large quantities of acetic acid. — **Wood coal,** charcoal; also, lignite, or brown coal. — **Wood cut.** See in Vocab. — **Wood nymph,** a nymph inhabiting the woods; dryad. — **Wood pigeon,** the ringdove. — **Wood screw,** a metal screw, for insertion in wood. — **Wood vinegar,** wood acid.



Wood Screw.

Wood'bine' (wo͝od'bīn'), *n.* [AS. *wudubind* black ivy.] (*a*) A climbing plant having fragrant flowers. (*b*) The Virginia creeper.

Wood'chuck' (-chŭk'), *n.* A large North American marmot, which makes extensive burrows.

Wood'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* [AS. *wuducoc.*] A long-billed limicoline game bird, mostly nocturnal in its habits.

American Woodcock.

Wood'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Skill in anything pertaining to the woods.

Wood'cut' (-kŭt'), *n.* An engraving on wood; also, a print from it.

Wood'cut'ter, *n.* One who cuts wood; engraver on wood.

Wood'ed, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood, or trees.

Wood'en (wo͝od'n), *a.* **1.** Made or consisting of wood; pert. to, or like, wood. **2.** Clumsy; stiff; spiritless.

Wood'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being woody.

Wood'land (-land *or* -lănd'), *n.* Land covered with wood or trees; forest. — *a.* Pert. to woods or woodland; living in the forest; sylvan.

Wood'man (-mən), *n.* **1.** A sportsman; hunter. **2.** A woodcutter. **3.** One who dwells in the forest.

Wood'peck'er (-pĕk'ẽr), *n.* A climbing bird, having a strong chisel-like bill with which it drills holes in the bark and wood of trees in search of insect larvæ.

Wood'ruff' (-rŭf'), | *n.* [AS. *wuduroſe.*] A Eu-

Wood'roof' (-rōof'), | ropean herb used to flavor wine. See *Illust.* under WHORL.

Woods'man (wo͝odz'mən), *n.* A woodman.

Wood'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work made of wood.

Wood'y, *a.* **1.** Abounding with wood or woods. **2.** Consisting of wood or woody fiber; ligneous.

Woo'er (wo͞o'ẽr), *n.* One who woos; a suitor.

Woof (wo͝of), *n.* [AS. *ōwef, ōwerh; on, an*, on + *wef, web*, fr. *wefan* to weave. The initial *w* is due to the influence of E. *weave.*] **1.** The threads crossing the warp in a woven fabric; weft; filling; thread carried by the shuttle in weaving. **2.** Texture; cloth.

Wool (wo͝ol), *n.* [AS. *wull*; akin to D. *wol*, L. *vellus*, wool.] **1.** Soft and curled, or crisped, hair growing on sheep and some other animals. **2.** Short, thick hair, esp. when crisped or curled. **3.** Pubescence, or a clothing of dense, curling hairs on the surface of certain plants.

Wool'en (wo͝ol'ĕn), *a.* [AS. *wyllen.*] [Written also *woollen.*] **1.** Made of wool. **2.** Pert. to wool or woolen cloths. — *n.* Cloth made of wool; woolen goods.

Wool'gath'er-ing (-găth'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* Indulging in a fruitless quest; idly fanciful. — *n.* Idle imagination.

Wool'grow'er (wo͝ol'grō'ẽr), *n.* One who raises sheep for the production of wool. — **Wool'grow'ing**, *n.*

Wool'ly, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or like, wool. **2.** Clothed with wool. — **Wool'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [pounds.]

Wool'pack' (-păk'), *n.* Bag of wool weighing 240

Wool'sack' (-săk'), *n.* A sack or bag of wool; seat of the lord chancellor of England in the House of Lords.

Word (wûrd), *n.* [AS.; akin to G. *wort*, L. *verbum* a word. Cf. VERB.] **1.** Spoken or written sign of a conception or an idea; a term. **2.** *pl.* Talk; speech; language. **3.** Account; tidings; message. **4.** Signal; order; command. **5.** Statement; affirmation; promise. **6.** *pl.* Verbal contention; dispute. **7.** A brief remark; short sentence. — *v. t.* To express in words; to phrase.

The word, *or* **The Word.** (*a*) The gospel message; the Scriptures, as a revelation of God. (*b*) The second person in the Trinity before his manifestation in time by the incarnation; among those who reject a Trinity of persons, some one or all of the divine attributes personified. — **Word square**, a series of words so arranged that they can be read vertically and horizontally with like results.

H	E	A	R	T
E	M	B	E	R
A	B	U	S	E
R	E	S	I	N
T	R	E	N	T

Word Square.

Syn. — See TERM.

Word'book' (wûrd'bo͝ok'), *n.* A collection of words; vocabulary; dictionary; lexicon.

Word'ing, *n.* An expressing in words; style of expression; phrasing.

Word'y (wûrd'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or consisting of, words; verbal. **2.** Using many words; verbose. **3.** Containing many words. — **Word'i-ness**, *n.*

Wore (wōr), *imp.* of WEAR, also of WARE.

Work (wûrk), *n.* [AS. *weorc*; akin to OFries., OS., D., & G. *werk*, Gr. *ἔργον*, *ϝέργον*, work, *ὄργανον* an instrument.] **1.** Exertion of strength; toil; employment; labor. **2.** Matter on which one spends labor; material for working upon; business; duty. **3.** Result of labor; product; performance; fabric; effect; feat. **4.** (*a*) That which is produced by mental labor; a composition; book. (*b*) Figures wrought with the needle; embroidery. (*c*) *pl.* Structures in engineering, as docks, bridges, fortifications, etc.; structures and grounds of a manufacturing establishment. (*d*) *pl.* The moving parts of a mechanism. **5.** Manner of working; management; treatment. **6.** *pl.* Performance of moral duties; righteous conduct. — *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WORKED (wûrkt), or WROUGHT (rạt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORKING.] [AS. *wyrcean* (imp. *worhte*, *wrohte*, p. p. *geworht*, *gewrohl*).] **1.** To exert one's self to attain an object; to labor. **2.** To operate; to act; to perform. **3.** To have effect or influence; to conduce. **4.** To carry on business; to be engaged or employed; to toil. **5.** To be in a state of severe exertion; to move heavily; to strain. **6.** To move laboriously; to proceed with effort (*down*, *out*, *into*, *up*, *through*, etc.). **7.** To ferment, as a liquid. — *v. t.* **1.** To labor upon; to give exertion and effort to. **2.** To produce by labor; to accomplish; to originate; to effect. **3.** To bring gradually into any state by action or motion. **4.** To form with a needle and thread; to embroider. **5.** To set in motion or action; to keep at work; to manage. **6.** To cause (liquor) to ferment. — **Work'er**, *n.*

Work'bag' (-băg'), *n.* Bag holding implements or materials for work: reticule for needlework, etc.

Work'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* Box for instruments or materials for work. [disting. fr. Sunday, festivals, etc.]

Work'day' (-dā'), *n.* & *a.* Day on which work is done.

Work'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A workshop. **2.** House in which idle and vicious persons are confined to labor. **3.** House where the town poor are kept at public expense, and provided with labor; poorhouse.

Work'man (-mən), *n.* **1.** A man employed in tillage or manufactures; worker. **2.** A skilled laborer.

Work'man-like' (-līk'), *a.* Becoming a workman, especially a skillful one; skillful; well performed.

Work'man-ly, *a.* Workmanlike. — *adv.* In a manner becoming a skilled workman.

Work'man-ship (wûrk'mən-shĭp), *n.* **1.** Art or skill of a workman; execution of anything. **2.** That which is effected or produced; manufacture.

Work'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* Shop where any manufacture or handiwork is carried on.

World (wûrld), *n.* [AS. *weorold*, *worold*; prop., age of man, lifetime, humanity; AS. *wer* man + a word akin to E. *old*.] **1.** The earth and surrounding heavens; the creation; system of created things; universe. **2.** Any planet or heavenly body. **3.** The earth and its inhabitants; the sum of human affairs and interests. **4.** That part of the earth known to any one; human affairs as seen from a certain position; state of existence; scene of life and action. **5.** The general affairs of life; human society. **6.** The human race; people in general; the public; mankind. **7.** The earth and its affairs as distinguished from heaven; secular affairs; engrossment in the affairs of this life; worldly corruption; the ungodly part of mankind. **8.** A great multitude or quantity; a large number. [joyments.

World'ling, *n.* One devoted to this world and its en-

World'ly, *a.* **1.** Relating to the world; human; common. **2.** Pert. to this world, as disting. from the life to come; secular; temporal; bent on gain. — *adv.* In a worldly manner. — **World'li-ness**, *n.*

Worm (wûrm), *n.* [AS. *wyrm*; akin to L. *vermis*, Gr. *ῥόμος* a wood worm.] **1.** A small creeping animal or reptile, either without feet, or with very short ones: (*a*) Any helminth; any one of the Entozoa. (*b*) Any one of certain Articulata, as of the earth worm, the sea worms, etc. (*c*) Insect larva. (*d*) *pl.* Vermes. **2.** A being debased and despised. **3.** Anything spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm: (*a*) The thread of a screw. (*b*) A spiral instrument for drawing balls from firearms. (*c*) Condensing tube of a still, often wound. (*d*) Short screw, driving, or driven by, a worm wheel.

Worm fence, a zigzag fence, made of rails whose ends are supported on each other. — **Worm gearing**, gearing consisting of a worm and worm wheel working together. — **Worm wheel**, a cog wheel having teeth formed to fit into the spiral spaces of a screw called a *worm*, so that the wheel may be turned by, or may turn, the worm.

Worm Gearing.
a Worm; b Worm Wheel.

— *v. i.* To work slowly, gradually, and secretly. — *v. t.* **1.** To effect, drive, draw, etc., by slow and secret means. **2.** To draw a wad or cartridge from (a firearm) by a worm. **3.** To wind rope, yarn, etc., spirally round (a cable) between the strands.

Worm'-eat'en (wûrm'ēt'n), *a.* **1.** Eaten, or eaten into, by worms. **2.** Worn-out; old; worthless.

Worm'wood (-wo͝od), *n.* [AS. *wermōd*.] **1.** A composite plant of bitter and slightly aromatic taste, formerly used as a tonic and a vermifuge, and to protect woolen garments from moths. **2.** Bitter affliction; bitterness.

Worm'y, *a.* **1.** Containing a worm; abounding with worms. **2.** Like or pert. to a worm; groveling.

Worn (wōrn), *p. p.* of WEAR.

Wor'ry (wŭr'ĭ), *v. t.* [AS. *wyrgan* in *āwyrgan* to strangle; perh. akin to E. *wring*.] **1.** To harass by pursuit and barking; to tear with the teeth. **2.** To harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety; to vex; to tease; to fret. — *v. i.* To feel or express undue care and anxiety; to be fretful; to chafe. — *n.* State of undue solicitude; vexation; anxiety; fret. — **Wor'ri-er**, *n.*

Worse (wûrs), *a.*, *compar.* of BAD. [AS. *wiersa*, *wyrsa*, a compar. with no corresponding positive.] Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt, in a greater degree; less good; in poorer health; more sick. — *n.* **1.** Loss; disadvantage; defeat. **2.** That which is worse; something less good. — *adv.* In a worse degree; in a manner more evil or bad. — *v. t.* To make worse; to worst.

Wors'en (wûrs'n), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, worse; to deteriorate.

Wor'ship (wûr'shĭp), *n.* [AS. *weorðscipe; weorð* worth + *-scipe* -ship.] **1.** A title of honor, used in addresses to certain magistrates, etc. **2.** The paying divine honors to the Supreme Being; religious reverence and homage. **3.** Obsequious respect; extravagant admiration. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WORSHIPED (-shĭpt) *or* WORSHIPPED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORSHIPING *or* WORSHIPPING.] **1.** To pay divine honors to; to adore; to venerate. **3.** To honor with extravagant love and extreme submission, as a lover; to idolize. — *v. i.* To perform acts of homage or adoration; to perform religious service. — **Wor'ship-er, Wor'ship-per,** *n.*

Wor'ship-ful, *a.* Entitled to worship, high respect, or honor; — sometimes ironical. — **Wor'ship-ful-ly,** *adv.*

Worst (wûrst), *a., superl.* of BAD. [AS. *wierst, wyrst.* See WORSE, *a.*] Bad or pernicious, in the highest degree. — *n.* That which is most bad; the most severe, pernicious, or wicked state or degree. — *v. t.* To get the better of; to defeat; to discomfort.

Worst'ed (wụst'ĕd *or* wụr'stĕd), *n.* [Fr. *Worsted*, now spelled *Worstead*, a town in Norfolk, England.] Well-twisted yarn spun of long-staple wool, used for carpets, cloth, hosiery, etc., also in knitting and embroidery.

Wort (wûrt), *n.* [AS. *wyrt* herb, root; akin to L. *radix*, Gr. *ῥίζα* a root, and E. *root.*] **1.** A plant of any kind; — now mostly used in compounds. **2.** *pl.* Cabbages.

Wort, *n.* [AS. *wyrte.*] An infusion of malt unfermented, in the act of fermentation; beer or any similar liquid in a state of incipient fermentation.

Worth (wûrth), *v. i.* [AS. *weorðan;* akin to L. *vertere* to turn.] To be; to become; to betide; — used only in the phrases, woe *worth* the day, woe *worth* the man, etc.

Worth, *a.* [AS. *weorð, wurð.*] **1.** Equal in value to; furnishing an equivalent for. **2.** Deserving of. **3.** Having possessions to the value of. — *n.* **1.** That quality of a thing which renders it valuable or useful; equivalent in exchange; price. **2.** Value in respect of moral or personal qualities; excellence; virtue; usefulness.

Syn. — Desert; merit; excellence; price; rate.

Wor'thi-ly (wûr'thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a worthy manner; excellently; deservedly; justly; becomingly.

Wor'thi-ness, *n.* The being worthy; worth.

Worth'less (wûrth'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of worth; having no value, virtue, dignity, etc.; undeserving; vile; mean. — **Worth'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Worth'less-ness,** *n.*

Wor'thy (wûr'thĭ), *a.* **1.** Having worth or excellence; valuable; excellent; virtuous. **2.** Having suitable or equivalent qualities or value. — *n.* A man of eminent worth; one of conspicuous desert. [know.]

Wot (wŏt), *obs. 1st & 3d pers. sing. pres.* of WIT, to

Would (wŏod), *imp.* of WILL. [OE. & AS. *wolde.*] Commonly used as an auxiliary verb, either in the past tense or in the conditional or optative present.

Wound (wound), *imp. & p. p.* of 1st and 3d WIND.

Wound (wōond *or* wound), *n.* [AS. *wund;* akin to AS., OS., & G. *wund* sore, wounded.] **1.** Hurt caused by violence; cut, stab, rent, etc. **2.** An injury to feeling, faculty, reputation, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To hurt by violence; to inflict a wound upon, lit. or fig.; to injure.

Wove (wōv), *imp. & rare p. p.* of WEAVE.

Wov'en (-'n), *p. p.* of WEAVE.

Wrack (răk), *n.* A thin, flying cloud; a rack.

Wrack, *n.* [OE. *wrak* wreck.] **1.** Any marine vegetation cast up on the shore. **2.** Coarse seaweed.

Wraith (rāth), *n.* [Scot.; prob. orig., a guardian angel, fr. Icel. *vörðr* guardian, akin to E. *ward.*] **1.** An apparition of a person seen before death, or a little after; specter; vision. [*Scot.*] **2.** Sometimes, improperly, a spirit thought to preside over the waters.

Wran'gle (răn'g'l), *v. i.* [OE. *wranglen* to wrestle. See WRONG.] To dispute angrily; to brawl; to altercate. — *n.* A noisy quarrel; squabble. — **Wran'gler** (-glẽr), *n.*

Wrap (răp), *v. t.* [A corrupt spelling of *rap.*] To snatch up; to transport; — chiefly used in p. p. *wrapt.*

Wrap, *v. t.* [Prob. akin to E. *warp.*] **1.** To wind together; to arrange in folds. **2.** To envelop completely; to infold. **3.** To conceal by enveloping; to hide. — *n.* A wrapper; — used in *pl.* for furs, shawls, etc.

Wrap'per, *n.* **1.** One that wraps. **2.** Envelope; covering. **3.** A kind of loose outer garment.

Wrath (răth), *n.* [AS. *wrāððo,* fr. *wrāð* wroth.] **1.** Violent anger; indignation; rage; fury. **2.** Punishment of an offense. — **Wrath'ful,** *a.* — **Wrath'ful-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Vengeance; resentment; passion. See ANGER.

Wrath'y, *a.* Very angry. [*Colloq.*]

Wreak (rēk), *v. t.* [AS. *wrecan* to revenge, punish, drive out; akin to L. *urgere* to drive, urge.] To execute in vengeance or passion; to inflict.

Wreath (rēth), *n.; pl.* WREATHS (rēthz). [AS. *wriðð,* fr. *wriðan* to twist. See WRITHE.] **1.** Something twisted, intertwined, or curled. **2.** A garland; chaplet.

Wreathe (rēth), *v. t. & i.* [Written also *wreath.*] **1.** To twist; to entwine. **2.** To encircle; to infold.

Wreck (rĕk), *n.* [AS. *wræc* exile, persecution, misery, fr. *wrecan* to drive out, punish. See WREAK.] [Written also *wrack.*] **1.** Destruction of a vessel by being cast on shore, or sunk by winds or waves; shipwreck. **2.** Injury; ruin. **3.** Ruins of a ship stranded or rendered useless, or goods cast upon the land from it. **4.** Remains of anything fatally injured. — *v. t.* **1.** To shipwreck (a vessel). **2.** To bring ruin upon by violence; to destroy (a railroad train, etc.). **3.** To ruin; to bring disaster on. — *v. i.* **1.** To suffer ruin. **2.** To work upon a wreck, as in saving property or lives, or in plundering.

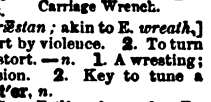
Wreck'age, *n.* **1.** A wrecking, or being wrecked. **2.** That which has been wrecked; remains of a wreck.

Wreck'er, *n.* **1.** One who causes a wreck. **2.** One who searches for, or works upon, wrecks of vessels, etc., to save life or property, or to plunder. **3.** A vessel employed by wreckers.

House Wren (*Troglodytes ædon*).

Wren (rĕn), *n.* [AS. *wrenna.*] A very small singing bird which feeds on insects, etc., and is very familiar with man.

Wrench (rĕnch), *n.* [AS. *wrenc* deceit, a twisting; akin to E. *wring.*] **1.** A violent twist; pull with twisting. **2.** A sprain. **3.** Instrument for exerting a twisting strain, as in turning bolts, nuts, screw taps, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To pull with a twist; to wrest, or force by violence. **2.** To strain; to sprain; to distort; to pervert.



Carriage Wrench.

Wrest (rĕst), *v. t.* [AS. *wrǣstan;* akin to E. *wreath.*] **1.** To turn; to twist; to extort by violence. **2.** To turn from truth; to pervert; to distort. — *n.* **1.** A wresting; wrench; distortion; perversion. **2.** Key to tune a stringed instrument. — **Wrest'er,** *n.*

Wres'tle (rĕs''l), *v. i.* [AS. *wrǣstlian,* freq. of *wrǣstan* to wrest.] **1.** To contend, by grappling with, and striving to throw down, an opponent. **2.** To struggle; to contend. — *n.* Act of two who wrestle; a struggle. — **Wres'tler** (rĕs'lẽr), *n.*

Wretch (rĕch), *n.* [AS. *wrecca,* fr. *wrecan* to punish. See WREAK.] **1.** A miserable person; one profoundly unhappy. **2.** One sunk in vice or degradation; vile knave.

Wretch'ed, *a.* **1.** Very miserable; sunk in deep affliction or distress, as from want, anxiety, or grief; calamitous; very afflicting. **2.** Worthless; paltry; mean. — **Wretch'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Wretch'ed-ness,** *n.*

Wrig'gle (rĭg'g'l), *v. i. & t.* [Akin to LG. *wriggeln.*] To move to and fro with short, writhing motions, like a worm; to squirm. — **Wrig'gler,** *n.*

Wright (rīt), *n.* [AS. *wyrhta*, fr. *wyrcean* to work.] One engaged in mechanical work; artificer; workman; — chiefly in compounds, as in *millwright*, *wheelwright*.

Wring (rĭng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Wrung (rŭng), *Obs.* Wringed (rĭngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Wringing.] [AS. *wringan*.] **1.** To twist and compress; to turn and strain violently; to writhe; to squeeze hard; to pinch. **2.** To distress; to torture. **3.** To distort; to wrest. **4.** To extract by twisting and compressing; to squeeze (out); to extort. **5.** To subject to extortion. — *v. i.* To writhe.

Wring'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* Bolt with which shipwrights bend and secure planks till they are made fast; — not to be confounded with *ringbolt*.

Wring'er, *n.* **1.** One that wrings; an extortioner. **2.** A machine for pressing water out of anything.

Wrin'kle (rĭng'k'l), *n.* [AS. *wrincle*.] **1.** A small ridge or furrow; corrugation; crease. **2.** [Perh. a dim. of AS. *wrenc*. See Wrench, *n.*] A notion or fancy; whim. [*Colloq.*] — *v. t. & i.* To contract into ridges; to corrugate. — **Wrin'kly** (-klĭ), *a.*

Wrist (rĭst), *n.* [AS. *wrist*; perh. akin to E. *writhe*.] Joint between hand and arm; the carpus.

Wrist'band (rĭst'band; *colloq.* rĭs'band), *n.* Band of the sleeve of a shirt, etc., covering the wrist.

Writ (rĭt), *obs.* 3*d pers. sing. pres., & archaic imp. & p. p.* of Write. — *n.* **1.** That which is written; scripture; esp., the Old and New Testaments. **2.** An instrument under seal containing directions to a person, issued by competent authority.

Write (rīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* Wrote (rōt); *p. p.* Written (rĭt'n); *archaic imp. & p. p.* Writ (rĭt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Writing.] [AS. *writan*; orig., to scratch, to score.] **1.** To set down, as legible characters; to inscribe on any material. **2.** To set down for reading; to communicate by letter. **3.** To impress durably; to imprint. **4.** To assert or record in writing. — *v. i.* **1.** To form characters, letters, etc., as representative of sounds or ideas. **2.** To be regularly occupied in writing, copying, or accounting; to act as clerk. **3.** To combine ideas, and express them in written words; to compose. **4.** To send letters. — **Writ'er**, *n.*

Writhe (rīth), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *wriðan*. Cf. Wreath, Wroth.] To twist; to turn; to wring; — lit. or fig.

Writ'ing (rīt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A forming letters and characters on paper, wood, stone, etc., to record ideas or communicate them to others. **2.** Anything written or printed; — as a legal instrument, a written composition, an inscription, etc. **3.** Handwriting; chirography.

Writing machine, a typewriter. — **Writing paper**, paper intended for writing upon with ink.

Wrong (rông), *a.* [AS. *wrang*, n.; originally, awry, wrung, fr. *wringan* to wring.] **1.** Not according to the laws of good morals; not just; not true; not legal. **2.** Not fit or suitable; not according to rule; improper; incorrect. **3.** Not according to fact or intent; mistaken; erroneous. **5.** Designed to be worn or placed inward.

Syn. — Injurious; unjust; faulty; detrimental; unfit. — *adv.* In a wrong manner; not rightly; amiss; erroneously. — *n.* That which is not right; disobedience to lawful authority, divine or human; deviation from duty; departure from truth; error; injury. — *v. t.* **1.** To do injustice to; to injure. — **Wrong'ly**, *adv.* — **Wrong'ness**, *n.*

Wrong'do'er (-dōō'ẽr), *n.* One who does wrong.

Wrong'ful, *a.* Full of wrong; injurious; unjust; unfair. — **Wrong'ful-ly**, *adv.* [verse.

Wrong'head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Wrong in opinion; perWrote (rōt), *imp. & archaic p. p.* of Write.

Wroth (rŏth), *a.* [AS. *wrāð* wroth, crooked, bad; akin to *wriðan* to writhe, and to OS. *wrēð* angry. Cf. Wrath.] Full of wrath; much exasperated; wrathful; angry; incensed.

Wrought (rôt), *imp. & p. p.* of Work. — *a.* Worked; elaborate; not rough or crude.

Wrung (rŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of Wring.

Wry (rī), *a.* [*Compar.* Wrier (rī'ẽr); *superl.* Wriest.] [Akin to AS. *wrigian* to drive.] **1.** Turned to one side; twisted; distorted. **2.** Misdirected; out of place. **3.** Wrested; perverted. — **Wry'ness**, *n.*

Wry'neck' (rī'nĕk'), *n.* **1.** A twisted or distorted neck. **2.** An Old World bird allied to the woodpecker, which twists its neck in a singular manner.

Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*).

Wye (wī), *n.*; *pl.* Wyes (wīz). **1.** The letter Y. **2.** A kind of Y-shaped crotch used as a support.

X.

Xan'thic (zăn'thĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] **1.** Yellowish; orange. **2.** Pert. to xanthic acid, or to xanthin. **Xanthic acid**, a colorless oil, producing yellow salts.

Xan'thin (-thĭn), *n.* Yellow insoluble coloring matter extracted from yellow flowers, esp. from madder.

Xan'thous (-thŭs), *a.* Yellow; designating races of man having yellowish, red, auburn, or brown hair.

‖ **Xan-thox'y-lum** (-thŏks'ĭ-lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξανθός* + *ξύλον* wood.] Prickly shrub, whose bark and roots have a deep yellow color; prickly ash.

Xe'bec (zē'bĕk), *n.* [Pg. *zabeco*; fr. Turk. *sumbekí*, Ar. *sambūk* a small ship.] A small three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean.

Xer'ĭf (-ĕr'ĭf), *n.* An Arab prince.

Xiph'oid (zĭf'oid), *a.* [Gr. *ξιφοειδής* sword-shaped; *ξίφος* + *εἶδος* form.] Shaped like a sword; ensiform; sword-shaped.

Xy'lo-car'pous (zī'lō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*Xylo-* (fr. Gr. *ξύλον* wood) + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] Bearing hard or woody fruit.

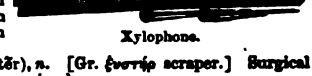
Xy'lo-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [*Xylo-* + *-gen*.] (*a*) Nascent wood; wood cells in a forming state. (*b*) Lignin.

Xy'lo-graph (zī'lō-grăf), *n.* [*Xylo-* + *-graph*.] An engraving on wood; print made by the process of xylography.

Xy-log'ra-phy (zī-lŏg'rā-fy), *n.* [*Xylo-* + *-graphy*.] **1.** Art of engraving on wood. **2.** The making prints from the natural grain of wood. **3.** A printing in colors upon wood for house decoration. — **Xy-log'ra-pher**, *n.* — **Xy'lo-graph'ic** (zī'lō-grăf'ĭk), **Xy'lo-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

Xy-loph'a-gous (zī-lŏf'ā-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ξυλοφάγος* eating wood; *ξύλον* wood + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Eating, boring into, or destroying wood; — as insect larvæ, crustaceans, etc.

Xy'lo-phone (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* [*Xylo-* + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] A musical instrument consisting of graduated strips of wood or glass, which are struck with small hammers.



Xylophone.

Xys'ter (zĭs'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ξυστήρ* scraper.] Surgical instrument for scraping bones.

Y.

Y (wī), *n.; pl.* **Y's** (wīz) *or* **Ys.** Something shaped like the letter Y, — as a telescope support, a bifurcated pipe fitting, etc.

Yacht (yŏt), *n.* [D. *jagt, jacht.*] Light vessel for pleasure trips, racing, etc.

Yacht'ing, *n.* Sailing for pleasure in a yacht.

Yacht'man, Yachts'man (yŏts'-măn), *n.* One who owns or sails a yacht.

Yacht.

Ya'ger (yā'gĕr *or* yä'gĕr), *n.* [G. *jäger* hunter, fr. *jagen* to chase.] One of a body of light infantry armed with rifles.

Yak (yăk), *n.* [Thibetan *gyag.*] Ox-like animal of Central Asia.

Yam (yăm), *n.* [Pg. *inhame.*] Tropical climbing plant, whose tuber is nutritious food; also, the root itself.

Yan'kee (yăn'kē), *n.* [Perh. a corrupt. of the word *English* (or French *Anglais*) by American Indians; perh. corrup. of *Jankin*, dimin. of *John*, a nickname given to the English colonists of Connecticut by the Dutch settlers of New York.] Nickname for a native of New England, or of the Northern States; applied by foreigners to any inhabitant of the United States.

Yap (yăp), *v. & n.* [Icel. *gjálpa;* akin to E. *yelp.*] Yelp.

Yard (yärd), *n.* [AS. *gierd, gyrd,* a rod, stick, measure, yard.] **1.** American and English standard measure of length (3 feet or 36 inches). **2.** A long, slender timber to support and extend a ship's sail.

Yard, *n.* [AS. *geard;* akin to L. *hortus* garden, Gr. χόρτος inclosure.] **1.** Inclosure; inclosed place, esp. around a house or barn. [vessel's yard.

Yard'arm' (-ärm'), *n.* Either half of a square-rigged

Yard'stick' (-stĭk'), **Yard'wand'** (-wŏnd'), *n.* A stick a yard in length, used to measure cloth, etc.

Yarn (yärn), *n.* [AS. *gearn.*] **1.** Spun wool; thread for weaving, knitting, etc. **2.** A story spun out. [*Collog.*]

Yar'row (yăr'rō), *n.* [AS. *gearwe.*] A aromatic composite plant, used in making beer, or dried for smoking.

Yat'a-ghan (yät'ä-gän), *n.* [Turk. *yātāghān.*] An ataghan, or Turkish dagger.

Yaup (yap), *v. i.* [See YAP.] To cry out like a child in distress; to yelp. — *n.* Cry of distress, rage, etc.

Yaw (yä), *v. i. & t.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To steer wild, or out of her course; — said of a ship.

Yawl (yal), *n.* [D. *jol.* Cf. JOLLYBOAT.] A ship's small boat, usually rowed by four or six oars. [Also *yaul.*]

Yawl, *v. i.* [Icel. *gaula* to low.] To howl; to yell.

Yawn (yän), *v. i.* [AS. *gānian;* akin to L. *hiare.*] **1.** To open the mouth involuntarily, and draw a deep breath, through drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue. **2.** To open wide; to gape. **3.** To open the mouth in eager desire. — *n.* Act of yawning.

Yaws (yąz), *n.* [African *yaw* raspberry.] A disease, occurring in the Antilles and in Africa, characterized by contagious tumors, often resembling raspberries.

Y-cleped' (I-klēpt'), *p. p.* [AS. *geclipod,* p. p. of *clipian* to call.] Called; named. [*Obs.* or *Archaic*] [Also *yclept.*]

Ye, Ye (thē; *sometimes incorrectly* yē), old form of *the* (AS. *þe*), the "y" being used for the Old English þ.

Ye (yē), *pron.* [AS. *ge, gē.*] Plural of the pronoun of the second person in the nominative case.

Yea (yā *or* yē), *adv.* [AS. *geá;* akin to G. *ja.*] **1.** Yes; ay. See YES. **2.** More than this; not only so, but. — *n.* An affirmative vote or voter. [(offspring).

Yean (yēn), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *eánian.*] To bring forth

Year (yēr), *n.* [AS. *geár;* akin to G. *jahr,* Gr. ὥρα a season, part of the day, hour, ὥρος year.] **1.** Period occupied by the earth in revolving around the sun, — now computed as 365 days, or in every fourth year (called *bissextile,* or *leap year*) 366 days. **2.** Time in which any planet revolves about the sun. **3.** *pl.* Old age.

Year'book' (yēr'bo͝ok'), *n.* Book published yearly; summary of the statistics of a year.

Year'ling (-lĭng), *n.* An animal in its second year.

Year'ly, *a.* **1.** Happening or done every year; annual. **2.** Lasting a year. — *adv.* Annually.

Yearn (yērn), *v. i.* [AS. *geornian,* fr. *georn* desirous, eager.] To be filled with longing desire; to be eager.

Yeast (yēst), *n.* [AS. *gist;* akin to Gr. ζεῖν to boil.] Foam, froth, or sediment of beer or other liquor in fermentation; preparation for raising dough; ferment.

Yelk (yĕlk), *n.* Yolk.

Yell (yĕl), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *giellan.*] To cry out, or shriek, with a hideous noise; to scream, as with agony or horror. — *n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry.

Yel'low (yĕl'lō), *a.* [AS. *geolu;* akin to L. *helvus* light bay, Gr. χλόη young verdure, χλωρός greenish yellow. Cf. GALL, bitter liquid, GOLD, YOLK.] Being of a bright saffronlike color; of the color of gold or brass; having the hue of that part of the rainbow between orange and green. — *n.* A yellow color or pigment.

Yellow fever, a malignant, contagious, febrile disease of warm climates, producing a yellow color of the skin. — Yellow jack. (*a*) Yellow fever. (*b*) The quarantine flag.

Yel'low-bird' (-bĕrd'), *n.* (*a*) The American goldfinch, or thistle bird. (*b*) The common yellow warbler.

Yel'low-ham'mer (-hăm'mĕr), *n.* [For *yellow-ammer; ammer* is fr. AS. *amore* a kind of bird.] (*a*) A common European finch. (*b*) The flicker. [*Local, U. S.*]

European Yellow-hammer (*Emberiza citrinella*). Male.

Yel'low-ish, *a.* Somewhat yellow.

Yel'lows (-lōz), *n.* Disease of the bile in cattle, causing yellowness of the eyes; jaundice.

Yelp (yĕlp), *v. i.* [AS. *gielpan.* Cf. YAP.] To bark shrilly; to yaup. — *n.* Sharp, quick cry; bark.

‖ **Yen** (yĕn), *n.* Japanese unit of value, — the gold yen worth about $1, the silver yen about 73 cents.

Yeo'man (yō'măn), *n.* [*Yeo-* is of uncertain origin.] **1.** A common man of a respectable class; freeholder. **2.** A ship's officer charged with the stowage and distribution of stores, etc.

Yeo'man-ry (-rȳ), *n.* Yeomen collectively.

Yerk (yĕrk), *v. & n.* Jerk.

Yes (yĕs), *adv.* [AS. *gese, gise;* prob. fr. *geá* yea + *swā* so.] Ay; yea; — expressing affirmation or consent.

Yes'ter (yĕs'tĕr), *a.* Last; last past; pert. to yesterday.

Yes'ter-day (-dā), *n.* [AS. *geostran dæg,* fr. *geostran, systran,* yesterday (akin to G. *gestern,* L. *heri* yesterday, Gr. χθές) + *dæg* day.] **1.** The day last past; day next before the present. **2.** A time not long past. — *adv.* On the day preceding to-day.

Yes'ter-night' (-nīt'), *n.* The night last past.

Yet (yĕt), *adv.* [AS. *gyt, giete;* akin to G. *jetzo, jetzt.*] **1.** In addition; further; besides; still. **2.** At the same time; by continuance from a former state.

3. Thus far; hitherto; until now. **4.** Eventually; in time. **5.** Even; — used emphatically. — *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

Syn. — See HOWEVER.

Yew (ū), *n.* [AS. *eów, ïw, eoh.*] **1.** An evergreen tree, allied to the pines, but having a berrylike fruit instead of a cone. **2.** The elastic wood of the yew.

Yew (*Taxus baccata*).

Yield (yēld), *v. t.* [AS. *gieldan*, to pay, give, restore, make an offering.] **1.** To give in return for labor expended; to produce, as payment or interest on what is expended or invested; to pay. **2.** To afford; to render; to give forth. **3.** To give up; to surrender; to relinquish. **4.** To admit to be true; to concede. **5.** To permit; to grant. — *v. i.* **1.** To give up the contest; to surrender; to give way. **2.** To comply; to assent. **3.** To give place as inferior. — *n.* Amount yielded; product. — **Yield'er**, *n.*

Yield'ing, *a.* Inclined to yield; flexible; compliant.

Syn. — YIELDING; OBSEQUIOUS; ATTENTIVE. — One may be *attentive* or *yielding* without sacrifice of his dignity; *obsequious* implies excessive and mean compliances.

Yo'del (yō'dl), **Yo'dle** (yō'd'l), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* YODELED, YODLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* YODELING, YODLING.] [G. *jodeln.*] To sing with sudden changes from the head voice, or falsetto, to the chest voice, and the contrary. — *n.* A song so executed.

Yoke (yōk), *n.* [AS. *geoc;* akin to L. *jugum*, Gr. ζυγόν, and to L. *jungere* to join, Gr. ζευγνύναι.] **1.** Wooden frame joining two oxen at the heads or necks for drawing together. **2.** A frame resembling an ox yoke, or worn on the neck like one; frame connecting parts. **3.** A chain; link; bond of connection. **4.** A mark of servitude; slavery; bondage. **5.** Two animals yoked together; couple; pair. — *v. t.* **1.** To put a yoke on; to join with a yoke. **2.** To couple. **3.** To enslave; to restrain. — *v. i.* To be intimately connected; to mate.

Yolk (yōlk *or* yōk), *n.* [AS. *geoloca*, fr. *geolu* yellow.] [Written also *yelk.*] **1.** Yellow part of an egg. **2.** Oily secretion covering the wool of sheep.

Yon (yŏn), *a.* [AS. *geon.*] At a distance, but within view. — *adv.* Yonder. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

Yon'der (yŏn'dĕr), *adv.* [See YON.] At a distance, but within view. — **Yon'der**, *a.* Being at a distance within view; that or those there; you.

Yore (yōr), *adv.* [AS. *geára;* akin to *geár*, E. *year.*] In time long past; long since. [*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

You (ū), *pron.* [*Possess.* YOUR (ūr), or YOURS (ūrz); *dat. & obj.* YOU.] [AS. *eów*, used as dat. & acc. of *ge, gē*, ye.] Pronoun of the second person, in the nominative, dative, and objective case, indicating the person or persons addressed.

Young (yŭng), *a.* [*Compar.* YOUNGER (yŭng'gẽr); *superl.* YOUNGEST (-gĕst).] [AS. *geong;* akin to G. *jung*, L. *juvencus, juvenis.*] **1.** Not long born; not yet arrived at adolescence, maturity, or age; juvenile. **2.** Being in the first period of growth. **3.** Having little experience; unpracticed; weak. — *n.* The offspring of animals.

With young, with child; pregnant.

Young'er (yŭng'gẽr), *n.* One who is younger; a junior.

Young'ish (yŭng'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat young.

Young'ster (-stẽr), *n.* A young person. [*Colloq.*]

Youn'ker (yŭn'kẽr), *n.* [D. *jonker, jonkheer; jong* young + *heer* a lord, sir.] A youth. [*Obs.* or *Colloq.*]

Your (ūr), *pron. & a.* [AS. *eówer*, orig. used as gen. of *ge, gē*, ye.] Possessive case of *you*, — written *yours* when the noun to which it refers is implied, not expressed.

Your-self' (ūr-sĕlf'), *pron., pl.* **-SELVES** (-sĕlvz'). Emphasized or reflexive form of the pronoun of the 2d person.

Youth (ūth), *n.; pl.* YOUTHS (ūthz) or *collectively* YOUTH. [AS. *geogoð, geogoð;* akin to G. *jugend.* See YOUNG.] **1.** The being young; juvenility. **2.** The early part of life. **3.** A young person; esp., a young man.

Youth'ful, *a.* **1.** Not yet mature or aged; young. **2.** Pert., or suitable, to early life. **3.** Fresh; vigorous. — **Youth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Youth'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — YOUTHFUL; PUERILE; JUVENILE. — *Puerile* is always used derogatorily, or to imply what is suitable to a boy only. *Juvenile* is sometimes used in the same way, as in contrasting youth with manhood. *Youthful* is commonly employed in a good sense, or in extenuation.

Yt'tri-um (ĭt'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ytterby*, in Sweden.] A rare metallic element of the boron-aluminium group.

Yule (ūl), *n.* [AS. *geól;* akin to *geóla* December or January, Icel. *jól* Yule, Sw. *jul* Christmas.] Christmas or Christmas-tide.

Y-wis' (ĭ-wĭs'), *adv.* [AS. *gewis* certain; akin to E. *wit* to know.] Certainly; most likely; truly; probably. [*Obs.*]

Z.

Zaf'fer (zăf'fẽr), *n.* [F. *zafre;* prob. of Arabic origin.] A blue pigment composed of crude cobalt oxide.

Zam'in-dar' (zăm'ĭn-dăr'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *zamīndār*, lit., land holder.] A kind of East India landowner; a kind of feudatory paying revenue to the government.

Za'ny (zā'nĭ), *n.* [It. *zanni*, orig. same as *Giovanni* John, i. e., merry John.] A merry-andrew; buffoon.

Zeal (zēl), *n.* [F. *zèle;* L. *zelus*, Gr. ζῆλος.] Passionate ardor in pursuit of anything; eagerness in favor of a person or cause; enthusiasm; fervor.

Zeal'ot (zĕl'ŭt), *n.* One who is zealous; one overzealous; an enthusiast; fanatical partisan.

Zeal'ot-ry, *n.* Character and behavior of a zealot.

Zeal'ous (zĕl'ŭs), *a.* Filled with zeal; ardent in behalf of an object. — **Zeal'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Zeal'ous-ness**, *n.*

Ze'bec (zē'bĕk), *n.* Xebec.

Ze'bra (-brȧ), *n.* [Pg.; prob. fr. native African name.] A South African wild horse having the body yellowish white, marked with blackish bands.

Ze'bu (zē'bū), *n.* [F. *zébu.*] Small animal of the ox kind, extensively domesticated in Asia and Africa.

Zebu, Male and Female.

Ze'chin (zē'kĭn), *n.* A sequin.

Zed (zĕd), **n.** [F.] Letter Z; — called also *zee*, form. *izzard.*

Zed'o-ar-y (-ō-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *zédoaire*, fr. Ar. & Per. *zedwār.*] An East India medicinal aromatic stimulant.

Zend (zĕnd), *n.* [See ZEND-AVESTA.] The ancient Persian dialect in which the Avesta is written.

‖ **Zend'-A-ves'ta** (zĕnd'ȧ-vĕs'tȧ), *n.* [Prop., the *Avesta*, or sacred text, and its *zend*, or interpretation.] The sacred writings of the ancient Persian religion.

Ze'nith (zē'nĭth), *n.* [F. *zénith*, Sp. *zenit*, abbr. fr. Ar. *samt-ur-ras* way of the head, vertical place; *samt* way + *al* the + *ras* head. Cf. AZIMUTH.] **1.** Point of the heavens directly overhead; — opp. to *nadir*. **2.** Point of culmination; height of success or prosperity.

Zeph'yr (zĕf'ẽr), *n.* [Gr. ζέφυρος, akin to ζόφος darkness, west.] The west wind; soft, gentle breeze.

Zephyr yarn, *or* **worsted,** a fine, soft kind of yarn or worsted, — used for knitting and embroidery.

Ze'ro (zē'rō), *n.*; *pl.* ZEROS (-rōz) or ZEROES. [It., fr. Ar. *çafrun*, *çifrun*, empty, a cipher.] **1.** A cipher; nothing; naught. **2.** Point from which the graduation of a scale begins, as in a thermometer.

Zest (zĕst), *n.* [F. *zeste*, prob. fr. L. *schistos* split, Gr. σχιστός, fr. σχίζειν to cleave.] **1.** Orange or lemon peel, or aromatic oil from it, used to flavor liquor, etc. **2.** Appetizer; relish. — *v. t.* To give a relish or flavor to.

‖ **Ze'ta** (zē'tȧ *or* zā'tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ζῆτα.] A Greek letter [ζ] corresponding to our *z*.

Zeug'ma (zūg'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. ζεῦγμα, fr. ζευγνύναι to yoke, join. See YOKE.] A figure by which an adjective or verb, which agrees with a nearer word, is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote.

Zeus (zūs), *n.* Chief deity of the Greeks, and ruler of the upper world. He was identified with *Jupiter*.

Zib'et } (zĭb'ĕt), *n.* [It. *zibetto*. See CIVET.] An
Zib'eth } Asian carnivorous mammal akin to the civet.

Zig'zag' (zĭg'zăg'), *n.* [F., fr. G. *zickzack*, fr. *zacke* tooth.] Something that has short turns or angles. — *a.* Having short, sharp turns; running this way and that. — *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ZIGZAGGED (-zăgd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ZIGZAGGING.] To form, or move, with short turns.

Zinc (zĭŋk), *n.* [G. *zink*, prob. akin to *zinn* tin.] An easily fusible bluish-white metal, malleable when heated. It is not easily oxidized in moist air. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ZINCKED *or* ZINCED (zĭŋkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ZINCKING *or* ZINCING (zĭŋk'ĭng).] To coat with zinc; to galvanize.

Zinck'y (zĭŋk'ĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or like, zinc.

Zinc'ous (zĭŋk'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or containing, zinc. **2.** Electro-positive.

‖ **Zin'ga-ro** (zĭŋ'gȧ-rō), *n.*; *pl.* ZINGARI (-rē). [It.] [A gypsy.]

Zink'y (zĭŋk'ĭ), *a.* Zincky.

Zi'on (zī'ŭn), *n.* [Heb. *tsiyōn*, orig., a hill.] **1.** A hill in Jerusalem, the royal residence of David and his successors. **2.** The theocracy, or church of God.

Zir'con (zẽr'kŏn), *n.* [F.] Mineral found in crystals, usually gray or brown. A red variety is the gem *hyacinth*.

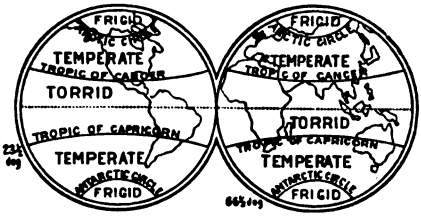
Zith'er (zĭth'ẽr), *n.* [G.] A German musical instrument, consisting of wires strung across a sounding-board.

Zo'di-ac (zō'dĭ-ăk), *n.* [F. *zodiaque*, fr. L. *zodiacus*, Gr. ζωδιακός (sc. κύκλος), fr. ζῴδιον, dim. of ζῷον animal, ζῆν to live.] (*a*) An imaginary belt in the heavens, in which is the ecliptic, or sun's path. It comprises the 12 constellations, from which are named the 12 signs of the zodiac. (*b*) A figure representing the signs, symbols, and constellations of the zodiac.

Zo-di'a-cal (zō-dī'ȧ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or situated within, the zodiac.

‖ **Zoll've-rein'** (tsōl'fe-rīn'), *n.* [G., fr. *zoll* duty + *vereis* union.] A customs union among the German states.

Zone (zōn), *n.* [F.; L. *zona*, Gr. ζώνη.] **1.** A girdle; an encircling band. **2.** One of the five great divisions of the earth, with respect to latitude and temperature.



Zones of the Earth.

Zo-ög'ra-phy (zō-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Zoö-* (fr. Gr. ζῷον animal) + *-graphy*.] Description of animals.

Zo'oid (zō'oid), *a.* [*Zoö-* + *-oid*.] Pert. to, or like, an animal. — *n.* **1.** An organic body or cell having locomotive. **2.** (*a*) An animal in an inferior stage of development. (*b*) One of the individual animals in a composite group, — as in the anthozoans or hydroids.

Zo-öl'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Zoö-* + *-logy*.] Natural history of animals, their structure, classification, habits, distribution, etc. — **Zo-öl'o-gist**, *n.* — **Zo'ö-log'ic-al** (zō'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

Zo-öph'a-gous (-ŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ζωοφάγος; ζῷον + φαγεῖν to eat.] Feeding on animals.

Zo'ö-phyte (-ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. ζωόφυτον; ζῷον + φυτόν plant.] An invertebrate animal resembling a plant, — as corals, sea anemones, etc. — **Zo'ö-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Zouave (zwäv *or* zōō-äv'), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *Zouaoua* a tribe of Arabs.] One of a body of soldiers in the French service, orig. Arabs, but now Frenchmen in Arab dress.

Zounds (zoundz), *interj.* [Contr. fr. *God's wounds*.] Exclamation formerly used as an oath.

‖ **Zy-go'ma** (zī-gō'mȧ), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. ζυγόν yoke.] Cheek bone. — **Zyg'o-mat'ic** (zĭg'ō-măt'ĭk *or* zī'gō-), *a.*

Zy'lon-ite (zī'lŏn-īt), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον wood.] Celluloid.

Zyme (zīm), *n.* [Gr. ζύμη leaven.] **1.** A ferment. **2.** The morbific principle of a zymotic disease.

Zy-mol'o-gy (zī-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Zyme* + *-logy*.] Science of the fermentation of liquors.

Zy-mot'ic (zī-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ζυμωτικός causing to ferment, fr. ζυμοῦν to ferment, fr. ζύμη.] **1.** Pert. to, or caused by, fermentation. **2.** Pert. to zymotic diseases.

Zymotic disease, an affection produced by a morbific principle or organism acting on the system like a ferment.

A

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

BIBLICAL, CLASSICAL, MYTHOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND GEOGRAPHICAL PROPER NAMES.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS VOCABULARY.

B. Biblical History and Geography.
C. Classical History, Geography, and Mythology.
E. Egyptian History, Geography, and Mythology.
H. Hindoo History, Geography, and Mythology.
M. Modern History and Geography.
N. Norse History, Geography, and Mythology (including Old German).

NOTE. — Foreign sounds are represented by the English sounds most nearly equivalent.

A.

Aar, är, or Arne, ärn', *M.*
Aargau, är'gou, *M.*
Aaron, ā'rŭn, *B.*
Abaddon, ȧ-bȧd'dŏn, *B.*
Abadias, ȧb'ȧ-dī'ȧs, *B.*
Abanesy, ȧ-bān-ē', *M.*
Abba, ȧb'bȧ, *B.*
Abbeville, *French*, ȧb'vēl' ; *N. C.*, ȧb'bē-vil, *M.*
Abdalla, ȧb-dȧl'lȧ, *M.*
Abd-el-Kader, ȧb-el-kā'dēr ; written also Abdul-Kadir, *M.*
Abdera, ȧb-dē'rȧ, *C.*
Abdias, ȧb-dī'ȧs, *B.*
Abdul Medjid or Abdoul Medjid, ȧb'dŏl-mej-jēd', *M.*
Abednego, ȧ-bĕd'nē-gō, *B.*
Abel, ā'bĕl, *B.*
Abelard, ȧb'ē-lärd, *M.*
Abercromby or Abercrombie, ȧb'ēr-krŭm-bī, *M.*
Aberdeen, ȧb-ēr-dēn', *M.*
Abergavenny, ȧb'ēr-gȧ'nī, *M.*
Abernethy, ȧb'ēr-nē-thī ; *Scot.* ȧb-ēr-ne-thī', *M.*
Abiancourt, ȧb'ī-ȧ̆n'kōōr', *M.*
Abia or Abiah, ȧ-bī'ȧ, *B.*
Abiathar, ȧ-bī'ȧ-thär, *B.*
Abib, ā'bĭb, *B.*
Abida or Abidah, ȧ-bī'dȧ, *B.*
Abidan, ȧb'ī-dăn, *B.*
Abiel, ȧ-bī'ĕl, *B.*
Abiezer, ā'bī-ē'zēr, *B.*
Abigail, ȧb'ī-gȧl, *B.*
Abihu, ȧ-bī'hū, *B.*
Abijah, ȧ-bī'jȧ, *B.*
Abilene, ȧb'ī-lē'nē, *B.* & *C.* ; ȧb'ī-lēn, *M.*
Abimelech, ȧ-bĭm'ē-lĕk, *B.*
Abinadab, ȧ-bĭn'ȧ-dăb, *B.*
Abiner, ȧb'ī-nēr, *B.*
Abinoam, ȧ-bĭn'ō-ăm, *B.*
Abiram, ȧ-bī'rȧm, *B.*
Abisai, ȧb'ī-sā'ī, *B.*
Abishag, ȧb'ī-shăg, *B.*
Abishai, ȧ-bĭsh'ī, *B.*
Abishur, ȧb'ī-shēr, *B.*
Abitub, ȧb'ī-tŭb, *B.*
Abitud, ȧ-bī'tŭd, *B.*
Abner, ȧb'nēr, *B.*
Abo, ā'bō ; *Nw.* Åbo, ō'bō, *M.*
Abookeer, Abookir, or Abukir, ȧ'bōō-kēr', *M.*
Abou-Bekr = Abu-Bekr, *M.*
Abraham, ā'brȧ-hăm, *B.*
Abram, ā'brŭm, *B.*
Absalom, ăb'sȧ-lŏm : -lum, -lŭm, *B.*
Abscom, ăb-sā'kŭm, *M.*
Abu-Bekr or Abou-Bekr, ä'bōō-bĕk'r, *M.*
Abyssini, ȧb'ĭs-ĭ'nī, *C.*
Abyssinia, ȧb'ĭs-ĭn'ī-ȧ, *M.*
Academia, ăk'ē-dē'mī-ȧ, *C.*
Acantha, ȧ-kăn'thȧ; Acanthus, ȧ-kăn'thŭs, *C.*
Acapulco, ä-kä-pōōl'kō, *M.*
Acarnania, ăk'ăr-nā'nī-ȧ, *C.*
Accaron, ăk'kā-rŏn, *B.*
Accho, ăk'kō, *B.*
Achaia, ȧ-kā'yȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Achan, ā'kăn, *B.*
Achar, ā'kär, *B.*
Achates, ȧ-kā'tēz, *C.*
Acheen, ăt-chēn', *M.*
Achelous, ăk'ē-lō'ŭs, *C.* & *M.*
Acheron, ăk'ē-rŏn, *C.*
Achillas, ȧ-kĭl'lăs ; Achilles, ȧ-kĭl'lēz, *C.*
Achilleus, ȧ-kĭl'lē-ŭs or ȧ-kĭl'-lūs, *C.*
Achito, ā-kī'tō, *M.*
Acra, ā'krȧ, *C.*
Acra or Acrra, ăk'rȧ, *M.*
Acre, ä'kĕr or ā'kēr, *M.*
Acropolis, ȧ-krŏp'ō-lĭs, *C.*
Actæon, ăk-tē'ŏn; Actæus, ăk-tē'ŭs, *C.*
Actium, ăk'shī-ŭm ; Actius, ăk'shī-ŭs, *C.*
Adadah, ȧd'ȧ-dȧ, *B.*
Adah, ā'dȧ, *B.*
Adaiah, ȧd'ā-ī'ȧ, *B.*
Adair, ȧ-dār', *M.*
Adalia, ȧd'ā-lī'ȧ, *B.*; ä-dä'lē-ä, *M.*
Adam, ăd'ăm, *B.*
Adami, ȧd'ȧ-mī, *B.*
Adana, ȧd'ȧ-nȧ, *C.*; ä-dä'nä, *M.*
Adar, ā'dăr, *B.*
Adel, *African*, ä-dēl', *M.*
Adelaide, ăd'ē-lād, *M.*
Adelard, ăd'ē-lärd, *or* Athelard, ăth'ē-lärd, *M.*
Aden, ā'dĕn ; *Arab.* ä'dĕn, *M.*
Adherbal, ăd-hēr'bal, *C.*
Adiel, ā'dī-ĕl, *B.*
Adige, ȧd'ī-jē ; *It.* ä'dē-jē, *M.*
Adirondack, ȧd'ī-rŏn'dăk, *M.*
Adlai, ăd'lī, *or* ăd'lā-ī, *B.*
Admah, ăd'mȧ, *B.*
Admatha, ăd'mā-thä, *B.*
Adnah, ăd'nȧ, *B.*
Adona, ȧd'ō-nȧ, *B.*
Adonias, ăd'ō-nī'ȧs, *B.*
Adonibezek, ȧ-dŏn'ī-bē'zĕk, *B.*
Adonijah, ăd'ō-nī'jȧ, *B.*
Adonikam, ȧ-dŏn'ī-kăm, *B.*
Adoniram, ăd'ō-nī'rȧm, *B.*
Adonis, ȧ-dō'nĭs, *C.*
Adoram, ȧ-dō'rȧm, *B.*
Adour, ä'dōōr', *M.*
Adrain, ȧ-drān', *M.*
Adrammelech, ȧ-drăm'ē-lĕk, *B.*
Adramyttium, ăd'rȧ-mĭt-tĭ'-ŭm, *or* -tium, -mĭt-tĭ'ŭm, *or* -mĭt'tĭ-ŭm, *B.* & *C.*
Adria, ā'drĭ-ȧ, *B.*; ä'drē-ä, *M.*
Adrianople, ăd'rĭ-ăn-ō'p'l, *M.*
Adriatic, ăd'rĭ-ăt'ĭk, *M.*
Adullam, ȧ-dŭl'lăm, *B.*
Æacus, ē'ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Æadias, ē'ā-dī'ȧs, *B.*
Ædiles, ē-dī'lēz, *C.*
Ædilis, ē-dī'lĭs, *C.*
Ægæa, ē-jē'ē ; -on, -ŏn ; -us, -ŭs, *C.*
Ægean, *sea*, ē-jē'ăn, *M.*
Ægeria, ē-jē'rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Ægina, ē-jī'nȧ, *C.*
Ægira, ē-jī'rȧ, *C.*
Ægis, ē'jĭs, *C.*
Ægos Potamos, ē'gŏs pŏt'ȧ-mŏs, *C.*
Ægyptus, ē-jĭp'tŭs, *C.*
Ælia, ē'lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Æmilia, ē-mĭl'ī-ȧ ; Æmilius, -ī-ŭs, *C.*
Æneas, *of Corinth*, ē'nē-ȧs, *B.*; *of Troy*, ē-nē'ȧs, *C.*
Æneis, ē-nē'ĭs, *C.*
Ænetus, ē-nē'tŭs, *C.*
Ænobarbus, ē'nō-bär'bŭs, *C.*
Ænon, ē'nŏn, *B.*
Æolia, ē-ō'lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Æolis, ē'ō-lĭs ; Æolus, ē'ō-lŭs, *C.*
Æqui, ē'kwī, *C.*
Æræ ā'rē, *or* ā'rē, *M.*
Æsepe, ē-sē'pē, *C.*
Æropus, *mountain*, ēr'ō-pŭs, *C.*
Æschines, ĕs'kī-nēz, *C.*
Æschylus, ĕs'kī-lŭs, *C.*
Æsculapius, ĕs'kŭ-lā'pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Æsir, ā'sēr, *N.*
Æsopus, ē-sō'pŭs, *C.*; Æsop, ē'sŏp, *M.*
Æthiopia, ē-thĭ-ō'pĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Æthiops, ē'thĭ-ŏps, *C.*
Ætolia, ē-tō'lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Afghanistan, ăf-găn'ĭs-tăn', *M.*
Africa, ăf'rĭ-kȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Africanus, ăf'rĭ-kā'nŭs, *C.*
Agaba, ȧg'ȧ-bȧ ; Agabus, -bŭs, *B.*
Agag, ā'găg, *B.*
Agamemnon, ăg'ȧ-mĕm'nŏn, *C.*
Agaunum, ăg'ȧ-nŭm'nŏn, *C.*
Agave, ȧ-gā'vē, *C.*
Agen, ä'zhŏn', *M.*
Agesilaus, ȧ-jĕs'ĭ-lā'ŭs, *C.*
Aggeus, ăg-jē'ŭs, *B.*
Agincourt, ä'zhăn'kōōr', *M.*
Aglaia, ăg-lā'ȧ or ăg-lī'yȧ, *C.*
Agora, ăg'ō-rȧ, *C.*
Agra, ä'grȧ, *C.*; ä'grä, *M.*
Agricola, ȧ-grĭk'ō-lȧ, *C.*
Agrigentum, ăg'rĭ-jĕn'tŭm, *C.*
Agrippa, ȧ-grĭp'pȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Agrippina, ăg'rĭp-pī'nȧ, *C.*
Aguas Calientes, ä'gwäs kä'lē-ĕn'tĕs, *M.*
Aguilar, ä-gē-lär', *M.*
Aguilhas, ä-gēl'yäs, *M.*
Agur, ā'gĕr, *B.*
Ahab, ā'hăb, *B.*
Ahala, ā-hā'lȧ, *C.*
Aharhel, ȧ-här'hĕl, *B.*
Ahasuerus, ȧ-hăs'ū-ē'rŭs, *B.*
Ahavah, ȧ-hā'vȧ, *B.*
Ahaz, ā'hăz, *B.*
Ahazai, ȧ-hāz'ā-ī, *B.*
Ahariah, ā'hȧ-rī'ȧ, *B.*
Ahiah, ȧ-hī'ȧ, *B.*
Ahiam, ȧ-hī'ăm, *B.*
Ahijah, ȧ-hī'jȧ, *B.*
Ahikam, ȧ-hī'kăm, *B.*
Ahimelech, ȧ-hĭm'ē-lĕk, *B.*
Ahinoam, ȧ-hĭn'ō-ăm, *B.*
Ahithophel, ȧ-hĭth'ō-fĕl, *B.*

Ahitub, ȧ-hī′tŭb, *B.*
Ahmed, ä′mĕd, *or* **Achmet**, äk′-mĕt, *M.*
Ahmedabad, ä′mĕd-ä-bäd′, *M.*
Ahmednuggur, ä′mĕd-nŭg′gẽr, *M.*
Aholiab, ȧ-hō′lĭ-ăb, *B.*
Ahriman, ä-rē-män′ *or* ä′rĭ-män, *Persian.*
Ai, ā′ī, *B.*
Aiah, ā-ī′ȧ, *or* **Ajah**, ā′jȧ, *B.*
Aidin, ī-dēn′, *M.*
Aijah, ā-ī′jȧ *or* ā′jȧ, *B.*
Aijaleth, ā′jȧ-lĕth *or* ăj′ȧ-lĕth, *B.*
Aijalon, ā′jȧ-lŏn, *B.*
Aiken, ā′ken, *M.*
Ain, ā′ĭn, *B.*; ăɴ, *M.*
Aisne, ān, *M.*
Aix-la-Chapelle, āks-lä-shä′-pĕl′; *G.* **Achen**, ä′ken, *M.*
Ajaccio, ä-yät′chō, *M.*
Ajah, ā′jȧ, *B.*
Ajalon, ăj′ȧ-lŏn, *B.*
Ajax, ā′jăks, *C.*
Ajif, ä′jē, *M.*
Akan, ā′kăn, *B.*
Akbar, ăk′bär; *Hind.* ŭk′bẽr, *M.*
Akerman, ä′kẽr-män, *M.*
Akshehr, **Akchehr**, *or* **Akscheher**, äk-shẽr′ *or* -shâ′ẽr, *M.*
Akulas, ä-ko͞o′las, *M.*
Alabama, ăl′ȧ-bä′mȧ, *M.*
Aladdin, ȧ-lăd′dĭn; *Arab.* **Ala-ed-Din**, ä-lä′ed-dēn′, *M.*
Alais, ä-lā′, *M.*
Alamoth, ăl′ȧ-mŏth, *B.*
Åland, ä′länd; *Sw.* ō′länd, *M.*
Alaricus, ăl′ȧ-rī′kŭs, *C.*; **Alaric**, ăl′ȧ-rĭk, *M.*
Alava, äl′ä-vä, *M.*
Albacete, äl-bä-thā′tā, *M.*
Albania, ăl-bā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Albano, äl-bä′nō, *M.*
Albans, St., sānt ąl′banz, *M.*
Albany, ąl′bȧ-nĭ, *M.*
Albermarle, ăl′be-märl, *M.*
Alberoni, äl′bā-rō′nē, *M.*
Albion, ăl′bĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Albuquerque, äl-bo͞o-kẽr′kā *or* ăl′bo͞o-kẽrk, *M.*
Alcañiz, äl-kän-yēth′, *M.*
Alcantara, äl-kän′tä-rä, *M.*
Alceste, ăl-sĕs′tē, *or* **Alcestis**, -tĭs, *C.*
Alcibiades, ăl′sĭ-bī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Alcides, ăl-sī′dēz, *C.*
Alcimachus, ăl-sĭm′ȧ-kŭs; **Alcimede**, -ē-dē; **Alcimedon**, -ē-dŏn; **Alcimenes**, -ē-nēz, *C.*
Alcimus, ăl′sĭ-mŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Alcuin, ăl′kwĭn, *M.*
Alderney, ąl′dẽr-nĭ, *M.*
Aldrich, ąl′drĭch *or* ąl′drĭj, *M.*
Aldus, ăl′dŭs; *It.* **Aldo**, äl′dō, *M.*
Alecto, ȧ-lĕk′tō; **-tor**, -tōr, *C.*
Aleman, äl′mōɴ′ *or* ä′le-mōɴ′, *M.*
Alemanni, ăl′ē-măn′nī, *or* **Alemani**, ăl′ē-mā′nī, *C.*
Alembert, ä′lōɴ′bâr′, *M.*
Alemeth, ăl′ē-mĕth, *or* ȧ-lē′-mĕth, *B.*
Alençon, ä′lōɴ′sōɴ′, *M.*
Alentejo, ä-lĕɴ-tā′zhō, *M.*
Aleppo, ȧ-lĕp′pō, *M.*
Alessandria, äl-ĕs-sän′drē-ä, *M.*
Aleutian, ȧ-lū′shĭ-an, *M.*
Alexander, ăl′ĕgz-ăn′dẽr, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Alexandra, ăl′ĕgz-ăn′drȧ, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Alexandria, *a woman*, ăl′ĕgz-ăn′drĭ-ȧ, *C.*; *a city, modern pron.* ăl′ĕgz-ăn′drĭ-ȧ; *classical pron.* ăl′ĕgz-ăn-drī′ȧ; *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Alexandrina, ăl′ĕgz-ăn-drī′nȧ, *C.*
Alexis, ȧ-lĕks′ĭs, *C.* & *M.*
Alfieri, äl-fē′ā-rē, *M.*
Algarotti, äl-gä-rŏt′tē, *M.*
Algarve, äl-gär′vā, *or* **Algarbia**, äl-gär′bē-ä, *M.*
Algeria, ăl-jē′rĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Algiers, ăl-jērz′, *M.*
Algoa, ăl-gō′ȧ, *M.*
Alhama, ä-lä′mä, *M.*
Ali, ä′lē, *M.*
Aliah, ȧ-lī′ȧ, *B.*
Alicant, ăl-ĭ-kănt′, *or* **Alicante**, ä′lē-kän′tā, *M.*
Alighieri, ä′lē-gē-ā′rē, *M.*
Allahabad, äl′lä-hȧ-bäd′, *M.*
Alle, äl′le, *M.*
Allegany, **Alleghany**, *or* **Allegheny**, ăl′lē-gā′nĭ, *M.*
Allma, äl′mȧ, *M.*
Alloa, ăl′lō-ȧ, *M.*
Almaden, äl-mä-dĕn′, *M.*
Almeida, äl-mā′ē-dä, *M.*
Almeria, äl-mä-rē′ȧ, *M.*
Almodad, ăl-mō′dăd, *B.*
Alnathan, ăl′nȧ-thon, *B.*
Alnwick, ăn′nĭk, *M.*
Alpha, ăl′fȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Alphæus, ăl-fē′ŭs, *B.*
Alphea, ăl-fē′ȧ, *C.*
Alphenor, ăl-fē′nōr; **-nus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Alpheus, ăl-fē′ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Alphius, ăl′fĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Alpinus, ăl-pī′nŭs, *C.*
Alsace, äl′säs′, *M.*
Altai, äl-tī′, *M.*
Altamaha, ąl′tȧ-mȧ-hą′, *M.*
Altena, äl′tā-nä, *M.*
Altenburg, äl′tĕn-bo͝org, *M.*
Altona, äl′tō-nä *or* ăl-tō′nȧ, *M.*
Altoona, ăl-to͞o′nȧ, *M.*
Alvah, ăl′vȧ; **Alvan**, ăl′van, *B.*
Alvarado, äl-vä-rä′dō, *M.*
Alvarez, *Pg.* äl′vä-rēs; *Sp.* äl′-vä-reth, *M.*
Amadatha, ȧ-măd′ȧ-thȧ, *B.*
Amadeo, ä-mä-dā′ō, *M.*
Amadeus, ăm-ȧ-dē′ŭs, *M.*
Amadi, ȧ-mä′dī, *M.*
Amalaric, ăm-ăl′ȧ-rĭk, *M.*
Amalek, ăm′ȧ-lĕk, *B.*
Amalfi, ä-mäl′fē, *M.*
Amalric, ȧ-măl′rĭk *or* ä-mäl′-rēk, *M.*
Aman, ā′măn, *B.*
Amana, ăm′ȧ-nȧ *or* ȧ-mā′nȧ, *B.*
Amari, ä-mä′rē, *M.*
Amariah, ăm′ȧ-rī′ȧ, *B.*
Amaryllis, ăm′ȧ-rĭl′lĭs, *C.*
Amasa, ăm′ȧ-sȧ *or* ȧ-mā′sȧ, *B.*
Amasea, ăm′ȧ-sē′ȧ, *or* **Amasia**, -sī′ȧ, *B.*
Amasiah, ăm′ȧ-sī′ȧ, *B.*
Amasis, ȧ-mā′sĭs, *C.*
Amaziah, ăm′ȧ-zī′ȧ, *B.*
Amazon, ȧ-mā′zŏn, *C.*; ăm′ȧ-zŏn, *M.*
Amazones, ȧ-măz′ō-nēz, *C.*
Amazonia, ăm′ȧ-zō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Amberg, ăm′bẽrg; *G.* äm′bĕrg, *M.*
Amboise, ōɴ′bwäz′, *M.*
Amboy, ăm-boi′, *M.*
Ambriz, ăm-brēz′, *M.*
Ambrizette, ăm′brĭ-zĕt′, *M.*
Amenophis, ăm′ē-nō′fĭs, *C.*
America, ȧ-mĕr′ĭ-kȧ, *M.*
Amerigo, ä-mā-rē′gō, *or* ä-mĕr′ē-gō, *M.*
Amhara, äm-hä′rȧ, *M.*
Amherst, ăm′ẽrst, *M.*
Amida, ȧ-mī′dȧ, *or* ăm′ĭ-dȧ, *C.*
Amiens, ăm′ĭ-ĕnz; *F.* ä′mē′-äɴ′, *M.*
Aminadab, ȧ-mĭn′ȧ-dăb, *B.*
Amite, ȧ-mēt′, *M.*
Amlwch, ăm′lo͝ok, *M.*
Ammon, ăm′mŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Ammonius, ăm-mō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Amnon, ăm′nŏn, *B.*
Amon, ā′mŏn, *B.*
Amoo *or* **Amou**, ä-mo͞o′, *M.*
Amoor *or* **Amour**, ä-mo͞or′, *M.*
Amos, ā′mŏs, *B.*
Amoy, ȧ-moi′, *M.*
Amoz, ā′mŏz, *B.*
Ampère, ōɴ′pâr′, *M.*
Amphicrates, ăm-fĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Amphictyon, ăm-fĭk′tĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Amphimachus, ăm-fĭm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Amphion, ăm-fī′ŏn, *C.*
Amphipolis, ăm-fĭp′ō-lĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Amphistratus, ăm-fĭs′tră-tŭs, *C.*
Amphitheatrum, ăm′fĭ-thē-ā′-trŭm, *C.*
Amphitrite, ăm′fĭ-trī′tē, *C.*
Amphitryon, ăm-fĭt′rĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Amram, ăm′răm, *B.*
Amsterdam, ăm-stẽr-dăm′, *M.*
Amu, **Amur**, = Amoo.
Amurath *or* **Amurat**, ä-mo͞o-rät′, *M.*
Amzi, ăm′zī, *B.*
Anabasis, ȧ-năb′ȧ-sĭs, *C.*
Anacreon, *prop.* ȧ-nā′krē-ŏn, *but in Eng. usage* ȧ-năk′rē-ŏn, *C.*
Anael, ăn′ȧ-ĕl, *B.*
Anah, ā′nȧ, *B.*
Anahuac, ä-nä-wäk′, *M.*
Anaiah, ăn′ȧ-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Anak, ā′năk, *B.*
Anakims, ăn′ȧ-kĭmz, *B.*
Anam, ȧ-năm′, *or* **Annam**, ăn-năm′, *M.*
Anammelech, ȧ-năm′mē-lĕk, *B.*
Ananiah, ăn′ȧ-nī′ȧ; **-nias**, -nī′-as, *B.*
Anath, ā′năth, *B.*
Anathoth, ăn′ȧ-thŏth, *B.*
Anatole, ȧ-năt′ō-lē, *C.*
Anatolia, ăn′ȧ-tō′lĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Anaxagoras, ăn′ăks-ăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Anaxander, ăn′ăks-ăn′dẽr, *C.*
Anaxarchus, ăn′ăks-är′kŭs, *C.*
Anaxicrates, ăn′ăks-ĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Anaxidamus, ȧ-năks′ĭ-dā′mŭs, *C.*
Anaximenes, ăn′ăks-ĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Anchises, ăn-kī′sēz, *C.*
Ancillon, ōɴ′sē′yōɴ′, *M.*
Ancona, ăn-kō′nȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Andalusia, ăn′dȧ-lū′shĭ-ȧ; *Sp.* än-dä-lo͞o-thē′ä, *M.*
Andaman, ăn′dȧ-măn′, *M.*
Andera, ăn-dē′rȧ, *C.*
Anderitum, ăn-dẽr′ĭ-tŭm, *C.*
Andes, ăn′dēz, *M.*
Andikumu, än′dĭ-ko͞o′mo͞o, *M.*
Andorra, än-dŏr′rä, *M.*
Andover, ăn′dō-vẽr, *M.*
André, ăn′drā *or* ăn′drĭ, *M.*
Andreas, ăn′drē-as, *C.*
Andreus, ăn′drē-ŭs *or* ăn′drụs, *C.*
Andrew, ăn′dro͞o, *B.*
Andricus, ăn-drī′kŭs *or* ăn′-drĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Andromache, ăn-drŏm′ȧ-kē, *C.*
Andromeda, ăn-drŏm′ē-dȧ, *C.*
Andronicus, ăn′drō-nī′kŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Androscoggin, ăn′drŏs-kŏg′ĭn, *M.*
Andujar *or* **Anduhar**, än-do͞o′-här, *M.*
Anetor, ȧ-nē′tŏr, *C.*
Angelina, ăn′jē-lē′nȧ, *M.*
Angelo, än′jä-lō, *M.*
Angelus, ăn′jē-lŭs, *C.*
Angers, ăn′jẽrs; *formerly* **Angiers**; *F.* ōɴ′zhā′, *M.*
Anglesey *or* **Anglesea**, ăŋ′g′l-sē, *M.*
Anglia, ăŋ′glĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Angola, ăn-gō′lȧ, *M.*
Angora, ăn-gō′rȧ, *M.*
Angostura, än-gŏs-to͞o′rȧ, *M.*
Angoulême, ōɴ′go͞o′lām′, *M.*
Angra, ăŋ′grȧ, *M.*
Angus, ăŋ′gŭs, *M.*
Anhalt, än′hält, *M.*
Anicetus, ăn′ĭ-sē′tŭs, *C.*
Anjou, ōɴ′zho͞o′, *M.*
Ankober, än-kō′bẽr, *M.*
Ankori, ăŋ-kō′rē, *M.*
Anna, ăn′nȧ, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Annapolis, ăn-năp′ō-lĭs, *M.*
Annas, ăn′nas, *B.*
Annecy, än-sē′, *M.*
Annesley, ănz′lĭ, *M.*
Annibal, ăn′nĭ-bal, *C.*
Annuus, ăn-nū′ŭs *or* ăn′nū-ŭs, *B.*
Anspach, äns′päk, *M.*
Anstruther, ăn′stro͞o-thẽr *or* ăn′stẽr, *M.*
Antæus, ăn-tē′ŭs, *C.*
Antagoras, ăn-tăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Antea, ăn-tē′ȧ, *C.*
Anteius, ăn-tē′yŭs, *C.*
Antenor, ăn-tē′nŏr, *C.*
Anteros, ăn′tē-rŏs, *C.*
Anthæus, ăn-thē′ŭs, *C.*
Antheas, ăn′thē-as, *C.*
Anthemis, ăn′thē-mĭs, *C.*
Anthropomorphitæ, ăn-thrŏp′-ō-môr-fī′tē, *C.*
Anthropophagi, ăn′thrō-pŏf′ȧ-jī, *C.*
Antibes, ōɴ′tēb′, *M.*
Antichrist, ăn′tĭ-krīst, *B.*
Anticosti, ăn′tĭ-kŏs′tĭ, *M.*
Anticrates, ăn-tĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Anticyra, ăn-tĭs′ĭ-rȧ, *C.*
Antietam, ăn-tē′tam, *M.*
Antigone, ăn-tĭg′ō-nē, *C.*
Antigua, ăn-tē′gȧ, *M.*
Antilibanus, ăn′tĭ-lĭb′ȧ-nŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Antilles, ăn-tĭl′lēz *or* ōɴ′tēl′, *M.*
Antilochus, ăn-tĭl′ō-kŏs, *C.*
Antimenes, ăn-tĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Antinoe, ăn-tĭn′ō-ē, *C.*
Antinous, ăn-tĭn′ō-ŭs, *C.*
Antioch, ăn′tĭ-ŏk, *B.* & *M.*
Antiochia, ăn′tĭ-ō-kī′ȧ, *B.*
Antiochis, ăn-tī′ō-kĭs, *B.*
Antiochus, ăn-tī′ō-kŭs, *B.*
Antiope, ăn-tī′ō-pē, *C.*
Antioquia, än′tē-ō-kē′ä, *M.*
Antiparos, ăn-tĭp′ȧ-rŏs, *C.*
Antipas, ăn′tĭ-păs, *B.*
Antipater, ăn-tĭp′ȧ-tẽr, *B.* & *C.*
Antipatria, ăn-tĭ-pā′trĭ-ȧ *or* ăn′tĭ-pā-trī′ȧ, *C.*
Antipatris, ăn-tĭp′ȧ-trĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Antiphanes, ăn-tĭf′ȧ-nēz, *C.*
Antiphas, ăn′tĭ-fas, *C.*
Antiphonus, ăn-tĭf′ō-nŭs, *C.*
Antiphus, ăn′tĭ-fŭs, *C.*
Antipodes, ăn-tĭp′ō-dēz, *C.* & *M.*
Antisana, än-tē-sä′nä, *M.*
Antisthenes, ăn-tĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Antium, ăn′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Antonelli, än-tō-nĕl′lē, *M.*
Antonia, ăn-tō′nĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Antonina, ăn′tō-nī′nȧ; **Antoninus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Antonius, ăn-tō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Antwerp, ănt′wẽrp; *D.* **Antwerpen**, änt′vĕrp-en, *M.*
Anub, ā′nŭb, *B.*
Anubis, ȧ-nū′bĭs, *E.*
Anvers, ōɴ′vâr′, *M.*
Anzin, ōɴ′zăɴ′, *M.*
Aonia, ā-ō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Aonides, ā-ŏn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Aosta, ä-ŏs′tä, *M.*
Apache, ä-pä′chā, *M.*
Apame, ȧ-pā′mē, *B.*
Apella, ȧ-pĕl′lȧ, *C.*
Apelles, ȧ-pĕl′lēz, *B.* & *C.*
Apennines, ăp′ĕn-nīnz, *M.*
Apenninus, ăp′ĕn-nī′nŭs, *C.*

fărn, recent, ôrb, rụde, fụll, ûrn, fo͞od, fo͝ot, out, oil, chair, go, sing, iŋk, then, thin, boɴ.
***B*, Biblical; *C*, Classical; *E*, Egyptian; *H*, Hindoo; *M*, Modern; *N*, Norse.** [See p. 646.]

A
PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY
OF
BIBLICAL, CLASSICAL, MYTHOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND GEOGRAPHICAL PROPER NAMES.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS VOCABULARY.

B. **Biblical History and Geography.**
C. **Classical History, Geography, and Mythology.**
E. **Egyptian History, Geography, and Mythology.**
H. **Hindoo History, Geography, and Mythology.**
M. **Modern History and Geography.**
N. **Norse History, Geography, and Mythology (including Old German).**

Note. — Foreign sounds are represented by the English sounds most nearly equivalent.

A.

Aar, är, *or* **Aren**, ä′ren, *M.*
Aargau, är′gou, *M.*
Aaron, ăr′ŭn, *B.*
Abaddon, ă-băd′dŏn, *B.*
Abadias, ăb′ă-dī′as, *B.*
Abancay, ä-băn-kī′, *M.*
Abba, ăb′bă, *B.*
Abbeville, *France*, ăb′vēl′ ; *S. C.*, ăb′bē-vĭl, *M.*
Abdalla, ăb-dăl′lă, *M.*
Abd-el-Kader, ăb-el-el-kä′dēr ; *written also* **Abdul-Kadir**, *M.*
Abdera, ăb-dē′rä, *C.*
Abdias, ăb-dī′as, *B.*
Abdul Medjid *or* **Abdoul Medjid**, ăb-dŭl′-mĕ-jēd′, *M.*
Abednego, ă-bĕd′nē-gō, *B.*
Abel, ā′bel, *B.*
Abelard, ăb′ĕ-lärd, *M.*
Abercromby *or* **Abercrombie**, ăb′ĕr-krŭm-bĭ, *M.*
Aberdeen, ăb-ĕr-dēn′, *M.*
Abergavenny, ăb′ĕr-gă′nĭ, *M.*
Abernethy, ăb′ĕr-nĕ-thĭ ; *Scot.* ăb-ĕr-nē′thĭ, *M.*
Ablancourt, ăb′lôⁿ′kōōr′, *M.*
Abla *or* **Ablah**, ä-blä′, *B.*
Abiathar, ă-bī′ă-thär, *B.*
Abib, ā′bĭb, *B.*
Abida *or* **Abidah**, ă-bī′dä, *B.*
Abidan, ăb′ĭ-dăn, *B.*
Abiel, ā-bī′ĕl, *B.*
Abiezer, ā′bĭ-ē′zēr, *B.*
Abigail, ăb′ĭ-găl, *B.*
Abihu, ă-bī′hū, *B.*
Abijah, ă-bī′jä, *B.*
Abilene, ăb′ĭ-lē′nē, *B. & C.* ; ăb′ĭ-lēn, *M.*
Abimelech, ă-bĭm′ĕ-lĕk, *B.*
Abinadab, ă-bĭn′ă-dăb, *B.*
Abiner, ăb′ĭ-nēr, *B.*
Abinoam, ă-bĭn′ō-ăm, *B.*
Abiram, ă-bī′răm, *B.*
Abisei, ăb′ĭ-sē′ī, *B.*
Abishag, ăb′ĭ-shăg, *B.*
Abishai, ă-bĭsh′ă-ī, *B.*
Abishur, ăb′ĭ-shēr, *B.*
Abitub, ăb′ĭ-tŭb, *B.*
Abiud, ă-bī′ŭd, *B.*
Abner, ăb′nēr, *B.*
Abo, ä′bō ; *Sw.* **Åbo**, ô′bōō, *M.*
Abookeer, **Aboukir**, *or* **Abukir**, ä′bōō-kēr′, *M.*
Abou-Bekr = Abu-Bekr, *M.*
Abraham, ā′brā-hăm, *B.*
Abram, ā′brăm, *B.*
Absalom, ăb′sä-lŏm ; -lon, -lŏn, *B.*
Absecom, ăb-sē′kŭm, *M.*
Abu-Bekr *or* **Abou-Bekr**, ä′bōō-bĕk′r, *M.*
Abyssini, ăb′ĭs-sĭ′nĭ, *C.*
Abyssinia, ăb′ĭs-sĭn′ĭ-ä, *M.*
Academia, ăk′ă-dē′mĭ-ä, *C.*
Acantha, ä-kän′thä; **Acanthus**, ä-kän′thŭs, *C.*
Acapulco, ä-kä-pōōl′kō, *M.*
Acarnania, ăk′ăr-nā′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Accaron, ăk′kă-rŏn, *B.*
Accho, ăk′kō, *B.*
Achæa, ă-kē′ä ; **Achæi**, ă-kē′ī, *C.*
Achaia, ă-kā′yä, *B. & C.*
Achan, ā′kăn, *B.*
Achar, ā′kär, *B.*
Achates, ă-kā′tēz, *C.*
Acheen, ăt-chēn′, *M.*
Achelous, ăk′ĕ-lō′us, *C. & M.*
Acheron, ăk′ĕ-rŏn, *C.*
Achillas, ă-kĭl′las ; **Achilles**, ă-kĭl′lēz, *C.*
Achilleus, ă-kĭl′lē-ŭs *or* ă-kĭl′-lūs, *C.*
Achito, ă-kē′tŏ, *M.*
Acra, ā′krä, *C.*
Acra *or* **Accra**, ăk′rä, *M.*
Acre, ā′kēr *or* ä′kēr, *M.*
Acropolis, ă-krŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Actæon, ăk-tē′ŏn; **Actæus**, ăk-tē′ŭs, *C.*
Actium, ăk′shĭ-ŭm ; **Actius**, ăk′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Adadah, ăd′ă-dä, *B.*
Adah, ā′dä, *B.*
Adaiah, ăd′ă-ī′ä, *B.*
Adair, ă-dâr′, *M.*
Adalia, ăd′ă-lī′ä, *B.*; ä-dä′lē-ä, *M.*
Adam, ăd′ăm, *B.*
Adami, ăd′ă-mĭ, *B.*
Adana, ăd′ă-nä, *C.*; ä-dä′nä, *M.*
Adar, ā′där, *B.*
Adel, ā-dĕl′ ; *African*, ä-dāl′, *M.*
Adelaide, ăd′ĕ-lād, *M.*
Adelard, ăd′ĕ-lärd, *or* **Athelard**, ăth′el-ärd, *M.*
Aden, ā′dĕn ; *Arab.* ä′dĕn, *M.*
Adherbal, ăd-hēr′bal, *C.*
Adiel, ā′dĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Adige, ăd′ĭ-jē ; *It.* ä′dē-jē, *M.*
Adirondack, ăd′ĭ-rŏn′dăk, *M.*
Adlai, ăd′lī, *or* ăd′lā-ī, *B.*
Admah, ăd′mä, *B.*
Admatha, ăd′mă-thä, *B.*
Adnah, ăd′nä, *B.*
Adona, ăd′ō-nä, *B.*
Adonias, ăd′ō-nī′as, *B.*
Adonibezek, ă-dŏn′ĭ-bē′zĕk, *B.*
Adonijah, ăd′ō-nī′jä, *B.*
Adonikam, ă-dŏn′ĭ-kăm, *B.*
Adoniram, ăd′ō-nī′răm, *B.*
Adonis, ă-dō′nĭs, *C.*
Adoram, ă-dō′răm, *B.*
Adour, ä′dōōr′, *M.*
Adrain, ă-drān′, *M.*
Adrammelech, ă-drăm′ĕ-lĕk, *B.*
Adramyteum, ăd′rä-mĭt-tē′-ŭm, *or* **-tium**, -mĭt-tĭ′ŭm, *or* -mĭt′tĭ-ŭm, *B. & C.*
Adria, ā′drĭ-ä, *B.*; ä′drē-ä, *M.*
Adrianople, ăd′rĭ-ăn-ō′p'l, *M.*
Adriatic, ăd′rē-ăt′ĭk, *M.*
Adullam, ă-dŭl′lăm, *B.*
Æacus, ē′ă-kŭs, *C.*
Aedias, ā′dĭ-as, *B.*
Ædiles, ē-dī′lēz, *C.*
Ædilus, ēd′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Ægæa, ē-jē′ä ; **-on**, -ŏn ; **-us**, -ŭs, *C.*
Ægean, *sea*, ē-jē′an, *M.*
Ægeria, ē-jē′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Ægina, ē-jī′nä, *C.*
Ægira, ē-jī′rä, *C.*
Ægis, ē′jĭs, *C.*
Ægos Potamos, ē′gŏs pŏt′ă-mŏs, *C.*
Ægyptus, ē-jĭp′tŭs, *C.*
Ælia, ē′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Æmilia, ē-mĭl′ĭ-ä ; **Æmilius**, ē-mĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Æneas, *of Corinth*, ē′nē-as, *B.*; *of Troy*, ē-nē′as, *C.*
Æneis, ē-nē′ĭs, *C.*
Ænetus, ē-nē′tŭs, *C.*
Ænobarbus, ē′nō-bär′bŭs, *C.*
Ænon, ē′nŏn, *B.*
Æolia, ē-ō′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Æolis, ē′ō-lĭs ; **Æolus**, ē′ō-lŭs, *C.*
Æqui, ē′kwĭ, *C.*
Æroe, ā′rō, *or* ā′rē, *M.*
Æsrope, ā-ēr′ō-pē, *C.*
Æropus, *mountain*, ēr′ō-pŭs, *C.*
Æschines, ēs′kĭ-nēz, *C.*
Æschylus, ēs′kĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Æsculapius, ēs′kū-lā′pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Æsir, ē′sēr, *N.*
Æsopus, ē-sō′pŭs, *C.*; **Æsop**, ē′sŏp, *M.*
Æthiopia, ē-thĭ-ō′pĭ-ä, *C.*
Æthiops, ē′thĭ-ŏps, *C.*
Ætolia, ē-tō′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Afghanistan, ăf-găn′ĭs-tăn′, *M.*
Africa, ăf′rĭ-kä, *C. & M.*
Africanus, ăf′rĭ-kā′nŭs, *C.*
Agaba, ăg′ă-bä ; **Agabus**, -bŭs, *B.*
Agag, ā′găg, *B.*
Agamemnon, ăg′ă-mĕm′nŏn, *C.*
Aganippe, ăg′ă-nĭp′pē, *C.*
Agape, ăg′ă-pē, *C.*
Agar, ā′gär, *B.*
Agassiz, ăg′ă-sē or ă-gäs′sĭz; *F.* ä′gäs′sē′, *M.*
Agatha, ăg′ă-thä, *C. & M.*
Agathon, ăg′ă-thŏn, *C.*
Agave, ă-gā′vē, *C.*
Agen, ä′zhôⁿ′, *M.*
Agesilaus, ă-jĕs′ĭ-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Aggeus, ăg-jē′ŭs, *B.*
Agincourt, ä′zhäⁿ′-kōōr′, *M.*
Aglaia, ăg-lā′ĭ-ä *or* ăg-lā′yä, *C.*
Agora, ăg′ō-rä, *C.*
Agra, ä′grä, *C.*; ä′grā, *M.*
Agricola, ă-grĭk′ō-lä, *C.*
Agrigentum, ăg′rĭ-jĕn′tŭm, *C.*
Agrippa, ă-grĭp′pä, *B. & C.*
Agrippina, ăg′rĭp-pī′nä, *C.*
Aguas Calientes, ä′gwäs kä′lē-ĕn′tēs, *M.*
Aguilar, ä-gē-lär′, *M.*
Aguilhas, ä-gōōl′yäs, *M.*
Agur, ā′gēr, *B.*
Ahab, ā′hăb, *B.*
Ahala, ä-hä′lä, *C.*
Aharhel, ä-här′hĕl, *B.*
Ahasuerus, ä-hăs′ū-ē′rŭs, *B.*
Ahavah, ä-hā′vä, *B.*
Ahaz, ā′hăz, *B.*
Ahazai, ä-hăz′ā-ī, *B.*
Ahaziah, ā′hă-zī′ä, *B.*
Ahiah, ä-hī′ä, *B.*
Ahiam, ä-hī′ăm, *B.*
Ahijah, ä-hī′jä, *B.*
Ahikam, ä-hī′kăm, *B.*
Ahimelech, ä-hĭm′ĕ-lĕk, *B.*
Ahinoam, ä-hĭn′ō-ăm, *B.*
Ahithophel, ä-hĭth′ō-fĕl, *B.*

Ahitub, ä-hī′tŭb, *B.*
Ahmed, ä′mĕd, *or* **Achmet**, äk′-mĕt, *M.*
Ahmedabad, ä′mĕd-ä-bäd′, *M.*
Ahmednuggur, ä′mĕd-nŭg′gĕr, *M.*
Aholiab, ä-hō′lī-ăb, *B.*
Ahriman, ä-rē-män′ *or* ä′rĭ-män, *Persian.*
Ai, ā′ī, *B.*
Aiah, ā-ī′ä, *or* **Ajah**, ā′jä, *B.*
Aidin, ī-dēn′, *M.*
Aijah, ā-ī′jä *or* ā′jä, *B.*
Aijaleth, ā′jä-lĕth *or* āj′ä-lĕth, *B.*
Aijalon, ā′jä-lŏn, *B.*
Aiken, ā′kĕn, *M.*
Ain, ā′ĭn, *B.*; ān, *M.*
Aisne, ān, *M.*
Aix-la-Chapelle, āks-lä-shä′-pĕl′; *G.* **Achen**, ä′kĕn, *M.*
Ajaccio, ä-yät′chō, *M.*
Ajah, ā′jä, *B.*
Ajalon, āj′ä-lŏn, *B.*
Ajax, ā′jăks, *C.*
Ajif, ä′jĭf, *M.*
Akan, ä′kän, *B.*
Akbar, äk′bär; *Hind.* ŭk′bĕr, *M.*
Akerman, ä′kĕr-män, *M.*
Akshehr, **Akchehr**, *or* **Akscheher**, äk-shĕr′ *or* -shä′ĕr, *M.*
Akulas, ä-kō′lăs, *M.*
Alabama, ăl′ä-bä′mä, *M.*
Aladdin, ä-lăd′dĭn; *Arab.* **Alaed-Din**, ä-lä′ed-dēn′, *M.*
Alais, ä-lā′, *M.*
Alamoth, ăl′ä-mŏth, *B.*
Åland, ä′lănd; *Sw.* ō′lănd, *M.*
Alaricus, ăl′ä-rĭ′kŭs, *C.*; **Alaric**, ăl′ä-rĭk, *M.*
Alava, ăl′ä-vä, *M.*
Albacete, äl-bä-thā′tā, *M.*
Albania, äl-bā′nĭ-ä, *C. & M.*
Albano, äl-bä′nō, *M.*
Albans, **St.**, sānt ăl′bənz, *M.*
Albany, ăl′bə-nĭ, *M.*
Albermarle, ăl′be-märl, *M.*
Alberoni, ăl′bā-rō′nē, *M.*
Albion, ăl′bĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Albuquerque, ăl-bō-kĕr′kā *or* ăl′bō-kĕrk, *M.*
Alcañiz, äl-kän-yēth′, *M.*
Alcantara, äl-kän′tä-rä, *M.*
Alceste, ăl-sĕs′tē, *or* **Alcestis**, -tĭs, *C.*
Alcibiades, ăl′sĭ-bī′ä-dēz, *C.*
Alcides, ăl-sī′dēz, *C.*
Alcimachus, ăl-sĭm′ä-kŭs; **Alcimede**, -ē-dē; **Alcimedon**, -ē-dŏn; **Alcimenes**, -ē-nēz, *C.*
Alcimus, ăl′sĭ-mŭs, *B. & C.*
Alcuin, ăl′kwĭn, *M.*
Alderney, ąl′dēr-nĭ, *M.*
Aldrich, ąl′drĭch *or* ąl′drĭj, *M.*
Aldus, ăl′dŭs; *It.* **Aldo**, ăl′dō, *M.*
Alecto, ä-lĕk′tō; **-tor**, -tôr, *C.*
Aleman, ăl′mŏn *or* ä′le-mŏn′, *M.*
Alemanni, ăl′ē-măn′nĭ, *or* **Alemani**, ăl′ē-mā′nĭ, *C.*
Alembert, ä′lŏn′bâr′, *M.*
Alemeth, ăl′ē-mĕth, *or* ä-lē′-mĕth, *B.*
Alençon, ä′lŏn′sŏn′, *M.*
Alentejo, ä-lĕn-tā′zhō, *M.*
Aleppo, ä-lĕp′pō, *M.*
Alessandria, äl-es-sän′drē-ä, *M.*
Aleutian, ä-lū′shĭ-ən, *M.*
Alexander, ăl′ĕgz-ăn′dēr, *B., C., & M.*
Alexandra, ăl′ĕgz-ăn′drä, *B., C., & M.*
Alexandria, *a woman*, ăl′ĕgz-ăn′drĭ-ä; *C.*; *a city, modern pron.* ăl′ĕgz-ăn′drĭ-ä; *classical pron.* ăl′ĕgz-ăn-drī′ä; *B., C., & M.*
Alexandrina, ăl′ĕgz-ăn-drī′nä, *C.*
Alexis, ä-lĕks′ĭs, *C. & M.*
Alfieri, äl-fē′ä-rē, *M.*
Algarotti, äl-gä-rŏt′tē, *M.*
Algarve, äl-gär′vä, *or* **Algarbia**, äl-gär′bē-ä, *M.*
Algeria, äl-jē′rĭ-ä, *M.*
Algiers, äl-jērz′, *M.*
Algoa, äl-gō′ä, *M.*
Alhama, ä-lä′mä, *M.*
Ali, ä′lē, *M.*
Aliah, ä-lī′ä, *B.*
Alicant, äl-ĭ-känt′, *or* **Alicante**, ä′lē-kän′tā, *M.*
Alighieri, ä′lē-gē-ā′rē, *M.*
Allahabad, äl′lä-hä-bäd′, *M.*
Allé, äl′le, *M.*
Allegany, **Alleghany**, *or* **Alleghany**, äl′lē-gā′nĭ, *M.*
Allma, äl′mä, *M.*
Alloa, äl′lō-ä, *M.*
Almaden, äl-mä-dēn′, *M.*
Almeida, äl-mā′ē-dä, *M.*
Almeria, äl-mā-rē′ä, *M.*
Almodad, äl-mō′dăd, *B.*
Alnathan, äl′nä-thăn, *B.*
Alnwick, ăn′nĭk, *M.*
Alpha, äl′fä, *B. & C.*
Alphæus, äl-fē′ŭs, *B. & C.*
Alphius, äl′fĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Alpinus, äl-pī′nŭs, *C.*
Alsace, äl′sas′, *M.*
Altai, äl-tī′, *M.*
Altamaha, äl′tä-mä-hą′, *M.*
Altena, äl′tä-nä, *M.*
Altenburg, äl′tĕn-bōōrg, *M.*
Altona, äl′tō-nä *or* äl-tō′nä, *M.*
Altoona, äl-tōō′nä, *M.*
Alvah, äl′vä; **Alvan**, äl′vən, *B.*
Alvarado, äl-vä-rä′dō, *M.*
Alvarez, *Pg.* äl′vä-rĕs; *Sp.* äl′-vä-reth, *M.*
Amadatha, ä-măd′ä-thä, *B.*
Amadeo, ä-mä-dā′ō, *M.*
Amadeus, ăm-ä-dē′ŭs, *M.*
Amadi, ä-mä′dĭ, *M.*
Amalaric, ăm-ăl′ä-rĭk, *M.*
Amalek, ăm′ä-lĕk, *B.*
Amalfi, ä-mäl′fē, *M.*
Amalric, ä-măl′rĭk *or* ä-mäl′-rēk, *M.*
Aman, ā′mən, *B.*
Amana, ăm′ä-nä *or* ä-mä′nä, *B.*
Amari, ä-mä′rē, *M.*
Amariah, ăm′ä-rī′ä, *B.*
Amaryllis, ăm′ä-rĭl′lĭs, *C.*
Amasa, ăm′ä-sä *or* ä-mä′sä, *B.*
Amasea, ăm′ä-sē′ä, *or* **Amasia**, -shĭ′ä, *B.*
Amasiah, ăm′ä-sī′ä, *B.*
Amasis, ä-mā′sĭs, *C.*
Amaziah, ăm′ä-zī′ä, *B.*
Amazon, ä-mā′zŏn, *C.*; ăm′ä-zŏn, *M.*
Amazones, ä-măz′ō-nēz, *C.*
Amazonia, ăm′ä-zō′nĭ-ä, *C. & M.*
Amberg, ăm′bĕrg; *G.* ăm′bĕrg, *M.*
Amboise, ŏn′bwäz′, *M.*
Amboy, ăm-boi′, *M.*
Ambriz, ăm-brēz′, *M.*
Ambrizette, ăm′brĭ-zĕt′, *M.*
Amenophis, ăm′ĕ-nō′fĭs, *C.*
America, ä-mĕr′ĭ-kä, *M.*
Amerigo, ä-mä-rē′gō, *or* ä-mĕr′ē-gō, *M.*
Amhara, äm-hä′rä, *M.*
Amherst, ăm′ẽrst, *M.*
Amida, ä-mī′dä, *or* ăm′ĭ-dä, *C.*
Amiens, ăm′ĭ-ənz; *F.* ä′mē-ăn′, *M.*
Aminadab, ä-mĭn′ä-dăb, *B.*
Amite, ä-mēt′, *M.*
Amlwch, ăm′lōōk, *M.*
Ammon, ăm′mŏn, *B. & C.*
Ammonius, ăm-mō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Amnon, ăm′nŏn, *B.*
Amon, ā′mŏn, *B.*
Amoo *or* **Amou**, ä-mōō′, *M.*
Amoor *or* **Amour**, ä-mōōr′, *M.*
Amos, ā′mŏs, *B.*
Amoy, ä-moi′, *M.*
Amoz, ā′mŏz, *B.*
Ampère, ŏn′pâr′, *M.*
Amphicrates, ăm-fĭk′rä-tēz, *C.*
Amphictyon, ăm-fĭk′tĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Amphimachus, ăm-fĭm′ä-kŭs, *C.*
Amphion, ăm-fī′ŏn, *C.*
Amphipolis, ăm-fĭp′ō-lĭs, *B. & C.*
Amphistratus, ăm-fĭs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Amphitheatrum, ăm′fĭ-thē-ā′-trŭm, *C.*
Amphitrite, ăm′fĭ-trī′tē, *C.*
Amphitryon, ăm-fĭt′rĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Amram, ăm′răm, *B.*
Amsterdam, ăm-stĕr-dăm′, *M.*
Amu, **Amur**, = AMOO.
Amurath *or* **Amurat**, ä-mōō-rät′, *M.*
Amzi, ăm′zī, *B.*
Anabasis, ä-năb′ä-sĭs, *C.*
Anacreon, *prop.* ä-nă′krē-ŏn, *but in Eng. usage* ä-năk′rē-ŏn, *C.*
Anael, ăn′ä-ĕl, *B.*
Anah, ā′nä, *B.*
Anahuac, ä-nä-wäk′, *M.*
Anaiah, ăn′ä-ī′ä, *B.*
Anak, ā′năk, *B.*
Anakims, ăn′ä-kĭmz, *B.*
Anam, ä-nām′, *or* **Annam**, ăn-năm′, *M.*
Anammelech, ä-năm′mĕ-lĕk, *B.*
Ananiah, ăn′ä-nī′ä; **-nias**, -nī′-as, *B.*
Anath, ā′năth, *B.*
Anathoth, ăn′ä-thŏth, *B.*
Anatole, ä-nät′ō-lē, *C.*
Anatolia, ăn′ä-tō′lĭ-ä, *M.*
Anaxagoras, ăn′äks-ăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Anaxander, ăn′äks-ăn′dēr, *C.*
Anaxarchus, ăn′äks-är′kŭs, *C.*
Anaxicrates, ăn′äks-ĭk′rä-tēz, *C.*
Anaxidamus, ä-năks′ĭ-dā′mŭs, *C.*
Anaximenes, ăn′äks-ĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Anchises, ăn-kī′sēz, *C.*
Ancillon, ŏn′sē′yŏn′, *M.*
Ancona, ăn-kō′nä, *C. & M.*
Andalusia, ăn′dä-lū′shĭ-ä; *Sp.* än-dä-lōō-thē′ä, *M.*
Andaman, ăn′dä-män′, *M.*
Andera, ăn-dē′rä, *C.*
Anderitum, ăn-dēr′ĭ-tŭm, *C.*
Andes, ăn′dēz, *M.*
Andikuma, ăn′dĭ-kō′mō, *M.*
Andorra, ăn-dōr′rä, *M.*
Andover, ăn′dō-vēr, *M.*
André, ăn′drā *or* ăn′drĭ, *M.*
Andreas, ăn′drē-as, *C.*
Andreus, ăn′drē-ŭs *or* ăn′drŭs, *C.*
Andrew, ăn′drōō, *B.*
Andricus, ăn-drī′kŭs *or* ăn′-drĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Andromache, ăn-drŏm′ä-kē, *C.*
Andromeda, ăn-drŏm′ē-dä, *C.*
Andronicus, ăn′drō-nī′kŭs, *B. & C.*
Androscoggin, ăn′drŏs-kŏg′ĭn, *M.*
Andujar *or* **Anduhar**, ăn-dōō′-här, *M.*
Anetor, ä-nē′tôr, *C.*
Angelina, ăn′jĕ-lē′nä, *M.*
Angelo, ăn′jĕ-lō, *M.*
Angelus, ăn′jĕ-lŭs, *C.*
Angers, ŏn′jĕrs′ *formerly* **Angiers**; *F.* ŏn′zhâ′, *M.*
Anglesey *or* **Anglesea**, ăn′g'l-sē, *M.*
Anglia, ăn′glĭ-ä, *C.*
Angola, ăn-gō′lä, *M.*
Angora, ăn-gō′rä, *M.*
Angostura, ăn-gŏs-tōō′rä, *M.*
Anguleme, ŏn′gōō′lăm′, *M.*
Angra, ăn′grä, *M.*
Angus, ăn′gŭs, *M.*
Anhalt, ăn′hält, *M.*
Anicetus, ăn′ĭ-sē′tŭs, *C.*
Anjou, ŏn′zhōō′, *M.*
Ankober, ăn-kō′bēr, *M.*
Ankori, ăn-kō′rē, *M.*
Anna, ăn′nä, *B., C., & M.*
Annapolis, ăn-năp′ō-lĭs, *M.*
Annas, ăn′nəs, *B.*
Annecy, ăn-sē′, *M.*
Annesley, ăn′zĭ, *M.*
Annibal, ăn′nĭ-bəl, *C.*
Annuus, ăn-nū′ŭs *or* ăn′nū-ŭs, *B.*
Anspach, ăns′päk, *M.*
Anstruther, ăn′strŏō-thēr *or* ăn′stēr, *M.*
Antæus, ăn-tē′ŭs, *C.*
Antagoras, ăn-tăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Antea, ăn-tē′ä, *C.*
Anteius, ăn-tē′yŭs, *C.*
Antenor, ăn-tē′nôr, *C.*
Anteros, ăn′tē-rŏs, *C.*
Anthæus, ăn-thē′ŭs, *C.*
Antheas, ăn′thē-as, *C.*
Anthemis, ăn′thē-mĭs, *C.*
Anthropomorphitæ, ăn-thrŏp′-ō-mŏr-fī′tē, *C.*
Anthropophagi, ăn′thrō-pŏf′ä-jī, *C.*
Antibes, ŏn′tēb′, *M.*
Antichrist, ăn′tĭ-krīst, *B.*
Anticosti, ăn′tĭ-kŏs′tĭ, *M.*
Anticrates, ăn-tĭk′rä-tēz, *C.*
Anticyra, ăn-tĭs′ĭ-rä, *C.*
Antietam, ăn-tē′tam, *M.*
Antigone, ăn-tĭg′ō-nē, *C.*
Antigua, ăn-tē′gä, *M.*
Antilibanus, ăn′tĭ-lĭb′ä-nŭs, *B. & C.*
Antilles, ăn-tĭl′lēz *or* ŏn′tē′, *M.*
Antilochus, ăn-tĭl′ō-kŭs, *C.*
Antimenes, ăn-tĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Antinoe, ăn-tĭn′ō-ē, *C.*
Antinous, ăn-tĭn′ō-ŭs, *C.*
Antioch, ăn′tĭ-ŏk, *B. & M.*
Antiochia, ăn′tĭ-ō-kĭ′ä, *B.*
Antiochis, ăn-tĭ′ō-kĭs, *B.*
Antiochus, ăn-tĭ′ō-kŭs, *B.*
Antiope, ăn-tī′ō-pē, *C.*
Antioquia, ăn′tē-ō-kē′ä, *M.*
Antiparos, ăn-tĭp′ä-rŏs, *C.*
Antipas, ăn′tĭ-păs, *B.*
Antipater, ăn-tĭp′ä-tēr, *B. & C.*
Antipatria, ăn-tĭ-pā′trĭ-ä *or* ăn′tĭ-pā-trī′ä, *C.*
Antipatris, ăn-tĭp′ä-trĭs, *B. & C.*
Antiphanes, ăn-tĭf′ä-nēz, *C.*
Antiphas, ăn′tĭ-fəs, *C.*
Antiphonus, ăn-tĭf′ō-nŭs, *C.*
Antiphus, ăn′tĭ-fŭs, *C.*
Antipodes, ăn-tĭp′ō-dēz, *C. & M.*
Antisana, ăn-tē-sä′nä, *M.*
Antisthenes, ăn-tĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Antium, ăn′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Antonelli, ăn-tō-nĕl′lē, *M.*
Antonia, ăn-tō′nĭ-ä, *B. & C.*
Antonina, ăn′tō-nī′nä; **Antoninus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Antonius, ăn-tō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Antwerp, ănt′wĕrp; *D.* **Antwerpen**, ănt′vĕrp-en, *M.*
Anub, ā′nŭb, *B.*
Anubis, ä-nū′bĭs, *E.*
Anvers ŏn′vâr′, *M.*
Anzin, ŏn′zăn′, *M.*
Aonia, ā-ō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Aonides, ā-ŏn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Aosta, ä-ŏs′tä, *M.*
Apache, ä-pä′chĭ, *M.*
Apame, ä-pā′mē, *B.*
Apella, ä-pĕl′lä, *C.*
Apelles, ä-pĕl′lēz, *B. & C.*
Apennines, ăp′ĕn-nīnz, *M.*
Apenninus, ăp′ĕn-nī′nŭs, *C.*

Aphareus, ȧ-fā′rē-ŭs or ăf′ȧ-rŭs, C.
Apharsachites, ȧ-fär′săk-ītz; **Apharsathchites**, ȧ-făr′săth-kītz, B.
Aphek, ā′fĕk, B.
Aphra, ăf′rȧ, B.
Aphrodite, ăf′rō-dī′tē, or -tȧ, C.
Aphses, ăf′sēz, B.
Aphytis, ȧ-fī′tĭs or ăf′ĭ-tĭs, C.
Apia, ā′pĭ-ȧ, C.
Apis, ā′pĭs, C. & E.
Apollo, ȧ-pŏl′lō, C.
Apollodorus, ȧ-pŏl′lō-dō′rŭs, C.
Apollonia, ăp′ŏl-lō′nĭ-ȧ, B. & C.
Apollonides, ăp′ŏl-lŏn′ĭ-dēz, C.
Apollonius, ăp′ŏl-lō′nĭ-ŭs, C.
Apollos, ȧ-pŏl′lŏs, B.
Apollyon, ȧ-pŏl′lĭ-ŏn or -pŏl′-yŭn, B.
Apotheosis, ăp′ō-thē-ō′sĭs, C.
Appalachee, ăp′pȧ-lăch′ē, M.
Appalachian, ăp-pȧ-lā′chĭ-an, M.
Appalachicola, ăp′pȧ-lăch′ĭ-kō′lȧ, M.
Appenzell, ăp-pĕnt-sĕl′, M.
Appii Forum, ăp′pĭ-ī fō′rŭm, B. & C.
Appius, ăp′pĭ-ŭs, C.
Appomattox, ăp′pō-măt′tŭks, M.
Appula, ăp′pū-lȧ, C.
Appuleius, ăp′pū-lē′yŭs, C.
Apuleia, ăp′ū-lē′yȧ, C.
Apulia, ȧ-pū′lĭ-ȧ; **Apulum**, -lŭm, C.
Apure, ä-pōō′rā, M.
Apurimac, ä-pōō-rē-mäk′, M.
Aquarius, ȧ-kwā′rĭ-ŭs, C.
Aquila, ăk′wĭ-lȧ, B. & C.; ä′kwē-lȧ, M.
Aquilo, ăk′wĭ-lō, C.
Aquilonia, ăk′wĭ-lō′nĭ-ȧ, C.
Aquinas, ȧ-kwī′nas, C.
Aquitaine, ăk′wē-tān′, M.
Aquitania, ăk′wĭ-tā′nĭ-ȧ, C.
Arab, ā′răb, a city, B.; ăr′ăb, a native of Arabia, M.
Arabah, ăr′ā-bȧ, B. & M.
Arabes, ăr′ȧ-bēz, C.
Arabia, ȧ-rā′bĭ-ȧ, B., C., & M.
Arabicus, ȧ-răb′ĭ-kŭs, C.
Aracan, ä′rȧ-kän′, M.
Arachne, ȧ-răk′nē, C.
Arachnea, ăr′ăk-nē′ȧ, C.
Arad, ā′răd, B.; ŏr′ŏd′, M.
Aradus, ăr′ȧ-dŭs, B. & C.
Arago, ăr′ȧ-gō; F. är′ä′gō′, M.
Aragon, ăr′ȧ-gŏn; Sp. ä-rä-gōn′, M.
Araguay, ä-rä-gwī′, M.
Aral, ăr′al, M.
Aram, ā′răm, B. & M.
Aranjues, ä-rän-hwĕth′, M.
Arapahoe = ARRAPAHOE, ăr-răp′ȧ-hō, M.
Ararat, ăr′ȧ-răt, B. & M.
Aras, ăr′as; **Araxes**, ȧ-răks′ēz, M.
Araure, ä-rou′rā, M.
Araxes, ȧ-răks′ēz, C. & M.
Arbaces, ăr′bȧ-sēz, C.
Arbe, är′bĭ, M.
Arbela, Palestine, ăr-bē′lȧ, B.; Sicily, **Arbela**, är′bē-lȧ, or **Arbele**, ăr′bē-lē, C.
Arbelus, ăr-bē′lŭs, C.
Arbonai, ăr-bō′nā-ī, B.
Arbuthnot, är′bŭth-nŏt; Scot., är-bŭth′nŏt, M.
Arcades, ăr′kȧ-dēz, C.
Arcadia, ăr-kā′dĭ-ȧ, C. & M.
Arcanum, ăr-kā′nŭm, C.
Arcesilaus, ăr-sĕs′ĭ-lā′ŭs, C.
Archangel, ärk-ān′jĕl, M.
Archelaus, ăr-kē-lā′ŭs, B. & C.
Archemachus, ăr-kĕm′ȧ-kŭs, C.
Archidamas, ăr-kĭd′ȧ-mas, C.
Archidamia, ăr′kĭ-dȧ-mī′ȧ, C.
Archidamus, ăr-kĭ-dā′mŭs, C.
Archidemus, ăr-kĭ-dē′mŭs, C.
Archilochus, ăr-kĭl′ō-kŭs, C.
Archimedes, ăr-kĭ-mē′dēz, C.
Archinus, ar-kī′nŭs, C.
Archipelagus, ăr′kĭ-pĕl′ȧ-gŭs, C.
Archippus, ăr-kĭp′pŭs, B. & C.
Arcola, ar-kō′lä; **Arcole**, -lā, M.
Arcot, ăr-kŏt′, M.
Arcturus, ărk-tū′rŭs, B.
Ardea, ar′dē-ȧ, C.
Ardèche, ăr′dāsh′, M.
Arden or **Ardennes**, ár′dĕn′, M.
Area, ȧ-rē′ȧ, C.
Arenæ, ȧ-rē′nē; **Arene**, -nē, C.
Arensberg, ä′rĕns-bĕrg; **Arnsberg**, árns′bĕrg, M.
Areopagitæ, ȧ-rē′ō-pȧ-jī′tē, C.
Areopagus, ā′rē-ŏp′ȧ-gŭs, B. & C.
Areopolis, ā′rē-ŏp′ō-lĭs, C.
Arequipa, ä-rā-kē′pä, M.
Ares, ā′rēz, B. & C.
Aretas, ăr′ē-tas, B. & C.
Arete, ȧ-rē′tē or ăr′ē-tē, C.
Aretes, ăr′ē-tēz, C.
Arethusa, ăr′ē-thū′sȧ, C.
Areus, ȧ-rē′ŭs, B.; ā′rē-ŭs or -rus, C.
Arezzo, ä-rĕt′sō, M.
Argea, ăr-jē′ȧ, C.
Argentan, ár′zhŏɴ′tŏɴ′, M.
Argenteuil, ăr′zhŏɴ′tēl′, M.
Argentine, republic, ăr′jĕn-tīn, M.
Argilus, ăr′jĭ-lŭs, C.
Arginus, ăr-jī′nŭs, C.
Argivi, ăr-jī′vī, C.
Argo, ăr′gō, C.
Argolis, ăr′gō-lĭs, C.
Argonautæ, ăr′gō-nā′tē, C.
Argoon, ăr-gōōn′, M.
Argostoli, ăr-gŏs′tō-lē, M.
Argous, ăr-gō′ŭs, C.
Argura, ăr-gū′- or ăr′gū-rȧ, C.
Argus, ăr′gŭs, C.
Argyle or **Argyll**, ăr-gīl′, M.
Ariadne, ā′rĭ-ăd′nē, C.
Ariarathes, ā′rĭ-ȧ-rā′thēz, B. & C.
Aricia, ȧ-rĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, C.
Aridai, ȧ-rĭd′ā-ī, B.
Aridatha, ȧ-rĭd′ȧ-thȧ, B.
Ariel, ā′rĭ-el, B.
Ariga, ȧ-rē′gȧ, M.
Arii, ȧ-rī′ī or ā′rĭ-ī, C.
Arimathea, ăr′ĭ-mȧ-thē′ȧ, B.
Ariobarzanes, ȧ-rī′ō-bär-zā′nēz or ā′rĭ-ō-bär′zā-nēz, C.
Arioch, ā′rĭ-ŏk, B.
Arion, ȧ-rī′ŏn, C.
Ariosto, ăr′ĭ-ŏs′tō or ä-rē-ŏs′tō, M.
Aristæum, ăr′ĭs-tē′ŭm; -us, -ŭs, C.
Aristagoras, ăr′ĭs-tăg′ō-ras, C.
Aristarchus, ăr′ĭs-tär′kŭs, B.
Aristeus, ȧ-rĭs′tē-ŭs or ȧ-rĭs′-tūs, C.
Aristhenes, ȧ-rĭs′thē-nēz, C.
Aristides, ăr′ĭs-tī′dēz, C.
Aristobulus, ăr′ĭs-tō-bū′lŭs, B. & C.
Aristoclides, ȧ-rĭs′tō-klī′dēz, C.
Aristocrates, ăr′ĭs-tŏk′rȧ-tēz, C.
Aristodemus, ȧ-rĭs′tō-dē′mŭs, C.
Aristogenes, ăr′ĭs-tŏj′ē-nēz, C.
Aristomedes, ȧ-rĭs′tō-mē′dēz, C.
Aristomedon, ăr′ĭs-tŏm′ē-dŏn, C.
Aristomenes, ăr′ĭs-tŏm′ē-nēz, C.
Aristonicus, ȧ-rĭs′tō-nī′kŭs, C.
Aristonides, ăr′ĭs-tŏn′ĭ-dēz, C.
Aristonymus, ăr′ĭs-tŏn′ĭ-mŭs, C.
Aristophanes, ăr′ĭs-tŏf′ȧ-nēz, C.
Aristoteles, ăr′ĭs-tŏt′ē-lēz, C.
Aristus, ȧ-rĭs′tŭs, C.
Arius, a river, ȧ-rī′ŭs, or **Arias**, ā′rĭ-as, C.
Arius, the heretic, ȧ-rī′ŭs or ā′-rĭ-ŭs, C.
Arizona, ăr-ĭ-zō′nȧ, M.
Arkansas, är′kăn-sa′, M.
Arlberg, ärl′bĕrg; G. ärl′bĕrg, M.
Arles, ärl, M.
Arlington, är′lĭng-tŭn, M.
Armageddon, är′mȧ-gĕd′dŏn, B.
Armagh, är-mä′, M.
Armene, ăr′mē-nē, C.
Armenia, är-mē′nĭ-ȧ, B., C., & M.
Armenus, ăr′mē-nŭs, C.
Arminius, är-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs, C. & M.
Armoricæ, är-mŏr′ĭ-sē, C.
Arno, är′nō, M.
Arnaud, är′nō′, M.
Arnault, är′nō′, M.
Arndt, ärnt, M.
Arnhem, ärn′hĕm, or **Arnheim**, ärn′hīm, M.
Arnon, är′nŏn, B.
Aroer, ăr′ō-ĕr, B.
Aroostook, ȧ-rōōs′tŏŏk, M.
Arouet, ä′rōō′ā′, = VOLTAIRE, M.
Arpad, är′păd, B.
Arphad, är′făd, B.
Arphaxad, är-făks′ăd, B.
Arpino, är-pē′nō, M.
Arpinum, är-pī′nŭm, C.
Arrapahoe, ăr-răp′ȧ-hō, M.
Arras, ăr′răs; F. är′räs′, M.
Arroe = ÆRÖE, M.
Arsaces, är′sā-sēz, B.; är′sȧ-sēz or är-sā′sēz, C.
Arsinoe, är-sĭn′ō-ē, C.
Artabanus, är′tȧ-bā′nŭs, C.
Artabazanes, är′tȧ-bȧ-zā′nēz, C.
Artaphernes, är′tȧ-fĕr′nēz, C.
Artaxerxes, är′tăks-ĕrks′ēz, B. & C.
Artemas, är′tē-mas, B.
Artemis, är′tē-mĭs, C.
Artemisia, är′tē-mĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, C.
Arteveld, är-tā-vĕlt′, or **Artevelde**, är′tā-vĕl′de, M.
Artois, är′twä′, M.
Arundel, Eng., ăr′ŭn-del; U. S., ȧ-rŭn′dĕl, M.
Aruns, ā′rŭnz, C.
Aruntius, ȧ-rŭn′shĭ-ŭs, C.
Aruwimi, ä′rōō-wē′mē, M.
Asa, ā′sȧ, B.
Asadias, ăs′ȧ-dī′as, B.
Asahel, ăs′ȧ-hĕl, B.
Asaiah, ăs′ā-ī′ȧ, B.
Asana, ăs′ȧ-nȧ, B.
Asaph, ā′săf, B.; ăs′af, M.
Ascalon, ăs′kȧ-lŏn, B. & C.; also **Ascalo**, ăs′kȧ-lō, C.
Ascania, ăs-kā′nĭ-ȧ; -nius, -nĭ-ŭs, C.
Aschaffenburg, ȧ-shăf′fen-bĕrg; G. ä-shäf′fen-bōōrg′, M.
Ascham, ăs′kam, M.
Asclepius, ăs-klē′pĭ-ŭs, C.
Ascoli, äs′kō-lē, M.
Asdrubal, ăs′drụ-bal, C.
Aser, ā′sĕr, B.
Asgard, äs′gärd, N.
Ashantee, ȧ-shăn′tē or ăsh-ăn-tē′, M.
Ashbel, ăsh′bĕl, B.
Ashburton, ăsh′bĕr-tŭn, M.
Ashchenaz, ăsh′kē-năz, B.
Ashdod, ăsh′dŏd, B.
Ashdoth, ăsh′dŏth, B.
Asher, ăsh′ĕr, B.
Ashtabula, ăsh′tȧ-bū′lȧ, M.
Ashtaroth, ăsh′tȧ-rŏth, B.
Ashtoreth, ăsh′tō-rĕth, B.
Ashuelot, ăsh′wē-lŏt, M.
Ashur, ăsh′ĕr, B.
Asia, ā′shĭ-ȧ, B., C., & M.
Asiaticus, ā′shĭ-ăt′ĭ-kŭs, C.
Asibias, ăs′ĭ-bī′as, B.
Asiel, ā′sĭ-el, B.
Askelon, ăs′kē-lŏn, B.
Asmodeus, ăz′mō-dē′ŭs, B.
Asopus, ȧ-sō′pŭs, C.
Aspasia, ăs-pā′zhĭ-ȧ, C.
Asphaltites, ăs′făl-tī′tēz, C.
Aspharasus, ăs-făr′ȧ-sŭs, B.
Aspinwall, ăs′pĭn-wal, M.
Asriel, ăs′rĭ-el, B.
Assabias, ăs′sȧ-bī′as, B.
Assam, ăs-săm′, M.
Assanias, ăs′sȧ-nī′as, B.
Assaye, ăs-sī′, M.
Assaston, ăsh′tŭn, M.
Asshur, ăsh′ĕr, B.
Assinniboin, ăs-sĭn′nĭ-boin′, M.
Assir, ăs′sĕr, B.
Assuerus, ăs′sū-ē′rŭs, B.
Assumption, ăs-sŭmp′shŭn; in Sp. **Asuncion**, ä-sōōn-thē-ōn′, M.
Assyria, ăs-sĭr′ĭ-ȧ, B. & C.
Astaroth, ăs′tȧ-rŏth, B.
Astarte, ăs-tär′tē, C.
Astoria, ăs-tō′rĭ-ȧ, M.
Astræa, ăs-trē′ȧ, C.
Astrakhan, äs-trä-kän′, M.
Astures, ăs-tū′rēz, C.
Asturias, äs-tōō′rē-äs, M.
Astyages, ăs-tī′ȧ-jēz, B. & C.
Astyanax, ăs-tī′ȧ-năks, C.
Atahualpa, ä-tä-hwäl′pä, M.
Atalanta, ăt′ȧ-lăn′tȧ, C.
Atargatis, ȧ-tär′gȧ-tĭs, B. & C.
Atarnea, ȧ-tär′nē-ȧ or ăt′ăr-nē′ȧ, C.
Atchafalaya, ăch′ăf-ȧ-lī′ȧ, M.
Ate, ā′tē, C.
Ath or **Aath**, ät, M.
Athach, ā′thăk, B.
Athaliah, ăth′ȧ-lī′ȧ, B.
Athanasius, ăth′ȧ-nā′zhĭ-ŭs, C.
Athanatus, ȧ-thăn′ȧ-tŭs, C.
Athabasca, ăth′ȧ-băs′kȧ, M.
Athelstan, ăth′el-stăn, M.
Athena, ȧ-thē′nȧ; **Athenæ**, -nē, C.
Athenæa, ăth′ē-nē′ȧ, C.
Athenagoras, ăth′ē-năg′ō-ras, C.
Athene, ȧ-thē′nē, C.
Athenodorus, ȧ-thĕn′ō-dō′rŭs, C.
Athens, ăth′ĕnz, B., C., & M.
Athlone, ăth-lōn′, M.
Athol, ăth′ŏl, M.
Athor, ăth′ĕr, E.
Athos, ā′thŏs, C.
Atilia, ȧ-tĭl′ĭ-ȧ, C.
Atilla, ȧ-tĭl′lȧ, C.
Atlantes, ăt-lăn′tēz, C.
Atlantiades, ăt′lăn-tī′ȧ-dēz, C.
Atlantides, ăt-lăn′tĭ-dēz, C.
Atlas, ăt′las, C. & M.
Atli, ät′lē, N.
Atramyttium, ăt′rȧ-mĭsh′ĭ-ŭm, C.
Atreus, ā′trē-ŭs or ā′trūs, C.
Atridæ, ȧ-trī′dē; **Atrides**, -dēz, C.
Atropos, ăt′rō-pŏs, C.
Attalia, ăt′tȧ-lī′ȧ, B. & C.; also **Attalea**, -lē′ȧ, C.
Attalus, ăt′tȧ-lŭs, B. & C.
Attica, ăt′tĭ-kȧ, C.
Atticus, ăt′tĭ-kŭs, C.
Attila, ăt′tĭ-lȧ, C.
Attilius, ăt-tĭl′ĭ-ŭs, C.
Aube, ōb, M.
Aubenas, ōb-nä′, M.
Auber, ō′bâr′, M.
Aubigné, ō′bēn′yā′, M.
Auburn, a′bŭrn, M.
Auchinleck, ăf′lĕk, M.
Auchmuty, ä′mū-tĭ, M.
Aude, ōd, M.
Audebert, ōd′bâr′, M.
Audenarde, ō′den-ärd′, M.

Audera, ạ-dē′rȧ, *C.*
Audhumbla, ou-thŏŏm′blȧ, *N.*
Audubon, ạ′dŭ-bŏn, *M.*
Auerbach, ou′ẽr-bäk, *M.*
Augeas, ạ′jē-*as*, *C.*
Augereau, ōzh′rō′ *or* ō′zhĕ-rō′, *M.*
Augias, ạ-jī′*as*; **Augeas**, -jē′-*as*, *C.*
Augsburg, ougz′bŏŏrg, *M.*
Augures, ạ′gū-rēz, *C.*
Augusta, ạ-gŭs′tȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Augusti, ou-gŏŏs′tē, *M.*
Augustin, *F.* ō′gụs′tăɴ′; *Sp.* ou-gŏŏs-tēn′, *M.*
Augustine, St., sĕnt ạ′gŭs-tēn, *M.*
Augustinus, ạ′gŭs-tī′nŭs, *C.*; **Augustin**, **Augustine**, ạ-gŭs′-tĭn, *or* **Austin**, ạs′tĭn, *M.*
Augustus, ạ-gŭs′tŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Auka, ạ′kȧ, *E.*
Aulus, ạ′lŭs, *C.*
Aurelia, ạ-rē′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Aurelianus, ạ-rē′lĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Aurelius, ạ-rē′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Auriga, ạ-rī′gȧ, *C.*
Aurillac, ō′rē′yäk′ *or* ō′rēl′-yäk′, *M.*
Auro, ä′rō, *M.*
Aurora, ạ-rō′rȧ, *C.*
Aurungabad, ō-rŭn′gȧ-bäd, *M.*
Aurungzebe, ō-rŭng-zāb′ *or* ạ′rŭng-zēb′, *M.*
Ausonia, ạ-sō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Austerlitz, ạs′tẽr-lĭts; *G.* ous′tẽr-lĭts, *M.*
Australasia, ạs′trạl-ā′shĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Australia, ạs-trā′lĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Austri, ou′strē, *N.*
Austria, ạs′trĭ-ȧ; *G.* **Oesterreich**, ēst′ẽr-rīk, *M.*
Autocrates, ạ-tŏk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Autolycus, ạ-tŏl′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Automate, ạ-tŏm′ȧ-tē, *C.*
Automedon, ạ-tŏm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Automedusa, ạ′tō-mē-dū′sȧ, *C.*
Automenes, ạ-tŏm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Autonous, ạ-tŏn′ō-ŭs, *C.*
Autun, ō′tŭɴ′, *M.*
Auvergne, ō′vẽrn′ *or* ō′vârn′, *M.*
Auvigny, ō′vēn′yē′, *M.*
Auxerre, ō′sâr′, *M.*
Auxonne, ō′sŏn′, *M.*
Ava, ā′vȧ, *B.*; ä′vä, *M.*
Avallon, ä′väl′lōɴ′, *M.*
Avaricum, ăv′ȧ-rī′kŭm *or* ȧ-văr′ĭ-kŭm, *C.*
Avatar, ăv-ȧ-tär′, *H.*
Aveiro, ä-vā′ē-rō, *M.*
Avella, ȧ-vĕl′lȧ, *C.*; ä-vĕl′lä, *M.*
Averno, ä-vĕr′nō, *M.*
Avernus, ȧ-vẽr′nŭs, *C.*
Aveyceba, ăv′ȧ-sē′bȧ, *M.*
Aveyron, ä′vā′rōɴ′, *M.*
Avignon, ä′vēn′yōɴ′, *M.*
Avila, ä′vē-lä, *M.*
Avon, ā′vŭn, *M.*
Awamba, ȧ-wäm′bȧ, *M.*
Axion, ăks-ī′ŏn *or* ăks′ĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Axoom, **-oum**, *or* **-um**, äk-sŏŏm′, *M.*
Aylesbury, ālz′ber-ĭ, *M.*
Ayr, âr, *M.*
Ayrshire, âr′shẽr, *M.*
Ayscough, ăs′kŭ, *M.*
Ayton, **Aytoun**, ā′tŭn, *M.*
Azael, ăz′ā-ĕl, *B.*
Azaphion, ȧ-zā′fĭ-ŏn, *B.*
Azara, ăz′ȧ-rȧ, *B.*; ä-thä′rä, *M.*
Azarael, ȧ-zăr′ā-ĕl *or* ȧ-zā′rā-ĕl; *also* **Azareel**, ȧ-zăr′ē-ĕl *or* ȧ-zā′rē-ĕl, *B.*
Azariah, ăz′ȧ-rī′ȧ, *B.*
Azazel, ȧ-zā′zĕl, *B.*
Azaziah, ăz′ȧ-zī′ȧ, *B.*
Azeglio, äd-zāl′yō, *M.*
Azetas, ȧ-zē′tȧs, *B.*
Aziei, ȧ-zī′ē-ī, *B.*
Aziel, ā′zĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Aziza, ȧ-zī′zȧ, *B.*
Azof *or* **Azov**, ä-zŏv′, *M.*
Azores, ȧ-zōrz′, *M.*
Azotus, ȧ-zō′tŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Azriel, ăz′rĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Azubah, ȧ-zōō′bȧ, *B.*
Azzo, ät′sō, *M.*
Azzur, ăz′zẽr, *B.*

B.

Baader, bä′dẽr, *M.*
Baal, bā′*a*l, *B.*
Baalbec, bäl′bĕk′, *M.*
Baali, bā′*a*l-ī, *B.*
Baalim, bā′*a*l-ĭm, *B.*
Baalzebub, bā′*a*l-zē′bŭb, *B.*
Baanah, bā′ȧ-nȧ, *B.*
Baashah, bā′ȧ-shȧ, *B.*
Baasiah, bā′ȧ-sī′ȧ, *B.*
Baba Ali, ä′lē bä′bä, *M.*
Babel, bā′bĕl, *B.*
Bab-el-Mandeb, băb′ĕl-män′-dĕb, *M.*
Babilus, băb′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Babylon, băb′ĭ-lŏn, *B.* & *M.*
Babylonia, băb′ĭ-lō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Baccheis, băk-kē′ĭs; **-us**, -ŭs, *C.*
Bacchium, băk-kī′ŭm; **-us**, -ŭs, *C.*
Bacchus, băk′kŭs, *C.*
Bacciochi, bät-chō′kē, *M.*
Bacelus, bȧ-sē′lŭs, *C.*
Bach, bäk, *M.*
Bacharach, bäk′ȧ-räk, *M.*
Bache, bāch, *M.*
Bactra, băk′trȧ, *C.*
Bactriana, băk′trĭ-ā′nȧ; **-ni**, -nī, *C.*
Badajos, bäd-ȧ-hōs′, *M.*
Baden, bä′den, *M.*
Bagamoyo, bäg-ȧ-mō′yō, *M.*
Bagbinne, bäg-bĭn′nē, *M.*
Bagdad, bäg-däd′ *or* băg′dăd, *M.*
Bagehot, băj′ŭt, *M.*
Bagration, bȧ-grā′shŭn *or* bä′-grä′tē′ōɴ′, *M.*
Bahadur, bȧ-hä′dŏŏr, *M.*
Bahamas, bȧ-hā′mȧz, *M.*
Bahia, bä-ē′ä, *M.*
Bahobo, bȧ-hō′bō, *M.*
Bahunga, bȧ-hŏŋ′gȧ, *M.*
Bahurim, bȧ-hū′rĭm, *B.*
Baiæ, bā′yē, *C.*
Baikal, bī′käl′, *M.*
Bailen, bä-ē-lĕn′, *M.*
Baillie, bā′lē, *M.*
Bailly, bā′lē; *F.*, bä′yē′, *M.*
Baireuth, bī′roit, *M.*
Baja, *Italy and Moldavia*, bä′-yä; *Hungary*, bŏ′yŏ′, *M.*
Bajazet, băj′ȧ-zĕt, *M.*
Balaam, bā′l*a*m *or* bā′lā-*a*m, *B.*
Balak, bā′lăk, *B.*
Balaklava, băl′ä-klä′vä, *M.*
Balanea *or* **-næa**, băl′ȧ-nē′ȧ, *C.*
Balbec, băl′bĕk *or* băl-bĕk′, *M.*
Balboa, băl-bō′ä, *M.*
Baldacchini, bäl-däk-kē′nē, *M.*
Baldini, bäl-dē′nē, *M.*
Baldr, bäl′dẽr, *N.*
Balducci, bäl-dŏŏt′chē, *M.*
Baleares, bā′lē-ā′rēz, *M.*
Balearic, băl′ē-ăr′ĭk, *M.*
Balfour, băl′fẽr; *Scot.*, băl′-fŏŏr, *M.*
Bali, bäl′ĭ, *N.*; bä′lē, *M.*
Balize, bä-lēz′, *M.*
Balkan, bäl-kän′, *M.*
Balthasar, băl-thā′sär, *B.*
Baltic, bạl′tĭk, *M.*
Baltimore, bạl′tĭ-mōr, *M.*
Baluba, bȧ-lōō′bȧ, *M.*
Balzac, băl′zăk′, *M.*
Bamberg, băm′bẽrg; *G.* bäm′-bĕrg, *M.*
Banff, bămf, *M.*
Bangala, băŋ-gä′lä, *M.*
Bangalore, băŋ′gȧ-lōr′, *M.*
Bangasso, băn-gäs′sō, *M.*
Bangkok *or* **Bankok**, băŋ′kŏk′, *M.*
Bango, băn′gō, *M.*
Bangor, *Eng.*, băŋ′gẽr; *U. S.*, băn′gôr, *M.*
Bangweolo, băn′gwē-ō′lō, *M.*
Banjoia, bän-zō′yȧ, *M.*
Bannaia, băn-nā′yȧ, *B.*
Bannockburn, băn′nŏk-bẽrn′, *M.*
Banza, băn′zȧ, *M.*
Barabbas, bȧ-răb′b*a*s, *B.*
Barachias, băr′ȧ-kī′*a*s, *B.*
Barak, bā′răk, *B.*
Barambo, bä-räm′bō, *M.*
Barbadoes, bär-bā′dōz, *M.*
Barbari, bär′bȧ-rī, *C.*
Barbaria, bär-băr′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Barbarossa, bär-bȧ-rŏs′sȧ, *M.*
Barbary, bär′bȧ-rĭ, *M.*
Barbier, bär′bē-ā *or* bärb′yā′, *M.*
Barbour, bär′bẽr, *M.*
Barbuda, bär-bōō′dȧ, *M.*
Barcelona, bär-sē- *or* bär-thā-lō′nä, *M.*
Bari, bä′rē, *M.*
Bariah, bȧ-rī′ȧ, *B.*
Baring, *E.*, bâr′ĭng; *G.*, bä′-rĭng, *M.*
Baringa, bä-rĭn′gȧ, *M.*
Bar-le-Duc, bär′le-dụk′, *M.*
Barmecide, bär′mē-sīd, *M.*
Barnabas, bär′nȧ-b*a*s, *B.*
Barnave, bär-näv′, *M.*
Barnegat, bär′nē-găt′, *M.*
Barneveldt, bär′ne-vĕlt′, *M.*
Baroda, bä-rō′dȧ, *B.*
Barodis, bä-rō′dĭs, *M.*
Barras, bä′rä′, *M.*
Barre, băr′rē, *M.*
Barsabas, bär′sȧ-băs, *B.*
Barthélemy, bär′tāl′mē′, *M.*
Bartholomew, bär-thŏl′ō-mū, *B.*
Bartimæus, bär′tĭ-mē′ŭs, *B.*
Baruch, bā′rŏŏk, *B.*
Barumbu, bä-rōōm′bōō, *M.*
Barzanes, bär-zā′nēz, *C.*
Barzillai, bär-zĭl′lā-ī, *B.*
Basel, bä′zel; *F.* **Bâle** *or* **Basle**, bal, *M.*
Bashan, bā′shăn, *B.*
Basilea, băs′ĭ-lē′ȧ, *or* **Basilia**, băs′ĭ-lī′ȧ, *name of the city of Basel, of a goddess, and of an island*, *C.*
Basilia, bȧ-sĭl′ĭ-ȧ, = Basel, *C.*
Basilius, băs′ĭ-lī′ŭs, *a river*; bȧ-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs *or* băs′ĭ-lī′ŭs = **St. Basil**, *C.*
Basilus, băs′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Basoko, bä-sō′kō, *M.*
Basque, bȧsk, *M.*
Bassano, bäs-sä′nō, *M.*
Bassonge, bäs-sŏŋ′gā, *M.*
Bassora, băs′sō-rȧ, *M.*
Bastia, bäs-tē′ä, *M.*
Basundi, bä-sŏŏn′dē, *M.*
Basuto, bȧ-sū′tō, *M.*
Batavia, bȧ-tā′vĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Bateke, bä-tā′kȧ, *M.*
Bathsheba, băth-shē′bȧ *or* băth′shē-bȧ, *B.*
Bathurst, băth′ẽrst, *M.*
Baton, bā′tŏn, *C.*
Baton Rouge, băt′ŭn rōōzh, *M.*
Batoom *or* **Batoum**, bä-tōōm′, *M.*
Bauer, bou′ẽr, *M.*
Baume, bōm, *M.*
Baumgarten, boum′gär-ten, *M.*
Baumgärtner, boum′gârt-ner, *M.*
Baur, bour, *M.*
Bautzen, bout′sen, *M.*
Bavaria, bȧ-vā′rĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Bayansi, bī-än′zē, *M.*
Bayard, bā′ẽrd *or* bī′ẽrd; *F.* bä′yär′, *M.*
Bayazid, bī′ȧ-zēd′, *M.*
Bayeux, bä′yē′, *M.*
Bayonne, bȧ-yŏn′; *F.*, bä′yŭn′, *M.*
Bayou, bī′ōō, *M.*
Bayreuth = Baireuth, *M.*
Beatoun, bē′tŭn, *M.*
Beatrice, bē′ȧ-trēs; *It.* bā-ā-trē′chā, *M.*
Beatrix, bē′ȧ-trĭks, *M.*
Beattie, bē′tĭ; *Scot.*, bā′tĭ, *M.*
Beauchamp, bē′ch*a*m; *F.*, bō′-shōɴ′, *M.*
Beauclerc, bō′klẽrk, *M.*
Beaucoup, bō-kōōp′, *M.*
Beaufort, *E.*, bō′fẽrt *or* bū′-fẽrt; *F.*, bō′fôr′, *M.*
Beauharnais, bō′är′nā′, *M.*
Beaumarchais, bō′mär′shā′, *M.*
Beaumaris, bō-mā′rĭs, *M.*
Beaumont, bō′mŏnt; *F.*, bō′-mōɴ′, *M.*
Beaune, bōn, *M.*
Beauregard, *U. S.*, bō′rē-gärd; *F.*, bōr′gär′, *M.*
Beauvais, bō′vā′, *M.*
Bede, bēd, *M.*
Bedell, *U. S.*, bē-dĕl′; *Eng.*, bē′del *or* bē-dĕl′, *M.*
Bedouin *or* **Beduin**, bĕd′ōō-ĭn, *or* **Bedoween**, bĕd′ō-wēn, *M.*
Beelzebub, bē-ĕl′zē-bŭb, *B.*
Beer, bē′ẽr, *B.*
Beera, bē-ē′rȧ, *B.*
Beer-sheba, bē′ẽr-shē′bȧ *or* bē-ẽr′shē-bȧ, *B.*
Beethoven, bā′tō-ven, *M.*
Beira, bā′ē-rä, *M.*
Beirut = Beyroot, *M.*
Bejapoor, bē′jä-pōōr′, *M.*
Bela *or* **Belah**, bē′lȧ, *B.*
Belem, bā-lēɴ′, = Pará, *M.*
Belfast, *U. S.*, bĕl′fȧst; *Ireland*, bĕl-fȧst′, *M.*
Belfort, bĕl′fōr′, *M.*
Belgæ, bĕl′jē, *C.*
Belgica, bĕl′jĭ-kȧ, *C.*
Belgium, bĕl′jĭ-ŭm, *M.*
Belgrade, bĕl′grād′, *M.*
Belial, bē′lĭ-*a*l, *B.*
Belisarius, bĕl′ĭ-sā′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Belknap, bĕl′năp, *M.*
Bellarmin, bĕl-lär′mĭn; *It.*, **Bellarmino**, bĕl-lär-mē′nō, *M.*
Bellefontaine, bĕl′fŏn′tān, *M.*
Belle Isle *or* **Bellisle**, bĕl-īl′, *M.*
Bellerophon, bĕl-lĕr′ō-fŏn, *C.*
Bellini, bĕl-lē′nē, *M.*
Bellona, bĕl-lō′nȧ, *C.*
Beloochistan, bĕl-ōō′chĭs-tăn′, *M.*
Belon, bē′lŏn, *C.*; blōɴ, *M.*
Belphegor, bĕl′fē-gôr, *C.*
Belshazzar, bĕl-shăz′zär, *B.*
Belteshazzar, bĕl′tē-shăz′zär, *B.*
Belvidere, bĕl′vē-dēr′, *M.*
Belvoir, bē′vẽr, *M.*
Bembe, bĕm′bē, *M.*
Benaiah, bē-nā′yȧ, *B.*
Benares, bĕn-ä′rēs, *M.*
Benbow, bĕn′bō, *M.*
Bengal, bĕn-gạl′, *M.*
Bengel, bĕng′el *or* bĕŋ′gel, *M.*
Benger, bĕŋ′gẽr, *M.*
Benguela, bĕn-gā′lä, *M.*
Benhadad, bĕn-hā′dăd, *B.*
Benhail, bĕn-hā′ĭl, *B.*
Benhanan, bĕn-hā′năn, *B.*
Benin, bĕn-ēn′, *M.*
Benjamin, bĕn′jȧ-mĭn, *B.* & *M.*
Benoni, bē-nō′nī, *B.*
Bentivoglio, bĕn-tē-vōl′yō, *M.*
Benvenuti, bĕn-vā-nōō′tē, *M.*

Beor, bē′ôr, *B.*
Bera, bē′rȧ, *B.*
Berachah, bĕr′ȧ-kȧ, *B.*
Berachiah, bĕr′ȧ-kī′ȧ, *B.*
Beraiah, bĕr-ȧ-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Béranger, bā′rôɴ′zhā′, *M.*
Berar, bā-rär′, *M.*
Berat, bĕr-ät′, *M.*
Berea, bē′rē-ȧ (*Gr. Berĕa*) in 1 *Macc.* ix. 4; *elsewhere* bē-rē′ȧ (*Gr. Berœa*), *B.*
Berechiah, bĕr′ē-kī′ȧ, *B.*
Berecyntia, bĕr′ē-sĭn′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Berengario, bā-rĕn-gä′rĭ-ō (= *L.* **Berengarius**, bĕr′ĕn-gā′rĭ-ŭs, *Eng.* **Berenger**, bĕr′en-jēr), *M.*
Berenice, bĕr-ē-nī′sē, *C.*
Beresina, bĕr-ē-zē′nä, *M.*
Bergamo, bĕr′gä-mō, *M.*
Bergen, bĕrg′en, *M.*
Beriah, bē-rī′ȧ, *B.*
Bering Strait, bē′rĭng strāt *or* bā′rĭng strāt, *M.*
Berkeley, bĕrk′lē *or* bärk′lē, *M.*
Berkshire, bĕrk′- *or* bärk′shĭr, *M.*
Berlin, bĕr′lĭn; *G.* bĕr-lēn′, *M.*
Berlioz, bĕr′lĭ-ōz′, *M.*
Bermudas, bĕr-mū′dȧz, *M.*
Bern, **Berne**, bĕrn *or* bĕrn, *M.*
Bernadotte, bĕr-nȧ-dŏt′, *M.*
Bernard, bĕr′nĕrd; *F.* bĕr′-när′, *M.*
Bernice, bĕr-nī′sē, *B.*
Bernouilli, bĕr-nōōl′yē, *M.*
Berœa, bē-rē′ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Beronice, bĕr′ō-nī′sē, *C.*
Berothah, bē-rō′thȧ; **Berothai**, bē-rō′thā, *B.*
Berryer, bĕr′ē-ā′, *M.*
Berthier, bĕr′tē-ā′, *M.*
Berthollet, bĕr′tō′lā′, *M.*
Berwick, *Eng.*, bĕr′rĭk; *U. S.*, bĕr′wĭk, *M.*
Berwickshire, bĕr′rĭk-shĭr, *M.*
Berzelius, bĕr-zē′lĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Besançon, b′zôɴ′sôɴ′, *M.*
Besor, bē′sôr, *B.*
Bessarabia, bĕs′sȧ-rā′bĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Bessemer, bĕs′ē-mĕr, *M.*
Bessières, bā′sē-ār′, *M.*
Betane, bĕt′ȧ-nē, *B.*
Bethabara, bĕth-ăb′ȧ-rȧ, *B.* & *M.*
Betham, bĕth′am, *M.*
Bethany, bĕth′ȧ-nĭ, *B.*
Beth-arabah, bĕth-ăr′ȧ-bȧ, *B.*
Bethel *or* **Beth-el**, bĕth′el, *B.*
Bethesda, bē-thĕz′dȧ, *B.*
Bethlehem, bĕth′lē-hĕm *or* bĕth-lē′hĕm, *B.*
Beth-peor, bĕth-pē′ôr, *B.*
Bethphage, bĕth′fȧ-jē, *B.*
Bethsaida, bĕth-sā′ĭ-dȧ, *B.*
Bethuel, bē-thū′el, *B.*
Bethul, bē′thŭl, *B.*
Bethulia, bĕth′ū-lī′ȧ *or* bē-thū′lĭ-ȧ, *B.*
Betonim, bĕt′ō-nĭm, *B.*
Beulah, bū′lȧ *or* bē-ū′lȧ, *B.*
Bewick, bū′ĭk, *M.*
Bexar, bā-här′, *M.*
Beyroot *or* **Bairout**, bā′rōōt, *M.*
Bezai, bē′zā, *B.*
Bezaleel, bē-zăl′ē-ĕl, *B.*
Bezek, bē′zĕk, *B.*
Bhavani, b′hȧ-vä′nē, *H.*
Bhooj, bhōōj, *M.*
Bhopaul, bō′pȧl, *M.*
Bhurtpoor, bhŭrt′pōōr′, *M.*
Bianchi, bē-än′kē, *M.*
Bianchini, bē-än-kē′nē, *M.*
Biarritz, bē′ăr′rēts′, *M.*
Bicetre, bē′sāt′r, *M.*
Bichat, bē′shä′, *M.*
Bichri, bĭk′rī, *B.*
Bienor, bī-ē′nôr, *C.*
Bifröst, bĭf′rēst, *N.*
Bikari, bī-kä′rē, *M.*
Bilbao, bĭl-bä′ō, *M.*
Bilgai, bĭl′gȧ-ī, *B.*
Bilha, bĭl′hȧ, *B.*
Billiton, bĭl′lĭ-tŏn, *M.*
Bimba, bēm′bȧ, *M.*
Bingen, bĭng′en, *M.*
Binghamton, bĭng′am-tŭn, *M.*
Binnui, bĭn-nū′ī *or* bĭn′nū-ī, *B.*
Bion, bī′ŏn, *C.*
Birket-el-Keroon *or* **-Keroun**, bĕr-kāt′ĕl-kā-rōōn′, *M.*
Birmingham, bĕr′mĭng-am, *M.*
Biscay, bĭs′kā, *M.*
Bismarck, bĭz′märk, *M.*
Bithiah, bī-thī′ȧ, *B.*
Bithyni, bī-thī′nī, *C.*
Bithynia, bī-thĭn′ĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Bituitus, bĭt′ū-ī′tŭs, *C.*
Blanc, Mont, môɴ blôɴ, *or* **Mount Blanc**, mount blăngk, *M.*
Blenheim, blĕn′ĭm; *G.* **Blindheim**, blĭnt′hīm, *M.*
Bligh, blī, *M.*
Blizard, blĭz′ērd, *M.*
Bloemen, blōō′men, *M.*
Blois, blwä, *M.*
Blondel, blôɴ′dĕl′, *M.*
Blount, blŭnt, *M.*
Blücher, blōō′kēr; *G.* blụ′kēr, *M.*
Boadicea, bō-ăd′ĭ-sē′ȧ, *C.*
Boanerges, bō′ȧ-nĕr′jēz, *B.*
Boaz, bō′ăz, *B.*
Bobadilla, bō-bȧ-dēl′yȧ, *M.*
Bocage, bō′käzh′, *M.*
Boccaccio, bŏk-kät′chō; *F.* **Boccace**, bŏk′käs′, *M.*
Bodin, bō′dăɴ′, *M.*
Bodo, bō′dō, *M.*
Bœotia, bē-ō′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Boerhaave, bōr′hāv; *D.* bōōr-hä′vē, *M.*
Boethia, bō′ē-thī′ȧ, *C.*
Boethius, bō-ē′thĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Boethus, bō-ē′thŭs, *C.*
Boglio, bōl′yō, *M.*
Bogota, bō-gō-tä′, *M.*
Bohemia, bō-hē′mĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Böhme, bē′me, *or* **Böhm**, bēm, *M.*
Boileau, boi′lō; *F.* bwä′lō′, *M.*
Boisé, boi′zā; *F.* bwä′zā′, *M.*
Bois le Duc, bwä′ lē dụk′, *M.*
Boissy, bwä′sē′, *M.*
Bojardo *or* **Boiardo**, bō-yär′dō, *M.*
Bokaka, bō-kä′kȧ, *M.*
Bokumbi, bō-kōōm′bē, *M.*
Bokhara, bŏk-ä′rȧ, *or* **Bucharia**, bū-kā′rĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Boleyn, bōōl′ĭn, *M.*
Bolingbroke, bŏl′ĭng-brōōk, *formerly* bōōl′ĭng-brōōk, *M.*
Bolivar, bŏl-ĭ-vär′; *Sp.* bō-lē′-vär, *M.*
Bolivia, bō-lĭv′ĭ-ȧ; *Sp.* bō-lē′-vē-ȧ, *M.*
Bolobo, bō′lō-bō, *M.*
Bologna, bō-lōn′yȧ, *M.*
Boloko, bō′lō-kō, *M.*
Boma, bō′mȧ, *M.*
Bombay, bŏm-bā′, *M.*
Bomokandi, bō′mō-kăn′dē, *M.*
Bonalya, bō-năl′yȧ, *M.*
Bonaparte, bō′nȧ-pärt; *It.* bō-nä-pär′tā, *M.*
Bonaventure, bŏn′ȧ-vĕn′tūr′, *M.*
Bonavista, bŏn-ȧ-vĭs′tȧ, *M.*
Bondeh, bŏn′dē, *M.*
Bonge, bŏng′gē, *M.*
Bonifaccio, bō-nē-fä′chō, *M.*
Ponita, bō-nē′tȧ, *M.*
Bonzo, bŏn′zō, *M.*
Boodes, bō-ō′dēz, *C.*
Boom, bōm, *M.*
Bootan, bōō-tän′, *M.*
Bootes, bō-ō′tēz, *C.*
Bor, bēr, *N.*
Bordeaux, bôr′dō′, *M.*
Boreas, bō′rē-as, *C.*
Borghese, bŏr-gā′zȧ, *M.*
Borghild, bôrg′hĭld, *N.*
Borgia, bôr′jȧ, *M.*
Borgne, bōrn, *M.*
Bori, bō′rē, *N.*
Borneo, bôr′nē-ō, *M.*
Bornoo, bōr-nōō′, *M.*
Borodino, bŏr-ō-dē′nō, *M.*
Borromeo, bŏr-rō-mā′ō, *M.*
Borromini, bŏr-rō-mē′nē, *M.*
Borysthenes, bō-rĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Boscawen, bŏs′kȧ-wĕn, *M.*
Boscovich, bŏs′kō-vĭk, *M.*
Boshuanas, bŏsh′ū-ăn′az, *M.*
Bosnia, bŏz′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Bosporus, bŏs′pō-rŭs, *C.* & *M.*
Bosquet, bŏs′kā′, *M.*
Bosrah, bŏz′rȧ, *B.* & *M.*
Bossu, bō′sōō, *M.*
Bossuet, bŏs′sụ′ā′ *or* bŏs′swā′, *M.*
Botetourt, bŏt′ē-tŭrt, *M.*
Bothnia, bŏth′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Bothwell, bŏth′wĕl, *M.*
Böttiger, bĕt′tē-gĕr, *M.*
Botzen, bŏt′sen, *M.*
Boucher, *E.* bou′chēr; *F.* bōō′-shā′, *M.*
Boudinot, bōō′dē-nŏt, *M.*
Boufflers, bōō′flâr′, *M.*
Bouillon, bōō′yôɴ′ *or* bōōl′-yôɴ′, *M.*
Boulanger, bōō′lôɴ′zhā′, *M.*
Boulogne, bōō′lōn′; *F.* bōō′-lōn′, *M.*
Bouraka, bōō-rä′kȧ, *M.*
Bourbon, bōōr′bŭn; *F.* bōōr′-bôɴ′, *M.*
Bourcicault, bōōr-sē-kō′, *or* **Boucicault**, bōō-sē-kō′, *M.*
Bourdaloue, bōōr′dȧ′lōō′, *M.*
Bourg, bōōr, *M.*
Bourgeois, bōōr′zhwä′, *M.*
Bourges, bōōrzh, *M.*
Bourne, bōrn, *M.*
Bourrienne, bōō′rē-ĕn′, *M.*
Bouvier, bōō-vēr′; *F.* bōō′vē-ā′, *M.*
Bowdoin, bō′den, *M.*
Bowles, bōlz, *M.*
Bowring, bou′rĭng, *M.*
Boyer, bwä′yā′, *M.*
Bozrah, bŏz′rȧ, *B.*
Bozzaris *or* **Botzaris**, bŏt′sä-rĭs; *popularly called* bōz-zăr′ĭs, *M.*
Brabant, brā′bănt *or* brȧ-bănt′, *M.*
Braga, brä′gȧ, *M.*
Bragança, brä-gän′sȧ, *M.*
Bragi, brä′gĭ, *N.*
Brahe, brā *or* brä; *Dan.* brä′e, *M.*
Brahm, brām, *H.*
Brahma, brä′mä, *H.*
Brahma, brā′mȧ, *M.*
Brahmapootra, brä′mȧ-pōō′trȧ, *M.*
Brandenburg, brăn′den-bĕrg; *G.* brän′den-bōōrg, *M.*
Brandt, brănt, *M.*
Brasidas, brăs′ĭ-dȧs, *C.*
Brasidea, brăs′ĭ-dē′ȧ; **Brasidia**, brăs′ĭ-dī′ȧ, *C.*
Braunsberg, brouns′bĕrg, *M.*
Brazil, brȧ-zĭl′; *Pg.* brä-zēl′, *M.*
Brazos, brä′zōs, *M.*
Brazza, brät′sä, *M.*
Brazzaville, bräz′zȧ-vēl′, *M.*
Breadalbane, brĕd-ăl′băn, *M.*
Brechin, brĕk′ĭn, *M.*
Brecon, brĕk′ŭn, *M.*
Breda, brā-dä′, *M.*
Breidablick, brī′dȧ-blĭk, *N.*
Bremen, brĕm′en *or* brā′men, *M.*
Bremer, brē′mēr, *M.*
Bremerhaven, brā′mēr-hä′fen, *M.*
Brescia, brĕsh′ē-ȧ, *M.*
Breslau, brĕs′lou, *M.*
Bretagne, brē′tän′, *M.*
Breton, brĭt′ŭn, *M.*
Briareus, brī-ā′rē-ŭs *or* brī′ā-rūs, *C.*
Brienne, brē′ĕn′, *M.*
Brighton, brī′tŭn, *M.*
Brindisi, brēn-dē′sē, *M.*
Brisæus, brī-sē′ŭs, *C.*
Brissot, brē′sō′, *M.*
Britain, brĭt′n, *M.*
Britanni, brī-tăn′nī, *C.*
Britannia, brī-tăn′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Britones, brĭt′ō-nēz *or* brī-tō′-nēz, *C.*
Brittany, brĭt′tȧ-nĭ, *M.*
Broglie, brō′y′, *M.*
Brono, brō′nō, *N.*
Bronté, brŏn′tē, *M.*
Brookline, brōōk′lĭn, *M.*
Brooklyn, brōōk′lĭn, *M.*
Brough, brŭf, *M.*
Brougham, brōō′am, *M.*
Broughton, brou′tŭn, *M.*
Brucker, brōōk′ēr, *M.*
Bruges, brōō′jez *or* brụzh, *M.*
Bruhl, brụl, *M.*
Brumoy, brōō′mwä′, *M.*
Brundusium, brŭn-dū′zhĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Brunel, brụ′nĕl′, *M.*
Brunelleschi, brōō-nĕl-lĕs′kē, *M.*
Brunet, brụ′nā′, *M.*
Brünn, brŭn; *G.* brụn, *M.*
Brunswick, brŭnz′wĭk; *G.* **Braunschweig**, broun′shvĭg, *M.*
Brussels, brŭs′selz; *F.* **Bruxelles**, brụ′sĕl′, *M.*
Brutii, brụ′shĭ-ī, *or* **Bruttii**, brŭt′tĭ-ī, *C.*
Brutus, brụ′tŭs, *C.*
Bruyn, broin, *M.*
Brynhild, brĭn′hĭld, *N.*
Bubastis, bū-băs′tĭs, *C.* & *E.*
Bucephalus, bū-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs, *C.*
Buch, bōōk, *M.*
Buchan, bŭk′an, *M.*
Buchanan, bŭk-ăn′an, *M.*
Bucharest, bū′kȧ-rĕst′, *M.*
Buckingham, bŭk′ĭng-am, *M.*
Buda, bū′dȧ; *Hungarian* bōō-dō′, *M.*
Buddha, bōōd′dȧ, *H.*
Budweis, bōōd′vīs, *M.*
Buena Vista, bū′nȧ vĭs′tȧ, *M.*
Bueu Ayre, bwĕn ī′rā, *M.*
Buenos Ayres, bō′nŭs ā′rĭz; *Sp.* bwā′nōs ī′rĕs, *M.*
Buffon, bŭf′ŭn; *F.* bōōf′fôɴ′, *M.*
Bug, **Bog**, *or* **Boug**, bōōg, *M.*
Buhabo, bū-hä′bō, *M.*
Bukangai, bū-kăn′gī, *M.*
Bulgaria, bōōl-gā′rĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Bulwer, bōōl′wēr, *M.*
Bumba, bōōm′bȧ, *M.*
Bumbembe, bōōm-bĕm′be, *M.*
Buncombe, bŭngk′ŭm, *M.*
Bundelcund, bŭn′dĕl-kŭnd′, *M.*
Bunga, bōōng′gȧ, *M.*
Bunsen, bōōn′sen, *M.*
Bunzlau, bōōnts′lou, *M.*
Buonarotti, bwō-ō′nȧ-rŏt′tē, *M.*
Burdwan, bŭrd′wän, *M.*
Burg, bĕrg; *G.* bōōrg, *M.*
Bürger, bụr′gēr, *M.*
Burghley, **Burleigh**, bĕr′lĭ, *M.*
Burgk, bōōrk, *M.*
Burgos, bōōr′gōs, *M.*
Burgoyne, bĕr-goin′, *M.*
Burgundy, bĕr′gŭn-dĭ, *M.*
Burleigh = BURGHLEY.
Burlington, bĕr′lĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Burrampoor, bŭr-răm-pōōr′, *M.*
Bury, bĕr′rĭ, *M.*
Busching, bū′shĭng, *M.*
Busiris, bū-sī′rĭs, *C.* & *E.*
Bussange, bōōs-săn′ge, *M.*
Bussera, bōōs-sā′rȧ, *M.*
Busuama, bōō′sōō-sä′mȧ, *M.*
Byssatis, bĭs-sā′tĭs, *C.*
Bysshe, bĭsh, *M.*

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў, short; senâte, ēvent, ĭdea, ōbey, ūnite, câre, ärm, ȧsk, ạll, fināl.
B, Biblical; *C*, Classical; *E*, Egyptian; *H*, Hindoo; *M*, Modern; *N*, Norse. [See p. 646.]

Byzacium, bĭ-zā′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Byzantium, bĭ-zăn′shĭ-ŭm, *C. & M.*

C.

Caanthus, kā-ăn′thŭs, *C.*
Cabet, kä′bā′, *M.*
Cabinda, kä-bĭn′dä, *M.*
Cabot, kăb′ŭt; *It.* **Caboto,** kä-bō′tō, *M.*
Cabrera, kä-brā′rä, *M.*
Cabul, kä′bŭl, *B.*
Cabul, Cabool, *or* **Kabul,** kä-bŭl′ *or* kä-bōōl′, *M.*
Cabyle, kăb′ĭ-lē *or* kä-bī′lē, *C.*
Caceres, kä′thā-rēs, *M.*
Cadiz, kā′dĭz; *Sp.* kä′dēth, *M.*
Cadmæa, kăd-mē′ä; **Cadmeis,** -ĭs, *C.*
Cadogan, kä-dŏg′gan, *M.*
Cadoudal, kä′dōō′dăl′, *M.*
Caduceus, kä-dū′shē-ŭs, *C.*
Cæcilia, sē-sĭl′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Cæcilianus, sē-sĭl′ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Cæcilus, sē′sĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Cædmon, kăd′mŭn, *M.*
Cælius, sē′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cæn, kŏn, *M.*
Cæneus, sē′nē-ŭs *or* sē′nŭs, *C.*
Cæsar, sē′zēr, *B. & C.*
Cæsarea, sĕs′ä-rē′ä, *B. & C.*
Cæsario, sē-sā′rĭ-ō, *C.*
Cæsarodunum, sē′zä-rō-dū′nŭm, *C.*
Cæsaromagus, sē′zä-rŏm′ä-gŭs, *C.*
Cæyx, sē′ĭks, *C.*
Cagliari, käl′yä-rē, *M.*
Cagliostro, käl-yŏs′trō, *M.*
Cahawba, kä-hą′bä, *M.*
Cahir *or* **Caher,** kä′hēr *or* kār, *M.*
Caiaphas, kā′yä-fas, *B.*
Cain, kān, *B.*
Cainan, kā-ĭ′nan, *B.*
Cairngorm, kārn-gôrm′, *M.*
Cairns, kārns, *M.*
Cairo, *U. S.,* kār′ō; *Egypt,* kī′rō, *M.*
Caius, kā′yŭs, *C.*; kēz, *M.*
Calabria, kä-lā′brĭ-ä, *C.*; kä-lā′brĭ-ä *or* kä-lā′brĭ-ä, *M.*
Calais, kăl′ĭs, *C.*; kăl′ĭs, *F.* kä′lā′, *M.*
Calamis, kăl′ä-mĭs, *C.*
Calamy, kăl′ä-mĭ, *M.*
Calatayud, kä-lä-tä-yōōd′, *M.*
Calcasieu, kăl′kä-shōō, *M.*
Calcutta, kăl-kŭt′tä, *M.*
Caldea, kăl-dē′ä, *B.*
Caldees, kăl′dēz, *B.*
Calderon, kăl-dā-rōn′, *M.*
Caleb, kā′lĕb, *B.*
Caledones, kăl-ĕd′ō-nēz, *C.*
Caledonia, kăl′ē-dō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Calhoun, kăl-hōōn′, *M.*
Calicut, kăl′ĭ-kŭt, *M.*
California, kăl-ĭ-fôr′nĭ-ä, *M.*
Caligula, kä-lĭg′ō-lä, *C.*
Calixo, kăl-lăk′sō *or* kăl-lăk′sō, *M.*
Callicrates, kăl-lĭk′rä-tēz, *C.*
Callicratidas, kăl′lĭ-krăt′ĭ-das, *C.*
Calligenes, kăl-lĭj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Callimachus, kăl-lĭm′ä-kŭs, *C.*
Callimedes, kăl′lĭ-mē′dēz, *C.*
Callimedon, kăl-lĭm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Calliope, kăl-lī′ō-pē, *C.*
Callirrhoe, kăl-lĭr′ō-ē, *C.*
Calliste, kăl-lĭs′tē, *C.*
Callisthenes, kăl-lĭs′thē-nēz, *B.*
Callisto, kăl-lĭs′tō, *C.*
Callistratus, kăl-lĭs′trē-tŭs, *C.*
Calmet, kăl′mĕt; *F.* kăl′mā′, *M.*
Calne, kän, *M.*
Calpurnius, kăl-pēr′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Caltagirone, kăl-tä-jē-rō′nē, *M.*
Calvados, kăl-vä-dōs′, *M.*
Calvary, kăl′vä-rĭ, *B.*
Calvert, kăl′vērt, *M.*
Calydon, kăl′ĭ-dŏn, *C.*
Calydonius, kăl′ĭ-dō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Calypso, kä-lĭp′sō, *C.*
Camanche, kä-măn′chē, *M.*
Camarina, kăm′ä-rī′nä; -ne, -nē, *C.*
Cambacères, kôN′bä′sā′rēs′, *M.*
Cambaules, kăm-bą′lēz, *C.*
Cambay, kăm-bā′, *M.*
Cambodia, kăm-bō′dĭ-ä, *M.*
Cambrai, kôN′brā′, *M.*
Cambria, kăm′brĭ-ä, *M.*
Cambridge, kăm′brĭj, *M.*
Cambronne, kôN′brôn′, *M.*
Cambyses, kăm-bī′sēz, *C. & E.*
Camera, kăm′ĕ-rä, *C.*
Camerinum, kăm′ĕ-rī′nŭm, *C.*
Cameron, kăm′ĕ-rŭn, *M.*
Camilla, kä-mĭl′lä, *C.*
Camoens, kä-mō′ĕnz *or* kăm′ō-ĕnz; *Pg.* kä-mō′ĕns, *M.*
Camorondo, kăm′ō-rŏn′dō, *M.*
Campagna, kăm-pän′yä, *M.*
Campan, kôN′pôN′, *M.*
Campania, kăm-pā′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Campeachy, kăm-pē′chē; *Mexico,* **Campeche,** kăm-pā′chā, *M.*
Campbell, kăm′el *or* kăm′bel, *M.*
Cana, kā′nä, *B. & C.*
Canaan, kā′nan *or* kā′nā-an, *B.*
Canada, kăn′ä-dä, *M.*
Canajoharie, kăn-a-jō-hăr′rĭ, *M.*
Canandaigua, kăn-an-dā′gwä, *M.*
Canara, kăn′ä-rä, *M.*
Canaries, kä-nā′rēz, *M.*
Canaveral, kä-năv′ĕr-al, *M.*
Candace, kăn′dä-sē, *B. & C.*
Candahar *or* **Kandahar,** kăn′dä-här′, *M.*
Candaules, kăn-dą′lēz, *C.*
Candia, kăn′dĭ-ä, *M.*
Cannes, kän, *M.*
Canopus, kä-nō′pŭs, *C.*
Canova, kä-nō′vä, *M.*
Canrobert, kôN′rō′bâr′, *M.*
Cantabria, kăn-tā′brĭ-ä, *C.*
Cantal, kôN′tăl′, *M.*
Canterbury, kăn′tĕr-bĕr-ĭ, *M.*
Canton, *China,* kăn-tŏn′; *U. S.,* kăn′tŭn, *M.*
Canusium, kä-nū′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Canute, kä-nūt′, *M.*
Capetian, kăp′ē′shē, *C.*
Capernaum, kä-pēr′nā-ŭm, *B.*
Capet, kā′pĕt; *F.* kä′pā′, *M.*
Capitolinus, kăp′ĭ-tō-lī′nŭs, *C.*
Capitolium, kăp-ĭ-tō′lĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Capo d'Istria, kä′pō dĭs′trē-ä, *M.*
Cappadocia, kăp-pä-dō′shĭ-ä, *B. & C.*
Capraria, kä-prā′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Capreæ, kă′prē-ē, *C.*
Capri, kä′prē, *M.*
Capua, kăp′ū-ä, *C.*; kä′pōō-ä, *M.*
Caracalla, kăr′ä-käl′lä, *C.*
Caracas, kä-rä′kas, *M.*
Caracci *or* **Carracci,** kä-rät′chē, *M.*
Caractacus, kä-răk′tä-kŭs, *C.*
Caradoc, kä-rä′dŏk, *M.*
Caravaggio, kä-rä-vädʹjō, *M.*
Carcassonne, kär′käs′sŏn′, *M.*
Cardenas, kär-dā′nas, *M.*
Cardia, kär′dĭ-ä, *C.*
Cardiff *or* **Caerdiff,** kär′dĭf, *M.*
Cardigan, kär′dĭ-gan, *M.*
Cardona, kär-dō′nä, *M.*
Caria, kā′rĭ-ä, *B. & C.*
Caribbean Sea, kăr′ĭb-bē′an sē′, *M.*
Caribbees, kăr′ĭb-bēz, *M.*
Carinæ, kä-rī′nē, *C.*
Carinthia, kä-rĭn′thĭ-ä, *M.*
Carlisle, kär-lĭl′, *M.*
Carlsbad *or* **Karlsbad,** kärls′-bat, *M.*
Cariscrona, kärls-krōō′nä, *M.*
Carlsruhe *or* **Karlsruhe,** kärls′-rōō-e, *M.*
Carlyle, kär-lĭl′, *M.*
Carmania, kär-mā′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Carmel, kär′mel, *B.*
Carnatic, kär-năt′ĭk, *M.*
Carnea, kär′nē-ä, *C.*
Carneia, kär-nē′yä, **Carnia,** kär-nĭ′ä, *or* **Carnea,** kär-nē′ä, *C.*
Carniola, kär-nĭ-ō′lä; *G.* **Krain,** krīn, *M.*
Carnot, kär′nō′, *M.*
Carolina, kăr′ō-lī′nä, *M.*
Carolus, kăr′ō-lŭs, *C.* **Charles,** *M.*
Carondelet, kä-rōn′de-lā, *M.*
Carpathian, kär-pā′thĭ-an, *M.*
Carpathus, kär′pä-thŭs, *C.*
Carpentier, kär′pôN′tĭ-ā′, *M.*
Carrara, kär-rä′rä, *M.*
Cartagena *or* **Carthagena,** kär-tä-jē′nä; *Sp.* kär-tä-hā′nä, *M.*
Cartago, kär-tā′gō, *M.*
Carteret, kär′tĕr-ĕt, *M.*
Carthage, kär′thĭj, *M.*
Carthago, kär-thā′gō, *C.*
Carya, kā′rĭ-ä; **Caryæ,** kā′rĭ-ē, *C.*
Caryatæ, kăr′ĭ-ā′tē, *C.*
Caryatides, kăr′ĭ-ăt′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Casale, kä-sä′lē, *C.*; kä-sä′lē, *M.*
Casanova, kä-sä-nō′vä, *M.*
Casaubon, kä-są′bŭn, *M.*
Caserta, kä-sär′tä, *M.*
Cashmere, kăsh-mēr′, *M.*
Casimir, kăs′ĭ-mēr, *M.*
Caspian, kăs′pĭ-an, *M.*
Cassandra, kăs-săn′drä, *C.*
Cassel *or* **Kassel,** kăs′sel, *M.*
Cassia, kăs′shä, *C.*
Cassine, kăs-sē′nē, *M.*
Cassiodorus, kăs′shĭ-ō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Cassiope, kăs-sī′ō-pē, *or* **Cassiopea.** kăs′shĭ-ō-pē′ä, *C.*
Cassivelaunus, kăs′sĭ-vē-lą′nŭs, *C.*
Castalia, kăs-tā′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Castiglione, kăs-tēl-yō′nā, *M.*
Castile. kăs-tēl′; *Sp.* **Castilla,** kăs-tēl′yä, *M.*
Castlereagh, kăs′ĭ-rā′, *M.*
Castor, kăs′tôr, *B. & C.*
Castres, kăst′r, *M.*
Catalani, kä-tä-lä′nē, *M.*
Catalonia. kăt′ä-lō′nĭ-ä; *Sp.* **Cataluña,** kä-tä-lōōn′yä, *M.*
Catania, kä-tä′nē-ä, *M.*
Catawba, kä-tą′bä, *M.*
Catilina, kăt′ĭ-lī′nä, *C.*; **Catiline,** kăt′ĭ-lĭn, *M.*
Catillus, kä-tĭl′lŭs, *or* **Catilus,** kăt′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Cato, kā′tō, *C.*
Cattaraugus, kăt′tä-rą′gŭs, *M.*
Cattaro, kät′tä-rō, *M.*
Cattegat *or* **Kattegat,** kăt′tē-găt′, *M.*
Catullus, kä-tŭl′lŭs, *C.*
Catulus, kăt′ŭ-lŭs, *C.*
Caucasus, kô′kä-sŭs, *C. & M.*
Caulaincourt, kō′lăN′kōōr′, *M.*
Cavaignac, kä′vän′yăk′, *M.*
Cavalieri, käv-ä-lē-ā′rē, *M.*
Cavan, *F.,* kä′vôN′; *Ir.,* käv′-an, *M.*
Cavendish, kăv′en-dĭsh, *or* **Candish,** kăn′dĭsh, *M.*
Cavour, kä-vōōr′, *M.*
Cawnpoor, kăn′pōōr′, *M.*
Caxamarca, kä-hä-mär′kä, *M.*
Cayenne, kä-yĕn′ *or* kī-ĕn′, *M.*
Cayes, kā, *M.*
Caylus, kā-lŭs′, *M.*
Cayuga, kä-yōō′gä, *M.*
Cazenovia, kăz′ĕn-ō′vĭ-ä, *M.*
Cecchi, chĕk′kē, *M.*
Cecil, sĭs′ĭl *or* sēs′ĭl, *M.*
Cecilius, sē-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cecropia, sē-krō′pĭ-ä, *C.*
Cecrops, sē′krŏps, *C.*
Cedron, sē′drŏn, *B.*
Cefalu, chĕf-ä-lōō′, *M.*
Celadon, sĕl′ä-dŏn; **Celadus,** sĕl′ä-dŭs, *C.*
Celænæ, sē-lē′nē; **Celæno,** -nō, *C.*
Celebes, sĕl′ē-bēz, *M.*
Celle, tsĕl′le, *or* **Zell,** tsĕl, *M.*
Cellini, chĕl-lē′nē, *M.*
Cenchrea, sĕn′krē-ä, *B.*
Cenchreæ, sĕn′krē-ē, *C.*
Cenchreis, sĕn-krē′ĭs, *C.*
Cenci, chĕn′chē, *M.*
Cenis, sĕn′ĭs *or* sē-nē′, *M.*
Centauri, sĕn-tą′rī, *C.*
Centlivre, sĕnt-lē′vēr *or* -lĭv′-ēr, *M.*
Centumviri, sĕn-tŭm′vĭ-rī, *C.*
Ceos, sē′ŏs, *C.*
Cephalæ, sĕf′ä-lē, *C.*
Cephalonia, sĕf′ä-lō′nĭ-ä, *C. & M.*; *It.* chĕf-ä-lō′nē-ä, *M.*
Cephas, sē′fas, *B.*
Ceram, sē-rām′; *Pg.* sĕr-rouN′, *M.*
Ceraunia, sē-rą′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Cerberus, sĕr′bē-rŭs, *C.*
Cerceis, sĕr-sē′ĭs, *C.*
Cercyra, sĕr-sĭ′rä, *C.*
Ceres, sē′rēz, *C.*
Cerigo, chĕr′ĭ-gō, *M.*
Cervantes Saavedra, sĕr-văn′-tēz sä-vē′drä, *M.*
Cervera, thĕr-vā′rä, *M.*
Cervia, chĕr′vĭ-ä, *M.*
Cesar, sē′zĕr, *B.*
Cesarea, sĕs′ä-rē′ä; **C. Philippi,** fĭ-lĭp′pī, *B.*
Cesari, chä′zä-rē, *M.*
Cesena, chā-sā′nä, *M.*
Cetema, sē-tā′mä, *M.*
Cetius, sē′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ceus, sē′ŭs, *C.*
Ceuta, sŭ′tä; *Sp.* thä′thōō-tä, *M.*
Cevennes, sā′vĕn′, *M.*
Ceylon, sē-lŏn′ *or* sĭ-lŏn′, *M.*
Chad, Tchad, *or* **Tschad,** chăd, *M.*
Chæreas, kē′rē-as, *B. & C.*
Chæronea, kĕr′ō-nē′ä, *C.*
Chagres, chä′grēs, *M.*
Chalcæa, Chalcea, kăl-sē′ä, *C.*
Chalcedon, kăl-sē′dŏn, *C.*
Chalcedonia, kăl′sē-dō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Chalcidene kăl′sĭ-dē′nē, *C.*
Chalcidice, kăl-sĭd′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Chaldæa, kăl-dē′ä, *C.*; **Chaldea,** kăl-dē′ä, *B.*
Chaleur, shä-lēr′, *M.*
Chalmers, chăl′mĕrz; *Scot.,* ch′ĭmĕrz, *M.*
Chalons, shä′lôN′, *M.*
Chalybes, kăl′ĭ-bēz, *C.*
Chambaud, shôN′bō′, *M.*
Chambertin, shôN′bĕr′tăN′, *M.*
Chamberry, shôN′bĕr′rē′, *M.*
Chambord, shôN′bôr′, *M.*
Chambray *or* **-brai,** shôN′brā′, *M.*
Chamisso, shä′mĭs′ō, *M.*
Chamouni, shä′mōō′nē′, *M.*
Champagne, shăm-pān′; *F.* shôN′pän′, *M.*
Champlain, shăm-plān′, *M.*
Champollion, shăm-pōl′lē-ŭn *or* shôN′pōl′yôN′, *M.*
Chamuhongo, chä-mōō-hōŋ′gō, *M.*
Chanaan, kā′nan *or* kā′nā-an, *B.*
Chandeleur, shăn-dē-lōr′, *M.*
Chandernagore, shän′dĕr-nä-gōr′, *M.*
Changarnier, shôN′gär′nē-ā′, *M.*

Chantilly, shăn-tĭl′lē; F. shŏɴ′tēl′yē′ or shŏɴ′tē′yē′, M.
Chantrey, chăn′trĭ, M.
Chany or Tchany, chä′nē, M.
Chaon, kā′ŏn, C.
Chaonia, kā-ō′nĭ-ȧ, C.
Chaos, kā′ŏs, C.
Chapala, chä′pä′lä, M.
Chaptal, shăp′täl′, M.
Chapultepec, chä-pōōl′tā-pĕk′, M.
Charashim, kăr′ȧ-shĭm; Charasim, kăr′ȧ-sĭm, B.
Charea, kā′rē-ȧ, B.
Charente, shä′rŏɴt′, M.
Chares, kā′rēz, C.
Charicles, kăr′ĭ-klēz, C.
Charidamus, kăr′ĭ-dā′mŭs, C.
Charimenes, kȧ-rĭm′ē-nēz, C.
Chariton, kăr′ĭ-tŏn, C.; chär′-ĭ-tŏn, M.
Charlemagne, shär′le-mān; F. shärl′män′, M.
Charlevoix, shär′le-vwä′ or shärl′vwä′, M.
Charmadas, kär′mȧ-dȧs or kär-mā′dȧs, C.
Charmides, kär′mĭ-dēz, C.
Charmione, kär-mī′ō-nē, C.
Charon, kā′rŏn, C.
Charoneum, kăr′ō-nē′ŭm, or Charonium, kăr′ō-nī′ŭm, C.
Charops, kā′rŏps, or Charopes, kăr′ō-pēz, C.
Chartres, shärt′r, M.
Charybdis, kȧ-rĭb′dĭs, C.
Chastel or Chatel, shä′tĕl′, M.
Chastelet, shät′lā′, M.
Chateaubriand, shä′tō′brē′ŏɴ′, M.
Chateaubriant, shä′tō′brē′ŏɴ′, M.
Chateaudun, shä′tō′dŭɴ′, M.
Chateauroux, shä′tō′rōō′, M.
Chatellerault, shä′tĕl′rō′, M.
Chatham, chăt′ȧm, M.
Chattahooche, chăt′tȧ-hōō′chē, M.
Chattanooga, chăt′tȧ-nōō′gȧ, M.
Chaulnes, shōn, M.
Chaumont, France, shō′mŏɴ′; N. Y., shȧ-mō′, M.
Chautauqua, shȧ-tạ′kwȧ, M.
Chauvin, shō′văɴ′, M.
Chazy, shăz-ē′, M.
Chebar, kē′bär, B.
Chedorlaomer, kĕd′ŏr-lā′ō-mẽr, B.
Cheltenham, chĕlt′nŭm, M.
Chemnitz, kĕm′nĭts, M.
Chemosh, kē′mŏsh, B.
Chemung, shē-mŭng′, M.
Chenaanah, kē-nā′ȧ-nȧ, B.
Chenango, shē-năŋ′gō, M.
Chenaniah, kĕn′ȧ-nī′ȧ, B.
Cheopes, kē′ō-pēz, C.
Cheops, kē′ŏps, C., E., & M.
Cheran, kē′răn, B.
Cheraw, chē-rạ′, M.
Cherbourg, shĕr′bŏrg or shĕr′-bōōr′, M.
Chernigov or Tchernigov, chĕr-nē-gŏv′, M.
Cherokee, chĕr′ō-kē′, M.
Cherso, kĕr′sō, M.
Chersonesus, kẽr′sō-nē′sŭs, C.
Cherub, kē′rŭb, B.
Chesalon, kĕs′ȧ-lŏn, B.
Chesapeake, chĕs′ȧ-pēk, M.
Chesed, kē′sĕd, B.
Chesuncook, chē-sŭn′kōōk, M.
Chethiim, kē-thī′ĭm, B.
Chettiim, kĕt′tĭ-ĭm, B.
Chevalier, she-vä′lē-ā′, M.
Cheviot, chĭv′ĭ-ŭt, M.
Cheyenne, shī′ĕn′, M.
Cheyne, chān or chīn, M.
Chiapas, chē-ä′pȧ, M.
Chiari, kē-ä′rē, M.
Chiavari, kē-ä′vä-rē, M.

Chicago, shē-kạ′gō, M.
Chichester, chĭch′es-tẽr, M.
Chickahominy, chĭk′ȧ-hŏm′ĭ-nĭ, M.
Chickamauga, chĭk′ȧ-mạ′gȧ, M.
Chickasaw, chĭk′ȧ-sạ, M.
Chicopee, chĭk-ō-pē′, M.
Chicot, shē′kō, M.
Chieti, kē-ā′tē, M.
Chihuahua, chē-wä′wä, M.
Childebert, chĭl′de-bẽrt; F. shēl′de-bâr′, M.
Childeric, chĭl′dẽr-ĭk; F. Childéric, shēl′dā′rēk′, M.
Chili, chĭl′ĭ; Sp. Chile, chē′lā, M.
Chilion, kĭ-lī′ŏn, B.
Chilius, kĭl′ĭ-ŭs, C.
Chillicothe, chĭl-ĭ-kŏth′ē, M.
Chillon, shē′yŏɴ′ or shĭl′lŭn, M.
Chilo, kī′lō, C.
Chiloe, kē-lō-ā′, M.
Chilperic, chĭl′pẽr-ĭk; F. Chilpéric, shēl′pā′rēk′, M.
Chimæra, kī-mē′rȧ, C.
Chimborazo, chĭm′bō-rä′zō; Sp. chēm-bō-rä′thō, M.
Chimera, kĭm′ē-rȧ, C.
Chimerium, kĭ-mē′rĭ-ŭm, C.
China, chī′nȧ, M.
Chinko, chēŋ′kō, M.
Chinnereth, kĭn′nē-rĕth, B.
Chinneroth, kĭn′nē-rŏth, B.
Chinte, chēn′tā, M.
Chios, kī′ŏs, B., C., & M.
Chippenham, chĭp′nŭm, M.
Chippewa, chĭp′pē-wȧ; Chippeway, chĭp′pē-wā, M.
Chiquitos, chē-kē′tōs, M.
Chiriqui, chē′rē′kē′, M.
Chirodamas, kī-rŏd′ȧ-mȧs, C.
Chiron, kī′rŏn, C.
Chiselhurst, chĭz′el-hûrst, M.
Chisholm, chĭz′ŭm, M.
Chisleu, kĭs′lū, B.
Chiswick, chĭz′ĭk, M.
Chitamboe, chĭ-tăm′bōs, M.
Chitone, kī-tō′nē, C.
Chittagong, chĭt′tȧ-gŏng, M.
Chittim, kĭt′tĭm, B.
Chloe, klō′ē, B. & C.
Chlopicki, klō-pĭt′skē, M.
Chloris, klō′rĭs, C.
Choctaw, chŏk′tạ, M.
Choiseul, shwä′zụl′, M.
Choisy, shwä′zē′, M.
Cholmondely, chŭm′lĭ, M.
Choloe, kŏl′ō-ē, C.
Chorazin, kō-rā′zĭn, B.
Chowan, chō-wän′, M.
Chremes, krē′mēz, C.
Christ, krīst, B.
Christiana, krĭs′tĭ-ăn′ȧ, M.
Christiania, krĭs′tē-ä′nē-ȧ, M.
Christiansand, krĭs′tē-ȧns-änd′, M.
Christianstad, krĭs′tē-ȧn-städ′, M.
Christine, krĭs-tēn′; Sw. also krĭs-tē′nē, M.
Christophorus, krĭs-tŏf′ō-rŭs, C.
Chromia, krō′mĭ-ȧ or krō-mī′ȧ, C.
Chronos, krō′nŏs or krŏn′ŏs, C.
Chrysogenes, krī-sŏj′ē-nēz, C.
Chrysogonus, krī-sŏg′ō-nŭs, C.
Chrysostomus, krī-sŏs′tō-mŭs, C.; Chrysostom, krĭs′ŏs-tŭm, M.
Chthonia, kthō′nĭ-ȧ, C.
Chuapa, chōō-ä′pȧ, M.
Chub, kŭb, B.
Chuquisaca, chōō-kē-sä′kä, M.
Chur, India, chōōr; Switzerland, kōōr, or Coire, kwär, M.
Cicero, sĭs′ē-rō, C.
Cienfuegos, sē-ĕn-fwā′gōs, M.
Cilicia, sĭ-lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, B. & C.

Cimabue, chē-mä-bōō′ā, M.
Cimarron, sē-mä-rōn′, M.
Cimmeri, sĭm-mē′rī; Cimmerii, -rĭ-ī; Cimmerium, -rĭ-ŭm, C.
Cimmeris, sĭm′mē-rĭs, C.
Cinaloa, sĭn-ȧ-lō′ȧ, M.
Cinara, sĭn′ȧ-rȧ, C.
Cincinnati, sĭn′sĭn-nä′tĭ, M.
Cincinnatus, sĭn′sĭn-nā′tŭs, C.
Cinesias, sĭ-nē′shĭ-ȧs, C.
Cinethon, sĭn′ē-thŏn, C.
Cingetorix, sĭn-jĕt′ō-rĭks, C.
Cinguium, sĭn′gū-lŭm, C.
Cinq Mars, săɴk′ märs′, M.
Cinque Ports, sĭŋk pōrts, M.
Cintra, sĭn′trȧ or sēn′trä, M.
Cipriani, chē-prē-ä′nē, M.
Circæum, sẽr-sē′ŭm, C.
Circars, sẽr′kärz, M.
Circassia, sẽr-kăsh′ĭ-ȧ, M.
Circe, sẽr′sē; Circeii, sẽr-sē′-yī, C.
Cirencester, sĭs′ē-tẽr or sĭs′ĭs-tẽr, M.
Cisalpina, sĭs′ăl-pī′nȧ, C.
Cithæron, sĭ-thē′rŏn, C.
Citheron, sĭth′ē-rŏn, C.
Citherus, sĭ-thē′rŭs, C.
Citiei, sĭsh′ĭ-ē′ī, C.
Citium, sĭsh′ĭ-ŭm, C.
Cittadella, chĭt-tä-dĕl′lä, M.
Ciudad Real, thē-ōō-dăd′ rā-äl′, M.
Ciudad Rodrigo, thē-ōō-dăd′ rŏd-rē′gō, M.
Cius, sī′ŭs, C.
Civilis, sĭ-vī′lĭs, C.
Civita Vecchia, chē′vē-tä vĕk′-kē-ȧ, M.
Clarus, klā′rŭs, or Claros, -rŏs, C.
Clauda, klạ′dȧ, B. & C.
Claude, klạd; F. klōd, M.
Claudia, klạ′dĭ-ȧ, B.
Claudianus, klạ′dĭ-ā′nŭs, C.; Claudian, klạ′dĭ-ȧn, M.
Claudius, klạ′dĭ-ŭs, C.
Clausel, klō′zĕl′, M.
Claverhouse, klăv′ẽr-ŭs or klăv′ẽrs, M.
Claviger, klăv′ĭ-jẽr, C.
Cleanthes, klē-ăn′thēz, C.
Clearchus, klē-är′kŭs, C.
Cleea, klē-ē′ȧ, or Cleia, klē-ī′ȧ, C.
Clemens, klē′mĕnz, C.; Clement, klĕm′ent, M.
Clement, klĕm′ent, B. & M.
Cleomachus, klē-ŏm′ȧ-kŭs, C.
Cleombrotus, klē-ŏm′brō-tŭs, C.
Cleomedes, klē′ō-mē′dēz, C.
Cleomenes, klē-ŏm′ē-nēz, C.
Cleonæ, Cleone, klē-ō′nē, C.
Cleonica, klē′ō-nī′kȧ, C.
Cleopas, klē′ō-pȧs, B.
Cleopater, klē-ŏp′ȧ-tẽr, C.
Cleopatra, klē′ō-pā′trȧ; classical pron. klē-ŏp′ȧ-trȧ, C.
Cleophanes, klē-ŏf′ȧ-nēz, C.
Cleophas, klē′ō-fȧs, B.
Cleoptolemus, klē′ŏp-tŏl′ē-mŭs, C.
Cleopus, klē′ō-pŭs, C.
Cleostratus, klē-ŏs′trȧ-tŭs, C.
Clermont, F., klĕr′mŏɴ′; U. S., klẽr-mŏnt′, M.
Cleves, klēvz; G. Kleve, klā′-ve, M.
Clio, klī′ō, C.
Clisthenes, klĭs′thē-nēz, C.
Clitæ, klī′tē, C.
Cloaca, klō-ā′kȧ, C.
Cloacina, klō′ȧ-sī′nȧ, C.
Clodia, klō′dĭ-ȧ; Clodius, -dĭ-ŭs, C.
Cloe, klō′ē, B.
Clœlia, klē′lĭ-ȧ, C.
Clogher, klō′hẽr, M.
Clootz or Cloots, klōts, M.
Clotaire, klō′târ′, M.

Clotho, klō′thō, C.
Clotilda, klō-tĭl′dȧ, or Clotilde, klō-tēld′, M.
Clovis, klō′vĭs, M.
Clowes, klouz, M.
Clusium, klū′shĭ-ŭm, C.
Clymene, klĭm′e-nē, C.
Clytemnestra, klĭt′ĕm-nĕs′trȧ, C.
Clytie, klĭsh′ē, C.
Clytius, klĭsh′ŭs, C.
Cnagia, nā′jĭ-ȧ, C.
Cnemides, nē-mī′dēz, C.
Cnemus, nē′mŭs, C.
Cneus, nē′ŭs, C.
Cnidus, nī′dŭs, B. & C.
Coblenz or Koblenz, kō′blĕnts, M.
Coburg, kō′bẽrg; G. kō′bōōrg, M.
Cochabamba, kō-chä-bäm′bä, M.
Cochin China, kō′chĭn chī′nȧ, M.
Cochituate, kō-chĭt′ū-ȧt, M.
Cochran, kŏk′rȧn, M.
Cocles, kō′klēz, C.
Coclites, kŏk′lĭ-tēz, C.
Cocytus, kō-sī′tŭs, C.
Cœcilius, sē-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs, C.
Cœcoa, sĕk′ō-ȧ, C.
Cœeis, sē-ē′ĭs, C.
Cœhoorn, kōō′hōrn, M.
Cœlesyria, sĕl′ē-sĭr′ĭ-ȧ, B. & C.
Cœlia, sē′lĭ-ȧ, C.
Cœlosyria = Cœlesyria, C.
Cœur de Lion, kẽr-de-lī′ŭn; F. kẽr′de-lē′ŏɴ′, M.
Cognac, kōn′yăk′, M.
Cohahuila, kō-ä-wē′lä, M.
Cohoes, kō-hōz′, M.
Coimbra, kō-ēm′brȧ, M.
Coire, kwär; G. Chur, kōōr, M.
Coja, kō′yä, M.
Coke, kōōk or kōk, M.
Colbert, kōl′bâr′, M.
Colcheis, kōl-kē′ĭs, C.
Colchester, kōl′ches-tẽr, M.
Colerain, Coleraine, kōl-rān′, M.
Coleridge, kōl′rĭj, M.
Coligny or Coligni, kō′lēn′yē′ or kō-lēn′yĭ, M.
Colima, kō-lē′mä, M.
Collatia, kŏl-lā′shĭ-ȧ, C.
Collatinus, kŏl′lȧ-tī′nŭs, C.
Colne, kōln, M.
Cologne, kō-lōn′; G. Köln, kēln, M.
Colombia, kō-lŏm′bē-ȧ, M.
Colombo or Columbo, kō-lŭm′-bō, M.
Colon, kō-lōn′, M.
Colonsa, kŏl′ŏn-sȧ; or Colonsay, -sā, M.
Colorado, kŏl-ō-rä′dō, M.
Colossæ, kō-lŏs′ē, C.
Colosse, kō-lŏs′ēs, B.
Colossus, kō-lŏs′sŭs, C.
Colquhoun, kō-hōōn′, M.
Colquitt, kōl′kwĭt, M.
Columba, kō-lŭm′bȧ, C.
Columbia, kō-lŭm′bĭ-ȧ, M.
Comanche, kō-măn′chē, M.
Comayagua, kō-mī-ä′gwä, M.
Combahe, kŏm′bȧ-hē′, M.
Comines, kō′mēn′; or Commines, kŏm′mēn′, M.
Commodus, kŏm′mō-dŭs, C.
Comorin, kŏm′ō-rĭn, M.
Comorn or Komorn, kō′mōrn, M.
Comoro, kŏm′ō-rō, M.
Compiègne, kŏɴ′pē′ăn′, M.
Concepcion, kŏn-sĕp′shŭn; Sp. kŏn-thĕp-thē-ōn′, M.
Conchas, kōn′chäs, M.
Concord, kŏŋk′ẽrd, M.
Concordia, kŏn-kōr′dĭ-ȧ, C. & M.
Condé, kōn′dā or kŏɴ′dā′, M.
Condillac, kŏɴ′dē′yăk′, M.

Condorcet, kŏn′dôr′sā′, *M.*
Conemaugh, kŏn′ē-mą, *M.*
Conestoga, kŏn′ĕs-tō′gą, *M.*
Confucius, kŏn-fū′shŭs, *Chinese* **Kung-Fu-Tse,** kŏng-fōō-tsĕ′, *M.*
Congaree, kŏng′gą-rē′, *M.*
Congo, kŏng′gō, *M.*
Connaught, kŏn′nąt, *M.*
Connecticut, kŏn-nĕt′ĭ-kŭt, *M.*
Constance, kŏn′stans; *G.* **Constanz,** kŏn′stänts, *M.*
Constantia, *woman,* kŏn-stăn′shĭ-ą; *city,* kŏn′stan-tē′ą, *C.*
Constantina, kŏn′stan-tī′ną, *C.*; kŏn-stan-tē′nä, *M.*
Constantinople, kŏn-stăn′tĭ-nō′pl, *M.*; **Constantinopolis,** kŏn-stăn′tĭ-nŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Constantinus, kŏn′stan-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Constantius, kŏn-stăn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Contreras, kŏn-trā′rās, *M.*
Coomassie, kōō-mās′sĭ, *M.*
Coos, kōōs, *B., C., & M.*
Copenhagen, kō-pĕn-hā′gen, *M.*
Copernicus, kō-pĕr′nĭ-kŭs, *M.*
Coquerel, kōk′rĕl, *M.*
Coquimbo, kō-kēm′bō, *M.*
Corbeil, kō′bāl′, *M.*
Corcyra, kôr-sī′rą *or* kôr′sĭ-rą, *C.*; kôr-sē′rą, *M.*, = Corfu.
Corday, kôr′dā′, *M.*
Cordilleras, kôr-dĭl′lēr-as; *Sp.* kôr-dĭl-yā′rās, *M.*
Cordoba *or* -va, kôr′dō-bą *or* -vą, *M.*
Cordoba, kôr′dō-bą, *C.*
Corea *or* Korea, kō-rē′ą, *M.*
Coreæ, kō′rē-ē, *C.*
Coriinium, kō-rĭn′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Corfu, kôr-fōō′, *M.*, = Corcyra.
Corinth, kŏr′ĭnth, *B. & M.*
Corinthus, kō-rĭn′thŭs, *B. & C.*
Coriolanus, kŏr′ĭ-ō-lā′nŭs, *C.*
Corioli, kō-rī′ō-lī, *C.*
Corneille, kôr-nāl′; *F.* kôr-nēl′ *or* kôr-nĕy′, *M.*
Cornelius, kôr-nē′lĭ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Coromandel, kŏr′ō-măn′del, *M.*
Corona, kō-rō′ną, *C.*
Correggio, kôr-rĕd′jō, *M.*
Corrèze, kôr′rāz′, *M.*
Corrientes, kôr-rē-ĕn′tĕz, *M.*
Corsea, kôr-sē′ą, *or* Corsia, -sī′ą, *C.*
Corsica, kôr′sĭ-ką *or* kôr′-, *C. & M.*; *F.* Corse, kôrs, *M.*
Corte, kôr′tā, *M.*
Cortez, kôr′t ɛz; *Sp.* Cortés, kôr-tās′, *M.*
Corunna, kō-rŭn′nä; *Sp.* Coruña, kō-rōōn′yą, *M.*
Corydon, kŏr′ĭ-dŏn, *C.*
Cosenza, kō-sĕn′dzä, *M.*
Costa Rica, kŏs′tą rē′ką, *M.*
Cosyra, kō-sī′rą, *C.*
Cote d'Or, kōt′ dôr′, *M.*
Cotopaxi, kō′tō-päks′ē, *M.*
Cottbus *or* Kottbus, kŏt′bōōs, *M.*
Coulomb, kōō′lôN′, *M.*
Courland, kōōr′lənd, *M.*
Courtenay, kōrt′nĭ, *M.*
Courtrai, kōōr′trā′, *M.*
Cousin, kōō′zăN′, *M.*
Coutances, kōō′tôNs′, *M.*
Couthon, kōō′tôN′, *M.*
Coventry, kŏv′en-trĭ, *M.*
Covilha, kō-vēl′yän′, *M.*
Covington, kŭv′ing-tŭn, *M.*
Cowes, kouz, *M.*
Cowley, kou′lĭ; *formerly pron. and often written* Cooley, kōō′lĭ, *M.*
Cowper, kou′pĕr *or* kōō′pĕr, *M.*
Cracow, krā′kō; *Polish* Krakow, krä′kōf, *M.*
Cratæmenes, krą-tĕm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Craterus, krāt′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Crates, krā′tēz, *B. & C.*
Cratidas, krăt′ĭ-dąs, *C.*
Cratippus, krą-tĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Cratisthenes, krą-tĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Crébillon, krā′bē′yôN′, *M.*
Crecy, krĕ-sē′ *F.* krə-sē′, *M.*
Crem- *or* Kremnitz, krĕm′nĭts, *M.*
Cremona, krē-mō′ną; *It.* krā-mō′nä, *C. & M.*
Creon, krē′ŏn, *C.*
Cresus, krē′sŭs, *C.*
Creta, krē′tą, *C.*
Crete, krēt, *B. & M.*; krē′tē, *C.*
Cretea, krē′tē-ą, *C.*
Cretes, krēts, *B.*; krē′tēz, *C.*
Creusa, krĭ-ū′ză, *C.*
Creuse, krēz, *M.*
Creusis, krĭ′ə-sĭs, *C.*
Creuzer, kroit′sĕr, *M.*
Crichton, krī′tŭn, *M.*
Crimea, krĭ-mē′ą; *Russ.* Krim, *M.*
Crispus, krĭs′pŭs, *B.*
Critias, krĭsh′ĭ-as, *C.*
Crito, krī′tō, *C.*
Croatia, krō-ā′shĭ-ą, *M.*
Cromarty, krŏm′ĕr-tĭ, *M.*
Cronstadt, krŏn′stăt, *M.*
Crustumeri, krŭs-tū′mə-rī, *C.*
Crustumerium, krŭs′tū-mē′rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Crustumeria, krŭs′tū-mē′rĭ-ą; Crustumerium, krŭs′tū-mē′rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Cuaba, chōō′ō, *M.*
Csongrád, chŏn′grād′, *M.*
Ctemene, tə-mē′nē, *C.*
Ctenus, tē′nŭs, *C.*
Ctesicles, tĕs′ĭ-klēz, *C.*
Ctesidemus, tĕs′ĭ-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Ctesilaus, tĕs′ĭ-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Ctesiphon, tĕs′ĭ-fŏn, *C.*
Ctesippus, tĕ-sĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Ctimene, tĭm′ə-nē, *C.*
Cuba, kū′bą; *Sp.* kōō′bä, *M.*
Cuenca, kwĕn′kä, *M.*
Culiacan, kōō-lē-ä-kän′, *M.*
Culloden, kŭl-lō′den, *M.*
Culm, kōōlm, *M.*
Culpeper, kŭl′pĕp-ĕr, *M.*
Cuma, kū′mą, *C.*; kōō′mä, *M.*
Cumanà, kōō-mą-nä′, *M.*
Cumania, kū-mā′nĭ-ą, *M.*
Cupid, kū′pĭd, *M.*; *C.*; Cupid, kū′pĭd, *M.*
Curaçoa, kū′rą-sō′, *M.*
Curaray, kōō-rą-rī′, *M.*
Curiatii, kū′rĭ-ā′shĭ-ī, *C.*
Curio, kū′rĭ-ō, *C.*
Curtia, kĕr′shĭ-ą; Curtius, -shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cushi, kū′shī, *B.*
Cuvier, kū′vĭ-ā; *F.* kų′vē-ā′, *M.*
Cuyabá, kōō-yē′bä′, *M.*
Cuyahoga, kī′ą-hō′gą, *M.*
Cuyp *or* Kuyp, koip, *M.*
Cuzco, kōōs′kō, *M.*
Cwmdu, kōōm′dē, *M.*
Cybele, sĭb′ə-lē, *C.*
Cybebe, sĭ-bē′bē, *C.*
Cybele, sĭb′ə-lē, *C.*
Cybira, sĭb′ĭ-rą, *C.*
Cybotus, sĭ-bō′tŭs, *C.*
Cychreus, sĭk′rē-ŭs *or* sī′krŭs, *C.*
Cyclades, sĭk′lą-dēz, *C. & M.*
Cyclopes, sĭ-klō′pēz, *C.*
Cydimache, sĭ-dĭm′ą-kē, *C.*
Cydonea, sĭ-dō-nē′ą, *C.*
Cydones, sĭ-dō′nēz, *C.*
Cydonia, sĭ-dō′nĭ-ą, *C.*
Cynara, sĭn′ą-rą, *C.*
Cynaretus, sĭn′ą-rē′tŭs, *C.*
Cynosura, sĭn′ō-sū′rą, *C.*
Cynthia, sĭn′thĭ-ą, *C.*
Cyprianus, sĭp′rĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Cyprinum, sĭp′rĭ-nŭm, *C.*
Cyprus, sī′prŭs, *B., C., & M.*
Cyrenaica, sĭr′ē-nā′ĭ-kä; Cyrenaici, sĭr′ē-nā′ĭ-sī, *C.*
Cyrene, sī-rē′nē, *B. & C.*
Cyrenius, sī-rē′nĭ-ŭs, *B.*
Cyrus, sī′rŭs, *B. & C.*
Cythera, sĭ-thē′rą, *C. & M.*
Cytherea, sĭth′ē-rē′ą, *C.*
Cytheris, sĭ-thē′rĭs, *C.*
Cytheron, sĭ-thē′rŏn, *C.*
Cyzicum, sĭz′ĭ-kŭm, *C.*
Czartoryski, chär-tō-rĭs′kē, *M.*
Czaslau, chäs′lou, *M.*
Czerajgow, chĕr′ną-gŏf, *M.*
Czernowitz, chĕr′nō-vĭts, *M.*
Czerny, tsĕr′nē, *M.*
Czirknicz *or* Zirknitz, tsĕrk′nĭts, *M.*

D.

Dacca, dăk′kä, *M.*
Dacia, dā′shĭ-ą, *C.*
Dacier, dä′sē′ā′, *M.*
Da Cunha, dä kōōn′yä, *M.*
Dædalus, dĕd′ą-lŭs, *C.*
Dæmocrates, dē-mŏk′rą-tēz, *C.*
Dæmon, dē′mŏn, *C.*
Daghestan, dą′gĕs-tän′, *M.*
Dagobert, dăg′ō-bĕrt; *F.* dä′gō′bâr′, *M.*
Dagon, dā′gŏn, *B.*
Daguerre, dą′gĕr′, *M.*
Dahlgren, dąl′grĕn, *M.*
Dahomey, dą-hō′mā′, *M.*
Dakota, dą-kō′tą, *M.*
Dalhousie, dăl-hou′zĭ, *M.*
Dalilah, dą-lī′lą, *B.*
Dalles, dălz, *M.*
Dalmanutha, dăl′mą-nū′thą, *B.*
Dalmatæ, dăl′mą-tē, *C.*
Dalmatia, dăl-mā′shĭ-ą, *B., C., & M.*
Dalton, dăl′tŭn, *M.*
Dalzell, dăl-zĭl′, *M.*
Damaris, dăm′ą-rĭs, *B.*
Damascena, dăm′ą-sē′nä; Damascenus, dăm′ą-sē′nŭs, *C.*
Damascenes, dăm-ą-sēnz′, *B.*
Damascus, dą-mās′kŭs, *B., C., & M.*
Damasus, dăm′ą-sŭs, *C.*
Damba, dam′bä, *M.*
Damietta, dăm′ĭ-ĕt′tą, *M.*
Damocles, dăm′ō-klēz, *C.*
Damocreon, dą-mŏ′krē-ŏn, *C.*
Damocritus, dą-mŏk′rĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Damodice, dē-mŏd′ĭ-sē; Demodoce, dē-mŏd′ō-sē, *C.*
Demophon, dē-mō′fŏn, *B. & C.*
Demophoon, dē-mŏf′ō-ŏn, *C.*
Demopolis, dē-mŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Demosthenes, dē-mŏs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Demostratus, dē-mŏs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Denbigh, dĕn′bĭ, *M.*
Dender, dĕn′dĕr, *M.*
Dendermonde, dĕn-dĕr-mŏn′dĕ, *M.*
Denmark, dĕn′märk, *M.*
Dennis, St., sānt dĕn′ĭs *or* dĕn′ē; *F.* Saint Denis, săN′ dē′nē′, *M.*
Dentatus, dĕn-tā′tŭs, *C.*
Denver, dĕn′vĕr, *M.*
Deodatus, dē-ŏd′ą-tŭs, *C.*
Depeyster, dē-pīs′tĕr, *M.*
Deptford, dĕt′fĕrd, *M.*
Derbe, dĕr′bĭ, *B.*
Derbend, dĕr-bĭ nd′, *M.*
Derby, dĕr′bĭ *or* dar′bĭ, *M.*
Derham, dĕr′əm, *M.*
De Ruyter, dē rī′tĕr *or* roi′tĕr, *M.*
Deruyter, de-rī′tĕr, *M.*
Descartes, dā′kärt′, *M.*
Deschamps, dā′shôN′, *M.*
Deseret, dĕs′ĕr-ĕt, *M.*
Desha, dē-shā′, *M.*
Des Moines, dē moin′, *M.*
De Soto, dē sō′tō, *M.*
Dessaix, dā′sā′, *M.*
Dessau, dĕs′są-ŭ, *B.*; dĕs′ą-ŭ, *C.*; dĕs′sou, *M.*

D'Estaing, dĕs′tăn′, *M.*
De Thou, *de* tōō′, *M.*
Detmold, dĕt′mōld; *G.* dĕt′-mōlt, *M.*
Detroit, dē-troit′, *M.*
Dettingen, dĕt′tĭng-en, *M.*
Deucalion, dū-kā′lĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Deutz, doits, *M.*
Deux-ponts, dē′pōN′; *G.* Zweibr ücken, tsvī-brŭk′en, *M.*
Deventer, dā′ven-tĕr, *M.*
Devereux, dĕv′ĕr-ōō, *M.*
De Vit, dā′ vēt′, *M.*
Devizes, dē-vī′zĕz, *M.*
Devona, dĕv′ō-nà, *C.*
Devonshire, dĕv′ŭn-shēr, *M.*
Devrient, dā′vrē′ŏN′, *M.*
Dewas, dā′wàs′, *M.*
D'Ewes, dūz, *M.*
De Wette, dē vĕt′te, *M.*
Dhawalaghiri, dā-wŏl′à-gē′rē, *M.*
Diana, dī-ăn′à *or* dī-ā′nà, *B.*, dī-ā′nà, *C.*
Diaphanes, dī-ăf′à-nēz, *C.*
Diarbekr, dē-ār′bĕkr, *M.*
Dibon, dī′bŏn, *B.*
Dibus, dē′bōō-ŝ, *M.*
Didero, dē′drō′, *M.*
Dido, dī′dō, *C.*
Didot, dē′dō′, *M.*
Didymus, did′ĭ-mŭs, *B. & C.*
Diebitch *or* **Diebitsch**, dē′b ĭch, *M.*
Diego, dē-ā′gō, *M.*
Diele, dē-ā′lē, *M.*
Diemen, dē′men, *M.*
Dieppe, dē′ĕp′, *M.*
Diespiter, dī-ĕs′pĭ-tĕr, *C.*
Dietrich, dē′trĭk, *M.*
Dijon, dē′zhŏN′, *M.*
Dillingen, dĭl′lĭng-en, *M.*
Dimalus, dĭ-mā′lŭs, *C.*
Dinah, dī′nà, *B.*
Dinant, dē′nôN′ *or* dē-nänt′, *M.*
Dinapoor *or* **Dinapur**, dē-nà-pōōr′, *M.*
Dinocrates, dī-nŏk′rà-tēz, *C.*
Dinosthenes, dī-nŏs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Dinostratus, dī-nŏs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Dinwiddie, dĭn-wĭd′ĭ, *M.*
Diocles, *a wcoman*, dī′ō-klē′à; *a city*, dī-ŏk′lē-à, *C.*
Diocles, dī′ō-klēz, *C.*
Diocletianus, dī′ō-klē-shĭ-ā′-nŭs, *C.*
Diodati, dē-ō-dā′tē, *M.*
Diodorus, dī′ō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Diodotus, dī-ŏd′ō-tŭs, *C.*
Diogenes, dī-ŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Diomede, dī′ō-mēd′ē; **-des**, -dēz, *C.*
Diomedon, dī-ŏm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Dionysius, dī′ō-nĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Dionysus, dī′ō-nī′sŭs, *C.*
Diophanes, dī-ŏf′à-nēz, *C.*
Dioscuri, dī′ŏs-kū′rī, *C.*
Diotrephes, dī-ŏt′rē-fēz, *B. & C.*
Dirce, dĭr′sē, *C.*
Disraeli *or* **D'Israeli**, dĭz-rā′lĭ *or* dĭz-rē′lĭ, *M.*
Divitiacus, dĭv′ĭ-tĭ′à-kŭs, *C.*
Djuma, zhōō′mà, *M.*
Dnieper, nē′pĕr; *Russ.* dnyĕp′-ĕr, *M.*
Dniester, nēs′tĕr; *Russ.* dnyĕs′-tĕr, *M.*
Doab *or* **Dooab**, dōō-ăb′, *M.*
Dobrowski, dō-brŏv′skē, *M.*
Docimus, dŏs′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Doclea, dŏk′lē-à, *C.*
Dodona, dō-dō′nà; -nis, -nĭs, *C.*
Doeg, dō′ĕg, *B.*
Dolgelly, dŏl-gĕth′lĭ, *M.*
Dolgorouki *or* **Dolgoruki**, dŏl′-gō-rōō′kē, *M.*
Domenichino, dō-mā-nē-kē′nō, *M.*
Domingo, dō-mĭŋ′gō, *M.*
Dominica, dŏm-ĭ-nē′kà; *F.* Dominique, dō′mē′nēk′, *M.*
Dominici, do-me-nē′chē, *M.*
Domitia, do-mĭsh′ĭ-à, *C.*
Domitianus, dō-mĭsh′ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Donaghadee, dŏn′à-hà-dē′, *M.*
Donar, dō′nar, = Thor, *N.*
Donatus, do-nā′tŭs, *C.*
Doncaster, dŏŋ′kas-tĕr, *M.*
Donegal, dŏn′ē-gal′, *M.*
Dongola, dŏŋ′gō-là, *M.*
Dongu, dŏŋ′gū, *M.*
Donizetti, dŏn-ē-zĕt′tē *or* dō-nĭd-z ĭ′tē, *M.*
Doorga, dōōr′gà, = Kali, *H.*
Dora, dō′rà, *B.*
Dorcas, dôr′kas, *B.*
Dorchester, dôr′ches-tĕr, *M.*
Dordogne, dôr-dōn′, *M.*
Doricus, dŏr′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Dornoch, dôr′nŏk, *M.*
Dorosma, dō-rŏsh′mŏ, *M.*
Dorothea, dō-rō-thē-à, *C.*; dŏr-ō-thē′à, *M.*
Dorpat, dôr′pät, *or* **Dörpt**, dĕrpt, *M.*
Dorsetshire, dôr′set-shēr, *M.*
Dort, dôrt, *or* Dordrecht, dôrt′-rĕkt, *M.*
Dorymenes, dō-rĭm′ē-nēz, *B. & C.*
Dositheus, dō-sĭth′ē-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Dothan, dō′thăn, *B.*
Douai *or* **Douay**, dōō-ā′, *M.*
Doubs, dōō, *M.*
Douce, dōōs, *M.*
Doughty, dou′tĭ *or* dō′tĭ, *M.*
Douglas, dŭg′las, *M.*
Douro, dōō′rō; *Sp.* **Duero**, dōō-ā′rō, *M.*
Douw, douv *or* dou, *M.*
Draco, drā′kō, *C.*
Draguignan, drā′gēn′yŏN′, *M.*
Drave, drāv; *G.* **Drau**, drou, *M.*
Drenthe, drĕn′tē, *M.*
Dreux, drē, *M.*
Drin, drēn, *or* **Drino**, drē′nō, *M.*
Drogheda, drŏ′hē-dà, *M.*
Drohobicz, drō′hō-bĭch, *M.*
Dromore, drō′mōr, *M.*
Drontheim, drŏnt′ĭm; *Norw.* **Trondjem**, trŏnd′yĕm, *M.*
Droz, drō, *M.*
Druids, drų′ĭ-dē; **Druides**, -ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Druses, drōōz′ĕz, *M.*
Drusilla, drōō-sĭl′là, *B. & C.*
Dryades, drī′à-dēz, *C.*
Dubno, dōōb′nō, *M.*
Dubois, dōō-bois′ *or* dų′bwä′, *M.*
Dubuque, dŭ-bŭk′, *M.*
Ducange, dōō-känj′; *F.* dų′-kôNzh′, *M.*
Duchesne, dų′shān′, *M.*
Duclos, dų′klō′, *M.*
Dudevant, dōō′de-vôN′ *or* dųd′-vôN′, *M.*
Duero, dōō-ā′rō = Douro, *M.*
Dufrénoy, dų′frā′nwà′, *M.*
Dufresnoy, dų′frā′nwà′, *M.*
Du Guesclin, dų gā′klăN′, *M.*
Dui, dōō′ē, *M.*
Duiveland, doi′ve-lānt, *M.*
Dulce, dŭl′sē *or* -thē, *M.*
Dulcigno, dōōl-chēn′yō, *M.*
Dulwich, dul′ĭj, *M.*
Dumas, dų′mà′, *M.*
Dumbarton, dŭm-bär′tŭn, *M.*
Dumesnil, dų′mā′nē′, *M.*
Dumfries, dŭm-frēs′, *M.*
Dumont, dų′môN′, *M.*
Dumoulin, dų′mōō′lăN′, *M.*
Dundalk, dŭn-dak′, *M.*
Dunedin, dŭn-ē′dĭn, *M.*
Dunfermline, dŭn-fĕr′lĭn, *M.*
Dungarven, dŭn-gär′vŭn, *M.*
Dunglison, dŭŋ′glĭ-sŭn, *M.*
Dunkeld, dŭn-kĕld′, *M.*
Dunkirk, dŭn′kĕrk; *F.* **Dunkerque**, dŭn′kĕrk′, *M.*
Dunsinane, dŭn′sĭn-ān′, *M.*
Duperré, dų′pā′rā′, *M.*
Duperron, dų′pa′rôN′, *M.*
Dupin, dų′păN′, *M.*
Duplessis, dų′plā′sē′, *M.*
Duplin, dŭ′plĭn, *M.*
Duponceau, dōō-pôN′sō; *F.* dų′-pôN′so′, *M.*
Du Pont, dū pônt′; *F.* dų′ pôN′, *M.*
Dupuis, **Dupuy**, dų′pwē′, *M.*
Dupuytren, dų′pwē′trôN′, *M.*
Duquesne, dų′kān′, *M.*
Durand, dū-rănd′; *F.* dų′rôN′, *M.*
Durango, dōō-răŋ′gō, *M.*
Durante, dōō-rän′tē, *M.*
Durazzo, dōō-rät′sō, *or* **Duras**, dų′rà′, *M.*
Durer, dų′rĕr, *M.*
Durham, dûr′ăm, *M.*
Durlach, dōōr′läk, *M.*
Dusseldorf, dŭs′sel-dôrf′, *M.*
Dutens, dų′tôN′, *M.*
Duval, dōō-vôl′ *or* dų′väl′, *M.*
Duverney, dų′vĕr′nwà′, *M.*
Duyckinck, dī′kĭŋk, *M.*
Duyveland, doi′ve-lānt, *M.*
Dwina, dwē′nà, *M.*
Dyle *or* **Dyl**, dĭl, *M.*
Dzialoszice, dzē-ä-lō-shēt′sē, *M.*

E.

Eadmer *or* **Edmer**, ĕd′mĕr, *M.*
Earn, Loch, lŏk ērn, *M.*
Ebal, ē′bal, *B.*
Ebeling, ā′bel-ĭng, *M.*
Ebenezer, ĕb′ē-nē′zĕr, *B. & M.*
Eberhard, eb′ĕr-härd *or* ā′bĕr-härt, *M.*
Ebora, ĕb′ō-rà, *C.*; eb′ō-rà, *M.*
Eboracum, eb′ō-rā′kŭm, *C.*
Ebro, ē′brō; *Sp.* ā′brō, *M.*
Ebusus, eb′ŭ-sŭs *or* ē-bōō′-, *C.*
Ecbatana, ĕk-bāt′à-nà, *B. & C.*
Ecclesiastes, ĕk-klē′zĭ-ăs′tēz, *B.*
Ecclesiasticus, ĕk-klē′zĭ-ăs′tĭ-kŭs, *B.*
Echelles, Les, lāz′ĕ′shĕl′, *M.*
Echemenes, ĕ-kĕm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Echemon, ĕ-kē′mŏn, *C.*
Echemus, ĕk′ē-mŭs, *C.*
Echeneus, ĕk′ē-nē′ŭs, *C.*
Echidna, ē-kĭd′nà, *C.*
Echinades, ĕ-kĭn′à-lēz, *C.*
Echinæ, ĕ-kī′nē, *C.*
Ecija, ā′thē-hà, *M.*
Eckhard, ĕk′ärt, *M.*
Eckmihl, ĕk′mŭl, *M.*
Ecuador, ĕk-wà-dôr′, *M.*
Edda, ĕd′dà, *N.*
Eden, ē′den, *B. & M.*
Edessa, ē-dĕs′sà, *or* **-dessa**, -dĕs′-sà, *C.*
Edeta, ē-dē′tà, *C.*
Edfoo, **Edfu**, ĕd′fōō′, *M.*
Edina, ē-dī′nà, *M.*
Edinburgh, **Edinboro'**, **Edinborough**, ĕd′ĭn-bŭr-rō, *M.*
Edisto, ē-dĭs′tō, *C.*
Edom, ē′dŏm, *B.*
Edon, ē′dŏn, *C.*
Edones, ē-dō′nēz; **Edoni**, ē-dō′-nī, *C.*
Edonis, ē-dō′nĭs *or* ē-dō′-nĭs, *C.*
Egeria, ē-jē′rĭ-à, *C.*
Egesinus, ē-jĕs′ĭ-nŭs, *C.*
Egeta, ē-jē′tà, *C.*
Eglon, ĕg′lŏn, *B.*
Egripo, ē-grĭ′pō, *M.*
Egypt, ē′jĭpt, *B. & M.*
Ehrenbreitstein, ā′ren-brīt′-stīn, *M.*
Ehud, ē′hŭd, *B.*
Eichstadt *or* **Aichstädt**, īk′stĭt, *M.*
Eisenach, ī′zen-äk, *M.*
Ejibo, ē-jē′bō, *M.*
Ekron, ĕk′rŏn, *B.*
Elagabalus, ĕl′ē-găb′à-lŭs, *C.*
Elaia, ē′lăm, *B.*
Elbe, ĕlb; *G.* ĕl′be, *M.*
Elberfeld, ĕl′bĕr-fĕlt′, *M.*
Elbeuf, ĕl′bĕf′, *M.*
Elbrooz *or* **Elburz**, ĕl-brōōz′, *M.*
Eleazar, ĕ′lē-ā′zĕr, *B.*
Electra, ē-lĕk′trà, *C.*
Elegia, ĕl′ē-jī′à, *C.*
Eleleus, ē-lē′lē-ŭs *or* ĕl′ē-lŭs, *C.*
Elephanta, ĕl′ē-făn′tà, *M.*
Elephantine, ĕl′ē-făn′tĭ-nē *or* -fān-tīn′, *M.*
Elephas, ĕl′ē-fas, *C.*
Eleusa, ĕl′ē-ū′sà, *C.*
Eleusinia, ĕl′ŭ-sĭn′ĭ-à, *C.*
Eleusis, ē-lū′sĭs, *C.*
Eleutheria, ĕl′ū-thē′rĭ-à, *C.*
Eleutheris, ē-lū′thē-rĭs, *C.*
Elgin, *Scot.*, ĕl′gĭn; *U. S.*, ĕl′jĭn, *M.*
Eli, ē′lī, *B.*
Eliab, ē-lī′ăb, *B.*
Eliakim, ē-lī′à-kĭm, *B.*
Eliali, ē-lī′à-lī, *B.*
Eliam, ē-lī′ăm, *B.*
Elias, ē-lī′as, *B.*; ē′lĭ-as, *C.*
Eliashib, ē-lī′à-shĭb; **Eliasib**, -sĭb, *B.*
Elicaon, ĕl′ĭ-kā′ŏn, *B. & C.*
Eliezer, ē-lī-ē′zĕr, *B.*
Elihu, ē-lī′hū, *B.*
Elijah, ē-lī′jà, *B.*
Elim, ē′lĭm, *B.*
Elimelech, ē-lĭm′ē-lĕk, *B.*
Eliphalet, ē-lĭf′à-lĕt, *B.*
Eliphaz, ĕl′ĭ-făz *or* ē-lī′făz, *B.*
Eliphelet, ē-lĭf′ē-lĕt, *B.*
Elis, ē′lĭs, *C.*
Elisabeth, ē-lĭz′à-bĕth, *B.*
Elisæus *and* **Eliseus**, ĕl′ĭ-sē′ŭs, *B.*
Elisha *and* **Elishah**, ē-lī′shà, *B.*
Eliu, ē-lī′ū, *B.*
Eliud, ē-lī′ŭd, *B.*
Elizur, ē-lī′zĕr, *B.*
Elkanah, ĕl′kà-nà, *B.*
Ella, ĕl′là, *M.*
Ellesmere, ĕlz′mēr, *M.*
Elmira, ĕl-mī′rà, *M.*
Elnathan, ĕl′nā-thăn, *B.*
Elohim, ĕl′ō-hĭm, *B.*
Elora, ē-lō′rà, *M.*
El Paso, ĕl pà′sō, *M.*
Elsinore, ĕl′sĭ-nōr′, *M.*
Eltham, ĕlt′ăm, *M.*
Eltolad, ĕl-tō′lăd *or* ĕl-tō-lăd′, *B.*
Elusa, *Gaul*, ĕl′ū-sà; *Palestine*, ē-lū′sà, *C.*
Elymais, ĕl′ĭ-mā′ĭs, *B. & C.*
Elymas, ĕl′ĭ-mas, *B.*
Elysium, ē-lĭzh′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Elzevir, ĕl′zĕ-vēr; *D.* **Elzevier** *or* **Elsevier**, ĕl′se-vēr′, *M.*
Emanuel, ē-măn′ū-ĕl, *B. & M.*
Emmanuel, ĕm-măn′ū-el, *B.*
Emmaus, ĕm-mā′ŭs, *B.*
Emmenes, ĕm′mē-nēz, *C.*
Empedocles, ĕm-pĕ′dō-klēz, *C.*
Empedon, ĕm′pē-dŏn, *C.*
Emporia, ĕm-pō′rĭ-à; **Emporiæ**, ĕm-pō′rĭ-ē, *C.*
Emus, ē′mŭs, *M.*
Enasimus, ē-nā′sĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Enceladus, ĕn-sĕl′à-dŭs, *C.*
Encosche, ĕn-kō′shē, *M.*
Endera, ĕn′dē-rà, *C.*
Enderum, ĕn-dē′rŭm, *C.*
Endor, ĕn′dôr *or* ĕn′dēr, *B.*
Endymion, ĕn-dĭm′ĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Eneas, ē′nē-as, *B.*
Eneti, ē′nē-tī, *C.*
Engaddi, ĕn-găd′dī, *B.*
Engadine, ĕn′gà-dēn′, *M.*
En-gedi, ĕn-gē′dī, *B.*
Enghien, ôN′gē-ăN′, *M.*
England, ĭŋ′gland, *M.*
Enoch, ē′nŏk, *B.*
Enon, ē′nŏn, *B.*
Enope, ĕn′ō-pē, *C.*

Enos, ē′nŏs, *B.*
Eous, ē-o′ŭs, *C.*
Epænetus, ē-pĕn′ē-tŭs, *C.*
Epaminondas, ē-păm′ĭ-nŏn′dăs, *C.*
Epaphras, ĕp′ȧ-fras, *B.*
Epaphroditus, ē-păf′rō-dī′tus, *B.* & *C.*
Epernay, ā′pĕr′nā′, *M.*
Epes, ēps, *M.*
Ephesus, ĕf′ē-sŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Ephialtes, ĕf-ĭ-ăl′tēz, *C.*
Ephorus, ĕf′ō-rŭs, *C.*
Ephraim, ē′frā-ĭm, *B.*
Ephratah, ĕf′rȧ-tȧ, *B.*
Ephron, ē′frŏn, *B.*
Epicrates, ē-pĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Epicrene, ĕp′ĭ-krē′nē, *C.*
Epictetus, ĕp-ĭk-tē′tŭs, *C.*
Epicureans, ĕp′ĭ-kū-rē′anz *or* ĕp′ĭ-kū′rē-anz, *B.*
Epicurei, ĕp′ĭ-kū-rē′ī, *C.*
Epicurus, ĕp′ĭ-kū′rŭs, *C.*
Epidamnus, ĕp′ĭ-dăm′nŭs, *C.*
Epidaphne, ĕp′ĭ-dăf′nē, *C.*
Epidauria, ĕp′ĭ-da′rĭ-ȧ; **Epidaurus**, ĕp′ĭ-da′rŭs, *C.*
Epidotæ, ĕp′ĭ-dō′tē, *C.*
Epidromus, ē-pĭd′rō-mŭs, *C.*
Epigenes, ē-pĭj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Epimachus, ē-pĭm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Epimedes, ĕp′ĭ-mē′dēz, *C.*
Epimenes, ē-pĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Epinal, ā′pē′näl′, *M.*
Epiphanes, ē-pĭf′ȧ-nēz, *B.* & *C.*
Epirus, ē-pī′rŭs, *C.*
Eponymus, ē-pŏn′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Epope, ē-pō′pē, *C.*
Equatorville, ē-kwā′tŏr-vĭl′, *M.*
Erasistratus, ĕr-ȧ-sĭs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Erasmus, ē-răz′mŭs, *M.*
Erastus, ē-răs′tŭs, *B.*
Erato, ĕr′ȧ-tō, *C.*
Eratosthenes, ĕr′ȧ-tŏs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Eratostratus, ĕr′ȧ-tŏs′trȧ-tŭs, *C.*
Erebus, ĕr′ē-bŭs, *C.* & *M.*
Ereglee, ĕr′e-glē, *M.*
Eretria, ē-rē′trĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Eretum, ē-rē′tŭm, *C.*
Erfurt, ĕr′fōōrt, *M.*
Eric, ĕr′ĭk, *M.*
Erichtho, ē-rĭk′thō, *C.*
Erie, ē′rĭ, *M.*
Erigone, ē-rĭg′ō-nē, *C.*
Erigonus, *man*, ē-rĭg′ō-nŭs; *river*, ĕr-ĭ-gō′nŭs, *C.*
Erimede, ĕr-ĭ-mē′dē, *C.*
Erin, ē′rĭn, = Ireland, *M.*
Erinnys, ē-rĭn′nĭs, *C.*
Erinys, ē-rī′nĭs, *C.*
Erlangen, ĕr′läng-en, *M.*
Erlau, ĕr′lou, *M.*
Eros, ē′rŏs, *C.*
Erostratus, ē-rŏs′trȧ-tŭs, *C.*
Erycina, ĕr′ĭ-sī′nȧ, *C.*
Erythros, ē-rĭth′rŏs, *C.*
Eryximachus, ĕr′ĭks-ĭm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Erz-Gebirge, ĕrts′ge-bēr′ge, *M.*
Erzroom, ĕrz-rōōm′, *M.*
Esaias, ē-zā′yas, *B.*
Esau, ē′sa, *B.*
Escurial, ĕs-kōō-rē-äl′, *M.*
Esdraelom, ĕs′drȧ-ē′lŏm; **Esdraelon**, ĕs′drȧ-ē′lŏn, *B.*
Esdras, ĕs′dras *or* ĕz′dras, *B.*
Esdrelom, ĕs-drē′lŏm; **Esdrelon**, ĕs-drē′lŏn, *B.*
Esneh, ĕs′nē, *M.*
Esopis, ē-sō′pĭs, *C.*
Esquilinus, ĕs-kwĭ-lī′nŭs, *C.*
Esquimalt, ĕs′kē-mält, *M.*
Esseni, ĕs-sē′nī, *C.*
Essequibo, ĕs′sā-kē′bō, *M.*
Estaing, ĕs′tăN′ *or* **d'Estaing**, dĕs′tăN′, *M.*
Este, ĕs′tā, *M.*
Esterhazy *or* **Eszterházy**, ĕs′-tĕr-hä′zē, *M.*
Esther, ĕs′tĕr, *B.*
Esthonia, ĕs-thō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Estremadura, ĕs-trā-mȧ-dōō′rȧ, *M.*
Etampes, ā′tŏNp′, *M.*
Eteoneus, ē′tē-ō′nē-ŭs *or* -ō′-nūs, *C.*
Ethan, ē′than, *B.* & *M.*
Ethelbald, ĕth′el-bald, *M.*
Ethelbert, ĕth′el-bĕrt, *M.*
Ethelred, ĕth′el-rĕd, *M.*
Ethelwolf, ĕth′el-wōōlf, *M.*
Ethiopia, ē′thĭ-ō′pĭ-ȧ, *B.*
Etienne, Saint, săNt ā′tē-ĕn′, *M.*
Etna *or* **Ætna**, ĕt′nȧ, *M.*
Etowah, ĕt′ō-wȧ, *M.*
Etruria, ē-trụ′rĭ-ȧ, *M.* & *C.*
Etrusci, ē-trŭs′sī, *C.*
Eu, ē, *M.*
Euagetus, ū′ȧ-jē′tŭs, *C.*
Euagoras, ū-ăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Eubœa, ū-bē′ȧ, *C.*
Eubulus, ū-bū′lŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Eucrates, ū′krȧ-tēz, *C.*
Eucratides, ū-krăt′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Eudæmon, ū-dē′mŏn, *C.*
Eudamidas, ū-dăm′ĭ-das, *C.*
Eudamus, ū′dȧ-mŭs *or* ū-dā′-mŭs, *C.*
Eudemus, ū-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Eudicus, ū′dĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Eudocia, ū-dō′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Eudocimus, ū-dŏs′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Eudora, ū-dō′rȧ, *C.*
Eudoxia, ū-dŏks′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Euenor, ū-ē′nŏr; **Euenus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Euergetæ, ū′ĕr′jē-tē, *C.*
Eufaula, ū-fa′lȧ, *M.*
Euhemerus, ū-hĕm′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Euler, yōō′lĕr; *G.* oi′lĕr, *M.*
Eumenes, ū′mē-nēz, *B.* & *C.*
Eumenia, ū-mē′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Eumenides, ū-mĕn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Eunice, ū-nī′sē *or* ū′nĭs, *B.*; ū-nī′sē, *C.*
Eunicus, ū-nī′kŭs, *C.*
Eunomia, ū-nō′mĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Eunones, ū-nō′nēz, *C.*
Eunous, ū′nō-ŭs, *C.*
Eunuchus, ū-nū′kŭs, *C.*
Euodias, ū-ō′dĭ-as, *B.*
Eupator, ū′pȧ-tŏr, *B.* & *C.*
Eupatoria, ū′pȧ-tō′rĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Eupen, oi′pen, *M.*
Eupheme, ū-fē′mē, *C.*
Euphiletus, ū′fĭ-lē′tŭs, *C.*
Euphorbus, ū-fŏr′bŭs, *C.*
Euphorion, ū-fō′rĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Euphrates, ū-frā′tēz, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*; *Turkish* **Frat**, frät, *M.*
Euphron, ū′frŏn, *C.*
Euphrosyne, ū-frŏs′ĭ-nē, *C.*
Eupolemus, ū-pŏl′ē-mŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Euprepes, ū′prē-pēz, *C.*
Eure, yōōr, *M.*
Euripides, ū-rĭp′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Euripus, ū-rī′pŭs, *C.*
Euroclydon, ū-rŏk′lĭ-dŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Europa, ū-rō′pȧ, *C.*
Europas, ū-rō′pas; **Europus**, -pŭs, *C.*
Europe, ū′rŭp, *M.*
Eurotas, ū-rō′tas, *C.*
Euryale, ū-rī′ȧ-lē, *C.*
Eurybates, ū-rĭb′ȧ-tēz, *C.*
Eurybotus, ū-rĭb′ō-tŭs, *C.*
Euryclea, ū′rĭ-klē′ȧ; **-clia**, -klī′ȧ, *C.*
Eurycoon, ū-rĭk′ō-ŏn, *C.*
Eurycrates, ū-rĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Eurydamas, ū-rĭd′ȧ-mas, *C.*
Eurydemus, ū′rĭ-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Eurydice, ū-rĭd′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Euryelus, ū′rĭ-ē′lŭs, *C.*
Eurymachus, ū-rĭm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Eurymede, *wife of Glaucus*, ū-rĭm′ē-dē; *daughter of Œneus*, ū′rĭ-mē′dē, *C.*
Eurymedon, ū-rĭm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Eurymenæ, ū-rĭm′ē-nē; **-nes**, -nēz, *C.*
Eurysthenes, ū-rĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Eurystheus, ū-rĭs′thē-ŭs *or* -thūs, *C.*
Eusebes, ū′sē-bēz, *C.*
Eusebia, *a woman*, ū-sē′bĭ-ȧ; *a city*, ū′sē-bī′ȧ, *C.*
Eusebius, ū-sē′bĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Eustathius, ū-stā′thĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Eusthenes, ūs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Euterpe, ū-tĕr′pē, *C.*
Euthymenes, ū-thĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Euthymus, ū-thī′mŭs, *C.*
Eutiches, ū-tī′kēz, *C.*
Eutropius, ū-trō′pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Eutychus, ū′tĭ-kŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Euxenidas, ūg-zĕn′ĭ-das, *C.*
Euxenon, ūks′ē-nŏn, *C.*
Euxine, ūks′ĭn, *M.*
Evadne, ē-văd′nē, *C.*
Evages, ĕv′ȧ-jēz, *C.*
Evagoras, ē-văg′ō-ras; **-ore**, -ō-rē, *C.*
Evander, ē-văn′dĕr, *C.*
Evangelus, ē-văn′jē-lŭs, *C.*
Eve, ēv, *B.*
Evemerus, ē-vĕm′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Evenor, ē-vē′nŏr; **Evenus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Evora, ĕv′ō-rā, *M.*
Evreux, ĕv′rē′, *M.*
Ewart, ū′ĕrt, *M.*
Ewing, ū′ĭng, *M.*
Exuma, ĕgz-ū′mȧ, *M.*
Eyck, īk, *M.*
Eylau, ī′lou, *M.*
Eyre, âr, *M.*
Ezar, ē′zär, *B.*
Ezekiel, ē-zē′kĭ-el, *B.*
Ezias, ē-zī′as, *B.*
Ezra, ĕz′rȧ, *B.*
Ezron, ĕz′rŏn, *B.*

F.

Fabii, fā′bĭ-ī; **Fabius**, fā′bĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Fabricius, fȧ-brĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Fabroni, fȧ-brō′nē, *M.*
Fabyan *or* **Fabian**, fā′bĭ-an, *M.*
Faenza, fä-ĕn′zȧ, *M.*
Fæsulæ, fĕs′ū-lē, *C.*
Fafnir, fäf′nĕr, *N.*
Fahrenheit, fä′ren-hīt, *M.*
Falckenstein, fälk′ken-stīn′, *M.*
Falconer, fak′nĕr *or* fă′-ken-ĕr, *M.*
Faleria, fȧ-lē′rĭ-ȧ; **Falerii**, -rĭ-ī, *C.*
Falerina, făl′ē-rī′nȧ, *C.*
Falernus, fȧ-lĕr′nŭs, *C.*
Falieri, fä-lē-ā′rē, *M.*
Falkirk, fal′kĕrk, *M.*
Falkland, fak′land, *M.*
Falmouth, făl′mŭth, *M.*
Falun *or* **Fahlun**, fä′lōōn, *M.*
Faneuil, făn′ĭl, *M.*
Faraday, făr′ȧ-dā, *M.*
Farnese, fär-nēz′; *It.* fär-nā′-sā, *M.*
Faro, fā′rō, *M.*
Faröe, fā′rō *or* fā′rō-e, *M.*
Farquhar, fär′kwär *or* fär′kär, *M.*
Fatima, fä-tē′mȧ *or* făt′ē-mȧ, *M.*
Fauna, fa′nȧ; **Faunus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Fauquier, fa-kēr′, *M.*
Faust, foust *or* fast, *M.*
Faustina, fas-tī′nȧ, *C.*
Faustulus, fas′tū-lŭs, *C.*
Fauvera, fō-vē′rȧ, *M.*
Faventia, fȧ-vĕn′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Favre, fävr, *M.*
Fayal, fī-al′, *M.*
Fayette, fā′ĕt′, *M.*
Fayetteville, fā′ĕt-vĭl, *M.*
Fayoum, fī-ōōm′, *M.*
Fécamp, fā′kŏN′, *M.*
Fedor, fĕd′ĕr, = Feodor, *M.*
Feejee = Fiji, fē′jē, *M.*
Felix, fē′lĭks, *B.* & *C.*
Fénelon, fĕn′e-lŏn; *F.* fän′-lŏN′ *or* fā′ne-lŏN′, *M.*
Fenris, fĕn′rĭs, *N.*
Feodor, fā-ō′dŏr, *M.*
Feodosia, fā-ō-dō′sē-ȧ, *M.*
Ferentum, fē-rĕn′tŭm, *C.*
Fermanagh, fĕr-măn′ȧ, *M.*
Fernandina, fĕr-năn-dē′nȧ, *M.*
Ferney, fĕr′nĭ *or* fĕr-nā′, *M.*
Ferrara, fĕr-rä′rä, *M.*
Ferro, fĕr′rō, *M.*
Ferrol, fĕr-rōl′, *M.*
Festus, fĕs′tŭs, *B.*
Feuerbach, foi′ĕr-bäk, *M.*
Feversham, fĕv′ĕr-sham, *M.*
Fezzan, fĕz-zăn′, *M.*
Fichte, fĭk′te, *M.*
Fidena, fī-dē′nȧ; **Fidenæ**, -nē, *C.*
Fieschi, fē-ĕs′kē, *M.*
Fiesole, fyĕs′ō-lā, *or* **Fesole**, fĕs′ō-lē, *M.*
Figeac, fē′zhäk′, *M.*
Figueras, fē-gā′räs, *M.*
Fiji, Feejee, fē′jē, *M.*
Fingal, fĭŋ′gal *or* fĭŋ-gal′, *M.*
Finistère, fĭn′ĭs-târ′, *M.*
Finland, fĭn′land, *M.*
Firdousi, -dausi, -dusi, fĕr-dōō′-sē, *M.*
Fisme, fēm, *M.*
Fiume, fē-ōō′mā, *M.*
Flanders, flăn′dĕrz, *M.*
Flandin, flŏN′dăN′, *M.*
Flavia, flā′vĭ-ȧ; **Flavius**, -vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Flavina, flȧ-vī′nȧ; **Flavinia**, flȧ-vĭn′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Flensburg, flĕns′bōōrg, *M.*
Fleury, flē′rē′, *M.*
Flora, flō′rȧ, *C.*
Florence, flŏr′ens; *It.* **Firenze**, fē-rĕnt′sā, *M.*
Flores, flō′rēs, *M.*
Florida, flŏr′ĭ-dȧ, *M.*
Flügel *or* **Fluegel**, flụ′gel, *M.*
Flushing, flŭsh′ĭng, *M.*
Foggia, fŏd′jä, *M.*
Fogia, fōl′yä, *M.*
Föhr, fĕr, *or* **Föhrde**, fĕr′de, *M.*
Foix, fwä, *M.*
Foligno, fō-lēn′yō, *M.*
Fondi, fŏn′dē, *M.*
Fontaine, fŏn-tān′, *M.*
Fontainebleau, fŏN′tān′blō′, *M.*
Fontanelle, fŏn-tȧ-nĕl′, *M.*
Fontenay, fŏN′te-nā′, *M.*
Fontenoi, fŏn-te-noi′; *F.* fŏNt′-nwä′, *M.*
Forbes, *Eng.*, fŏrbz; *Scot.*, fŏr′bĕz, *M.*
Forli, fŏr-lē′, *M.*
Formentera, fŏr-mĕn-tā′rä, *M.*
Formiæ, fŏr′mĭ-ē, *C.*
Formosa, fŏr-mō′sȧ, *M.*
Forshey, fŏr′shĭ, *M.*
Förster *or* **Foerster**, fĕr′stĕr, *M.*
Forsyth, fŏr-sīth′, *M.*
Fortescue, fŏr′tes-kū, *M.*
Fortuna, fŏr-tū′nȧ, *C.*
Fortunatus, fŏr′tū-nā′tŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Forulli, fŏr′ū-lī, *C.*
Foscari, fŏs-kä′rē, *M.*
Foschini, fŏs-kē′nē, *M.*
Foscolo, fŏs′kō-lō, *M.*
Fotheringay, fŏth′ĕr-ĭŋ-gā′, *M.*
Fouché, fōō′shā′, *M.*
Foucher, fōō′shā′, *M.*
Fougères, fōō′zhâr′, *M.*
Foulis, fou′lĭs; *Scot.* foulz, *M.*

---

fĕrn, recent, ôrb, rụde, fụll, ûrn, fōōd, fŏŏt, out, oil, chair, go, sing, iŋk, then, thin, boN.
***B*, Biblical; *C*, Classical; *E*, Egyptian; *H*, Hindoo; *M*, Modern; *N*, Norse.** [See p. 646.]

Foulques, fōōk, *M.*
Fouqué, fōō′kā′, *M.*
Fourier, fōō′rĭ-ẽr; *F.* fōō′rē-ā′, *M.*
Fournier, fōōr′nē-ā′, *M.*
Foyers or **Fyers**, fī′ẽrz, *M.*
Fracastoro, frä-käs-tō′rō, *M.*
France, frăns; *F.* frŏns, *M.*
Francesca, frän-ches′kȧ, *M.*
Franche Comté, frŏnsh kōn′-tā′, *M.*
François, frŏn′swä′, *M.*
Franconia, frăŋ-kō′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Frankenstein, frăŋk′en-stīn, *M.*
Frankfort, frăŋk′fẽrt; *G.* **Frankfurt**, fräŋk′fōōrt, *M.*
Fraunhofer, froun′hō-fẽr, *M.*
Freiberg, frī′bĕrg, *M.*
Freiburg, frī′bĕrg or frī′bōōrg, *M.*
Freiligrath, frī′le-grät′, *M.*
Fréjus, frā′zhüs′, *M.*
Frelinghuysen, frē′lĭng-hī′zen, *M.*
Fremont, frē-mŏnt′; *F.*, **Frémont**, frā′mōn′, *M.*
Fréron, frā′rōn′, *M.*
Fresnel, frā′nĕl′, *M.*
Freund, froint, *M.*
Frey, frī, *M.*
Freytag, frī′täg, *M.*
Friedland, frēt′länt, *M.*
Fries, frēs, *M.*
Friesland, frēz′lȧnd; **Vriesland**, frēs′länt, *M.*
Frobisher, frŏb′ish-ẽr, *M.*
Froissart, frois′särt; *F.* fwä′-sär′, *M.*
Fuentes, fwĕn′tĕs, *M.*
Fuertaventura, fwĕr′tȧ-vĕn-tōō′rȧ, *M.*
Fulton, fōōl′tŭn, *M.*
Fulvia, fŭl′vĭ-ȧ; **Fulvius**, -vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Funchal, fōōn-shäl′, *M.*
Funen, fü′nen, *M.*
Furneaux, fŭr′nō′, *M.*
Fürth, fürt, *M.*
Puseli, fū′se-lĭ; *G.Swiss* **Fuessli**, füs′lē, *M.*
Fusia, fū′shĭ-ȧ; **Fusius**, -shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Fyers = **Foyers**, *M.*
Fyzabad, fī′zȧ-bäd′, *M.*

G.

Gabala, găb′ȧ-lȧ; **-alez**, -ȧ-lēz, *C.*
Gabatha, **Gabbatha**, găb′bȧ-thȧ, *B.*
Gabii, gā′bĭ-ī, *C.*
Gabriel, gā′brĭ-el, *B.*
Gadara, găd′ȧ-rȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Gades, gā′dēz, *C.*
Gæa, jē′ȧ, *C.*
Gaertner, **Gärtner**, gārt′nẽr, *M.*
Gaeta, gä-ā′tä, *M.*
Gætuli, jē-tū′lī; **-tulia**, -tū′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Gail, gāl or gä′ē, *M.*
Gainsborough, gānz′bŭr-rō, *M.*
Gaius, gā′yus, *B.*
Gakoko, gä-kō′kō, *M.*
Galapagos, gäl′ȧ-pä′gōs, *M.*
Galashiels, găl′ȧ-shēlz′, *M.*
Galatea, găl′ȧ-tē′ȧ, *C.*
Galatia, gȧ-lā′shĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Galatz, gä′läts, *M.*
Galeed, găl′ē-ĕd, *B.*
Galena, gȧ-lē′nȧ, *M.*
Galgala, găl′gȧ-lȧ, *B.*
Galicia, gȧ-lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Galignani, gä-lēn-yä′nē, *M.*
Galilæa, găl′ĭ-lē′ȧ, *C.*
Galilee, găl′ĭ-lē, *B.*
Galileo, găl′ĭ-lē′ō; *It.* gä-lē-lā′ō, *M.*
Gall, gal; *G.* gäl, *M.*
Gallatin, găl′lȧ-tĭn, *M.*
Gallaudet, găl-lȧ-dĕt′, *M.*
Gallia, găl′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Gallienus, găl′lĭ-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Gallio, găl′lĭ-ō, *B.*
Gallipoli, găl-lĭp′ō-lī, *M.*; **Gallipolis**, -lĭs, *C.*; *Ohio*, găl′lĭ-pō-lēs′, *M.*
Galloway, găl′lō-wā, *M.*
Galt, gȧlt, *M.*
Galvani, gäl-vä′nē, *M.*
Galveston, găl′ves-tŭn, *M.*
Galway, gȧl′wā, *M.*
Gamael, găm′ā-ĕl, *B.*
Gamaliel, gȧ-mā′lĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Gambia, găm′bĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Ganchu, gän′chōō, *M.*
Gand, gŏn, *M.*
Ganesa, gȧ-nā′sȧ, *H.*
Ganges, găn′jēz; *Hind.* **Gunga**, *M.*
Gango, găn′gō, *M.*
Ganymede, găn′ĭ-mē′dē, *C.*
Gap, găp, *M.*
Gapetch, gä′pĕs, *M.*
Garcia, *Sp.* gär-thē′ä; *Pg.* gär-sē′ä, *M.*
Garcias, gär-thē′äs, *M.*
Gardiner, gärd′nẽr, *M.*
Garenganze, gä′ren-gän′zē, *M.*
Garibaldi, găr-ĭ-băl′dĭ or gä-rē-bäl′dē, *M.*
Garofalo, gä-rō′fä-lō, *M.*
Garonne, gä′rŭn′, *M.*
Gärtner = **Gaertner**, *M.*
Garumna, gȧ-rŭm′nȧ, *C.*
Gascony, găs′kŏ-nĭ, *M.*
Gascoygne or **-coigne**, găs-koin′, *M.*
Gasparin, găs′pȧ-rĭn or găs′pä′-răn′, *M.*
Gath, găth, *B.*
Gau, gō or gou, *M.*
Gaulthier, *F.*, gō′tē-ā′; *G.*, goul′tẽr, *M.*
Gauthier, **Gautier**, gō′tē-ā′, *M.*
Gavarni, gä′vär′nē′, *M.*
Gavazzi, gä-vät′sē, *M.*
Géant, zhā′ŏn′, *M.*
Geba, gē′bȧ, *B.*
Gedaliah, gĕd-ȧ-lī′ȧ, *B.*
Geddes, gĕd′dĕs, *M.*
Gederah, gē-dē′rȧ, *B.*
Geelong, gē′lông′, *M.*
Gefle, yĕv′lĕ, *M.*
Gehazi, gē-hā′zī, *B.*
Gehenna, gē-hĕn′nȧ, *B.*
Geiger, gī′gẽr, *M.*
Geijer, yī′ẽr, *M.*
Gelderland, hĕl′dẽr-länt, *M.*
Gell, jĕl, *M.*
Gellert, gĕl′lẽrt, *M.*
Gemalli, gē-măl′lī, *B.*
Gemariah, gĕm-ȧ-rī′ȧ, *B.*
Gemini, jĕm′ĭ-nī, *C.*
Geminius, jē-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Geminus, jĕm′ĭ-nŭs, *C.*; *the astronomer*, jē-mī′nŭs, *M.*
Genesareth, gē-nĕs′ȧ-rĕth, *B.*
Genese, jĕn′ē-sē, *C.*
Genesee, jĕn-ē-sē′, *M.*
Geneseo, jĕn′ē-sē′ō, *M.*
Genesis, jĕn′ē-sĭs, *B.*
Genet, jē-nĕt′ or zh′nā′, *M.*
Genetor, jĕn′ē-tŏr, *C.*
Geneva, jē-nē′vȧ or jĕn′ē-vȧ, *C.*; jē-nē′vȧ, *M.*; *F.* **Genève**, zhē-nāv′; *G.* **Genf**, gĕnf, *M.*
Gengis, or **Jengis**, **Khan**, jĕŋ′-gĭs-kän or -kăn, *M.*
Genil or **Jenil**, hā-nēl′, *M.*
Genius, jē′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Genlis, zhŏn′lē′, *M.*
Gennesaret, gĕn-nĕs′ȧ-rĕt, *B.*
Genoa, jĕn′ō-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*; *It.* **Genova**, jĕn′ō-vä, *M.*
Genovesi, jā-nō-vā′zē, *M.*
Genseric, jĕn′sẽr-ĭk, *M.*
Gensonné, zhŏn′sŏ′nā′, *M.*
Geoffroy, *Eng.*, jĕf′frī; *F.*, **Geoffroy** or **Geoffroi**, zhōf′frwä′, *M.*
Georgia, jôr′jĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Georgica, jē-ôr′jĭ-kȧ, *C.*
Gera, gā′rä, *M.*
Gera, **Gerah**, gē′rȧ, *B.*
Gerando, zhe-rŏn′dō′, *M.*
Gerar, gē′rär, *B.*
Gerard, jĕr′ẽrd or je-rärd′; *F.* **Gérard**, zhā′rär′, *M.*
Gerbier, zhĕr′bē-ā′, *M.*
Gerda, gĕr′dȧ, *N.*
Gerizim, gĕr′ĭ-zĭm, *B.*
Germania, jẽr-mā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Germanicus, jẽr-măn′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Germanii, jẽr-mā′nĭ-ī, *C.*
Germanus, jẽr-mā′nŭs, *C.*
Germany, jẽr′mȧ-nĭ, *M.*
Gerona, hā′rō-nä, *M.*
Gerry, gĕr′rĭ, *M.*
Gers, zhĕr, *M.*
Gershom, gẽr′shŏm, *B.*
Gerson, *F.* zhĕr′sŏn′; *G.* gĕr′-sōn, *M.*
Gervais, zhĕr′vā′, *M.*
Gervaise, zhĕr′vāz′, *M.*
Gesenius, gē-sē′nĭ-ŭs; *G.* gā-zā′nē-ōōs, *M.*
Gesham, gē′sham; **-shem**, -shĕm, *B.*
Gesner, gĕs′nẽr, *M.*
Gessler, gĕs′lẽr, *M.*
Geta, jē′tȧ; **Getæ**, -tē, *C.*
Gethsemane, gĕth-sĕm′ȧ-nē, *B.*
Gettysburg, gĕt′tĭz-bûrg, *M.*
Getulia, jē-tū′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Gex, zhĕks, *M.*
Geysers, gī′sẽrz, *M.*
Ghauts, gȧts, *M.*
Gheel, gāl, *M.*
Ghent, gĕnt; *F.* **Gand**, gŏn, *M.*
Ghiberti, gē-bĕr′tē, *M.*
Gibbon, gĭb′bŭn, *M.*
Gibea, **Gibeah**, gĭb′ē-ȧ, *B.*
Gibeon, gĭb′ē-ŭn, *B.*
Gibraltar, jĭ-brȧl′tẽr; *Sp.* hē-bräl-tär′, *M.*
Gideon, gĭd′ē-ŭn, *B.*
Giessen, gēs′sen, *M.*
Gifford, gĭf′fẽrd and jĭf′fẽrd, *M.*
Gigantes, jī-găn′tēz, *C.*
Gignoux, zhēn′yōō′, *M.*
Gijon, hē-hōn′, *M.*
Gila, hē′lä, *M.*
Gilboa, gĭl-bō′ȧ, *B.* & *M.*
Gilead, gĭl′ē-ad, *B.* & *M.*
Giles, jīlz, *M.*
Gilford, gĭl′fẽrd, *M.*
Gilgal, gĭl′găl, *B.*
Gilles, zhēl, *M.*
Gillespie, gĭl-lĕs′pē, *M.*
Gillot, zhē′yō′, *M.*
Gillott, gĭl′ŭt, *M.*
Gillray, gĭl′rā, *M.*
Gilly, zhē′yē′, *M.*
Gilolo, hē-lō′lō, *M.*
Ginambansa, jĭn′ăm-băn′sȧ, *M.*
Ginungagap, gē-nōōn′gȧ-găp, *N.*
Gioberti, jō-bĕr′tē, *M.*
Giocondo, jō-kōn′dō, *M.*
Gioja or **Gioia**, jō′yä, *M.*
Giordano, jŏr-dä′nō, *M.*
Giorgione, jŏr-jō′nā, *M.*
Giotto, jŏt′tō, *M.*
Giovanni, jō-vän′nē, *M.*
Girard, jĭ-rärd′; *F.*, zhē′rär′, *M.*
Girardin, zhē′rär′dăn′, *M.*
Giraud, zhē′rō′, *M.*
Girjeh or **Djirdjeh**, jĕr′jē, *M.*
Girjenti, jĕr-jĕn′tē, *M.*
Gironde, zhē′rōnd′, *M.*
Gisborne, gĭz′bẽrn, *M.*
Gita Nzege, jē′tȧ ′nzē′gē, *M.*
Gitschin or **Giczin**, gĭch′ĭn, *M.*
Gittaim, gĭt′tā-ĭm, *B.*
Gizeh, gē′zē, *M.*
Gjöll or **Gjöl**, gyēl, *M.*
Glamorganshire, glȧ-mŏr′găn-shēr, *M.*
Glarus, glär′ōōs, *M.*
Glasgow, glăs′gō, *M.*
Glastonbury, glăs′ŭn-bẽr-ĭ, *M.*
Glatz, gläts, *M.*
Glauber, glȧ′bẽr or glou′bẽr, *M.*
Glauchau, glou′kou, *M.*
Glaucus, glȧ′kŭs, *C.*
Gleig, glēg, *M.*
Gleim, glīm, *M.*
Gleiwitz, glī′vĭts, *M.*
Glendower, glĕn′dou-ẽr, *M.*
Glenelg, glĕn-ĕlg′, *M.*
Glogau, glō′gou, *M.*
Gloucester, glŏs′tẽr, *M.*
Gluck, glōōk, *M.*
Glück, glük, *M.*
Gmelin, g′mā′lĭn, *M.*
Gmir, g′mēr, *N.*
Gmünd, g′münt, or **Gmünden**, g′mün′den, *M.*
Gmund, g′mōōnt, *M.*
Gneisenau, g′nī′ze-nou, *M.*
Gobay, gō′bā, *M.*
Gobelin, gŏb′e-lĭn; *F.* gōb′lăn′, *M.*
Godavery, gō-dä′vẽr-ē, *M.*
Godolphin, gō-dŏl′fĭn, *M.*
Godunov, **Godounov**, or **Godunow**, gō-dōō-nŏf′, *M.*
Goes, hōōs, *M.*
Goethe = **Göthe**, *M.*
Golconda, gŏl-kŏn′dȧ, *M.*
Goldoni, gŏl-dō′nē, *M.*
Goldschmidt, gŏlt′shmĭt, *M.*
Goldsmith, gōld′smĭth, *M.*
Golgotha, gŏl′gō-thȧ, *B.*
Goliath, gō-lī′ath, *B.*
Gombroon, gŏm-brōōn′, *M.*
Gomer, gō′mẽr, *B.*
Gomorrah, **Gomorrha**, gō-mŏr′-rȧ, *B.*
Gondar, gŏn′där, *M.*
Gondokoro, gŏn′dō-kō′rō, *M.*
Gonja, gŏn′jȧ, *M.*
Gonzaga, gŏn-zä′gä, *M.*
Gonzalez, gŏn-zä′lĕs, *M.*
Gonzalo, gŏn-thä′lō, *M.*
Goochland, gōōch′lȧnd, *M.*
Gordius, gôr′dĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Görgei or **Görgey**, gẽr′gā; *G.* gẽr′gī, *M.*
Gorges, gôr′jĕz, *M.*
Gorgias, gôr′jĭ-as, *B.* & *C.*
Gorgona, gôr′gō-nȧ; **-nes**, -nēz, *C.*
Gorgonia, gôr-gō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Görlitz, gẽr′lĭts, *M.*
Gortchakov, **Gortchakow**, or **Gortchakoff**, gôr′chä-kŏf, *M.*
Gortyna, gôr-tī′nȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Goshen, gō′shen, *B.* & *M.*
Gotha, gō′tä, *M.*
Göthe or **Goethe**, gẽ′te, *M.*
Gothenburg, gŏt′en-bĕrg, *M.*
Gothland, gŏth′lȧnd, *M.*
Göttingen, gĕt′tĭng-en, *M.*
Gouda, gou′dȧ; *D.* hou′dȧ, *M.*
Gough, gŏf or gôf, *M.*
Gower, gou′ẽr or gōr, *M.*
Goyaz, gō-yäz′, *M.*
Goyen, gwī′en, *M.*
Graaf, gräf, *M.*
Graciosa, grä-sē-ō′sä, *M.*
Græcia, grē′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Græme, grām, *M.*
Graets or **Grats**, grĕts, *M.*
Grammont, grăm′mŏn′, *M.*
Grampians, grăm′pĭ-ănz, *M.*
Granada, grȧ-nä′dȧ, *M.*
Granger, grān′jẽr; *F.*, grŏn′-zhā′, *M.*
Granville, *U. S.*, grăn′vĭl; *F.*, grŏn′vēl′, *M.*
Grasse, gräs, *M.*
Gratian, grā′shĭ-ăn, *C.*
Gratiot, grăsh′ĭ-ŭt, *M.*
Grattan, grăt′t′n, *M.*
Grätz or **Graetz**, grĕts, *M.*
Grau, grou, *M.*
Gravelines, gräv′lēn′, *M.*
Gravesend, grāvz′ĕnd, *M.*
Gravina, grä-vē′nä, *M.*

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў, short; senāte, ēvent, īdea, ōbey, ūnite, câre, ärm, ȧsk, ȧll, final.
***B*, Biblical; *C*, Classical; *E*, Egyptian; *H*, Hindoo; *M*, Modern; *N*, Norse.** **[See p. 646.]**

Grecia, grē'shĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Gredr, grā'dẽr, *N.*
Greece, grēs, *B.* & *M.*
Greenough, grēn'ō, *M.*
Greenwich, grēn'wĭch *or* grĭn'ĭj, *M.*
Gregorius, grē-gō'rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Grenada, grē-nā'dȧ, *a W. Indian island (not* **Granada**, *in Spain)*, *M.*
Grenoble, grē-nō'b'l, *M.*
Gresham, grĕsh'ăm, *M.*
Greville *or* **Grevile**, grĕv'ĭl, *M.*
Grimaldi, grē-mäl'dē, *M.*
Grindelwald, grĭn'dĕl-vält', *M.*
Grinnell, grĭn-nĕl', *M.*
Griqualand, grē'kwȧ-lănd, *M.*
Grisons, grē-zôɴ', *M.*
Groningen, hrō'nĭng-hĕn, *M.*
Groot, grōt, *M.*
Grosvenor, grō'vĕn-ẽr, *M.*
Grotius, grō'shĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Grouchy, grōō-shē', *M.*
Grunberg, grụn'bĕrg, *M.*
Gryneus, *Apollo*, grĭ-nē'ŭs; *a Centaur*, grĭ'nē-ŭs *or* grĭ'-nūs, *C.*
Guadalajara, gwä-dä-lä-hä'rä, *M.*
Guadalquivir, gwä-däl-kē-vēr', *M.*
Guadalupe, gō-dȧ-lōōp'; *Sp.* gwä-dȧ-lōō'pā, *M.*
Guadiana, gwä-dē-ä'nä, *M.*
Guarda, gwär'dä, *M.*
Guaso, gwä'zō, *M.*
Guastalla, gwäs-täl'lä, *M.*
Guatemala, gä-tē-mä'lȧ, *Sp.* gwä-tā-mä'lä, *M.*
Guayama, gwī-ä'mä, *M.*
Guayaquil, gwī'ä-kēl', *M.*
Gudrun, gōōd'rōōn, *N.*
Guelph, gwĕlf; *It.* **Guelfo**, gwĕl'fō, *M.*
Guercino, gwẽr-chē'nō, *M.*
Guernsey, gẽrn'zĭ, *M.*
Guglielmo, gōōl-yĕl'mō, *M.*
Guiana *or* **Guyana**, gē-ä'nȧ, *M.*
Guicowar, gwĭk'ō-wẽr, *M.*
Guidi, gwē'dē, *M.*
Guienne, gē-ĕn', *M.*
Guignes, gēn, *M.*
Guignon, gēn'yôɴ', *M.*
Guildford, **Guilford**, gĭl'fẽrd, *M.*
Guinea, gĭn'ē, *M.*
Guiot, gē'ō', *M.*
Guipuzcoa, gē-pōōth'kō-ä, *M.*
Guiscard, gēs'kär', *M.*
Guise, gēz, *M.*
Guizot, gwē'zō' *or* gē'zō', *M.*
Gujerat, gōōj-ẽr-ät', *M.*
Gulltoppr, gōōl'tŏpr, *N.*
Gumba, gŭm'bȧ, *M.*
Gundwana, gŭnd-wä'nȧ, *M.*
Gunnar, gŭn'när, *N.*
Günther, gün'tẽr, *M.*
Guyandott, gī-ăn-dŏt', *M.*
Guyon, gī'ŏn *or* gē'ôɴ', *M.*
Guyot, gē'ō', *M.*
Guzerat, gōōz-ẽr-ät', *M.*
Guzman, gōōth-män', *M.*
Gwalior, gwä'lĭ-ôr, *M.*
Gwengwere, gwĕn-gwā'rĭ, *M.*
Gyula, dyōō'lō, *M.*
Gzhatsk, gzhätsk, *M.*

H.

Haahashtari, hā'ȧ-hăsh'tȧ-rĭ, *B.*
Haarlem, här'lĕm, *M.*
Habakkuk, hăb'ăk-kŭk *or* hȧ-băk'kŭk, *B.*
Habbacuc, hăb'bȧ-kŭk, *B.*
Habsburg, häps'bōōrg, *M.*
Hadad, hā'dăd, *B.*
Hadadezer, hăd'ăd-ē'zẽr, *B.*
Hadar, hā'där, *B.*
Hadashah, hăd'ȧ- *or* hȧ-dā'-shȧ, *B.*
Hadassah, hȧ-dăs'sȧ, *B.*
Hades, hā'dēz, *C.*
Hadlai, hăd'lā-ī, *B.*
Hadoram, hȧ-dō'răm, *B.*
Hadrach, hā'drăk, *B.*
Hadramaut, häd-rȧ-mout', *M.*
Hadrianus, hā'drĭ-ā'nŭs, *C.*
Hadrumetum, hăd'rụ-mē'tŭm, *C.*
Hæmera, hē-mē'rȧ, *C.*
Hæmus, hē'mŭs, *C.*
Hafiz, hä'fĭz, *M.*
Hagar, hā'gär, *B.*
Haggai, hăg'gā-ī, *B.*
Haggi, hăg'gī, *B.*
Haggiah, hăg-gī'ȧ, *B.*
Hague, hāg, *M.*
Hahn, hän, *M.*
Hahnemann, hä'ne-män, *M.*
Hai, hā'ī, *B.*
Hainan, hī-năn', *M.*
Hainault, hā'nō', *M.*
Hakluyt, hăk'lōōt, *M.*
Hakodadi, hä-kō-dä'dē, *M.*
Halcyone, hăl-sī'ō-nē, *C.*
Haldeman, hŏl'de-man, *M.*
Halicarnassus, hăl'ĭ-kär-năs'-sŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Halifax, hăl'ĭ-făks, *M.*
Halket, hăl'kĕt *or* hăk'ĕt, *M.*
Halle, häl'le, *M.*
Hamadan, hä-mä-dän', *M.*
Haman, hā'măn, *B.*
Hamath, hā'măth, *B.*
Hamburg, hăm'bẽrg; *G.* häm'-bōōrg, *M.*
Hameln, hä'mĕln, *M.*
Hamilcar, hȧ-mĭl'kär, *C.*
Hammelech, hăm'mē-lĕk, *B.*
Hamor, hā'môr, *B.*
Hampshire, hămp'shẽr, *M.*
Hanani, hȧ-nā'nī *or* hăn'ȧ-nī, *B.*
Hananiah, hăn'ȧ-nī'ȧ, *B.*
Handel, hăn'dĕl; *G.* **Händel**, hĕn'dĕl, *M.*
Hannah, hăn'nȧ, *B.*
Hannibal, hăn'nĭ-bal, *C.*
Hanover, hăn'ō-vẽr; *G.* **Hannover**, hän-nō'vẽr, *M.*
Haran, hā'răn, *B.*
Harcourt, *E.* här'kẽrt; *F.* är'-kōōr', *M.*
Hardicanute, här'de-kȧ-nūt', *M.*
Hardinge, här'dĭng, *M.*
Harlem, här'lĕm, *M.*
Harmodius, här-mō'dĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Harmonia, här-mō'nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Harmonicus, här'mō-nĭ'kŭs, *C.*
Haroun-al-Raschid, hȧ-rōōn'ăl-răsh'ĭd, *or* **Harun-** *or* **Haroun-er-Rashid**, hä-rōōn'ĕr-rȧ-shēd', *M.*
Harwich, hăr'rĭj, *M.*
Harz *or* **Hartz**, härts, *M.*
Hasdrubal, hăs'drụ-bal, *C.*
Hastings, hās'tĭngz, *M.*
Hatteras, hăt'tẽr-*a*s, *M.*
Hauran, hou'rän, *B.*
Hauser, hou'zẽr, *M.*
Hautefeuille, ōt'fēl', *M.*
Haüy, ä'wē', *M.*
Havana, hȧ-văn'ȧ, *M.*
Haverhill, hā'vẽr-ĭl, *M.*
Havre de Grace, hăv'ẽr de gräs, *M.*
Hawaii, hä-wī'ē, *M.*
Haydn, hā'dn; *G.* hī'dn, *M.*
Haynau, hī'nou, *M.*
Hayti *or* **Haiti**, hā'tĭ; *F.* ä'ē'-tē', *M.*
Hazael, hăz'ā-ĕl, *B.*
Hazaiah, hȧ-zā'yȧ, *B.*
Haziel, hā'zĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Hazor, hā'zôr, *B.*
Hazubah, hăz'ū-bȧ, *B.*
Hazzurim, hăz'zū-rĭm, *B.*
Hebe, hē'bē, *C.*
Heber, hē'bẽr, *B.* & *M.*
Heberden, hĕb'ẽr-dĕn, *M.*
Hebrides, hĕb'rĭ-dēz, *M.*
Hebron, hē'brŭn, *B.* & *M.*
Hecate, hĕk'ȧ-tē, *C.*
Hecla, hĕk'lȧ, *M.*
Hecuba, hĕk'ū-bȧ, *C.*
Heeren, hā'ren, *M.*
Hege, hē'jē, *B.*
Hegel, hā'gel, *M.*
Hegesibulus, hē-jĕs'ĭ-bū'lŭs, *C.*
Hegesistratus, hē-jē-sĭs'trȧ-tŭs, *C.*
Hegestratus, hē-jĕs'trȧ-tŭs, *C.*
Heidelberg, hī'dĕl-bĕrg, *M.*
Heilbronn, hīl'brōn', *M.*
Heimdal, hīm'däl, *N.*
Heine, hī'ne, *M.*
Heinroth, hīn'rōt, *M.*
Heinse, hīn'se, *M.*
Hel, hĕl, *N.*
Hela, hē'lȧ, *N.*
Helena, hĕl'ē-nȧ, *C.*
Helena Saint, sānt hē-lē'nȧ, *M.*
Helenor, hē-lē'nôr, *C.*
Helenus, hĕl'ē-nŭs, *C.*
Helgé, hăl'gē, *N.*
Helicon, hĕl'ĭ-kŏn, *C.*
Heliconiades, hĕl'ĭ-kō-nī'ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Heliconis, hĕl'ĭ-kō'nĭs, *C.*
Heligoland, hĕl'ĭ-gō-lănd, *M.*
Heliodorus, hē'lĭ-ō-dō'rŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Heliogabalus, hē'lĭ-ō-găb'ȧ-lŭs *or* hē-lĭ'ŏg-ȧ-bā'lŭs, *C.*
Helion, hē'lĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Heliopolis, hē'lĭ-ŏp'ō-lĭs, *C.*
Hellenes, hĕl-lē'nēz, *C.*
Hellespont, hĕl'lĕs-pŏnt, *M.*
Hellespontus, hĕl'lĕs-pŏn'tŭs, *C.*
Helsingfors, hĕl'sĭng-fŏrs', *M.*
Helsingoer, hĕl'sĭng-ẽ'ẽr, *M.*
Helvellyn, hĕl-vĕl'lĭn, *M.*
Helvetia, hĕl-vē'shĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Helvoetsluys, hĕl'vōōt-slois', *M.*
Heman, hē'man, *B.*
Hemans, hĕm'*a*nz, *M.*
Hénault, ā'nō', *M.*
Hengist, hĕng'gĭst, *M.*
Henke, hĕng'ke, *M.*
Henkel, hĕngk'el, *M.*
Henlopen, hĕn-lō'pĕn, *M.*
Hennequin, ĕn'kăɴ', *M.*
Henriko, hĕn-rē'kō, *M.*
Henriques, ĕn-rē'kes, *M.*
Hephæstia, *a town*, hē-fĕs'tĭ-ȧ; *a festival*, hĕf'ĕs-tī'ȧ, *C.*
Hephzibah, hĕf'zĭ-bȧ, *B.*
Hera, hē'rȧ, *C.*
Heraclea, hĕr'ȧ-klē'ȧ, *C.*
Heracles, hĕr'ȧ-klēz, *C.*
Heracleus, hĕr'ȧ-klē'tŭs; **-acleum**, -ȧ-klē'ŭm; **-aclia**, -ȧ-klī'ȧ, *C.*
Heraclitus, hĕr'ȧ-klī'tŭs, *C.*
Heraclius, hĕr'ȧ-klī'ŭs, *C.*
Herat, hĕr-ät', *M.*
Hérault, ā'rō', *M.*
Herculaneum, hẽr'kū-lā'nē-ŭm *or* hẽr'kū-lā-nē'ŭm, *C.*
Hercules, hẽr'kū-lēz, *B.* & *C.*
Herculeum, hẽr-kū'lē-ŭm, *C.*
Hercyna, hẽr-sī'nȧ, *C.*
Hercynia, hẽr-sĭn'ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Herder, hẽr'dẽr *or* hĕr'dẽr, *M.*
Hereford, hĕr'ē-fẽrd, *M.*
Herkimer, hẽr'kĭ-mẽr, *M.*
Hermaphroditus, hẽr-măf'rō-dī'tŭs, *C.*
Hermias, hẽr-mī'*a*s *or* hẽr'mĭ-*a*s, *C.*
Herminius, hẽr-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Herminus, hẽr-mī'nŭs, *C.*
Hermione, hẽr-mī'ō-nē, *C.*
Hermiones, hẽr-mī'ō-nēz *or* hẽr'mĭ-ō'nēz, *C.*
Hermionis, hẽr-mī'ō-nĭs, *C.*
Hermippus, hẽr-mĭp'pŭs, *C.*
Hermocles, hẽr'mō-klēz, *C.*
Hermoclides, hẽr'mō-klī'dēz, *C.*
Hermocrates, hẽr-mŏk'rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Hermocratia, hẽr-mō'krȧ-tī'ȧ, *C.*
Hermogenes, hẽr-mŏj'ē-nēz, *B.* & *C.*
Hermolaus, hẽr-mō-lā'ŭs, *C.*
Hero, hē'rō, *C.*
Herod, hĕr'ŭd, *B.*
Herodes, hē-rō'dēz, *C.*
Herodias, hē-rō'dĭ-*a*s, *B.*
Herodotus, hē-rŏd'ō-tŭs, *C.*
Herois, hē-rō'ĭs, *C.*
Heron, hē'rŏn, *C.*
Herostratus, hē-rŏs'trȧ-tŭs, *C.*
Herrera, ĕr-rā'rȧ, *M.*
Herschel, hẽr'shel, *M.*
Hertford, *Eng.*, här'fẽrd; *U. S.*, hẽrt'fẽrd, *M.*
Hervey, hẽr'vĭ *or* här'vĭ, *M.*
Herzegovina, hĕrt'se-gō-vē'nȧ, *M.*
Herzog, hĕrt'sōg, *M.*
Heshbon, hĕsh'bŏn, *B.*
Hesiodus, hē-sī'ō-dŭs, *C.*
Hesione, hē-sī'ō-nē; **-ones**, -ō-nēz, *C.*
Hespera, hĕs'pē-rȧ; **Hesperis**, hĕs'pē-rĭs; **Hesperus**, hĕs'-pē-rŭs, *C.*
Hesperia, hĕs-pē'rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Hesperides, hĕs-pĕr'ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Hesse, hĕs; *G.* **Hessen**, hĕs'sen, *M.*
Heth, hĕth, *B.*
Heylin, hā'lĭn, *M.*
Heyne, hī'ne, *M.*
Heyse, hī'ze, *M.*
Hezekiah, hĕz'ē-kī'ȧ, *B.*
Hezro, hĕz'rō; **Hezron**, hĕz'-rŏn, *B.*
Hibernia, hī-bẽr'nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Hiddai, hĭd'dā-ī, *B.*
Hiempsal, hī-ĕmp'sal, *C.*
Hiera, *an island*, hī'ē-rȧ; *a person*, hī-ē'rȧ, *C.*
Hierapolis, hī'ē-răp'ō-lĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Hierichus, hī-ĕr'ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Hiero, hī'ē-rō, *C.*
Hierocles, hī-ĕr'ō-klēz, *C.*
Hieroclides, hī'ē-rō-klī'dēz, *C.*
Hieronica, hī'ē-rŏn'ĭ-kȧ, *C.*
Hieronicæ, hī'ē-rō-nī'sē, *C.*
Hieronymus, hī'ē-rŏn'ĭ-mŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Hierophon, hī-ĕr'ō-fŏn, *C.*
Hierosolyma, hī'ē-rō-sŏl'ĭ-mȧ, *C.*
Hierusalem, hī'ē-rōō'sȧ-lĕm, *B.*
Highlands, hī'landz; *Scot.* hē'-landz, *M.*
Hilaria, hī-lā'rĭ-ȧ; **-rio**, -rĭ-ō, *C.*
Hildburghausen, hĭlt'bōōrg-hou'zen, *M.*
Hildesheim, hĭl'dĕs-hīm', *M.*
Hilkiah, hĭl-kī'ȧ, *B.*
Hilo, hē'lō, *M.*
Himinbjorg, hĭm'ĭn-byẽrg, *N.*
Himalaya, hĭm-ä'lȧ-yȧ; *a town*, hĭm-ȧ-lā'yȧ, *M.*
Hindoo-Koosh, hĭn'dōō-kōōsh, *M.*
Hindostan, **-dustan**, hĭn-dō-stän', *M.*
Hinnom, hĭn'nŏm, *B.*
Hipparchus, hĭp-pär'kŭs, *C.*
Hippia, hĭp'pĭ-ȧ; **-pius**, -pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Hippobotes, hĭp-pŏb'ō-tēz, *C.*
Hippocleas, hĭp-pō'klē-*a*s, *C.*
Hippocoon, hĭp-pŏk'ō-ŏn, *C.*
Hippocrates, hĭp-pŏk'rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Hippocratia, hĭp'pō-krȧ-tī'ȧ, *C.*
Hippocrene, hĭp-pō-krē'nē, *C.*
Hippodamas, hĭp-pŏd'ȧ-m*a*s, *C.*
Hippodamia, hĭp'pō-dȧ-mī'ȧ, *C.*
Hippodromus, hĭp-pŏd'rō-mŭs, *C.*
Hippolyte, hĭp-pŏl'ĭ-tē, *C.*
Hippolytus, hĭp-pŏl'ĭ-tŭs, *C.*

fẽrn, rēcent, ôrb, rụde, fụll, ûrn, fōōd, fo͝ot, out, oil, chair, go, sing, iɳk, then, thin, boɴ.
B, Biblical; *C*, Classical; *E*, Egyptian; *H*, Hindoo; *M*, Modern; *N*, Norse. [See p. 646.]

Hippomachus, hĭp-pŏm′á-kŭs, C.
Hippomedon, hĭp-pŏm′ē-dŏn, C.
Hippomenes, hĭp-pŏm′ē-nēz, C.
Hippona, hĭp-pō′ná, C.
Hipponoe, hĭp-pŏn′ō-ē, C.
Hiram, hī′ram, B.
Hispania, hĭs-pā′nĭ-á, C.
Hispaniola, hĭs′păn-ĭ-ō′lá, M.
Hispanus, hĭs-pā′nŭs, C.
Hoang-Ho, hō-äng′hō′, M.
Hoboken, hō′bō-ken or hō-bō′-ken, M.
Hoche, hŏsh, M.
Hochheim, hŏk′hīm, M.
Hödr, hē′dr, N.
Hoefer, G. hē′fĕr; F. ō′fâr′, M.
Hoek or Hoeck, hŏŏk, M.
Hogarth, hō′gärth, M.
Hohenlinden, hō-en-lĭn′den, M.
Hohenlohe, hō′en-lō-e, M.
Hohenzollern, hō′en-tsŏl′lĕrn, M.
Holbach, hŏl′bäk, M.
Holbein, hŏl′bīn, M.
Holinshed or Hollynshed, hŏl′-ĭnz-hĕd, M.
Holland, hŏl′lŭnd; D. hŏl′-län, M.
Holofernes, hŏl′ō-fĕr′nēz, B.
Holstein, hŏl′stīn, M.
Holyhead, hŏl′ĭ-hĕd, M.
Homburg, hŏm′bŏŏrg, M.
Home, hōm; Scot. hūm, M.
Homer, hō′mĕr, M.
Homerus, hō-mē′rŭs, C.
Honda, hŏn′dá; Sp. ōn′dä, M.
Honduras, hŏn-dōō′ras, M.
Honfleur, ōN′flẽr′, M.
Hong-Kong or Hongkong, hŏng′kŏng, M.
Honiton, hŏn′ĭ-tŭn, M.
Honolulu, hō′nō-lōō′lōō, M.
Honorius, hō-nō′rĭ-ŭs, C.
Hoogly or Hooghly, hōōg′lĭ, M.
Hophni, hŏf′nĭ, B.
Horatia, hō-rā′shĭ-á; Horatius, -shĭ-ŭs, C.
Horeb, hō′rĕb, B.
Horem, hō′rĕm, B.
Horonaim, hŏr′ō-nā′ĭm, B.
Hortensia, hŏr-tĕn′shĭ-á; Hortensius, hŏr-tĕn′shĭ-ŭs, C.
Hosa, Hosah, hō′sá, B.
Hosea, hō-zē′á, B. & M.
Hoshea, hō-shē′á, B.
Hostilia, hŏs-tĭl′ĭ-á; -ius, -ĭ-ŭs, C.
Houghton, hō′tn, M.
Hounslow, hounz′lō, M.
Housatonic, hōō-sá-tŏn′ĭk, M.
Houssa, hou′sä, M.
Houston, hūs′tŭn, M.
Howe, hou, M.
Howes, houz, M.
Hozier, ō′zē-ā′, M.
Hræsvelgr, hrās′vĕl′gr; Icelandic hrĭs′vĕl-gr, N.
Hrimthursar, hrēm′tōōr-sär, N.
Hrungnir, hrōōng′nĕr, N.
Huelva, wĕl′vä, M.
Huesca, wĕs′kä, M.
Huger, ū-jē′, M.
Hughes, hūz, M.
Huldah, hŭl′dá, B.
Humbert, hŭm′bĕrt; F. ŭN′-bâr′, M.
Humboldt, hŭm′bōlt; G. hōōm′bōlt, M.
Hunding, hōōn′dĭng, N.
Hungary, hŭŋ′ga-rĭ, M.
Hur, hĕr, B.
Hurdwar, hŭrd-wär′, M.
Huron, hū′rŏn, M.
Hushai, hū′shī, B.
Huskisson, hŭs′kĭs-sŭn, M.
Huss or Hus, hŭs; G. hōōs, M.
Hutten, hōōt′ten, M.
Huy, hoi, M.
Huyghens, hī′gĕnz or hoi′-gĕnz, M.
Hven or Hveen, hvān, M.
Hyades, hī′á-dēz, C.
Hyala, hī′blá, C.
Hybrida, hĭb′rĭ-dá, C.
Hydaspes, hī-dăs′pēz, B. & C.
Hyderabad, hī′dĕr-á-băd′, M.
Hyder Ali, hī′dĕr ä′lē, M.
Hydra, hī′drá, C. & M.
Hygea, hī-jē′á; -geia, -jē′yá; -gia, -jī′á; -ginus, -jī′nŭs, C.
Hylas, hī′las; -lax, -lăks; -le, -lē, C.
Hymen, hī′mĕn, C.
Hymenæus, -neus, hī′mē-nē′ŭs, B.
Hymettus, hī-mĕt′tŭs, C.
Hyperbolus, hī-pĕr′bō-lŭs, C.
Hyperborei, hĭp′ĕr-bō′rē-ī or hī-pĕr′bo-rē′ī, C.
Hyperia, hĭp′ē-rī′á, or -rea, -rē′á, C.
Hyperides, hĭp′ē-rī′dēz or hī-pĕr′ĭ-dēz, C.
Hyperion, hĭp′ē-rī′ŏn or hī-pē′rĭ-ŏn, C.
Hypermenes, hī-pĕr′mē-nēz, C.
Hypermnestra, hĭp′ĕrm-nĕs′-trá, C.
Hypsicrates, hĭp-sĭk′rá-tēz, C.
Hyrcania, hĕr-kā′nĭ-á, C.
Hyrcanus, hĕr-kā′nŭs, C.
Hyrmina, hĕr-mī′ná; -ne, -nē, C.
Hyrnetho, hĕr-nē′thō, C.
Hystaspes, hĭs-tăs′pēz, C.
Hythe, hīth, M.

I.

☞ For names in Eastern Europe and Asia beginning with I followed by a vowel, see Y; as, Yakootsk for Iakoutsk.

Ia, ī′á, C.
Iacchus, ī-ăk′kŭs, C.
Ianthe, ī-ăn′thē, C.
Ianthea, ī′ăn-thē′á, C.
Iapetus, ī-ăp′ē-tŭs, C.
Iarbas, ī-är′băs, C.
Iarchas, ī-är′kŭs, C.
Iaxartes, ī′ăks-är′tēz, C.
Ibarra, ē-bär′rä, M.
Ibera, ī-bē′rá, C.
Iberia, ī-bē′rĭ-á, C.
Iberus, ī-bē′rŭs, C.
Ibis, ī′bĭs, C.
Ibrahim, ĭb-brä′hēm, M.
Icaria, ī-kā′rĭ-á, C.
Icaris, ĭk′á-rĭs; -rus, -rŭs, C.
Iccius, ĭk′shĭ-ŭs, C.
Iceland, īs′land, M.
Ichabod, ĭk′á-bŏd, B. & M.
Icilius, ī-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs, C.
Iconium, ī-kō′nĭ-ŭm, B. & C.
Ida, ī′dá, C.
Idaho, ī′dá-hō, M.
Idalia, ī-dā′lĭ-á; Idalie, ī-dā′-lĭ-ē, C.
Idalis, ĭd′á-lĭs, C.
Idea, a town, ĭd′ē-á; daughter of Danaus, ī-dē′á, C.
Idomenæ, Idomene, ī-dŏm′ē-nē, C.
Idomeneus, ī-dŏm′ē-nūs, C.
Idumæa, Idumea, ĭd′ū-mē′á, B.
Idume, ī-dū′mē; Idumea, ĭd′ū-mē′á, C.
Iglau, ĭg′lou, M.
Ignatius, ĭg-nā′shĭ-ŭs, C.
Ihuru, ē-hōō′rōō, M.
Ikelemba, ĭk′ā-lĕm′bá, M.
Ikengo, ĭk-ĕn′gō, M.
Ikoko, ĭk-ō′kō, M.
Ilfracombe, ĭl′frá-kōōm, M.
Iliacus, ī-lī′á-kŭs, C.
Iliades, ī-lī′á-dēz, C.
Ilias, ĭl′ĭ-as, C.
Ilion, ĭl′ĭ-ŏn, C. & M.
Ilione, ī-lī′ō-nē, or Iliona, -ō-ná, C.
Ilioneus, ĭl′ĭ-ō′nē-ŭs or ĭl-ī′ō-nŭs, C.
Ilissus, ī-lĭs′sŭs, C.
Ilithyia, ĭl′ĭ-thī′á, C.
Ilium, ĭl′ĭ-ŭm, or Ilion, ĭl′ĭ-ŏn, C.
Ille, ēl, M.
Illinois, ĭl-lĭ-noi′ or ĭl-lĭ-noiz′, M.
Illyria, ĭl-lĭr′ĭ-á, C. & M.
Illyricum, ĭl-lĭr′ĭ-kŭm, B. & C.
Ilunga, ĭl-ōōn′gá, M.
Ilungo, ĭl-ōōn′gō, M.
Imaus, ĭm′ā-ŭs or ī-mā′ŭs, C.
Imla, Imlah, ĭm′lá, B.
Immanuel, ĭm-măn′ū-ĕl, B.
Imola, ĭm′ō-lá, C.; ē′mō-lä, M.
Inachus, ĭn′á-kŭs, C.
Ina Muana, ē′ná mwä′ná, M.
Indeman, ĭn′dā-män′, M.
India, ĭn′dĭ-á, B., C., & M.
Indiana, ĭn-dĭ-ăn′á, M.
Indianapolis, ĭn′dĭ-an-ăp′ō-lĭs, M.
Indicus, ĭn′dĭ-kŭs, C.
Indies, ĭn′dĭz, M.
Indigetes, ĭn-dĭj′ē-tēz, also ĭn′-dĭ-jē′tēz, a people, C.
Indogenes, ĭn-dŏj′ē-nēz, C.
Indore, ĭn-dōr′, M.
Indra, ĭn′drá, H.
Indre, ăNd′r, M.
Indus, ĭn′dŭs, = Sindh, M.
Inez, ē′nĕz or ī′nĕz, M.
Ingoldstadt, ĭng′ōl-stăt, M.
Ingres, ăNg′r, M.
Inkerman, ĭnk-ĕr-män′, M.
Inkissa, ĭŋ-kĭs′sá, M.
Innspruck, ĭns′prōōk, M.
Ino, ī′nō, C.
Inopus, ī-nō′pŭs, C.
Inous, ī-nō′ŭs, C.
Inpegna, ĭn-pā′nyá, M.
Interlaken or Interlachen, ĭn′-tĕr-läk′en, M.
Inverness, ĭn-vĕr-nĕs′, M.
Io, ī′ō, C.
Iolchos, ī-ŏl′kŏs, C.
Iole, ī′ō-lē; Ioli, ī-ō′lī, C.
Ioli, ē-ō′lē, M.
Ion, ī′ŏn, C.
Iona, ē-ō′ná, M.
Ione, Antioch, ī-ō′nē; a Nereid, ī′ō-nē, C.
Ionia, ī-ō′nĭ-á, C. & M.
Iope, ī′ō-pē, C.
Iowa, ī′ō-wá, M.
Iphiclus, ĭf′ĭ-klŭs; Iphicles, -klēz, C.
Iphidamas, ī-fĭd′á-mŏs, C.
Iphidamia, ĭf′ĭ-dá-mī′á, C.
Iphigenia, ĭf′ĭ-jē-nī′á, C.
Iphimedon, ī-fĭm′ē-dŏn, C.
Iphimedusa, ĭf′ĭ-mē-dū′sá, C.
Ipswich, ĭps′wĭch, M.
Ira, ī′rá, B. & C.
Ireland, īr′lənd, M.
Irenæus, ĭr-ē-nē′ŭs, C.
Irene, ī-rē′nē; Irenis, ī-rē′nĭs, C.
Ireton, īr′tŭn, M.
Iriarte or Yriarte, ē′rē-är′tā, M.
Iris, ī′rĭs, C.
Irkootsk, ĭr-kōōtsk′, M.
Iroquois, ĭr-ō-kwoi′, M.
Irrawaddy, ĭr-rá-wŏd′dĭ, M.
Irtish or Irtysh, ĕr′tĭsh, M.
Isaac, ī′zak, B. & M.
Isabey, ē′zä′bā′, M.
Isacus, ī-sā′kŭs, C.
Isaiah, ī-zā′yá, B.
Isander, ī-săn′dĕr, C.
Isanghila, ĭs′ăn-gē′lá, M.
Isangi, ē-săŋ′gē, M.
Isauria, ī-sä′rĭ-á, C.
Iscariot, ĭs-kăr′ĭ-ŏt, B.
Ischia, ĭs′kē-ä, M.
Ischl, ĭsh′l, M.
Iseke, ē-sā′kē, M.
Iser or Isar, ē′zĕr, M.
Isère, ē′zâr′, M.
Ish-bosheth, ĭsh-bō′shĕth, B.
Ishmael, ĭsh′mā-ĕl, B.
Ishmaiah, ĭsh′mā-ī′á, B.
Isias, ĭsh′ĭ-as, C.
Isidora, ĭs′ĭ-dō′rá; -rus, -rŭs, C.
Isis, ī′sĭs, C., E., & M.
Isla, ēs′lä, M.
Islay, ī′lā, or Isla, ī′lá, M.
Islington, ĭz′lĭng-tŭn, M.
Islip, ĭs′lĭp, M.
Ismael, ĭs′mā-ĕl, C.
Ismail, ĭs-mä-ēl′, M.
Ismara, ĭs′má-rá; -rus, -rŭs, C.
Ismene, ĭs-mē′nē, C.
Ismenus, son of Apollo, ĭs-mē′-nŭs; a Chian, ĭs′mē-nŭs, C.
Isocles, ĭs′ō-klēz, C.
Isocrates, ī-sŏk′rá-tēz, C.
Ispahan, ĭs-pá-hän′, M.
Israel, ĭs′rā-ĕl or ĭz′rā-ĕl, B.
Issachar, ĭs′sá-kär, B.
Issoudun, ē′sōō′dŭN′, M.
Isthmia, ĭsth′mĭ-á; -mius, -mĭ-ŭs, C.
Istria, ĭs′trĭ-á, C. & M.
Itali, ĭt′á-lĭ; -lis, -lĭs; -lus, -lŭs, C.
Italia, ī-tā′lĭ-á, C.; It. ē-tä′-lē-ä, M.
Italica, ī-tăl′ĭ-ká; -icus, -ĭ-kŭs, C.
Italy, ĭt′á-lĭ, B. & M., = Italia.
Itasca, ī-tăs′ká, M.
Ithaca, ĭth′á-ká, C. & M.
Ithæmenes, ī-thĕm′ē-nēz, C.
Ithamar, ĭth′á-mär, B.
Ithurel, ĭth′ū-rē′ĭ, C.
Itimbiri, ē-tĭm′bē-rē, M.
Itri, ē′trē, M.
Ituræa or Iturea, ĭt′ū-rē′á, B. & C.
Ituri, ē-tōō′rē, M.
Itys, ī′tĭs, C.
Iuka, ī-ū′ká, M.
Iulis, ī-ū′lĭs; Iulus, ī-ū′lŭs, C.
Ivan, ē-vän′, M.
Iviça, ē-vē′sä, M.
Ivrea, ē-vrā′ä, M.
Ivry, ēv′rē′, M.
Ixion, ĭks-ī′ŏn, C.
Izehar, ĭz′ē-här, B.
Izhar, ĭz′här, B.
Izreel, ĭz′rē-ĕl, B.
Izri, ĭz′rĭ, B.

J.

Jaala, já-ā′lá; Jaalah, já-ā′lá, B.
Jaanai, jā′á-nī or já-ā′nā, B.
Jaaziah, jā′á-zī′á, B.
Jabesh, jā′bĕsh, B.
Jabez, jā′bĕz, B.
Jaca, hä′kä, M.
Jachan, jā′kăn; Jachin, jā′-kĭn, B.
Jacmel, zhăk′mĕl′, M.
Jacob, jā′kŏb, B.
Jacobi, yä-kō′bē, M.
Jacobus, já-kō′bŭs, C.
Jacquard, zhăk′kär′, M.
Jacquemel or Jacmel, zhăk′-mĕl′, M.
Jael, jā′ĕl, B.
Jaen, hä-ān′, M.
Jaffa, jăf′fá or yäf′fä, M.
Jaffnapatam, jăf′ná-pá-tăm′, M.
Jagua or Xagua, hä′gwä, M.
Jahaz, jā′hăz, B.
Jahaza, Jahazah, já-hā′zá, B.
Jahzeel, jā′zē-ĕl, B.
Jahziel, jā′zĭ-ĕl, B.
Jair, jā′ĕr; Jairite, jā′ĭ-rīt, B.
Jairus, in Esther, jā′ĭ-rŭs; in New Test., jā-ī′rŭs, B.

Jalafa, jä-lä′fä, M.
Jalapa or **Xalapa**, hä-lä′pä, M.
Jalisco or **Xalisco**, hä-lēs′kō, M.
Jamaica, jȧ-mā′kȧ, M.
Janiculum, jā-nĭk′ū-lŭm, C.
Janin, zhä′näN′, M.
Jansen, jăn′sen; D. yän′sen; F. zhōN′sōN′; L. **Jansenius**, jăn-sē′nĭ-ŭs, M.
Janus, jā′nŭs, C.
Japan, jȧ-păn′, M.
Japheth, jā′fĕth, B.
Japura, hä-pōō′rä, M.
Jaquemel, zhäk′mĕl′, M.
Jared, jā′rĕd, B.
Jarnac, zhär′näk′, M.
Jaroslaw or **Yaroslav**, etc., yä′rō-släv′, M.
Jasher, jā′shĕr, B.
Jason, jā′sŭn, B. & C.
Java, jä′vȧ or jā′vȧ, M.
Jazar, jā′zär: **Jazer**, jā′zĕr, B.
Jean Paul, zhōN′ poul′ or jēn pąl′, = Richter, M.
Jebusi, jĕ-bū′sī, B.
Jedaiah, jĕ-dā′yȧ, B.
Jeddo or **Yeddo**, jĕd′dō or yĕd′-dō, M.
Jedeiah, jĕ-dē′yȧ, B.
Jedidah, jĕ-dī′dȧ, B.
Jedidiah, jĕd′ĭ-dī′ȧ, B.
Jeeli, jē-ē′lī; **Jeelus**, -lŭs, B.
Jeezer, jē-ē′zĕr, B.
Jehaleel, jē-hā′lē-ĕl, B.
Jehaleleel, jē′hȧ-lē′lē-ĕl, B.
Jehaziel, jē′hȧ-zī′ĕl, B.
Jehdeiah, jĕ-dē′yȧ, B.
Jehieli, jē-hī′ē-lī, B.
Jehizkiah, jē′hĭz-kī′ȧ, B.
Jehoadah, jē-hō′ȧ-dȧ, B.
Jehoaddan, jē′hō-ăd′dan, B.
Jehoahaz, jē-hō′ȧ-hăz, B.
Jehoash, jē-hō′ăsh, B.
Jehoiachin, jē-hoi′ȧ-kĭn; **Jehoiakim**, jē-hoi′ȧ-kĭm, B.
Jehoiada, jē-hoi′ȧ-dȧ, B.
Jehonadab, jē-hŏn′ȧ-dăb, B.
Jehoshaphat, jē-hŏsh′ȧ-făt, B.
Jehovah, jē-hō′vȧ, B.
Jehu, jē′hū, B.
Jehudi, jē-hū′dī, B.
Jeiel, jē-ī′ĕl, B.
Jemima, jē-mī′mȧ or jĕm′ĭ-mȧ, B.
Jena, jē′nȧ; G. yā′nä, M.
Jephthae, jĕf′thȧ-ē, B.
Jephthah, jĕf′thȧ, B.
Jephunne, **Jephunneh**, jē-fŭn′-nē, B.
Jeremiah, jĕr-ē-mī′ȧ; **Jeremias**, jĕr′ē-mī′as, B.
Jeremoth, jĕr′ē-mŏth, B.
Jeremy, jĕr′ē-mĭ, B.
Jerez = Xeres, hā-rĕth′, M.
Jericho, jĕr′ĭ-kō, B. & M.
Jeroboam, jĕr′ō-bō′am, B.
Jersey, jĕr′zĭ, M.
Jerubbaal, jē-rŭb′bā-al, B.
Jerusalem, jē-rōō′sȧ-lĕm, B.
Jerusha, **Jerushah**, jē-rōō′shȧ, B.
Jesher, jē′shĕr, B.
Jeshohaiah, jĕsh-ō′hā-ī′ȧ, B.
Jeshua, **Jeshuah**, jĕsh′ū-ȧ, B.
Jesse, jĕs′sē, B.
Jesu, jē′sū, B.
Jesurun, jĕs′ū-rŭn, B.
Jesus, jē′zŭs, B.
Jethro, jē′thrō, B.
Jew, jū or jōō, B. & M.
Jeypoor, jī-pōōr′, M.
Jezebel, jĕz′ē-bĕl, B.
Jezreel, jĕz′rē-ĕl; **Jezreelite**, jĕz′rē-ĕl-īt; **Jezreelitess**, jĕz′-rē-ĕl-īt′ĕs, B.
Jiddah or **Djidda**, jĭd′dȧ, M.
Jijona or **Xixona**, hē-hō′nä, M.
Jimna, **Jimnah**, jĭm′nȧ, B.
Jipe, jē′pē, M.
Joab, jō′ăb, B.
Joachim, jō′ȧ-kĭm, B.
Joacim, jō′ȧ-sĭm, B.
Joakim, jō′ȧ-kĭm, B.
Joanan, jō-ā′nan, B.
Joanes, hō-ä′nĕs, or **Juanes**, hōō-ä′nĕs, M.
Joanna, jō-ăn′nȧ, B.
Joatham, jō′ȧ-tham, B.
Job, jōb, B.
Jocasta, jō′kăs-tȧ, C.
Jochebed, jŏk′ē-bĕd, B.
Jo Daviess, jō dā′vĭs, M.
Joel, jō′ĕl, B.
Johanan, jō-hā′nan, B.
Johanna, jō-hăn′nȧ, M.
Johannes, jō-hăn′nēz, B.
John, jŏn, B. & M.
Joiada, joi′ȧ-dȧ, B.
Joiakim, joi′ȧ-kĭm, B.
Jolifa, jō-lī′fȧ, M.
Joinville, join′vĭl; F. zhwăN′-vēl′, M.
Jonadab, jŏn′ȧ-dăb, B.
Jonah, jō′nȧ, B.
Jonas, jō′nas, B.
Jonathan, jŏn′ȧ-than, B.
Jönköping, yĕn′chē-pĭng, M.
Joppa, jŏp′pȧ, B.
Joram, jō′ram, B.
Jordan, jôr′dan, B. & M.
Josaphat, jŏs′ȧ-făt, B.
Jose, jō′sē, B.
Josedec, **Josedech**, jŏs′ē-dĕk, B.
Joseph, jō′zĕf, B.
Josephus, jō-sē′fŭs, B. & C.
Joses, jō′zĕz, B.
Joshabad, jŏsh′ȧ-băd, B.
Joshah, jō′shȧ, B.
Joshaphat, jŏsh′ȧ-făt, B.
Joshua, jŏsh′ū-ȧ, B.
Josiah, jō-sī′ȧ, B.
Josias, jō-sī′as, B.
Jotham, jō′tham, B.
Jötunheim, jē′tōōn-hīm, N.
Jouffroy, zhōō′frwä′, M.
Jourdan, zhōōr′dōN′, M.
Jovianus, jō′vĭ-ā′nŭs, C.
Jowett, jō′ĕt, M.
Jozabad, jŏz′ȧ-băd, B.
Juan Fernandez, jōō′ăn fĕr-năn′dĕz; Sp. hōō-än′ fĕr-nän′dĕth, M.
Juarez, hōō-ä′rĕs or hwä′rĕth, M.
Juba, jū′bȧ, C.
Jubal, jū′bal, B.
Juda, **Judah**, jū′dȧ, B.
Judæa, jū-dē′ȧ, B. & C.
Judas, jū′das, B.
Jude, jūd, B.
Judea, jū-dē′ȧ, B.
Judith, jū′dĭth, B.
Juggernaut, jŭg-ĕr-nąt′, M.
Jugurtha, jū-gûr′thȧ, C.
Jujuy, hōō-hwē′, M.
Julia, jū′lĭ-ȧ; **Julius**, -lĭ-ŭs, B. & C.
Julianus, jū′lĭ-ā′nŭs, C.
Juliers, zhōō′lē′ā′; G. **Jülich**, yụ′lĭk, M.
Julius, jū′lĭ-ŭs, C.
Jullien, zhōō′lē′ăN′ or zhōōl′-yăN′, M.
Jumna, jŭm′nȧ, M.
Jungfrau, yōōng′frou, M.
Junia, jū′nĭ-ȧ, B. & C.
Juniata, jū′nĭ-ăt′ȧ, M.
Juno, jū′nō, C.
Junot, zhōō′nō′, M.
Jupiter, jū′pĭ-tĕr, B. & C.
Jura, jū′rȧ; F. zhōō′rä′, C. & M.
Justinianus, jŭs-tĭn′ĭ-ā′nŭs, C.
Justus, jŭs′tŭs, B.
Jutland, jŭt′land, M.

K.

Kaas, käs, M.
Kabajendi, kä-bä-jĕn′dĭ, M.
Kabambarre, kä-băm-băr′rā, M.
Kabompo, kä-bŏm′pō, M.
Kacungo, kä-kōōn′gō, M.
Kafuro, kä-fōō′rō, M.
Kafus, kä-fōōs′, M.
Kagera, kä-jā′rȧ, M.
Kagunga, kä-gōōn′gȧ, M.
Kairwan, kīr-wän′, M.
Kakessa, kä-kĕs′sȧ, M.
Kaisareeyeh, kī-zar-ē′e, M.
Kakungu, kä-kōōn′gōō, M.
Kalamazoo, kăl′ȧ-mȧ-zōō′, M.
Kalasa, kä-lä′zȧ, M.
Kalassa, kä-läs′sȧ, M.
Kalaui, kä-lä′wē, M.
Kalisz, kä′lĭsh, M.
Kalmar, käl′mär, M.
Kalooga, kä-lōō′gä, M.
Kaluan, kä-lōō′ăn, M.
Kamalambo, kä′mä-räm′bō, M.
Kamadeva, kä-mä-dā′vȧ, H.
Kamchatka or **Kamtchatka**, käm-chăt′kȧ, M.
Kanawha, kȧ-nạ′wȧ, M.
Kankakee, kăn′kȧ-kē′, M.
Kanna, kăn′nä, M.
Kansas, kăn′sas, M.
Kant, kănt or känt, M.
Kapuka, kä-pōō′kȧ, M.
Kara, kä′rä, M.
Karagwe, kä-răg′wā, M.
Karamania, kä-rä-mä′nē-ä, M.
Karema, kä-rā′mȧ, M.
Kaschau, kăsh′ou; Hung. **Kassa**, kŏsh′shō, M.
Kasembi, kä-sĕm′bē, M.
Kasheshe, kä-shē′shē, M.
Kashgar, kăsh-gär′, M.
Kasongo, kä-sōŋ′gō, M.
Kassai, kä-sī′, M.
Kassongo, käs-sĕn′gō, M.
Katahdin, kȧ-tä′dn, M.
Katanga, kä-tăn′gȧ, M.
Katende, kä-tăn′dē, M.
Kative, kä-tē′vē, M.
Katonga, kä-tĕn′gȧ, M.
Katrine, kăt′rĭn, M.
Kaunitz, kou′nĭts, M.
Kavalli, kä-väl′lē, M.
Kavanagh, kăv′ȧ-nä, M.
Kavele, kä-vā′lē, M.
Kazan, kä-zăn′, M.
Kearney, kär′nĭ, M.
Keczkemet, kĕch-kĕ-măt′, M.
Kedar, kē′där, B.
Kehl, kăl, M.
Keighley, kēth′lē, M.
Keightly, kīt′lē, M.
Kelat, kĕl-ăt′, M.
Keneh, kĕn′ĕ, M.
Kenia, kĕn′yȧ, M.
Kennebec, kĕn′ē-bĕk′, M.
Kensington, kĕn′sĭng-tŭn, M.
Kentucky, kĕn-tŭk′ĭ, M.
Keokuk, kē′ō-kŭk′, M.
Kerguelen, kĕrg′ē-len, M.
Kerner, kĕr′nĕr or kĕr′nĕr, M.
Keszthely, kĕst-hĕl′, M.
Ketcho, kĕch′ō, M.
Keturah, kē-tōō′rȧ, B.
Kezia, kē-zī′ȧ, B.
Kharkov, kär-kŏf′, M.
Khartoom, kär-tōōm′, M.
Khem, kĕm, E.
Kherson, kĕr-sŏn′, M.
Khiva, kē′vä, M.
Khoozistan, kōō-zĭs-tăn′, M.
Khorassan, kō-räs-sän′, M.
Khuns, kŭns, E.
Khyber, kī′bĕr, M.
Kiakhta, kē-äk′tä, M.
Kiballa, kĭ-băl′lȧ, M.
Kibanga, kĭ-băŋ′gȧ, M.
Kickapoo, kĭk-ȧ-pōō′, M.
Kidderminster, kĭd-dĕr-mĭn′-stĕr, M.
Kidron, kĭd′rŏn, B.
Kiel, kēl, M.
Kiev, kē-ĕf′, M.
Kikassa, kĭ-käs′sȧ, M.
Kilima, kĭ-lē′mȧ, M.
Kilinga, kē-lĭn′gȧ, M.
Kilkenny, kĭl-kĕn′ĭ, M.
Killarney, kĭl-är′nĭ, M.
Kimawenzi, kē′mȧ-wĕn′zē, M.
Kimpoko, kĭm-pō′kō, M.
Kincardine, kĭŋ-kär′dĭn, M.
Kinshassa, kĭn-shäs′sȧ, M.
Kioto, kē-ō′tō, M.
Kipembwe, kĭ-pĕm′bwē, M.
Kirjath, kĕr′jăth, B.
Kirjathaim, kĕr′jăth-ā′ĭm, B.
Kirkcudbright, kĕr-kōō′brē, M.
Kirri, kĭr′rē, M.
Kisanga, kĭ-săŋ′gȧ, M.
Kish, kĭsh, B.
Kishon, kī′shŏn, B.
Kissonga, kĭs-sĕn′gȧ, M.
Kistna, kĭst′nȧ, = Krishna, M.
Kitchitchi, kĭt-kē′kĭ, M.
Kitron, kĭt′rŏn, B.
Kitura, kĭ-tōō′rȧ, M.
Klagenfurth, klä′gĕn-fōōrt′, M.
Kleber, klā′bĕr, or **Kléber**, klā′-bâr′, M.
Knolles, nōlz, M.
Knut, knōōt, = Canute, M.
Koango, kō-ăn′gō, M.
Kobbo, kŏb′bō, M.
Kohath, kō′hăth, B.
Kolaiah, kŏl′ā-ī′ȧ, B.
Kompaka, kŏm-pä′kȧ, M.
Kongsberg, kŏngs′bĕrg, M.
Konieh, kō′nē-ȧ, M.
Königgrätz, kē′nĭg-rĕts, M.
Königsberg, kē′nĭgs-bĕrg, M.
Kooban, kōō-băn′, M.
Koordistan = Kurdistan, M.
Kooril, kōōr′ēl, M.
Koorsk, kōōrsk, M.
Korah, kō′rȧ; **Korahite**, kō′-rȧ-īt, B.
Körner or **Koerner**, kĕr′nĕr, M.
Kosciusko, kŏs′sĭ-ŭs′kō; Polish **Kosciuszko**, kŏsh-yōōsh′-kō, M.
Kossuth, kŏsh-shōōt′ or -sōōth′, M.
Kostroma, kŏs-trō′mȧ, M.
Kotzebue, kŏt′se-bū; G. kŏt′-se-bōō, M.
Kovno, kŏv′nō, M.
Kremnitz, krĕm′nĭts, M.
Kreuznach, kroits′näk, M.
Krishna, krĭsh′nȧ, or **Kistna**, kĭst′nȧ, H. & M.
Krüdener, krụ′de-nĕr, M.
Krummacher, krōōm′măk-ĕr, M.
Kuilu, kwē′lōō, M.
Kumbana, kōōm-bä′nȧ, M.
Kunda, kōōn′dȧ, M.
Kurdistan or **Koordistan**, kōōr-dĭs-tăn′, M.
Kurland = Courland, M.
Kurma, kĕr′mȧ, H.
Kurtz or **Kurz**, kōōrts, M.
Kutaja, kōō-tī′yȧ, M.
Kutusof or **Koutouzof**, kōō-tōō′-zŏf, M.
Kuvera, kōō-vā′rȧ, H.
Kuyp or **Cuyp**, koip, M.

L.

Laaland, lạ′lănd, M.
Laban, lā′ban, B.
Labana, lăb′ȧ-nȧ, B.
Labienus, lā′bĭ-ē′nŭs, C.
Lablache, lä′blăsh′, M.
Labore, lä-bō′rā, M.
Labouchere, lä′bōō′shâr′, M.
Laboulaye, lä′bōō′lā′, M.
La Bourdonnais, lä bōōr′dŏn′-nā′, M.
Labrador, lăb′rȧ-dôr′, M.
Labyrinthus, lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thŭs, C.
Laccadives, lăk′ȧ-dīvz, M.
Lacedæmon, lăs′ē-dē′mŏn, C.

Lachesis, lăk'ē-sĭs, *C.*
Lachish, lā'kĭsh, *B.*
Lackawanna, lăk-ā-wŏn'ā, *M.*
Laconia, lā-kō'nĭ-ā ; **Laconica**, lā-kŏn'ĭ-kā, *C.*
Lacroix, lā-krwä', *M.*
La Crosse, lā krŏs', *M.*
Ladakh, lā-däk', *M.*
Lado, lä'dō, *M.*
Ladocea, lăd'ō-sē'ā, *C.*
Ladislaus, lăd'ĭs-laus, *or* **Ladislaus**, lăd'ĭs-lā'ŭs, *M.*
Ladoga, lăd'ō-gā, *M.*
Ladrones, lā-drōnz' ; *Sp.* läd-rō'nĕs, *M.*
Laertes, lā-ĕr'tēz, *C.*
Laertius, lā-ĕr'shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
La Fayette *or* **Lafayette**, lä'fā-ĕt', *M.*
Laffitte, läf-fēt' *or* lä'fēt', *M.*
La Fontaine, lā fŏn-tān' ; *F.* lä fôɴ'tăn', *M.*
Lagny, län'yē', *M.*
Lago Maggiore, lä'gō mäd-jō'rā, *M.*
La Grange, lā grānj', *M.*
La Guayra, lä gwī'rä, *M.*
Laguna, lä-gōō'nä, *M.*
Lagusa, lā-gū'sā, *C.*
La Haye, lä hā', *M.*
Lahn, län, *M.*
Lahore, lā-hōr', *M.*
Lahsa, lä'sä, *M.*
Laing, lāng, *M.*
Lakolela, lä'kō-lā'lā, *M.*
Lakshmi, läksh'mĭ, *H.*
La Mancha, lä män'chä, *M.*
Lamar, lā-mär', *M.*
Lamarque, lä'märk', *M.*
Lamartine, lä'mär'tēn', *M.*
Lamballe, läɴ'bäl', *M.*
Lamech, lā'mĕk, *B.*
La Mennais *or* **Lamennais**, lä'mā'nā', *M.*
Lamia, lā'mĭ-ā ; **Lamiæ**, lā'mĭ-ē, *C.*
Lamoricière, lä'mō'rē'sē-âr', *M.*
Lamothe, lä'mōt', *M.*
Lancaster, lăŋk'ăs-tĕr, *M.*
Lanciano, län-chä'nō, *M.*
Landana, län-dä'nä, *M.*
Landau, län'dou, *M.*
Landes, läɴd, *M.*
Landshut, länts'hōōt, *M.*
Langres, läɴgr, *M.*
Languedoc, läɴ'ge-dŏk', *M.*
Lannes, län *or* lăn, *M.*
Lanuvium, lă-nū'vĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Laocoon, lā-ŏk'ō-ŏn, *C.*
Laodamas, lā-ŏd'ā-măs, *C.*
Laodamia, lā-ŏd'ā-mī'ā, *C.*
Laodicea, lā-ŏd'ĭ-sē'ā, *B.* & *C.*
Laomache, lā-ŏm'ā-kē, *C.*
Laomedes, lā'ō-mē'dēz, *C.*
Laomedia, lā'ō-mē-dī'ā, *C.*
Laomedon, lā-ŏm'ē-dŏn, *C.*
Laomenes, lā-ŏm'ē-nēz, *C.*
Laon, lä'ôɴ', *M.*
Laonice, lā'ō-nī'sē, *C.*
Laonome, lā-ŏn'ō-mē, *C.*
Laos, lä'ōs, *M.*
La Paz, lā päth', *M.*
Lapidoth, lăp'ĭ-dŏth, *B.*
Lapithæ, lăp'ĭ-thē, *C.*
Laplace, lä'pläs', *M.*
La Plata, lä plä'tä, *M.*
La Puebla, lä pwĕb'lä, *M.*
Laredo, lā-rā'dō, *M.*
Larissa, lā-rĭs'sā, *C.* & *M.*
Laristan, lär-ĭs-tän', *M.*
La Rochejaquelein *or* **La Rochejacquelin**, lä rōsh'zhäk'läɴ', *M.*
Larrey, lär'rē *or* lä'rā', *M.*
Lartius, lär'shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
La Salle, lä säl', *M.*
Las Casas, läs kä'säs, *M.*
Las Cases, läs käz', *M.*
Las Palmas, läs päl'mäs, *M.*
Lassa *or* **H'lassa**, h'läs'sä, *M.*
Lasthenes, lăs'thē-nēz, *B.* & *C.*
Latakia, lä-tä-kē'ä, *M.*
Latinæ, lā-tī'nē ; **Latini**, lā-tī'nī, *C.*
Latium, lā'shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Latona, lā-tō'nā, *C.*
Latour, lä'tōōr', *M.*
Lauban, lou'bän, *M.*
Lauderdale, lô'dĕr-dāl, *M.*
Laudon *or* **Loudon**, lou'dŭn, *M.*
Lauenburg, lou'en-bōōrg, *M.*
Launceston, läns'tŭn, *M.*
Laura, lô'rā, *C.* & *M.*
Laurentum, lô-rĕn'tŭm, *C.*
Lausanne, lō'zän', *M.*
Lavacca, lā-văk'kā, *M.*
Laval, lä'väl', *M.*
Lavater, lä-vä'tĕr *or* lä'vä'târ', *M.*
Laverna, lā-vĕr'nā, *C.*
Lavinia, lā-vĭn'ĭ-ā, *C.*
Lavinium, lā-vĭn'ĭ-ŭm, *or* **Lavinum**, lā-vī'nŭm, *C.*
Lavoisier, lä'vwä'zē-ā', *M.*
Lawrence, lô'rĕns, *M.*
Layard, lā'ärd, *M.*
Laybach, lī'bäk, *M.*
Lazarus, lăz'ā-rŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Leah, lē'ā, *B.*
Leamington, lĕm'ĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Leander, lē-ăn'dĕr, *C.*
Leavenworth, lĕv'en-wŭrth, *M.*
Lebanon, lĕb'ā-nŏn, *B.* & *M.*
Lebaoth, lē-bā'ŏth, *B.*
Lebbæus, **Lebbeus**, lĕb-bē'ŭs, *B.*
Lebedus, lĕb'ē-dŭs ; **-dos**, -dŏs, *C.*
Le Brun *or* **Lebrun**, le-brûɴ', *M.*
Lech, lĕk, *M.*
Le Clerc *or* **Leclerc**, le-klâr', *M.*
Lecomte, le-kôɴt', *M.*
Leconte, le-kôɴt', *M.*
Le Creuzot, le krŭ'zō', *M.*
Leda, lē'dā, *C.*
Lefebvre, le-fĕvr' *or* le-fāvr', *M.*
Legaré, le-grē', *M.*
Legendre, le-zhôɴdr' *or* le-jĕn'dĕr, *M.*
Leger, lā'zhā', *M.*
Leghorn, lĕg'hôrn *or* lĕg-hôrn' ; *It.* **Livorno**, lē-vŏr'nō, *M.*
Legnago, län-yä'gō, *M.*
Legnano, län-yä'nō, *M.*
Leh, lā, *M.*
Lehigh, lē'hī, *M.*
Leibnitz *or* **Leibniz**, līb'nĭts, *M.*
Leicester, lĕs'tĕr, *M.*
Leigh, lē, *M.*
Leighton, lē'tŭn *or* lā'tŭn, *M.*
Leiningen, lī'nĭng-en, *M.*
Leinster, lĭn'stĕr *or* lĕn'stĕr, *M.*
Leipsic, līp'sĭk ; *G.* **Leipzig**, līp'tsĭg, *M.*
Leith, lēth, *M.*
Leitmeritz, līt'mĕr-ĭts, *M.*
Leitrim, lē'trĭm, *M.*
Lekedi, lē-kā'dē, *M.*
Lemaistre, le-mātr', *M.*
Lemberg, lĕm'bĕrg, *M.*
Lemoine, le-mwän' *or* le-moin', *M.*
Lempriere, lĕm'prĭ-ĕr *or* lĕm-prēr', *M.*
Lemuel, lĕm'ū-ĕl, *B.*
Lena, lē'nä, *M.*
Lenclos *or* **L'Enclos**, läɴ'klō', *M.*
Lenfant *or* **L'Enfant**, läɴ'fäɴ', *M.*
Lenni-Lennape, lĕn'nĭ-lĕn-nä'pē, *M.*
Lenoir, le-nōr' *or* le-nwär', *M.*
Lentulus, lĕn'tū-lŭs, *C.*
Leodamas, lē-ŏd'ā-măs, *C.*
Leominster, *U. S.*, lĕm'ĭn-stĕr ; *Eng.*, lĕm'stĕr, *M.*
Leon, lē'ŏn ; *Sp.* lā-ōn', *M.*
Leoni, lā-ō'nē, *M.*
Leonida, lē-ŏn'ĭ-dā ; **Leonidas**, lē-ŏn'ĭ-dăs ; **Leonides**, lē-ŏn'ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Lepanto, lē-păn'tō *or* lā-pän'tō, *M.*
Lepida, lĕp'ĭ-dā ; **Lepidus**, lĕp'ĭ-dŭs, *C.*
Lerici, lā'rē-chē, *M.*
Lerida, lĕr'ĭ-dä, *M.*
Le Sage *or* **Lesage**, le-säzh', *M.*
Les Andelys, lä'zäɴ'dlē', *M.*
Lesbous, lĕs-bō'ŭs, *C.*
Lespinasse *or* **L'Espinasse**, lĕs'pē'näs', *M.*
L'Estrange, lĕs-trānj', *M.*
Lethe, lē'thē, *C.*
Leuca, lū'kā, *C.*
Leucas, lū'kăs, *C.*
Leuce, lū'sē ; **Luci**, lū'sī, *C.*
Leucippe, lū-sĭp'pē, *C.*
Leuctra, lūk'trā ; **-trum**, -trŭm, *C.*
Leutschau, loit'shou, *M.*
Levant, lē-vănt', *M.*
Leverrier, le-vĕr'rĭ-ĕr *or* -vā'rē-ā', *M.*
Levi, lē'vī, *B.*
Leviticus, lē-vĭt'ĭ-kŭs, *B.*
Lewes, lū'ĭs, *M.*
Leyden *or* **Leiden**, lī'den, *M.*
Liba, lē'bā, *M.*
Libanius, lī-bā'nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Libanus, lĭb'ā-nŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Liberi, lē'bā-rē, *M.*
Liberia, lī-bē'rĭ-ā, *M.*
Libertas, lī-bĕr'tăs, *C.*
Libici, lĭb'ĭ-sī, *C.*
Libitina, lĭb'ĭ-tī'nā, *C.*
Libnah, lĭb'nā, *B.*
Liburna, lī-bĕr'nā, *C.*
Liburnia, lī-bĕr'nĭ-ā, *C.*
Libya, lĭb'ĭ-ā, *B.* & *C.*
Libyci, lĭb'ĭ-sī, *C.*
Lichfield, lĭch'fēld, *M.*
Lichtenstein, lĭk'ten-stīn, *M.*
Licinia, lī-sĭn'ĭ-ā ; **-ius**, -ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Licinus, lĭs'ĭ-nŭs, *C.*
Licona, lē-kō'nä, *M.*
Lieber, lē'bĕr, *M.*
Liebig, lē'bĭg, *M.*
Liége, lē-āzh', *M.*
Liegnitz, lēg'nĭts, *M.*
Liemba, lē-ĕm'bä, *M.*
Ligures, lĭg'ū-rēz, *C.*
Liguria, lī-gū'rĭ-ā, *C.*
Liki, lē'kē, *M.*
Likuala, lē'kōō-ä'lä, *M.*
Lille *or* **Lisle**, lēl, *M.*
Lima, *Peru*, lē'mä ; *U. S.*, lī'mä, *M.*
Limburg, lĭm'bĕrg ; *F.* **Limbourg**, läɴ'bōōr', *M.*
Limerick, lĭm'ĕr-ĭk, *M.*
Limoges, lē'mōzh', *M.*
Limousin, lē'mōō'zăɴ', *M.*
Linares, lē-nä'rĕs, *M.*
Lincoln, lĭŋk'ŭn, *M.*
Link'ping, lĭn'chē-pĭng, *M.*
Linlithgow, lĭn-lĭth'gō, *M.*
Linné, lĭn-nā' ; *L.* **Linnæus**, lĭn-nē'ŭs, *M.*
Lintz *or* **Linz**, lĭnts, *M.*
Linus, lī'nŭs, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Lipara, lĭp'ā-rā ; **Liparus**, -ā-rŭs, *C.*
Lipari, lĭp'ā-rē, *M.*
Lipenga, lē-pĕn'gā, *M.*
Lippe, lĭp'pe, *M.*
Lisbon, lĭz'bŭn ; *Pg.* **Lisboa**, lēs-bō'ā, *M.*
Lisle *or* **Lille**, lēl, *M.*
Lissa, lĭs'sä, *M.*
Liszt, lĭst, *M.*
Lithuania, lĭth'ū-ā'nĭ-ā, *M.*
Livadia, lĭv-ä-dē'ä, *M.*
Liverpool, lĭv'ĕr-pōōl, *M.*
Livius, lĭv'ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Livonia, lĭ-vō'nĭ-ā, *M.*
Livorno, lē-vŏr'nō, *M.*
Ljusne, lĭ-ōōs'nā, *M.*
Llandaff, lăn-dăf', *M.*
Llanelly, lă-nĕth'lĭ, *M.*
Llangollen, lăn-gŏth'lĕn, *M.*
Llano, lä'nō, *M.*
Llanrwst, lăn'rōōst, *M.*
Llerena, lā-rā'nä, *M.*
Lloyd, loid, *M.*
Loange, lōō-äŋ'gā, *M.*
Loango, lōō-äŋ'gō, *M.*
Lobbor, lŏb'bŏr, *M.*
Lochaber, lŏk-ä'bĕr, *M.*
Lodi, *It.*, lō'dē ; *U. S.*, lō'dī, *M.*
Loffoden, lŏf-fō'den, *M.*
Logroño, lō-grōn'yō, *M.*
Lohemba, lē-hĕm'bä, *M.*
Lohua, lō-hū'ā, *M.*
Loika, lō-ē'kä, *M.*
Loir, lwär, *M.*
Loire, lwär, *M.*
Loiret, lwä'rā', *M.*
Lois, lō'ĭs, *B.*
Loki, lō'kĭ, *N.*
Loko, lō'kō, *M.*
Lokoma, lō-kō'mä, *M.*
Lolli, lŏl'lĭ, *M.*
Lomami, lō-mä'mĭ, *M.*
Lombardy, lŏm'bär-dĭ, *M.*
Londinium, lŏn-dĭn'ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
London, lŭn'dŭn, *M.*
Londonderry, lŭn'dŭn-dĕr'ĭ, *M.*
Longimanus, lŏn-jĭm'ā-nŭs, *C.*
Longinus, lŏn-jī'nŭs, *C.*
Loo-Choo, lōō'chōō, *M.*
Lope de Vega, lō'pā de vā'gä, *M.*
Lopez, lō'pĕz *or* lō'pāth, *M.*
Lopori, lō-pō'rĭ, *M.*
Lorain, lō-rān', *M.*
Loreto, lō-rā'tō, *or* **Loretto**, lō-rĕt'tō, *M.*
Lorient *or* **L'Orient**, lō'rē-ôɴ', *M.*
Lorraine, lŏr'rān', *M.*
Los Angeles, lōs ăŋ'gĕ-lĕs, *M.*
Lostwithiel, lŏst-wĭth'ĕl, *M.*
Lot, lŏt, *B.*; lō, *M.*
Lothaire, lō-thār' *or* lō-târ', *M.*
Lothian, lō'thĭ-an, *M.*
Loubi, lōō'bĭ, *M.*
Loudon, lou'dŭn, *M.*
Lough, lŏf, *M.*
Loughborough, lŭf'bŭr-ō, *M.*
Louisiana, lōō-ē-zē-ă'nā, *M.*
Louisville, lōō'ĭs-vĭl *or* lōō'ĭ-vĭl, *M.*
Louth, louth, *M.*
Louvain, lōō'văɴ', *M.*
Louviers, lōō'vē-ā', *M.*
Louvois, lōō'vwä', *M.*
Lowa, lō'wä, *M.*
Löwe, lĕ'we, *M.*
Lowell, lō'ĕl, *M.*
Lowndes, loundz, *M.*
Loyola, lō-yō'lä, *M.*
Lozère, lō'zâr', *M.*
Lualaba, lōō'ä-lä'bä, *M.*
Luama, lōō-ä'mä, *M.*
Luapula, lōō'ä-pōō'lä, *M.*
Luavala, lōō-ä-vä'lä, *M.*
Lubanya, lōō-bän'yä, *M.*
Lübeck, lü'bĕk, *M.*
Lubesu, lōō-bā'sōō, *M.*
Lubi, lōō'bĭ, *M.*
Lubilah, lōō-bē'rä, *M.*
Luburi, lōō-bōō'rĭ, *M.*
Lucania, lū-kā'nĭ-ā, *C.*
Lucas, lū'kăs, *B.* & *M.*
Lucca, lōōk'kä, *M.*
Lucena, lū-sē'nā *or* lōō-thā'nä, *M.*
Lucera, lōō-chā'rä, *M.*
Lucerne, lōō-sĕrn', *M.*
Lucia, lū'shĭ-ā, *C.* & *M.*
Lucidus, lū'sĭ-dŭs, *C.*
Lucifer, lū'sĭ-fĕr, *B.* & *C.*
Lucilius, lū-sĭl'ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Lucilla, lū-sĭl'lā, *C.*
Lucina, lū-sī'nā, *C.*

Lucius, lū′shĭ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Lücke, lŭk′ke, *M.*
Lucknow, lŭk′nou′, *M.*
Lucon, lu′sŏn′, *M.*
Lucretia, lū-krē′shĭ-ȧ, *C. & M.*
Lucullus, lū-kŭl′lŭs, *C.*
Lucumo, lū′kō-mō, *C.*
Lucus, lū′kŭs, *C.*
Ludwigsburg, lōōd′vĭgs-bōōrg, *M.*
Luebo, lō-ā′bō, *M.*
Lufifa, lō-fē′fȧ, *M.*
Lufula, lō-fōō′lȧ, *M.*
Lugano, lōō-gȧ′nō, *M.*
Lugdunum, lŭg-dū′nŭm, *C.*
Lukalla, lōō-kȧl′lȧ, *M.*
Lukassi, lōō-kȧs′sĭ, *M.*
Luke, lūk, *B.*
Lukenye, lōō-kĕn′yĕ, *M.*
Lukuga, lōō-kōō′gȧ, *M.*
Lukugu, lōō-kōō′gōō, *M.*
Luleå, lōō′lē-ō, *M.*
Lulongo, lōō-lĕn′gō, *M.*
Lulu, lōō′lōō, *M.*
Lulua, lōō′lōō-ȧ, *M.*
Luluaberg, lōō-lōō′ȧ-bĕrg, *M.*
Lumbi, lōōm′bĭ, *M.*
Luna, lū′nȧ, *C. & M.*
Luncaya, lōōn-kȧ′yȧ, *M.*
Lunenburg, lŭ′ne-bûrg′, *M.*
Lunenburg, lōō′nen-bĕrg, *M.*
Laneville, lŭ′ne-vĭl *or* lŭ′nȧ-vēl′, *M.*
Lunge, lōōn′gĕ, *M.*
Lupercal, lū-pĕr′kăl, *C.*
Luray, lū-rā′, *M.*
Lurimbi, lōō-rĭm′bĕ, *M.*
Lusibi, lōō-sē′bĕ, *M.*
Lutete, lōō-tā′tē, *M.*
Lutzen, lōōt′sen, *M.*
Luxemburg, lŭks′ĕm bĕrg ; *F.* Luxembourg, lŭksōN′bōōr′, *M.*
Luxor, lŭks′ôr, *M.*
Luzerne, lū-zĕrn′, *M.*
Luzon, lōō-zŏn′ ; *Sp.* lōō-thōn′, *M.*
Lycæa, lĭ-sē′ȧ ; **Lycæus**, lĭ-sē′ŭs, *C.*
Lycaon, lĭ-kā′ŏn, *C.*
Lycaonia, lĭk′ȧ-ō′nĭ-ȧ, *B. & C.*
Lyce, lĭ′sē, *C.*
Lyceas, lĭs′ē-ȧs, *C.*
Lyceum, lĭ-sē′ŭm, *C.*
Lycia, lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *B. & C.*
Lycidas, lĭs′ĭ-dȧs ; **Lycide**, -ĭ-dē, *C.*
Lycoming, lĭ-kŏm′ĭng, *M.*
Lycone, lĭ-kō′nē, *C.*
Lycoreus, lĭ-kō′rē-ŭs *or* lĭ-kō′rūs, *C.*
Lycurgus, lĭ-kēr′gŭs, *C.*
Lydda, lĭd′dȧ, *B.*
Lydia, lĭd′ĭ-ȧ, *B. & C.*
Lym-Fiord, lŭm-fĭ-ôrd′, *M.*
Lyonnais *or* **Lyonais**, lē′ôn′nā′, *M.*
Lyons, lī′ŭnz ; *F.* **Lyon**, lē′ôN′, *M.*
Lyrcea, lĭr-sē′ȧ, *or* **Lyrcia**, -sĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Lys, lēs ; *Flemish* **Leye**, lī′e, *M.*
Lysagoras, lĭ-săg′ō-ras, *C.*
Lysander, lĭ-săn′dēr, *C. & M.*
Lysanias, lĭ-sā′nĭ-ȧs, *B. & C.*
Lysias, lĭsh′ĭ-ȧs, *B. & C.*
Lysicrates, lĭ-sĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Lysimachus, lĭ-sĭm′ȧ-kŭs, *B. & C.*
Lysimenes, lĭ-sĭm′ĕ-nēr, *C.*
Lysippe, lĭ-sĭp′pē ; **-pus**, -pŭs, *C.*
Lystra, lĭs′trȧ, *B.*

M.

Maacah, **Maachah**, mā′ȧ-kȧ, *B.*
Maad, mād, *M.*
Maas, mȧs, = MEUSE, *M.*
Maaseiah, mā′ȧ-sē′yȧ, *B.*
Mabenga, mȧ-bĕn′gȧ, *M.*
Mabillon, mȧ′bē′yôN′, *M.*
Mabode, mȧ-bō′dē, *M.*
Macao, mȧ-kȧ′ō *or* mȧ-kou′, *M.*
Macassar, mȧ-kȧs′sȧr, *M.*
Macaulay, mȧ-kȧ′lĭ, *M.*
Macbeth, măk-bĕth′, *M.*
Maccabæus, măk′kȧ-bē′ŭs, *B.*
Maccabees, măk′kȧ-bēz, *B.*
Macchiavelli, mȧk-kē-ȧ-vĕl′lē, *M.*
Macedo, mȧs′ē-dō, *C.*
Macedones, mȧ-sēd′ō-nēz, *C.*
Macedonia, mȧs′ē-dō′nĭ-ȧ, *B. & C.*
Machiavel, măk′ĭ-ȧ-vĕl, = MACCHIAVELLI, *M.*
Machpelah, mȧk-pē′lȧ, *B.*
Mackinac *or* **Mackinaw**, măk′ĭ-nȧ, *M.*
MacLean, măk-lān′, *M.*
MacLeod, măk-loud′, *M.*
Maclise, mȧ-klēs′, *M.*
Macomb, mȧ-kōōm′ *or* -kŏmb′, *M.*
Macon, *France*, mȧ′kŏN′ ; *U. S.*, mā′kŭn, *M.*
Maculla, mȧ-kōl′lȧ, *M.*
Madagascar, mȧd′ȧ-gȧs′kȧr, *M.*
Madeira, mȧ-dē′rȧ, *M.*
Madi, mȧ′dĭ, *M.*
Madima, mȧ-dē′mȧ, *M.*
Madison, mȧd′ĭ-sŭn, *M.*
Madiville, mȧ′dĭ-vĭl, *M.*
Madoc, mȧd′ŏk, *M.*
Madoz, mȧ-dōth′, *M.*
Madras, mȧ-drȧs′, *M.*
Madrid, mȧd′rĭd ; *Sp.* mȧ-drēd′, *M.*
Madura, mȧ-dōō′rȧ, *M.*
Mæander, mē-ăn′dēr, *C.*
Mæcenas, mē-sē′nas, *C.*
Maelstrom, māl′strĕm *or* māl′-strŭm, *M.*
Mænades, mēn′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Mænala, mēn′ȧ-lȧ ; **-alus**, -ȧ-lŭs, *C.*
Maestricht, mȧs′trĭkt, *M.*
Magadoxo, mȧ-gȧ-dŏ′shō, *M.*
Magala, mȧ-gȧ′lȧ, *M.*
Magdala, măg′dȧ-lȧ, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Magdalena, măg-dȧ-lē′nȧ, *M.*
Magdalene, măg′dȧ-lēn′, *B.*
Magdeburg, măg′de-bōōrg′, *M.*
Magellan, mȧ-jĕl′lŏn, *M.*
Magendie, mȧ′zhôN′dē′, *M.*
Maggi, mȧd′jē, *M.*
Maggiore, mȧd-jō′rĕ, *M.*
Magiddo, mȧ-gĭd′dō, *B.*
Magnesia, măg-nē′zhĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Magog, mā′gŏg, *B.*
Magungo, mȧ-gōōn′gō, *M.*
Magus, mā′gŭs, *C.*
Mahabharata, mȧ-hȧ-bŭ′rȧ-tȧ, *H.*
Mahalah, mȧ-hā′lȧ *or* mā′hȧ-lȧ, *B.*
Mahalaleel, mȧ-hā′lā-lē′ĭl, *B.*
Mahaleel, mȧ-hā′lē-ĭl, *B.*
Mahali, mā′hȧ-lī, *B.*
Maharbal, mȧ-hȧr′bȧl, *C.*
Mahmud, **Mahmoud**, mȧ-mōōd′, *M.*
Mahomet, mȧ-hŏm′ĕt, mȧ′hō-mĕt, *or* mȧ′hō-mĭt = MOHAMMED, *M.*
Mahon, mȧ-hôn′ *or* mā-ôn′, *M.*
Mahratta, mȧ-rät′ȧ, *M.*
Maia, mā′yȧ, *C.*
Maida, mī′dȧ, *M.*
Maillard, mȧ′yȧr′, *M.*
Maimonides, mī-mŏn′ĕ-dēz, *or* **Maimun**, mī-mōōn′, *M.*
Mai Muene, mī mwā′nā, *M.*
Main *or* **Mayn**, mān *or* mīn, *M.*
Maine, mān, *M.*
Maintenon, mĕN′te-nôN′, *M.*
Mainwaring, mān′nēr-ĭng, *M.*
Mainz, mĭnts, *or* **Mayence**, mā′ôNs′, *or* **Mentz**, mĕnts, *M.*
Majeba, mȧ-jā′bȧ, *M.*
Majorca, mȧ-jôr′kȧ, *C. & M.*
Makabana, mȧ′kȧ-bā′nȧ, *M.*
Makaka, mā-kā′kȧ, *M.*
Makalumbi, mā′kȧ-lōōm′bĭ, *M.*
Makijombo, mā′kĭ-jĕm′bō, *M.*
Makoko, mȧ-kō′kō, *M.*
Makouta, mȧ-kōō′tȧ, *M.*
Makua, mȧ-kōō′ȧ, *M.*
Makura, mȧ-kōō′rȧ, *M.*
Makyombo, mā′kĭ-ĕm′bō, *M.*
Malabar, mȧl-ȧ-bȧr′, *M.*
Malaca *or* **Malacha**, mȧ-lā′kȧ, *C.*
Malacca, mȧ-lăk′ȧ, *M.*
Malachi, **Malachy**, măl′ȧ-kĭ, *B.*
Malaga, măl′ȧ-gȧ *or* mȧ′lā-gȧ, *M.*
Malagrida, măl-ȧ-grī′dȧ, *M.*
Malandi, mȧ-län′dĭ, *M.*
Malay, mȧ-lā′, *M.*
Malaya, mȧ-lā′yȧ, *M.*
Malchus, măl′kŭs, *B.*
Malcolm, măl′kŭm, *M.*
Malden, mȧl′dĕn, *M.*
Maldive, măl′dīv, *M.*
Malebranche, mȧl′brôNsh′, *M.*
Malesherbes, mȧl′zārb′, *M.*
Malibran, mȧ′lē′brôN′, *M.*
Malindi, mȧ-lĭn′dĭ, *M.*
Malines, mȧ′lēn′, = MECHLIN, *M.*
Maliwandu, mā′lĭ-wän′dōō, *M.*
Malluch, măl′lŭk, *B.*
Malmaison, mȧl′mā′zôN′, *M.*
Malmesbury, mämz′bĕr-ĭ, *M.*
Malmö, mȧl′mĕ, *M.*
Malpighi, mȧl-pē′gē, *M.*
Malplaquet, mȧl′plȧ′kā′, *M.*
Malta, mȧl′tȧ, *M.*
Malthus, mȧl′thŭs, *M.*
Malvern, *Eng.*, mȧ′vĕrn ; *U. S.*, mȧl′vĕrn, *M.*
Malwah, mȧl′wä, *M.*
Mamboia, mām-bō′yȧ, *M.*
Mambul, mām′bōōl, *M.*
Mamilia, mȧ-mĭl′ĭ-ȧ ; **-ius**, -ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Mammon, măm′mŭn, *B.*
Mamre, mām′rē, *B.*
Manasseas, mān′as-sē′as, *B.*
Manasseh, mā-nās′se, *B.*
Manasses, mā-nās′sēz, *B.*
Manbanga, mān-bāng′gȧ, *M.*
Mancha, mān′chȧ, *M.*
Manche, mŏnsh, *M.*
Manchester, măn′ches-tēr, *M.*
Manchooria, *or* **Mantchooria**, mān-chōō′rĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Manda, mān′dȧ, *M.*
Mandingos, mān-dĭŋ′gōz, *M.*
Manetho, mān′ē-thō, *C.*
Manfredi, mān-frā′dē, *M.*
Manfredonia, mān-frā-dō′nē-ȧ, *M.*
Mangudo, mān-gōō′dō, *M.*
Manhattan, mān-hăt′ȧn, *M.*
Manheim *or* **Mannheim**, mān′-hīm, *M.*
Manilla, mȧ-nĭl′ȧ ; **-ius**, -ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Manilla, mȧ-nĭl′ȧ ; *Sp.* **Manila**, mȧ-nē′lȧ, *M.*
Manitowoc, măn′ĭ-tō-wŏk′, *M.*
Manlius, măn′lĭ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Manoah, mȧ-nō′ȧ, *B.*
Mansuetus, măn-swē′tŭs, *C.*
Mantinea, măn′tĭ-nē′ȧ, *C.*
Mantineus, măn-tĭ n′ē-ŭs, *C.*
Mantua, măn′tū-ȧ, *C. & M.* ; *It.* **Mantova**, mȧn′tō-vȧ, *M.*
Manutius, mȧ-nū′shĭ-ŭs ; *It.* **Manuzio**, mȧ-nōōt′sē-ō, *M.*
Manyanga, mȧn-yän′gȧ, *M.*
Manzanillo, mȧn-thȧ-nē′yō, *M.*
Manzoni, män-zō′nē, *M.*
Mara, **Marah**, mā′rȧ, *B.*
Maracaybo, mȧ-rȧ-kī′bō, *M.*
Marat, mȧ′rȧ′, *M.*
Marathon, măr′ȧ-thŏn, *C.*
Marburg, mär′bōōrg, *M.*
Marchesi, mär-kā′zē, *M.*
Marcia, mär′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Marcianus, mär-shĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Marcilius, mär-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Marcius, mär′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Marcus, mär′kŭs, *B.*
Mardonius, mär-dō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Mareotis, mȧ′rē-ō′tĭs, *C.*
Margaris, mär′gȧ-rĭs, *C.*
Margarita, mär-gȧ-rē′tȧ, *M.*
Maria, mȧ-rī′ȧ, *also* mā′rĭ-ȧ, *C. ; mā-rī′ȧ, M.*
Marianne, mā′rĭ-ȧm′nē, *C.*
Mariana, mā-rē-ā′nȧ, *M.*
Marienberg, mā-rē′en-bĕrg, *M.*
Marienburg, mā-rē′en-bōōrg, *M.*
Marietta, mā′rĭ-ĕt′ȧ, *M.*
Marion, mā′rĭ-ŭn, *C. ; a place*, mā′rĭ-ŭn ; *a man*, mär′ĭ-ŭn, *M.*
Mariri, mā-rē′rē, *M.*
Maritima, mā-rĭt′ĭ-mȧ, *C.*
Marius, mā′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Marivaux, mȧ′rē′vō′, *M.*
Mark, märk, *B.*
Marlborough, mȧl′bŭr-rō, *M.*
Marlowe *or* **Marlow**, mär′lō, *M.*
Marmont, mär′mŏN′, *M.*
Marmontel, mär′mŏN′tĕl′, *M.*
Marmora, mär′mō-rȧ, *M.*
Marne, märn, *M.*
Marochetti, mȧ-rō-kĕt′tē, *M.*
Marquesas, mär-kā′sȧs *or* mär-kwē′sȧs, *M.*
Marquette, mär-kĕt′, *M.*
Marsala, mär-sā′lȧ, *M.*
Marseilles, mär-sālz′ ; *F.* **Marseille**, mär′sāl′, *M.*
Marsyas, mär′shĭ-ȧs, *C.*
Martel, mär-tĕl′, *M.*
Martha, mär′thȧ, *B.*
Martialis, mär′shĭ-ā′lĭs, *C.*
Martineau, mär′tĭ-nō, *M.*
Martinez, mär-tē′nĕth *or* -nēz, *M.*
Martini, mär-tē′nē, *M.*
Martinique, mär-tĭ-nēk′, *M.*
Martius, mär′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Maruts, mȧ′rōōts, *H.*
Marwar, mär′wär, *M.*
Mary, mā′rĭ, *B. & M.*
Maryland, mĕr′ĭ-lənd, *M.*
Marylebone, mär′e-bŭn, *M.*
Masesa, mȧ-zā′zȧ, *M.*
Masham, măsh′ȧm, *M.*
Masigiton, mȧs-sĭ-jĭ′tŏn, *C.*
Masimani, mȧ′zē-mä′nĭ, *M.*
Masinissa, mȧs′ĭ-nĭs′sȧ, *C.*
Massachusetts, măs′sȧ-chū′-s ts, *M.*
Mass na, mȧs-sā′nȧ ; *F.* mȧ′-sā′nȧ′, *M.*
Massias, mȧs-sī′ȧs, *B.*
Massilia, mȧs-sĭl′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Massillon, *U. S.*, mȧs′ĭ-lŭn ; *F.*, mȧs′sē′yôN′, *M.*
Massinger, mȧs′sĭn-jēr, *M.*
Massowah, mȧs′sō-wȧ, *M.*
Masulipatam, mȧ-sōō′lē-pā-tăm′, *M.*
Mat, măt, *E.*
Matadi, mȧ-tä′dĭ, *M.*
Matamoros, mȧt′ȧ-mō′rōs, *M.*
Matanzas, mȧ-tän′zȧs, *M.*
Mather, măth′ĕr, *M.*
Mathusala, mȧ-thū′sȧ-lȧ, *B.*
Matrona, mȧt′rō-nȧ, *the Marne river, also* mȧ-trō′nȧ, *C.*
Matsya, mät′sȳ-ȧ, *H.*
Matthan, măt′thŏn, *B.*
Matthanias, măt′thȧ-nī′ȧs, *B.*
Matthew, măth′ū, *B.*
Matthias, măt-thī′ȧs, *B.*
Matthisson, mät′tĭs-sŏn, *M.*

Mattithiah, măt′tĭ-thī′ȧ, *B.*
Matuceta, mȧ-tū′sē-tē, *C.*
Matumba, mä-tōōm′bä, *M.*
Matura, mȧ-tū′rȧ, *C.*
Mauch Chunk, mạk′ chŭnk′, *M.*
Maui, mou′ē, *M.*
Maumee, mạ-mē′, *M.*
Mauna Loa, mou′nä lō′ä, *M.*
Maupertuis, mō′pâr′twē′, *M.*
Maurepas, mō′rē-pä′, *M.*
Mauricus, mạ′rĭ-kŭs *or* mạ-rī′-kŭs, *C.*
Mauritania, mạ-rĭ-tā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Mauritius, mạ-rĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Maurus, mạ′rŭs, *C.*
Maury, *U. S.*, mạ′rĭ *or* mŭr′rĭ; *F.*, mō′rē′, *M.*
Mausoli, mạ-sō′lī; **-lus**, -lŭs, *C.*
Maut, *mout*, *E.*
Mavortia, mȧ-vôr′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Mawo, mä′wō, *M.*
Maxentius, măks-ĕn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Maximianus, măks′ĭm-ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Maximus, măks′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Mayence, mä-yōns′, = **Mainz**, *M.*
Mayenne, mī′ĕn′, *M.*
Mayn, mīn, *M.*
Maynooth, mā′nōōth, *M.*
Mayo, *U. S.*, mā′ō; *Irel.*, mā-ō′; *Mexico*, mī′ō, *M.*
Mayombe, mä-yŏm′bā, *M.*
Mazamboni, mä′zäm-bō′nī, *M.*
Mazarin, măz-ȧ-rēn′; *F.* mä′-zä′răN′, *M.*
Mazatlan, mä-sät-län′, *M.*
Mazzini, mät-sē′nē *or* mä-zē′-nē, *M.*
Mbage, ′mbä′gā, *M.*
Mbaro, ′mbä′rō, *M.*
Mbili, ′mbē′lē, *M.*
Mbill, ′mbĭl, *M.*
Mbima, ′mbē′mȧ, *M.*
Mbina, ′mbē′nȧ, *M.*
M′Binza, mē-bēn′zȧ, *M.*
Mboma, ′mbō′mȧ, *M.*
Mbomo, ′mbō′mō, *M.*
Mbomu, ′mbō′mōō, *M.*
Mdabura, ′mdä-bōō′rȧ, *M.*
Meagher, mä′ēr *or* mē′gēr, *M.*
Meaux, mō, *M.*
Mechlin, mĕk′lĭn; *F.* **Malines**, mȧ′lēn′, *M.*
Mecklenburg, mĕk′len-bērg; *G.* mĕk′len-bōōrg, *M.*
Medaba, mĕd′ȧ-bȧ, *B.*
Medea, mē-dē′ȧ, *C.*
Media, mē′dĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Medici, mĕd′ē-chē, *M.*
Medicis, mā-dē-sēs′ *or* mĕd′ē-sēs, *M.*
Medicus, mĕd′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Medina, *Arabia*, mä-dē′nȧ; *U. S.*, mē-dī′nȧ, *M.*
Mediterranean, mĕd′ĭ-tĕr-rā′-nē-an, *M.*
Medull, mĕd′ū-lī *or* mē-dū′lī, *C.*
Medusa, mē-dū′sȧ, *C.*
Meerut, mē′rŭt, *M.*
Megæra, mē-jē′rȧ, *C.*
Megale, mĕg′ȧ-lē, *C.*
Megalophanes, mĕg′ȧ-lŏf′ȧ-nēz, *C.*
Megara, mĕg′ȧ-rȧ, *C.*
Megiddo, mē-gĭd′dō; **Megiddon**, -dŏn, *B.*
Mehemet Ali, mā-hĕm′ĕt ä′lē; *better* **Mohammed Ali**, *M.*
Mehetabel, mē-hĕt′ȧ-bĕl, *B.*
Mehir, mē′hēr, *B.*
Meholah, mē-hō′lȧ, *B.*
Meigs, mĕgz, *M.*
Meiningen, mī′nĭng-en, *M.*
Mejinna, mē-jĭn′nȧ, *M.*
Melanchthon, *less prop.* **Melancthon**, mē-lăngk′thŭn, *M.*
Melbourne, mĕl′bērn, *M.*
Melchisedek, mĕl-kĭz′ē-dĕk, *B.*
Melete, mĕl′ē-tē, *C.*
Meletus, mē-lē′tŭs, *C.*
Melia, mē′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Melissa, mē-lĭs′sȧ; **Melissus**, mē-lĭs′sŭs, *C.*
Melita, mĕl′ĭ-tȧ, *B.*; **Melita** *or* **Melito**, mĕl′ĭ-tō, *C.*
Melpomene, mĕl-pŏm′ē-nē, *C.*
Melrose, mĕl-rōz′, *M.*
Melun, mȧ′lŭN′, *M.*
Memel, mā′mel, *M.*
Memmius, mĕm′mĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Memnonium, mĕm-nō′nĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Memphis, mĕm′fĭs, *B.*, *E.*, & *M.*
Memphremagog, mĕm′frē-mā′-gŏg, *M.*
Ménage, mā′näzh′, *M.*
Menai, mĕn′ī, *M.*
Menalcas, mē-năl′kas, *C.*
Menan, mē′năn, *B.*; mē-năn′, *M.*
Menander, mē-năn′dēr, *C.*
Mendaña, mĕn-dän′yä, *M.*
Mende, mŏNd, *M.*
Mendelssohn, mĕn′del-sōn, *M.*
Mendocino, mĕn-dō-sē′nō, *M.*
Mendoza, mĕn-dō′thä, *M.*
Menelaius, mĕn′ē-lā′yŭs, *C.*
Menelaus, mĕn′ē-lā′ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Mene Mene, mā′nē mā′nē, *M.*
Menenius, mē-nē′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Menestheus, mē-nĕs′thūs, *B.*; mē-nĕs′thē-ŭs *or* -thūs, *C.*
Mengo, mĕng′gō, *M.*
Menius, mē′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Menoba, mĕn′ō-bȧ, *C.*
Menœceus, mē-nē′sē-ŭs *or* -sūs, *C.*
Menœtes, mē-nē′tēz, *C.*
Menogenes, mē-nŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Menshikof, **Menchikof**, *or* **Menschikow**, mĕn′shē-kŏf, *M.*
Menton, mŏN′tŏN′; *It.* **Mentone**, mĕn-tō′nē, *M.*
Mentz, mĕnts, = **Mainz**, *M.*
Menu, mŭn′ōō, *M.*
Menzaleh, mĕn-zä′le, *M.*
Mephibosheth, mē-fĭb′ō-shĕth, *B.*
Mephitis, mē-fī′tĭs, *C.*
Mequinez *or* **Mekinez**, mĕk′ĭ-nĕz, *M.*
Merari, mĕr′ȧ-rī *or* mē-rā′rī, *B.*
Mercator, mēr-kā′tēr, *M.*, -tŏr, *C.*
Mercedes, mēr-sā′dēs, *M.*
Mercurius, mēr-kū′rĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Mergui, mēr-gē′, *M.*
Meribah, mĕr′ĭ-bȧ, *B.*
Merida, mĕr′ĭ-dȧ, *M.*
Merioneth, mĕr′ĭ-ŏn′ĕth, *M.*
Meroe, mĕr′ō-ē, *C.* & *M.*
Merope, mĕr′ō-pē; **Meropis**, -pĭs, *C.*
Merops, mē′rŏps, *C.*
Merrimack, mĕr′rĭ-măk, *M.*
Merseburg, mĕr′se-bōōrg′, *M.*
Mersey, mĕr′zĭ, *M.*
Merthyr Tydvil, mĕr′thēr tĭd′-vĭl, *M.*
Mesech, mē′sĕk, *B.*
Mesene, mē-sē′nē, *C.*
Meshach, mē′shăk; **Meshech**, -shĕk, *B.*
Meshed, mĕsh′ĕd, *M.*
Mesopotamia, mĕs′ō-pō-tā′mĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Messala, mĕs-sā′lȧ, *C.*
Messalina, mĕs′sȧ-lī′nȧ, *C.*
Messana, mĕs-sā′nȧ, *C.*
Messene, mĕs-sē′nē; **-na**, -nȧ, *C.*
Messenia, mĕs-sē′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Messiah, mĕs-sī′ȧ, *or* **Messias**, mĕs-sī′as, *B.*
Messina, mĕs-sē′nä, *M.*
Metapontum, mĕt′ȧ-pŏn′tŭm; **Metapontus**, mĕt′ȧ-pŏn′tŭs, *C.*
Metastasio, mā-tä-stä′zē-ō, *M.*
Metaurus, mē-ta′rŭs, *C.*
Metella, mē-tĕl′lȧ; **Metelli**, -lī, *C.*
Methodius, mē-thō′dĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Methuselah, mē-thū′se-lȧ, *B.*
Metope, mē-tō′pē; *architecture*, mĕt′ō-pē, *C.*
Metopus, mē-tō′pŭs, *C.*
Metropolis, mē-trŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Metropolitæ, mĕt′rō-pō-lī′tē, *C.*
Metternich, mĕt′tēr-nĭk, *M.*
Metz, mĕts, *M.*
Meurthe, mêrt, *M.*
Meuse, mūz; *F.* mēz, *M.*
Mexico, mĕks′ĭ-kō; *Sp.* mā′-hē-kō, *M.*
Meyer, mī′ēr, *M.*
Meyerbeer, mī′ēr-bâr′, *M.*
Meyrick, mĕr′ĭk, *M.*
Mezentius, mē-zĕn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Mezzofanti, mĕd-zō-fän′tē, *M.*
Mfini, ′mfē′nē, *M.*
Mfumbiro, ′mfōōm-bē′rō, *M.*
Mgongo, ′mgōn′gō, *M.*
Miami, mī-ăm′ĭ, *M.*
Micah, mī′kȧ, *B.*
Micaiah, mī-kā′yȧ, *B.*
Michael, mī′kā-el *or* mī′kel, *B.*
Michah, mī′kȧ, *B.*
Michaiah, mī-kā′yȧ, *B.*
Michailovitch, mē-kī′lō-vĭch, *M.*
Michal, mī′kal, *B.*
Michaud, mē′shō′, *M.*
Michelet, mēsh′lā′, *M.*
Michigan, mĭsh′ĭ-gan, *M.*
Michoacán, mē′chō-ä-kän′, *M.*
Micipsa, mī-sĭp′sȧ, *C.*
Mickiewicz, mĭtsk-yā′vĭch, *M.*
Midas, mī′das, *C.*
Midea, *mother of Licymnius*, mĭd′ē-ȧ; *mother of Antiochus*, mī-dē′ȧ, *C.*
Midgard, mĭd′gärd, *N.*
Midian, mĭd′ĭ-an; **Midianite**, mĭd′ĭ-an-īt, *B.*
Mignard, mēn′yär′, *M.*
Mignet, mēn′yā′, *M.*
Mignot, mēn′yō′, *M.*
Mikik, mē′kĭk, *M.*
Milan, *U. S.*, mĭ′lan; *Italy*, mĭl′an *or* mĭ-lăn′; *It.* **Milano**, mē-lä′nō, *M.*
Milcah, mĭl′ka, *B.*
Milesia, mĭ-lē′zhĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Miletis, mĭ-lē′tĭs; **Miletus**, -tŭs, *C.*
Milne, *Scot.*, mĭl; *E.*, mĭln, *M.*
Milnes, mĭlz, *M.*
Milo, mī′lō, *C.*
Miloradovitch, mē-lō-rä′dō-vĭch, *M.*
Miltiades, mĭl-tī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Milton, mĭl′tŭn, *M.*
Milwaukee, mĭl-wạ′kē, *M.*
Mimir, mē′mēr, *N.*
Mincio, mĭn′chō, *M.*
Mincius, mĭn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Mindanao, mĭn-dä-nä′ō, *M.*
Minerva, mĭ-nēr′vȧ, *C.*
Minho, mēn′yō, *M.*
Minie, mē′nē-ā′, *M.*
Minnesota, mĭn-ē-sō′tȧ, *M.*
Miño, mēn′yō, *M.*
Mino, mē′nō, *M.*
Minorca, mĭ-nōr′kȧ, *M.*
Minos, mī′nŏs, *C.*
Minotaurus, mĭn-ō-ta′rŭs, *C.*
Minturnæ, mĭn-tēr′nē, *C.*
Minucia, mĭ-nū′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Minyæ, mĭn′ĭ-ē; **Minyas**, -ĭ-as, *C.*
Miquelon, mē′ke-lŏN′, *M.*
Mirabeau, mĭr-ȧ-bō′ *or* mē′rä′-bō′, *M.*
Mirepoix, mē′re-pwä′, *M.*
Miriam, mĭr′ĭ-am, *B.*
Mirimo, mē-rē′mō, *M.*
Mirzapoor, mēr′zä-pōōr′, *M.*
Misael, mĭs′ā-ĕl, *B.*
Misenum, mī-sē′nŭm, *C.*
Misgab, mĭs′găb, *B.*
Mishael, mĭsh′ā-ĕl, *B.*
Missa, mĭs′sȧ, *M.*
Mississippi, mĭs′ĭs-ĭp′ĭ, *M.*
Missolonghi, mĭs′sō-lŏng′gē, *M.*
Missouri, mĭs-ōō′rĭ, *M.*
Mithradates, mĭth′rȧ-dā′tēz, *C.*
Mithridates, mĭth′rĭ-dā′tēz, *B.* & *C.*
Mitylene, mĭt′ĭ-lē′nē, *B.*; **Mitylenæ** *or* **Mitylene**, mĭt′ĭ-lē′-nē, *C.*
Mizpah, mĭz′pȧ; **Mizpeh**, -pe, *B.*
Mizraim, mĭz-rā′ĭm, *B.*
Mkango, ′mkän′gō, *M.*
Mkanjo, ′mkän′yō, *M.*
Mkizamba, ′mkē-zäm′bȧ, *M.*
Mnasalcas, nȧ-săl′kas, *C.*
Mnasicles, năs′ĭ-klēz, *C.*
Mnasigiton, năs′ĭ-jī′tŏn, *C.*
Mnasippus, nȧ-sĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Mnason, nā′sŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Mnemium, nē-mī′ŭm, *C.*
Mnemon, nē′mŏn, *C.*
Mnemosyne, nē-mŏs′ĭ-nē, *C.*
Mnesilaus, nĕs′ĭ-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Mnesimache, nē-sĭm′ȧ-kē, *C.*
Mnevis, nē′vĭs, *C.* & *E.*
Moab, mō′ăb; **Moabite**, -ăb-īt, *B.*
Moamia, mō-ä-mē′ȧ, *M.*
Mobanji, mō-bän′jī, *M.*
Mobile, mō-bēl′, *M.*
Mocha, mō′kȧ, *Arab.* mō′kä′, *M.*
Modena, mŏd′ā-nä, *M.*
Mœris, mē′rĭs, *C.*
Moero, mō-ā′rō, *M.*
Mœsia, mē′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Moeth, mō′ĕth, *B.*
Mogadore, mŏg-ȧ-dōr′, *M.*
Mogul, mō-gŭl′, *M.*
Mohacs, mō-häch′, *M.*
Mohammed, mō-hăm′mĕd, *M.*
Mohawk, mō′hạk, *M.*
Moheelev, mō-hē′lĕv, *M.*
Mohegan, mō-hē′gan, *M.*
Moine, mwăn, *M.*
Moir, moi′ēr, *M.*
Mojeka, mō-jā′kȧ, *M.*
Mokundi, mō-kōōn′dĭ, *M.*
Moldau, mŏl′dou, *M.*
Moldavia, mŏl-dā′vĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Molech, mō′lĕk, *B.*
Molière, mō′lē-âr′, *M.*
Molli, mŏl′lĭ, *M.*
Moloch, mō′lŏk, *B.*
Molokai, mō-lō-kī′, *M.*
Moluccas, mō-lŭk′kȧz, *M.*
Molumbi, mō-lōōm′bĭ, *M.*
Molyneux, mŏl′ĭ-nōōks′, *M.*
Mombas, mŏm-bäs′, *M.*
Mombasa, mŏm-bä′sȧ, *M.*
Mombutu, mŏm-bōō′tōō, *M.*
Momenge, mō-mĕn′gā, *M.*
Mompox, mŏm-pōh′, *M.*
Momus, mō′mŭs, *C.*
Mona, mō′nȧ, *M.*
Monaco, mŏn′ä-kō, *M.*
Monadnock, mō-năd′nŏk, *M.*
Monaghan, mŏn′ȧ-han, *M.*
Mona Kandi, mō′nȧ kăn′dĭ, *M.*
Mona Mangi, mō′nȧ măn′gĭ, *M.*
Mona Tenda, mō′nȧ tĕn′dȧ, *M.*
Mondego, mŏn-dā′gō, *M.*
Mondongo, mŏn-dŏng′gō, *M.*
Mongalla, mŏn-găl′lȧ, *M.*
Mongolia, mŏn-gō′lĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Monongahela, mō-nŏn-gȧ-hē′-lȧ, *M.*
Monongalia, mō-nŏn-gā′lĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Monroe, mŭn-rō′, *M.*

Monrovia, mŏn-rō′vĭ-ȧ. *M.*
Mons mŏnz, *M.*
Montagne, mŏn-tȧn′; *F.* môN-tȧ′nyᵊ, *M.*
Montalembert, mōN-tȧ′lôN′bâr′, *M.*
Montana, mŏn-tă′nȧ, *M.*
Montargis, môN-tȧr′zhē′, *M.*
Montauban, môN-tō′bôN′, *M.*
Mont Blanc, môN blôN, *M.*
Mont Cenis, môN sᵊ-nē′, *M.*
Montenegro, mŏn′tᵊ-nē′grō, *M.*
Monterey, mŏn-te-rā′, *M.*
Montespan, môN′tᵊs′pôN′, *M.*
Montesquieu, môN′tᵊs-kū′; *F.* môN′tᵊs′kᵊ-ē′, *M.*
Montevideo, mŏn-tē-vē′dā-ō, *M.*
Montgomery, mŭnt-gŭm′ẽr-ĭ, *M.*
Montholon, môN′tôlôN′, *M.*
Monticello, *Italy*, mŏn-tē-chĕl′lō; *U. S.*, mŏn-tē-ȧ-sĕl′lō, *M.*
Montijo, mŏn-tē′hō, *M.*
Montmartre, môN′mär′tr, *M.*
Montmorency, môN′mō′rôN′sē′, *M.*
Montpelier, mŏn-pē′lĭ-ẽr, *M.*
Montpellier, môN′ pᵊ lyā′, *M.*
Montpensier, môN′pôN′sē-ā′, *M.*
Montreal, mŏnt′rē-ȧl′, *M.*
Montrose, mŭn-trōz′, *M.*
Mon Tzombi, mŏn tsĕm′bĭ, *M.*
Moultan, mōōl-tän′, *M.*
Moore, mōr, *M.*
Moorabadabad, mōō′shȧd-ȧ-bȧd′, *M.*
Mopoco, mŭ-pō′kō, *M.*
Moradabad, mŭ-rȧd′ȧ-bȧd′, *M.*
Moravia, mŏ-rā′vĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Moray *or* **Murray**, mŭr′ĭ, *M.*
Morbihan, môr′bᵊôN′, *M.*
Mordecai, môr′de-kā, *B.*
Morea, mŏ-rē′ȧ, *M.*
Morean, mŏ′rō′, *M.*
Morena, Sierra, sē-ĕr′rȧ mŏ-rā′nȧ, *M.*
Moriah, mŏ-rī′ȧ, *B.*
Morlaix, môr′lā′, *M.*
Morny, môr′nē *or* môr′nē′, *M.*
Morocco, mŏ-rŏk′ō, *M.*
Morpheus, môr′phē-ŭs *or* -fūs, *C.*
Morrell, mŏr′rĕl *or* mŏr-rĕl′, *M.*
Moscheles, mōsh′ᵊ-lēs, *M.*
Moscow, mŏs′kō; *Russ.* Moskva, mŏsk-vä′, *M.*
Moselle, mō-zĕl′, *M.*
Moses, mō′zĕz, *B. & C.*
Mosquito, mŭs-kē′tō, *M.*
Mossokonghe, mŏs′sᵊ-kŏn′gwē, *M.*
Mossumba, mŏs-sōōm′bȧ, *M.*
Mosul, mō′sōōl, *M.*
Mouata, mōō-ä′tȧ, *M.*
Moultrie, mō′trĭ, *M.*
Mowatt, mō′ăt, *M.*
Mozambique, mō-zĕm-bēk′, *M.*
Mozart, mō-zärt′; *G.* mōt′sȧrt, *M.*
Mpala, ᵑmpä′lȧ, *M.*
Mpama, ᵑmpä′mȧ, *M.*
Mpota, ᵑmpō′tȧ, *M.*
Mpuelo, ᵑmpwā′lō, *M.*
Mpunga, ᵑmpōōn′gȧ, *M.*
Mpwapwa, ᵑmpwä′pwȧ, *M.*
Mrulí, ᵑmrōō′lĭ, *M.*
Msalala, ᵑmsä-lä′lȧ, *M.*
Msuata, ᵑmswä′tȧ, *M.*
Mswa, ᵑmswä, *M.*
Mswar, ᵑmswär, *M.*
Mtombwe, ᵑmtōm′bwā, *M.*
Mu, mŭ, *E.*
Muaf, mwä′ĭf, *M.*
Muata, mwä′tȧ, *M.*
Muena Mene, mwä′ná mä′ne, *M.*
Muezi, mŭᵉz′zĭ, *N.*
Mug, ge. ᵘ ŋ-zŭᵉzĭ, *N.*
Muywardis, mŭᵉz-wär′dē, *M.*
Muhlenberg, **-Lurg**, mŭ′lᵊn-bûrg, *M.*
Mühlhausen, mŭl-hou′zᵊn, *M.*
Muhova, mōō-hō′vȧ, *M.*
Muiri, mwĕ′rĭ, *M.*
Mukolla, mōō-kōl′lȧ, *M.*
Mukonde, mōō-kĕn′dĕ, *M.*
Mukuri, mōō-kōō′rĭ, *M.*
Mulde, mōōl′de, *M.*
Mulemba, mōō-lĕm′bȧ, *M.*
Muller, mŭl′lẽr, *M.*
Mullready, mŭl′rᵊ-dĭ, *M.*
Mumbembe, mŭm-bĕm′bē, *M.*
Munchausen, mŭn-chȯu′zᵊn; *G.* **Münchhausen**, mŭnk′-hou-zᵊn, *M.*
Mundu, mōōn′dōō, *M.*
Munduku, mōōn-dōō′kōō, *M.*
Munich, mū′nĭk; *G.* **München**, mün′shᵊn, *M.*
Munin, mōōn′ĭn, *N.*
Munono, mōō-nō′nō, *M.*
Muoos, mōōn-yōth′, *M.*
Muos, mōō-ō′ȧ, *M.*
Munster, *Ireland*, mŭn′stẽr; *Germany*, mōōn′stẽr, *M.*
Munychia, mū-nĭk′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Mur *or* **Muhr**, mōōr, *M.*
Murat, mŭ′rȧ′ *or* mū-rät′, *M.*
Muravief *or* **Muraviev**, mōō-rä-vēf′ *or* mōō-rä-vē-ĕf′, *M.*
Murcia, mûr′shĭ-ȧ, *C. & M.*; *Sp.* mōōr′thē-ȧ, *M.*
Murillo, mōō-rēl′yō *or* mū-rĭl′lō, *M.*
Musaba, mōō-sä′bȧ, *M.*
Muscat, mŭs-kăt′, *M.*
Muscone, mŭs-kō′nē, *M.*
Muscovy, mŭs′kō-vĭ, *M.*
Musea, mū-sē′ȧ; **Museum**, -ŭm, *C.*
Muskingum, mŭs-kĭŋ′gŭm, *M.*
Muspelheim, mōōs′pᵊl-hīm, *N.*
Mussumba, mōōs-sōōm′bȧ, *M.*
Mut, mōōt, *E.*
Mutchis, mŭ′chē, *M.*
Mutius, mū′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Mutumoa, mōō-tōō-mō′ȧ, *M.*
Mwumi, mwōō′mĭ, *M.*
Mycale, mĭk′ȧ-lē, *C.*
Mycenæ, **-ne**, mĭ-sē′nē; **-nis**, -nĭs, *C.*
Myconus, mĭk′ō-ŏn *or* mĭ-kō′nŭs, *C.*
Mygale, mĭg′ȧ-lē, *C.*
Mylitta, mĭ-lĭt′tȧ, *C.*
Myra, mī′rȧ, *B. & C.*
Myrina, mī-rī′nȧ, *C.*
Myrinus, mĭ-rī′nŭs *or* mĭr′ĭ-nŭs, *C.*
Myrmidone, mẽr-mĭd′ō-nē, *C.*
Myrtle, mĭr′tl, *B. & C.*
Mysore, mĭ-sōr′, *M.*
Mytilene, mĭt′ĭ-lē′nē, *C. & M.*, = Metelin, *M.*
Mzcsonow, mshā-zō′nōv, *M.*
Mzombe, ᵑmzōm′bē, *M.*

N.

Naaman, nā′ȧ-măn, *B.*
Naaran, nā′ȧ-răn, *B.*
Naas, nās, *N.*
Naashon, nā-ăsh′ŏn, *B.*
Nabal, nā′băl, *B.*
Naboth, nā′bŏth, *B.*
Nabuchodonosor, năb′ū-kō-dŏn′ō-sŏr, *B.*
Nacolia, năk-ō-lī′ȧ *or* nȧ-kō′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Nacone, năk′ō-nē *or* nȧ-kō′nē, *C.*
Nadab, nā′dăb, *B.*
Nadir Shah, nā′dr shä, *M.*
Naera, nā-ē′rȧ, *C.*
Nævia, nē′vĭ-ȧ; **Nævius**, -vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Naga, nä′gä, *H.*
Naganauda, nä-gä-nä′ŭ′dä, *H.*
Nagasaki, nä-gä-sä′kĭ, *M.*
Nagy Károly, nŏdj kä-rōl′, *M.*
Nahaliel, nā-hā′lĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Naham, nā′hăm, *B.*
Nahant, nȧ-hănt′, *M.*
Nahash, nā′hăsh, *B.*
Nahor, nā′hôr, *B.*
Nahum, nā′hŭm, *B.*
Naiades, nā-ī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Naias, nā′yas, *C.*
Nain, nā′ĭn, *B.*
Nais, nā′ĭs, *C.*
Naiwasha, nī-wä′shȧ, *M.*
Nako, nä′kō, *M.*
Namaqua, nȧ-mä′kwȧ, *M.*
Namur, nä′mûr; *F.* nȧ′mŭr′, *M.*
Nana Sahib, nä′nȧ sä′hĭb, *M.*
Nancy, năn′sĭ; *F.* nôN′sē′, *M.*
Nankin, năn-kĭn′ *or* năn′kĭn, *or* **Nanking**, năn-kĭng′, *M.*
Nantes, năntz; *F.* nôNt, *M.*
Nantucket, năn-tŭk′ĕt, *M.*
Nantwich, nănt′ĭch, *M.*
Naomi, nā-ō′mĭ *or* nā′ō-mī, *B.*
Naphtali, năf′tȧ-lī, *B.*
Napier, nā′pĭ-ẽr, *M.*
Naples, nā′plz; *It.* **Napoli**, nä′-pō-lē, *M.*
Napoleon, nȧ-pō′lĭ-ŏn, *M.*
Nárada, nä′rȧ-dȧ, *H.*
Narasingha, nŭr-ȧ-sĭŋ′gȧ, *H.*
Nárâyana, nä-rä′yȧ-nȧ, *H.*
Narbona, när-bō′nȧ, *C.*
Narbonne, när-bŏn′, *M.*
Narcissus, när-sĭs′sŭs, *B. & C.*
Narisci, nȧ-rĭs′kī, *C.*
Narraganasett, năr′ȧ-găn′sĕt, *M.*
Narvaez, när-vä′ĕth, *M.*
Naseby, nāz′bĭ, *M.*
Nashua, năsh′ū-ȧ, *M.*
Nassau, năs′ȧ, *M.*
Nastrand, năs′trănd, *N.*
Nasus, nā′sŭs, *C.*
Natal, nȧ-tăl′, *M.*
Natchez, năch′ĕz, *M.*
Natchitoches, năk-ĭ-tŭsh′ *or* năch-ĭ-tŏch′ĕz, *M.*
Nathan, nā′thăn, *B.*
Nathanael, nȧ-thăn′ȧ-ĕl, *B.*
Nathanias, năth′ȧ-nī′ăs, *B.*
Naucrates, nȧ′krȧ-tēs; **-tis**, -tĭs, *C.*
Naugatuck, nȧ′gȧ-tŭk, *M.*
Naum, nā′ŏm, *B.*
Naumachus, nȧ′mȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Nauteles, nȧ′tē-lēz, *C.*
Navajoe, năv′ȧ-hō, *M.*
Navarino, nă-vȧ-rē′nō, *M.*
Navarre, nȧ-vär′; *Sp.* **Navarra**, nä-vär′rȧ, *M.*
Naxos, nāks′ŏs, *C. & M.*
Nazareth, năz′ȧ-rĕth, *B. & M.*
Ndoruma, ᵑndō-rōō′mȧ, *M.*
Ndua, ᵑndō′ȧ, *M.*
Neera, nē-ē′rȧ, *C.*
Neagh, Lough, lŏh nā′, *M.*
Neander, nē-ăn′dẽr, *M.*
Neapolis, nē-ăp′ō-lĭs, *B. & C.*
Neapolitani, nē′ă-pŏl′ĭ-tā′nī, *C.*
Nearchus, nē-är′kŭs, *C.*
Nebraska, nē-brăs′kȧ, *M.*
Nebuchadnezzar, n b′ū-kăd-nēz′zär, *B.*
Nebuchadrezzar, n b′ū-kăd-rēz′zär, *B.*
Necho, nē′kō, *B.*
Neckar, nĕk′är, *M.*
Necker, nĕk′ẽr; *F.* nĕk′kâr′, *M.*
Necropolis, nē-krŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Nedjed, n. dʒ d, *M.*
Neemias, nē′e-mī′ăs, *B.*
Nef, n f, *E.*
Nehemiah, nē′he-mī′ȧ, *B.*
Neiel, n-ī′el *or* nē′ĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Neigherry, nē-gĕr′rĭ, *M.*
Nelusa, nĭ′se, *M.*
Neith, nāth, *or* **Neitha**, nā′thȧ, *E.*
Nemesa, nĕ-mē′ȧ, *or* **Nemea**, *genius*, nē′mē-ȧ, *C.*
Nemea, *town & river*, nē′mē-ȧ, *C.*
Nemesa, nĕm′ē-sȧ, *C.*
Nemesis, nĕm′ē-sĭs, *C.*
Nemours, nᵊ-mōōr′, *M.*
Neogenes, nē-ŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Neoiaus, nē′ō-lī′ŭs, *C.*
Neomagus, nē-ŏm′ȧ-gŭs, *C.*
Neomedes, nē′ō-mē′dēz, *C.*
Neoptolemus, nē′ŏp-tŏl′ᵊ-mŭs, *C.*
Neosho, nē-ō′shō, *M.*
Nepaul, nē-pal′, *M.*
Neph, nēf, *E.*
Nephthali, nĕf′thȧ-lī, *B.*
Nephthys, n f′thĭs, *E.*
Nepia, nē-pī′ȧ, *C.*
Nepoko, nē-pō′kō, *M.*
Nepos, nē′pŏs, *C.*
Nepthali, nĕp′thȧ-lī, *B.*
Neptunus, nĕp-tū′nŭs, *C.*
Nerbuddah, nẽr-bŭd′ȧ, *M.*
Nereis, nĭ-sē′ĭs *or* nē′rē-ĭs, *C.*
Nereus, nē′rŭs, *B.*; nē′rē-ŭs *or* nē′rŭs, *C.*
Neri, nē′rī, *B.*; nā′rī, *M.*
Nero, nē′rō, *B. & C.*
Nesselrode, nĭs′sel-rō′de, *M.*
Nestoras, nĕs′tō-rȧs, *C.*
Nestorius, nĕ-stō′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Nethaneel, nē-thăn′ē-ĕl, *B.*
Nethaniah, nĕth′ȧ-nī′ȧ, *B.*
Netherlands, nĕth′ẽr-lȧndz; *D.* **Nederland**, nā′dẽr-länt, *M.*
Neuburg, noi′bōōrg, *M.*
Neuchatel *or* **Neufchatel**, nē′-shâ′t l′, *M.*
Neuilly, nē′yē′, *M.*
Neumarkt, noi′märkt, *M.*
Neusats, noi′sätz, *M.*
Neuse, nūs, *M.*
Neustadt, noi′stät, *M.*
Neuwied, noi′vēt, *M.*
Neva, nā′vȧ, *M.*
Nevada, nē-vä′dȧ, *M.*
Nevers, nē-vâr′, *M.*
Newark, nū′ẽrk, *M.*
New Castle, nū′ kās-sl, *M.*
Newfoundland, nū′fŭnd-lănd′, *M.*
New Granada, nū grȧ-nā′dȧ, *M.*
New Guinea, nū gĭn′ē, *M.*
New Hampshire, nū hămp′-shẽr, *M.*
New Jersey, nū jẽr′zĭ, *M.*
New Leon, nū lē′ōn; *Sp.* **Nuevo Leon**, nwā′vō lā-ōn′, *M.*
New Orleans, nū ôr′lĕ-ănz, *M.*
Newton, nū′tŭn, *M.*
New Zealand, nū zē′lənd, *M.*
Ney, nā, *M.*
Nezheen, nēzh′ĕn, *M.*
N'gami, ᵑngä′mē, *M.*
Nghiri, ᵑngē′rē, *M.*
Ngombe, ᵑngōm′bē, *M.*
Nguco, ᵑngōō′kō, *M.*
Nguru, ᵑngōō′rōō, *M.*
Ngutunga, ᵑngōō-tōōn′gȧ, *M.*
Niagara, nī-ăg′ȧ-rȧ, *M.*
Nicæa *or* **Nicea**, nī-sē′ȧ, *C.*
Nicænetus, nī-sēn′ē-tŭs, *C.*
Nicanor, nī-kā′nôr, *B. & C.*
Nicaragua, nĭ-kȧ-rä′gwȧ, *M.*
Nice, nī′sē, *C.*; nēs, *M.*
Niceas, nīs′ē-ŏs, *C.*
Nicobar, nĭk′ō-bär, *M.*
Nicodamus, nĭk′ō-dā′mŭs *or* nī-kōd′ȧ-mŭs, *C.*

Nicodemus, nĭk′ō-dē′mŭs, *B. & C.*
Nicodorus, nĭk′ō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Nicolai, nē-kō-lä′ē *or* nē-kō-lī′, *M.*
Nicolas, nĭk′ō-las, *B. & M.*
Nicolaus, nĭk′ō-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Nicolay, nē-kō-lā′ē, *M.*
Nicomachus, nī-kŏm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Nicomedes, nĭk′ō-mē′dēz, *C.*
Nicopolis, nī-kŏp′ō-lĭs, *B. & C.*
Nicosia, nē-kō-sē′ȧ, *M.*
Niebuhr, nē′bo͝or, *M.*
Nieder Wesel, nē′dēr vā′zel, *M.*
Niemen, nē′men; *Polish* nyĕm′en, *M.*
Niflheim, nĭf′l-hīm, *N.*
Niger, nī′jēr, *B., C., & M.*
Nikolaiev, nē-kō-lī′ĕf′, *M.*
Nile, nīl, *M.*
Nileus, nīl′ē-ŭs *or* nī′lūs, *C.*
Nilgiri, nĭl-gē′rī, *M.*
Nilus, nī′lŭs, *C.*
Nimes *or* **Nismes**, nēm, *M.*
Nimrod, nĭm′rŏd, *B.*
Nindo, nĭn′dō, *M.*
Nineveh, **Nineve**, nĭn′ē-ve, *B.*
Ningpo, nĭng′pō′, *M.*
Ninive, nĭn′ĭ-vē; **Nineve**, -ē-vē, *C.*
Niobe, nī′ō-bē, *C.*
Niphon, nĭf′ŏn′, *or* **Nippon**, nĭp′ŏn′, *M.*
Nisæa, nī-sē′ȧ, *C.*
Nisan, nī′săn, *B.*
Nishapoor, nĭsh′ȧ-po͞or′, *M.*
Nizhnee Novgorod, nĭzh′nē nŏv-gō′rŏd, *M.*
Nkange, ′nkăn′ge, *M.*
Nkanje, ′nkăn′je, *M.*
Nkuri, ′nko͞o′rī, *M.*
Nmalagaria, ′nmä′lä-gä′rī-ȧ, *M.*
Nmalagarido, ′nmä′lä-gä-rē′dō, *M.*
Noah, nō′ȧ, *B.*
Noailles, nō′äl′ *or* nō′äy′′, *M.*
Nocera, nō-chā′rä, *M.*
Nomades, nŏm′ȧ-dēz, *B. & C.*
Noph, nŏf, *B.*
Nordhausen, nŏrt-hou′zen, *M.*
Nordri, nŏrd′rī, *N.*
Norfolk, nŏr′fŭk, *M.*
Noricum, nŏr′ĭ-kŭm, *C.*
Normandy, nŏr′man-dĭ, *M.*
Nornen, nŏr′nen, *N.*
Norrkoping, nŏr′chē-pĭng, *M.*
Norway, nŏr′wā, *M.*
Norwich, *Eng.*, nŏr′rĭj; *U. S.*, nŏr′wĭch, *M.*
Nossi Bé, nŏs′sē′bā′, *M.*
Nostradamus, nŏs′trȧ-dā′mŭs; *F.* **Notredame**, nōtr-däm′, *M.*
Notium, nō-tĭ′ŭm, *C.*
Nottingham, nŏt′ĭng-am, *M.*
Novara, nō-vä′rä, *M.*
Novaria, nō-vā′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Nova Scotia, nō′vȧ skō′shĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Nova Zembla, nō′vȧ zĕm′blȧ, *M.*
Novgorod, nŏv′gō-rŏd, *M.*
Novi, nō′vē, *M.*
Noyon, nō′yŏn′, *M.*
Nsutua, ′nso͞o-to͞o′ȧ, *M.*
N'Tenke, n′tĕn′kē, *M.*
Nu, nū; **Num**, nŭm, *E.*
Nubia, nū′bĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Nueces, nwā′sēs, *M.*
Nula, no͞o′lȧ, *M.*
Numa, nū′mȧ, *C.*
Numantia, nū-măn′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Numenia, nū-mē′nĭ-ȧ, *B. & C.*
Numida, nū′mĭ-dȧ; **Numidæ**, -dē, *C.*
Numidia, nū-mĭd′ĭ-ȧ; -**ius**, -ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Numitor, nū′mĭ-tŏr, *C.*
Nun, nŭn, *B.*
Nun *or* **Noon**, no͞on, *M.*
Nuremberg, nū′rem-bĕrg; *G.* **Nurnberg**, nŭrn′bĕrg, *M.*
Nutpe, no͞ot′pē, *E.*
Nyanga, nē-ăng′gȧ *or* n′yăng′-gȧ, *M.*
Nyangwe, nē-ăng′gwā, *M.*
Nyanza, nē-ăn′zȧ, *M.*
Nyassa, nē-ăs′sȧ, *M.*
Nykoping, nụ-chē′pĭng, *M.*
Nymwegen, nĭm′wā′gen, *M.*
Nyon, nē′ŏn′, *M.*

O.

Oahu, ō-ä′ho͞o, *M.*
Oajaca, wä-hä′kä, *M.*
Oases, ō′ȧ-sēz, *C.*
Oasis, ō′ȧ-sĭs *or* ō-ā′sĭs, *C.*
Oaxes, ō-ăks′ēz; **Oaxus**, ō-ăks′-ŭs, *C.*
Obadiah, ō′bȧ-dī′ȧ *or* ŏb′ȧ-dī′ȧ, *B.*
Obamba, ō-băm′bȧ, *M.*
Obed, ō′bĕd, *B.*
Oberlin, ō′bĕr-lĭn, *M.*
Obumbi, ō-bo͞om′bē, *M.*
Ocaña, ō-kän′yä, *M.*
Oceana, ō-shē-ā′nȧ, *M.*
Oceania, ō-shē-ā′nĭ-ȧ, *or* **Oceanica**, ō-shē-ăn′ĭ-kȧ, *M.*
Oceanides, ō′shē-ăn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Oceanus, ō-sē′ȧ-nŭs, *C.*
Ocelis, ō-sē′lĭs, *C.*
Ocmulgee, ŏk-mŭl′gē, *M.*
Oconee, ō-kō′nē, *M.*
Ocracoke, ō′krȧ-kōk, *M.*
Octavia, ŏk-tā′vĭ-ȧ; **Octavius**, ŏk-tā′vĭ-ŭs; **Octavianus**, -vĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Oded, ō′dĕd, *B.*
Odense, ō′den-se, *M.*
Odessa, ō-dĕs′sȧ, *M.*
Odin, ō′dĭn, *N.*
Odoacer, ō-dō′ȧ-sēr *or* ŏd′ō-ā′-sēr, *C.*
Odysseus, ō-dĭs′sē-ŭs *or* -dĭs′-sūs, *C.*
Œcolampadius, ĕk′ō-lăm-pā′dĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Œcumenius, ĕk′ū-mē′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Œdipus, ĕd′ĭ-pŭs, *C.*
Oels, ēls, *M.*
Œneis, ē-nē′ĭs, *C.*
Œneon, ē′nē-ŏn, *C.*
Œneus, ē′nē-ŭs *or* ē′nūs, *C.*
Œnias, ē′nĭ-as, *C.*
Œnotria, ē-nō′trĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Oesel, ē′sel, *M.*
Ogeechee, ō-gē′chē, *M.*
Ogilvie, ō′gl-vĭ, *M.*
Oglethorpe, ō′gl-thŏrp, *M.*
Oglio, ōl′yō, *M.*
Ogowe, ō-gō′wā, *M.*
Ogygia, ō-jĭj′ĭ-ȧ; **Ogygidæ**, -ĭ-dē, *C.*
Ohio, ō-hī′ō, *M.*
Oileus, ō-ĭl′ē-ŭs *or* ō-ī′lūs, *C.*
Oise, wäz, *M.*
Ojibbeway, ō-jĭb′bē-wā, *M.*
Okanga, ō-kăng′gȧ, *M.*
Okechobee, ō-kē-chō′bē, *M.*
Okefinokee, ō-kē-fĭ-nō′kē, *M.*
Okhotsk, ō-kŏtsk′, *M.*
Olaus, ō-lā′ŭs, *or* **Olaf**, ō′lăf, *M.*
Oldenburg, ŏl′den-bo͝org, *M.*
Oldys, ŏl′dĭs *or* ōldz, *M.*
Olenos, ŏl′ē-nŏs; **Olenus**, ŏl′ē-nŭs, *C.*
Oléron, ō′lā′rŏn′, *M.*
Olivares, ō-lē-vä′rĕs, *M.*
Olivet, ŏl′ĭ-vĕt, *B.*; ō′lē′vā′ *or* ŏl′ē-vĕt, *M.*
Olivier, ō′lē′vē-ā′, *M.*
Olmstead, ŏm′stĕd, *M.*
Olmitz, ŏl′mụts, *M.*
Olonets, ō-lō-nĕts′, *M.*
Olophernes, ŏl′ō-fēr′nēz, *B.*
Olympia, ō-lĭm′pĭ-ȧ, *C. & M.*
Olympius, ō-lĭm′pĭ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Olympus, ō-lĭm′pŭs, *C.*
Olyphant, ŏl′ĭ-fant, *M.*
Omaha, ō′mȧ-hä′, *M.*
Oman, ō-măn′, *M.*
Omar, ō′mȧr, *B.*
O'Meara, ō-mē′rȧ; *Irish* ō-mä′-rȧ, *M.*
Omphale, ŏm′fȧ-lē; -**lus**, -lŭs, *C.*
Omri, ŏm′rī, *B.*
Onan, ō′năn, *B.*
Onasicrates, ŏn′ȧ-sĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Onasimedes, ŏn′ȧ-sĭ-mē′dēz, *C.*
Onasiphoris, ŏn′ȧ-sĭf′ō-rĭs, *C.*
Onega, ō-nē′gȧ; *Russ.* ō-nā′gä, *M.*
Oneglia, ō-nāl′yä, *M.*
Oneida, ō-nī′dȧ, *M.*
Onesima, ō-nĕs′ĭ-mȧ, *C.*; **Onesimus**, ō-nĕs′ĭ-mŭs, *B. & C.*
Onesiphorus, ŏn′ē-sĭf′ō-rŭs, *B. & C.*
Onondaga, ŏn-ŏn-da′gȧ, *M.*
Ontario, ŏn-tā′rĭ-ō, *M.*
Onuphis, ō-nū′fĭs, *C.*
Onus, ō′nŭs, *B.*
Oonalaska, o͞o-nȧ-lăs′kȧ, *M.*
Oonao, o͞o′nä-ō, *M.*
Oorfa, o͞or′fä, *M.*
Ooroomeyah, o͞o-ro͞o-mē′ȧ, *M.*
Oosterhout, ōs′tēr-hout′, *M.*
Oozbek, o͞oz-bĕk′, *M.*
Opelousas, ŏp-ē-lo͞o′sas, *M.*
Ophel, ō′fĕl, *B.*
Ophir, ō′fēr, *B. & M.*
Ophis, ō′fĭs, *C.*
Ophrah, ŏf′rȧ, *B.*
Opica, ō-pē′kȧ, *M.*
Opici, ŏp′ĭ-sī, *C.*
Oporto, ō-pōr′tō, *M.*
Oppenheim, ŏp′pen-hīm, *M.*
Oquirrh, ō′kwēr, *M.*
Oran, ō-răn′, *M.*
Orange, ŏr′anj; *F.* ō′rŏnzh′, *M.*
Orcades, ôr′kȧ-dēz, *C. & M.*
Ordessus, ôr-dĕs′sŭs, *C.*
Ordesus, ôr-dē′sŭs, *C.*
Oreb, ō′rĕb, *B.*
Orebro, ē′rā-bro͞o, *M.*
Oregon, ŏr′ē-gŏn, *M.*
Orel, ō-rĕl′, *or* **Orlov**, ŏr-lŏf′, *M.*
Orenboorg, ō′ren-bo͝org, *M.*
Oreos, *a city*, ō′rē-ŏs; *Bacchus*, ō-rē′ŏs, *C.*
Orestæ, ō-rĕs′tē; **Orestes**, -tēz, *C.*
Oretæ, ŏr′ē-tē, *C.*
Orfila, ôr-fē′lä *or* ŏr-fē-lä′, *M.*
Orgetorix, ôr-jĕt′ō-rĭks, *C.*
Origenes, ō-rĭj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Origo, ō-rī′gō, *C.*
Orihuela, ō-rē-wā′lä, *M.*
Orinoco, ō-rĭ-nō′kō, *M.*
Orion, ō-rī′ŏn, *B. & C.*
Orithyia, ŏr′ĭ-thī′yȧ, *C.*
Orizaba, ō-rē-thä′bä, *M.*
Orkney, ŏrk′nē, *M.*
Orléannais, ŏr′lā′ăn′nā′, *M.*
Orleans, ŏr′lē-anz; *F.* ŏr′lā′-ŏn′, *M.*
Ormus, ôr′mŭs, *M.*
Ormuzd, ôr′mŭzd *or* ôr′mo͞ozd, *Persian.*
Ornan, ôr′năn, *B.*
Orontes, ō-rŏn′tēz, *C. & M.*
Orpah, ôr′pȧ, *B.*
Orpheus, ôr-fē′ŭs *or* ôr′fūs, *C.*
Orsini, ôr-sē′nē, *M.*
Orsinoe, ôr-sĭn′ō-ē; -**ome**, -ō-mē, *C.*
Orthez *or* **Orthes**, ŏr′tā′, *M.*
Ortygia, ôr-tĭj′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Orvieto, ŏr-vē-ā′tō, *M.*
Oryx, ō′rĭks, *C.*
Osaces, ō-sā′sēz, *C.*
Osage, ō-sāj′; *F.* ō-zäzh′, *M.*
Osbaldistone, ŏs-băl-dĭs′tŭn, *M.*
Osceola, ŏs-ē-ō′lȧ, *M.*
Oshmooneyn, ŏsh-mo͞o-nān′, *M.*
Osiris, ō-sī′rĭs, *C. & E.*
Osnabrück, ŏs′nä-brụk′, *M.*
Osnaburg, ŏz′nȧ-bĕrg, *M.*
Ossian, ŏsh′an, *M.*
Ossoli, ŏs′sō-lē, *M.*
Ostade, ŏs-tä′de, *M.*
Ostend, ŏst-ĕnd′, *M.*
Ostia, ŏs′tĭ-ȧ, *C. & M.*
Ostiaks, ŏs′tĭ-ăks′, *M.*
Ostrogothi, ŏs-trŏg′ō-thī, *C.*
Oswegatchie, ŏs-wē-găch′ĭ, *M.*
Oswego, ŏs-wē′gō, *M.*
Otchakof *or* **Oczakow**, ŏch-ȧ-kŏf′, *M.*
Othniel, ŏth′nĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Otho, ō′thō, *C. & M.*
Ottawa, ŏt′tȧ-wȧ, *M.*
Ottoman, ŏt′tō-man, *M.*
Ouachita *or* **Washita**, wŏsh′ĭ-tȧ, *M.*
Ouche, o͞osh, *M.*
Oude, oud, *M.*
Oudinot, o͞o′dē′nō′, *M.*
Ouray, o͞o-rā′, *M.*
Ouse, o͞oz, *M.*
Overyssel, ō-vēr-ĭs′sel, *M.*
Overweg, ō′vēr-vĕg, *M.*
Ovid, ŏv′ĭd, *C. & M.*
Oviedo, ō-vē-ā′dō, *M.*
Oviembo, ō-vĭ-ĕm′bō, *M.*
Owego, ō-wē′gō, *M.*
Owyhee, ō-wī′hē, *M.*
Oxartes, ŏks-är′tēz, *C.*
Oxenstiern, ŏks′en-stērn′, *M.*
Oxus, ŏks′ŭs, *C. & M.*
Oxyporus, ŏks-ĭp′ō-rŭs, *C.*
Oxyrrhoe, ŏks-ĭr′rō-ē, *C.*
Oyapock *or* **Oyapoc**, oi-ȧ-pŏk′, *M.*
Ozanam, ō′zȧ′nŏn′, *M.*
Ozark, ō-zärk′, *M.*
Ozias, ō-zī′as, *B.*
Oziel, ō′zĭ-ĕl, *B.*

P.

Pacheco, pä-chā′kō, *M.*
Pacio, pä′chō, *M.*; **Pacius**, pā′-shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pactolis, păk-tō′lĭs; -**lus**, -lŭs, *C.*
Padan, pā′dăn, *B.*
Padang, pä-dăng′, *M.*
Padua, păd′ū-ȧ, *C. & M.*; *It.* **Padova**, pä′dō-vä, *M.*
Padusa, pȧ-dū′sȧ, *C.*
Pæan, pē′an, *C.*
Pæon, pē′ŏn, *C.*
Pæstum, pĕs′tŭm, *C.*
Paez, pä′ĕth, *M.*
Pagani, pä-gä′nē, *M.*
Paganini, pä-gä-nē′nē, *M.*
Pagès, pä′zhā′, *M.*
Paget, păj′ĕt, *M.*
Paisley, pāz′lĭ, *M.*
Pakura, pä-ko͞o′rä, *M.*
Palæmon, pȧ-lē′mŏn, *C.*
Palæste, pȧ-lĕs′tē, *C.*
Palæstina, păl-ĕs-tī′nȧ; -**ni**, -nī, *C.*
Palafox, păl-ȧ-fŏks′; *Sp.* pä-lä-fōh′, *M.*
Palamedes, păl′ȧ-mē′dēz, *C.*
Palatinus, păl′ȧ-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Palatium, pȧ-lā′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Palawan, päl′ȧ-wạn′, *M.*
Palembang, päl′ĕm-băng′, *M.*
Palencia, pä-lĕn′thē-ä, *M.*
Palenque, pä-lĕng′kā, *M.*
Palermo, pȧ-lĕr′mō; *It.* pä-lĕr′mō, *M.*
Palestina, păl′ĕs-tī′nȧ, *B.*
Palestine, păl′ĕs-tīn, *B. & M.*
Palestrina, pä-lĕs-trē′nä, *M.*
Palgrave, pạl′grāv, *M.*
Palinurus, păl′ĭ-nū′rŭs, *C.*
Palladium, păl-lā′dĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Palma, päl′mä, *M.*
Palmer, pä′mēr, *M.*
Palmerston, päm′ēr-stŭn, *M.*

Palmyra, păl-mī′rȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Pamlico, păm′lĭ-kō, *M.*
Pamphylia, păm-fĭl′ĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Pamplona, păm-plō′nä, *M.*
Pamunkey *or* **-ky**, pȧ-mŭngk′ĭ, *M.*
Panacea, păn′ȧ-sē′ȧ, *C.*
Panama, păn′ȧ-mä′, *M.*
Pandareus, păn-dā′rē-ŭs, *C.*
Pandarus, păn′dȧ-rŭs, *C.*
Pandora, păn-dō′rȧ; **-rus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Panegyris, pȧ-nĕj′ĭ-rĭs, *C.*
Panemus, *a month*, păn′ē-mŭs; *a man*, pȧ-nē′mŭs, *C.*
Panga, păn′gȧ, *M.*
Pangani, păn-gä′nĭ, *M.*
Panhellenes, păn′hĕl-lē′nēz, *C.*
Pannona, păn′ō-nȧ, *C.*
Pannonia, păn-nō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Panola, păn-ō′lȧ, *M.*
Panormus, pȧ-nôr′mŭs, *C.*
Pantheon, păn′thē-ŏn *or* păn-thē′ŏn, *C.*
Paoli, *It.*, pä′ō-lē *or* pou′lē; *U. S.*, pā-ō′lē, *M.*
Paphia, pā′fĭ-ȧ, *or* **-e**, -ē; **-ā**, **-ī**, *C.*
Paphlagonia, păf′lȧ-gō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Paphos, pā′fŏs, *B.* & *C.*
Papias, pā′pĭ-*as*, *C.*
Papin, păp′ĭn; *F.* pä′păɴ′, *M.*
Papua, păp′o͞o-ȧ *or* pä′po͞o-ä, = New Guinea, *M.*
Papyrius, pȧ-pĭr′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pará, pä-rä′, *M.*
Paracelsus, păr′ȧ-sĕl′sŭs, *M.*
Paracletus, păr′ȧ-klē′tŭs, *C.*
Paraclytus, pȧ-răk′lĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Paradise, păr′ȧ-dīs, *B.* & *M.*
Paraguay, pä-rä-gwī′ *or* pä′rä-gwā, *M.*
Parah, pā′rȧ, *B.*
Parahiba, pä-rä-ē′bä, *M.*
Paramaribo, păr-ȧ-măr′ĭ-bō, *M.*
Paran, pā′răn, *B.*
Parana, pä-rä-nä′, *M.*
Parima, pä-rē′mä, *M.*
Paris, pā′rĭs, *C.*; *Eng.* păr′ĭs, *F.* pȧ′rē′, *M.*
Parisii, pȧ-rĭsh′ĭ-ī, *C.*
Parium, pā′rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Parma, pär′mȧ, *M.*
Parmenas, pär′mē-n*as*, *B.* & *C.*
Parnassus, pär-năs′sŭs; **Parnasus**, -nā′sŭs; **Parnessus**, -nĕs′sŭs, *C.*
Paros, pā′rŏs, *C.* & *M.*
Parrhasius, păr-rā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Partheni, pär-thē′nī; **-nia**, -nĭ-ȧ; **-nias**, -nĭ-*as*; **-nius**, -nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Parthenice, pär-thĕn′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Parthenon, pär′thē-nŏn, *C.*
Parthenope, pär-thĕn′ō-pē, *C.*
Parthia, pär′thĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Parthiene, pär′thĭ-ē′nē, *C.*
Parthini, pär-thī′nī; **-nus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Parysatis, pȧ-rĭs′ȧ-tĭs, *C.*
Pasach, pā′săk, *B.*
Pasargadæ, pȧ-sär′gȧ-dē, *C.*
Pascagoula, păs-kȧ-go͞o′lȧ, *M.*
Pascal, păs′kl; *F.* päs′käl′, *M.*
Pas-de-Calais, pä′de-kȧ′lā′, *M.*
Paseah, pā-sē′ȧ, *B.*
Paseas, pā′sē-*as*, *C.*
Pashur, păsh′ẽr, *B.*
Pasiphae, pȧ-sĭf′ȧ-ē; **-ile**, -ĭ-lē, *C.*
Pasiteles, pȧ-sĭt′ē-lēz, *C.*
Pasithea, pȧ-sĭth′ē-ȧ; **-oe**, -ō-ē, *C.*
Paskevitch *or* **Paskewitsch**, päs-kā′vĭch, *M.*
Passaic, păs-sā′ĭk, *M.*
Passamaquoddy, păs′sȧ-mȧ-kwŏd′ĭ, *M.*
Passau, päs′sou, *M.*
Patagonia, păt-ȧ-gō′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Patara, păt′ȧ-rȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Paterson, păt′ẽr-sŭn, *M.*
Pathros, păth′rŏs, *B.*
Patmos, păt′mŏs, *B.* & *M.*
Patras, pä-träs′, *M.*
Patrocles, păt′rō-klēz, *C.*
Patroclus, pȧ-tro′klŭs, *B.*
Pau, pā′ŭ, *B.*; pō, *M.*
Paul, pąl, *B.* & *M.*
Paula, pą′lȧ, *C.*
Paulina, pą-lī′nȧ, *C.*; -lē′nȧ, *M.*
Paulus, pą′lŭs, *B.* & *C.*; pou′-lus, *M.*
Pausanias, pą-sā′nĭ-*as*, *C.*
Pavia, pä-vē′ȧ, *M.*
Pawtucket, pą-tŭk′ĕt, *M.*
Paxos, păks′ŏs, *C.* & *M.*
Peabody, pē′bŏd-ĭ, *M.*
Pearce, pērs *or* pẽrs, *M.*
Pearson, pēr′sŭn *or* pẽr′sŭn, *M.*
Pe-Chee-Lee, pē-chē-lē′, *M.*
Pedee, pē-dē′, *M.*
Pegasis, pĕg′ȧ-sĭs; **-sus**, -sŭs, *C.*
Pegu, pē-go͞o′, *M.*
Pei-Ho, pā-hō′, *M.*
Pekah, pē′kȧ, *B.*
Pekin, pē-kĭn′, *or* **-king**, -kĭng′, *M.*
Pelagius, pē-lā′jĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pelaiah, pĕl′ā-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Pelasgi, pē-lăs′jī; **-gia**, -jĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Pelatiah, pĕl′ȧ-tī′ȧ, *B.*
Peleg, pē′lĕg, *B.*
Peliades, pē-lī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Pelias, pē-lī′*as*, *B.*; pē′lĭ-*as*, *C.*
Pelides, pē-lī′dēz, *C.*
Pelion, *a mountain*, pē′lĭ-ŏn; *son of Peleus*, pē-lī′ŏn, *C.*
Pelopidæ, pē-lŏp′ĭ-dē; **-das**, -dȧs, *C.*
Peloponnesus, pĕl′ō-pŏn-nē′-sŭs, *C.*
Pelops, pē′lŏps, *C.*
Peloras, pē-lō′r*as*; **-rus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Pelusium, pē-lū′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Pemba, păm′bȧ, *M.*
Pembina, pĕm′bē-nȧ, *M.*
Pembroke, pĕm′bro͝ok, *M.*
Penang, pē-năng′, *M.*
Penates, pē-nā′tēz, *C.*
Penelope, pē-nĕl′ō-pē, *C.*
Peniel, pē-nī′ĕl, *B.*
Pennsylvania, pĕn-sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Penobscot, pē-nŏb′skŭt, *M.*
Penrhyn, pĕn′rĭn, *M.*
Penrith, pĕn′rĭth *or* pē′rĭth, *M.*
Penryn, pĕn′rĭn′, *M.*
Pensacola, pĕn-sȧ-kō′lȧ, *M.*
Pentapolis, pĕn-tăp′ō-lĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Penuel, pē-nū′ĕl, *B.*
Penzance, pĕn-zăns′, *M.*
Peor, pē′ôr, *B.*
Peoria, pē-ō′rĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Pepin, *king*, pĕp′ĭn *or* pĭp′ĭn; *F.* pe-păɴ′; *Wisconsin*, pē′-pĭn, *M.*
Pepys, pĕp′ĭs *or* pēps, *M.*
Perdido, pẽr-dē′dō, *M.*
Peregrinus, pĕr′ē-grī′nŭs, *C.*
Pereira, pē-rā′rȧ; *Pg.* pā-rā′ē-rä, *M.*
Peresh, pē′rĕsh, *B.*
Perez, pē′rĕz, *B.*
Perga, pẽr′gȧ, *B.*
Pergama, pẽr′gȧ-mȧ; **-mena**, -mē′nȧ; **-mina**, -mī′nȧ; **-mis**, -mĭs; **-mum**, -mŭm; **-mus**, -mŭs, *C.*
Pergamos, pẽr′gȧ-mŏs, *B.*
Pergola, pẽr′gō-lȧ, *M.*
Periclea, pĕr′ĭ-klē′ȧ; **-clides**, -klī′dēz; **-clitus**, -klī′tus, *C.*
Pericles, pĕr′ĭ-klēz, *C.*
Periclytus, pē-rĭk′lĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Périgord, pā′rē′gôr′, *M.*
Périgueux, pā′rē′gē′, *M.*
Perizzite, pĕr′ĭz-zīt, *B.*
Permenas, pẽr′mē-n*as*, *B.*
Pernambuco, pĕr-näm-bo͞o′kō, *M.*
Pernau, pĕr′nou, *M.*
Perpignan, pĕr′pēn′yŏɴ′, *M.*
Perquimans, pẽr-kwĭm′*a*nz, *M.*
Perrault, pā′rō′, *M.*
Perrot, pā′rō′, *M.*
Persæus, pẽr-sē′ŭs, *C.*
Persea, pẽr-sē′ȧ; **Perseis**, -ĭs, *C.*
Persephone, pẽr-sĕf′ō-nē, *C.*
Persepolis, pẽr-sĕp′ō-lĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Perseus, pẽr′sŭs, *B.*; pẽr′sē-ŭs *or* pẽr′sŭs, *C.*
Persia, pẽr′shĭ-ȧ, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Persis, pẽr′sĭs, *B.*
Persius, pẽr′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pertaubghur, pẽr-tąb-gŭr′, *M.*
Peru, pē-ro͞o′; *Sp.* pā-ro͞o′, *M.*
Perugia, pā-ro͞o′jä, *M.*
Perusia, pē-rū′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Peschiera, pĕs-kē-ā′rä, *M.*
Peshawer, pā-shou′ẽr, *M.*
Pestalozzi, pĕs-tä-lŏt′sē, *M.*
Pesth, pĕst; *Hung.* pĕsht, *M.*
Petchora, pĕt-chō′rȧ, *M.*
Peter, pē′tẽr, *B.* & *M.*
Petersburg, pē′tẽrz-bẽrg, *M.*
Peterwardein, pā-tẽr-vär′dīn, *M.*
Petra, pē′trȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Petræa, pē-trē′ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Petrarch, pē′trärk; *It.* **Petrarca**, pā-trär′kä, *M.*
Petronius, pē-trō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Petrozavodsk, pā-trō-zä-vŏdsk′, *M.*
Peulthai, pē-ŭl′thā, *B.*
Peyton, pā′tŭn, *M.*
Pézenas, pāz′nä, *M.*
Pfeiffer, *E.* fī′fẽr; *G.* pfīf′ẽr, *M.*
Phaethon, fā′ē-thŏn, *C.*
Phalara, fȧ-lā′rȧ *or* făl′ȧ-rȧ; *also* **Phalera**, fȧ-lē′rȧ, *C.*
Phalaris, făl′ȧ-rĭs, *C.*
Phaleas, fȧ-lē′*as*, *B.*; fā′lē-*as*, *C.*
Phalerus, *one of the Lapithæ*, fȧ-lē′rŭs; *companion of Jason*, făl′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Phantasia, făn-tā′zhĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Phantasos, făn′tȧ-sŏs, *C.*
Phanuel, fȧ-nū′ĕl, *B.*
Pharamond, făr′ȧ-mŏnd *or* fȧ′rȧ′mŏɴ′, *M.*
Pharao, fā′rā-ō, *C.*
Pharaoh, fā′rō *or* fā′rā-ō, *B.* & *E.*
Phares *or* **Pharez**, fā′rĕz, *B.*
Pharisee, făr′ĭ-sē, *B.*
Pharnabazus, făr′nȧ-bā′zŭs, *C.*
Pharnace, făr-nā′sē, *C.*
Pharnacea *or* **-cia**, făr-nā′shĭ-ȧ; *also* **Pharnacia**, făr-nȧ-sī′ȧ, *C.*
Pharnaces, făr′nȧ-sēz, *C.*
Pharos, fā′rŏs, *C.*
Pharpar, fär′pär, *B.*
Pharsalia, făr-sā′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Pharus, fā′rŭs, *C.*
Phaselis, fȧ-sē′lĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Phebe, fē′bē, *B.*
Pheneus, *a man*, fē-nē′ŭs; **Pheneus** *or* **Pheneum**, *a lake and city*, fē′nē-ŭs, *or* fē′nē-ŭm, *C.*
Pheng-Hoo, fĕng-ho͞o′, *or* **Pescadores**, pĕs-kä-dō′rĕs, *M.*
Phenice, fē-nī′sē, *B.*
Phenicia, fē-nĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *B.*
Pherenice, fĕr′ē-nī′sē; **Pherenicus**, fĕr′ē-nī′kŭs, *C.*
Phidias, fĭd′ĭ-*as*, *C.*
Phidyle, fĭd′ĭ-lē, *C.*
Phigalea, fĭg′ȧ-lē′ȧ *or* fĭ-gā′lē-ȧ, *C.*
Phigalei, fĭ-gā′lē-ī, *C.*
Philadelphia, fĭl′ȧ-dĕl-fī′ȧ, *C.*; fĭl′ȧ-dĕl′fĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Philadelphus, fĭl′ȧ-dĕl′fŭs, *C.*
Philæ, fī′lē, *C.*
Philalethes, fĭl′ȧ-lē′thēz, *C.*
Philemon, fĭ-lē′mŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Philetas, fĭ-lē′t*as*, *B.* & *C.*; **-te**, -tē; **-tor**, -tŏr; **-tus**, -tŭs, *C.*
Philidor, fĭl′ē-dôr, *M.*
Philip, fĭl′ĭp, *B.* & *M.*
Philippi, fĭ-lĭp′ī, *B.* & *C.*
Philippians, fĭ-lĭp′ĭ-*a*nz, *B.*
Philippine, fĭl′ĭp-ĭn, *M.*
Philistine, fĭ-lĭs′tĭn, *B.*
Philo, fī′lō, *C.*
Philocles, fĭl′ō-klēz, *C.*
Philocrates, fĭ-lŏk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Philoctetes, fĭl′ŏk-tē′tēz, *C.*
Philodamus, fĭl′ō-dā′mŭs; **Philodemus**, fĭl′ō-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Philodice, fĭ-lŏd′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Philogenes, fĭ-lŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Philolaus, fĭl′ō-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Philologus, fĭ-lŏl′ō-gŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Philomache, fĭ-lŏm′ȧ-kē; **Philomachus**, fĭ-lŏm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Philomela, fĭl′ō-mē′lȧ; **-lus**, -lŭs, *C.*
Philometor, fĭl-ō-mē′tôr *or* -tŏr, *B.* & *C.*
Philopœmen, fĭl′ō-pē′mĕn, *C.*
Philostratus, fĭ-lŏs′trȧ-tŭs, *C.*
Philotheus, fĭ-lŏ′thē-ŭs, *C.*
Philotimus, fĭl′ō-tī′mŭs, *C.*
Phineas, fĭn′ē-*as*; **Phinehas**, -ē-h*as*, *B.*
Phineus, fĭn′ē-ŭs *or* fī′nŭs, *C.*
Phlegethon, flĕg′ē-thŏn, *C.*
Phlegon, flē′gŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Phocæa, fō-sē′ȧ, *C.*
Phocais, fŏk′ā-ĭs, *C.*
Phocese, fō′sē-ē, *C.*
Phoceus, fō′sē-ŭs *or* fō′sŭs, *C.*
Phocion, fō′shĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Phocis, fō′sĭs; **Phocus**, fō′kŭs, *C.*
Phœbe, fē′bē, *C.*
Phœbus, fē′bŭs, *C.*
Phœnice, fē-nī′sē, *or* **Phœnicia**, fē-nĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Phœnicus, fē-nī′kŭs, *C.*
Phœnix, fē′nĭks, *C.* & *M.*
Phormio, fôr′mĭ-ō, *C.*
Phosphorus, fŏs′fō-rŭs, *C.*
Photius, fō′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Phraates, frȧ-ā′tēz, *C.*
Phrah, frä, *E.*
Phrasidotus, frȧ-sĭd′ō-tŭs, *C.*
Phrasimede, frăs′ĭ-mē′dē, *C.*
Phrygia, frĭj′ĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Phryne, frī′nē; **Phryno**, frī′nō, *C.*
Phthia, thī′ȧ, *C.*
Phygela, fĭj′ē-lȧ, *C.*
Phylacus, fĭl′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Phylomachus, fĭ-lŏm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Piacenza, pē-ä-chĕn′zä, *M.*
Piave, pē-ä′vā, *M.*
Piazzi, pē-ät′sē, *M.*
Picardy, pĭk′ăr-dĭ, *M.*
Piccolomini, pĭk-kō-lŏm′ē-nē, *M.*
Piceni, pĭ-sē′nī, *C.*
Picentia, pĭ-sĕn′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Picentini, pĭs′ĕn-tī′nī, *C.*
Picenum, pĭ-sē′nŭm, *C.*
Pichegru, pēsh′grų, *M.*
Pictou, pĭk-to͞o′, *M.*
Piedmont, pēd′mŏnt, *M.*
Piera, pī′ē-rȧ; **Pieres**, pī′ē-rēz, *C.*
Pierce, pērs *or* pẽrs, *M.*
Pieria, pī-ē′rĭ-ȧ *or* pī′ē-rī′ȧ, *or* **Pierea**, pī′ē-rē′ȧ, *C.*
Pierides, pī-ĕr′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Pieris, pī′ē-rĭs; **Pierus**, pī′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Pierre, pē′âr′, *M.*
Pilate, pī′l*a*t, *B.*
Pilatus, pī-lā′tŭs, *C.*; pē-lä′-to͞os, *M.*
Pilcomayo, pĭl-kō-mī′ō, *M.*
Pileser, pī-lē′zẽr, *B.*
Pillau, pĭl′lou, *M.*

fērn, recent, ôrb, rude, full, ûrn, food, fo͝ot, out, oil, chair, go, sing, ink, then, thin, boɴ.
B, Biblical; *C*, Classical; *E*, Egyptian; *H*, Hindoo; *M*, Modern; *N*, Norse. [See p. 646.]

Pindarus, pɪn′dâ-rŭs, *C.*
Pinzzi, pĕ-ŏt′sē *or* pē-ŏz′zɪ, *M.*
Pirnesa, pɪr-nē′ŭs *or* pɪr-nē′ŭs, *C.*
Piræus, pɪ-rē′ŭs, *C.*
Pisa, pɪ′sâ, *C.*; pē′zâ, *M.*
Piscataquis, pɪs-kât′â-kwɪs, *M.*
Pisgah, pɪz′gâ, *B.*
Pistas, pɪsh′tăs, *C.*
Pisidiæ, pɪ-sɪd′ɪ-ē, *B. & C.*
Pisistratus, pɪ-sɪs′trĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Pistoja, pēs-tō′yâ, *M.*
Pitch, pɪtʃ-ĕ-ŭ, *M.*
Pithagoras, pɪ-thăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Pithon, pɪ′thŏn, *B. & C.*
Pi Ute, pɪ yūt, *M.*
Pizarro, pē-zär′rō; *Sp.* pē-thär′-rō, *M.*
Placentia, plâ-sĕn′shɪ-â, *C. & M.*
Plantagenet, plăn-tăj′ĕ-nɪt, *M.*
Plaquemine, plăk′mēn′, *M.*
Plasencia, plâ-sĕn′thē-â, *M.*
Plassey, plăs′ɪ, *M.*
Platæa, plâ-tē′â; Plataæ, plâ-tē′ē, *C.*
Platea, plâ-tē′â *or* plâ′tē-â, *C.*
Plato, plā′tō, *C.*
Platof *or* Platow, plā′tŏf, *M.*
Platte, plăt, *M.*
Plautius, plâ′shɪ-ŭs, *C.*
Plautus, plâ′tŭs, *C.*
Pleiades, plē′yâ-dēz, *B. & C., also* plē-ī′â-dēz, *C.*
Pleione, plē-ī′ō-nē, *C.*
Pleisse, plī′sē, *M.*
Plemmyrium, plĕm-mɪr′ɪ-ŭm, *C.*
Plevna, plĕv′nâ, *M.*
Pleyel, plī′ĕl, *or* Pleyl, plīl, *M.*
Plock *or* Plotsk, plŏtsk, *M.*
Plombières, plōn′bē-âr′, *M.*
Plutarchus, plū-tär′kŭs, *C.*
Pluto, plū′tō, *C.*
Plutus, plū′tŭs, *C.*
Pluvius, plū′vɪ-ŭs, *C.*
Plymouth, plɪm′ŭth, *M.*
Pnebebis, nēb′ē-bĭs, *C.*
Pnigeus, nɪj′ē-ŭs *or* nɪ′jŭs, *C.*
Pocahontas, pō-kâ-hŏn′tŭs, *M.*
Pochereth, pŏk′ē-rĕth, *B.*
Podalea, pō-dâ′lē-â, *or* Podalia, pō-dâ′lɪ-â *or* pō-dāl′ɪ-â, *C.*
Podolia, pō-dō′lɪ-â, *or* Podolsk, pō-dŏlsk′, *M.*
Pœni, pē′nī, *C.*
Pœnicus, pē′nɪ-kŭs, *C.*
Pœon, pē′ŏn; Pœus, pē′ŭs, *C.*
Pœonia, pē-ō′nɪ-â, *C.*
Pogge, pŏg′gē, *M.*
Poitiers, pwâ′tē-ā′, *M.*
Poitou, pwâ′tōō′, *M.*
Poland, pō′lənd; *Polish* Polska, pōl′skâ, *M.*
Polignac, pō′lēn′yăk′, *M.*
Politea, pō′lɪ-tē′â, *C.*
Polotzk, pō-lŏtsk′, *M.*
Poltava *or* Pultowa, pōl-tä′vâ, *M.*
Polyarchus, pŏl′ɪ-är′kŭs, *C.*
Polyaretus, pŏ′lɪ-â-rē′tŭs, *C.*
Polybius, pō-lĭb′ɪ-ŭs, *C.*
Polychares, pō-lĭk′â-rēz, *C.*
Polycrates, pō-lĭk′râ-tēz, *C.*
Polydamas, pō-lĭd′â-mas, *C.*
Polydamna, pŏl′ɪ-dăm′nâ, *C.*
Polydora, pŏl′ɪ-dō′râ; **Polydorus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Polyhymnia, pŏl′ɪ-hĭm′nɪ-â, *or* Polymnia, pŏ-lĭm′nɪ-â, *C.*
Polymachus, pō-lĭm′â-kŭs, *C.*
Polymede, pŏl′ɪ-mē′dē; **-des**, -dēz, *C.*
Polymedon, pō-lĭm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Polynesia, pŏl′ɪ-nē′shɪ-â, *M.*
Polyphemus, pŏl′ɪ-fē′mŭs, *C.*
Polysthenes, pō-lĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Polystratus, pō-lĭs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Pomerania, pŏm-ē-rā′nɪ-â; *G.* **Pommern**, pŏm′mĕrn, *M.*
Pomona, pō-mō′nâ, *C.*
Pompadour, pŏm′pâ-dōōr′, *M.*
Pompeia, pŏm-pē′yâ; **Pompeius**, pŏm-pē′yŭs, *C.*
Pompeianus, pŏm′pē-yā′nŭs, *C.*
Pompeii, pŏm-pē′yɪ, *C.*; pŏm-pā′yē, *M.*
Pompey, pŏm′pɪ, *M.*
Pomptilla, pŏm-pɪl′lâ; **Pomptillus**, pŏm-pɪl′ŭs, *C.*
Ponape, pō′nâ-pā′, *M.*
Ponce de Leon, pŏn′thā dā lā-ōn′, *M.*
Pondicherry, pŏn-dɪ-shĕr′ɪ; *F.* Pondichery, pōN′dē′shā′rē′, *M.*
Poniatowski, pō-nē-â-tŏv′skē, *M.*
Ponta Delgada, pŏn′tâ dĕl-gä′-dâ, *M.*
Pontchartrain, pŏnt-chär-trān′, *M.*
Pontefract, pŏm′frɪ t, *M.*
Pontiac, pŏn′tɪ-ăk, *M.*
Pontius, pŏn′shɪ-ŭs, *C.*; **Pontius Pilatus**, pŏn′shɪ-ŭs pɪ′-lat, *B.*
Pontus, pŏn′tŭs, *B.*
Poonah *or* Puna, pōō′nâ, *M.*
Popacabac, pō′pē-kâ′bâk, *M.*
Poplicola, pŏp-lĭk′ō-lâ, *C.*
Popocatapetl, pō-pō′kât-â-pā′-tl, *M.*
Populonia, pŏp′ō-lō′nɪ-â, *C.*
Porcius, pōr′shɪ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Porphyres, pōr′fɪ-rēz, *C.*
Porphyrogennetus, pōr-fĭr o-jĕn-nē′tŭs, *C.*
Porsenna, pōr-sĕn′nâ, *or* **Porsena**, pōr′sē-nâ, *C.*
Portalis, pōr-tâ-lēs′, *M.*
Port au Prince, pōrt ō′ prănss′, *M.*
Port Mahon, pōrt mâ-hōn′, *M.*
Porto Rico, pōr′tō rē′kō; *Sp.* Puerto Rico, pwĕr′tō rē′kō, *M.*
Port Said, pōrt sā-ēd′, *M.*
Portsmouth, pōrts′mŭth, *M.*
Portugal, pōr′tū-gal; *Pg.* pōr-tōō-gäl′, *M.*
Posen, pō′zĕn; *Polish* Poznan, pōz′nän, *M.*
Posidea, pō-sĭd′ē-â; **-eon**, -ē-ŏn, *C.*
Posideum, pō-sĭ′dē-ŭm, *C.*
Posidon, pō-sī′dŏn, *C.*
Posthumius, pŏs-thū′mɪ-ŭs, *C.*
Posthumus, pŏs′thū-mŭs, *C.*
Postlethwayt, pŏs′sl-thwāt, *M.*
Postumius, pŏs-tū′mɪ-ŭs, *C.*
Potamon, pō′tâ-mŏn; **-mus**, -mŭs, *C.*
Potemkin, pō-tĕm′kĭn; *Russ.* pō-tyôm′kĭn, *M.*
Potenza, pō-tĕn′zâ, *M.*
Potiphar, pō′tĭ-fär, *B.*
Potipherah, pō-tĭf′ē-rā, *B.*
Potomac, pō-tō′măk, *M.*
Potosi, pō-tō′sɪ; *Sp.* pō-tō-sē′, *M.*
Pottawatomie, pŏt-tâ-wŏt′ō-mɪ, *M.*
Poughkeepsie, pō-kĭp′sɪ, *M.*
Poultney, pōlt′nē, *M.*
Poussin, pōō′sĂN′, *M.*
Powhatan, pou′hâ-tăn′, *M.*
Pozzuoli, pōt-sōō-ō′lē, *M.*
Pradt, prät, *M.*
Praed, prād, *M.*
Præneste, prē-nēs′tē, *C.*
Praga, prä′gâ, *M.*
Prague, präg; *G.* Prag, präg, *M.*
Prairie du Chien, prâ′rē dōō shēn′, *M.*
Praxiteles, prăks-ĭt′ĕ-lēz, *C.*
Preble, prĕb′l, *M.*
Preasburg, prēs′bûrg, *M.*
Prevesa, prā′vĕ-sä, *M.*
Prevost, prē-vō′, *or* Prévost, prā′vō′, *M.*
Priamus, prī′â-mŭs, *C.*
Priapus, prī-ā′pŭs, *C.*
Pribylov, prē-bē-lŏv′, *M.*
Prideaux, prĭd′ō *or* prĭd′ŭks, *M.*
Priessnitz, prēs′nĭts, *M.*
Princeton, prĭns′tŭn, *M.*
Priscilla, prĭs-sĭl′lâ, *B. & C.*
Prochoras, prŏk′ō-rŭs, *B. & C.*
Prochyta, prŏk′ɪ-tâ, *C.*
Procopius, prō-kō′pɪ-ŭs, *C.*
Procris, prō′krĭs, *C.*
Procrustes, prō-krŭs′tēz, *C.*
Procyon, prō′shɪ-ŏn, *C.*
Prometheus, prō-mē′thē-ŭs *or* prō-mē′thūs, *C.*
Promethia, prŏm′ē-thĭ′â, *C.*
Propertius, prō-pĕr′shɪ-ŭs, *C.*
Propontis, prō-pŏn′tĭs, *C.*
Propylæa, prŏp′ɪ-lē′â, *C.*
Proserpina, prō-sĕr′pɪ-nâ, *C.*
Protagoras, prō-tăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Proteas, prō′tē-as, *C.*
Proteus, prō′tē-ŭs *or* prō′tūs, *C.*
Protogenes, prō-tŏj′ĕ-nēz, *C.*
Proudhon, prōō′dŏN′, *M.*
Provence, prō′vŏns′, *M.*
Prudentius, prū-dĕ n′shɪ-ŭs, *C.*
Prud'hon, prū′dŏN′, *M.*
Prussia, prŭsh′â *or* prŭsh′ɪ-â, *M.*
Pruth, prōōth; *G.* prōōt, *M.*
Przemysl, pzhĕm′ĭsl, *M.*
Psalmanazar, săl-mâ-nā′zär, *M.*
Pseudolus, sū′dō-lŭs, *C.*
Pskov, pskŏv, *M.*
Psyche, sī′kē, *C.*
Ptalea, tā′lē-â; **Ptaleon**, tā′lē-ŏn, *C.*
Pteria, tē′rɪ-â; **Pterion**, tē′rɪ-ŏn, *C.*
Ptolemæum, tŏl′ē-mē′ŭm, *also* **-maeum**, -mē-ē′ŭm; **-meus**, -mē′ŭs, *C.*
Ptolemais, tŏl′ē-mā′ĭs, *B. & C.*
Ptolemeus, tŏl′ē-mē′ŭs, *B.*
Ptous, tō′ŭs, *C.*
Publicia, pŭb-lĭsh′ɪ-â; **-ius**, -ɪ-ŭs, *C.*
Publicola, pŭb-lĭk′ō-lâ, *C.*
Publius, pŭb′lɪ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Pudica, pū-dī′kâ, *C.*
Puebla, pwā′blâ, *M.*
Pueblo, pwĕb′lō, *M.*
Puffendorf, pŭf′fn-dôrf; *G.* Pufendorf, pōō′fn-dôrf, *M.*
Puget, pū′j t *or* pu′zhā′, *M.*
Pughe, pū, *M.*
Pulaski, pū-lăs′kɪ; *Polish* pō-läs′kē, *M.*
Pulci, pōōl′chē, *M.*
Pulleyn, pōōl′ĭn, *M.*
Pulteney, pōlt′nɪ, *M.*
Punjab, pŭn-jäb′, *M.*
Puteoli, pū-tē′ō-lī, *B. & C.*
Puy-de-Dome, pwē′dē-dōm′, *M.*
Pygmæi, pĭg-mē′ī; **Pygmæon**, -ŏn, *C.*
Pygmalion, pĭg-mā′lĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Pylades, pĭl′â-dēz, *C.*
Pylæ, pī′lē, *C.*
Pylogenes, pī-lŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Pylora, pī-lō′râ, *C.*
Pyramus, pĭr′â-mŭs; **-eus**, -ūs, *C.*
Pyrenæi, pĭr-ē-nē′ī; **-æus**, -ūs, *C.*
Pyrene, pī-rē′nē, *C.*
Pyrenees, pĭr′ē-nēz, *M.*
Pyretus, *a centaur*, pī-rē′tŭs; *a river*, pĭr′ē-tŭs, *C.*
Pyrmont, pĭr′mŏnt, *M.*
Pyrrheum, pĭr-rē′ŭm, *C.*
Pythagoras, pī-thăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Pytheas, pĭth′ē-as, *C.*
Pytheus, pĭth′ē-ŭs *or* pī′thūs, *C.*
Pythia, pĭth′ɪ-â; **-ias**, -ɪ-as; **-ion**, -ɪ-ŏn; **-ium**, -ɪ-ŭm; **-ius**, -ɪ-ŭs, *C.*
Pytho, pī′thō, *C.*
Pythogenes, pī-thŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Python, pī′thŏn, *C.*
Pythostratus, pī-thŏs′trā-tŭs, *C.*

Q.

Quaglio, kwäl′yō, *M.*
Quang-See, kwăng′sē′, *M.*
Quartus, kwär′tŭs, *B. & C.*
Quatre Bras, kätr′brä′, *M.*
Quebec, kwē-bĕk′, *M.*
Quedlinburg, kwād′lĭn-bûrg, *M.*
Querétaro, kā-rā′tâ-rō, *M.*
Quesnay, kā′nā′, *M.*
Quesnel, kā′nĕl′, *M.*
Quevedo, kā-vā′dō, *M.*
Quiberon, kē′brôN′, *M.*
Quimper, kĂN′pār′, *M.*
Quincialia, kwĭnk-tĭl′ɪ-â, *C.*
Quinctius, kwĭnk′shɪ-ŭs, *C.*
Quincy, kwĭn′sɪ *or* kwĭn′zɪ *M.*
Quinebaug, kwĭn-ē-bag′, *M.*
Quinet, kē′nā′, *M.*
Quintilia, kwĭn-tĭl′ɪ-â; **-lus**, -ŭs, *C.*
Quintilis, kwĭn-tĭl′ĭs, *C.*
Quintilla, kwĭn-tĭl′lâ; **-lus**, -ŭs, *C.*
Quintius, kwĭn′shɪ-ŭs, *C.*
Quintus, kwĭn′tŭs, *B.*
Quirinus, kwɪ-rī′nŭs, *C.*
Quirites, kwɪ-rī′tēz, *C.*
Quito, kē′tō, *M.*
Quizama, kē-zä′mâ, *M.*
Qukuru, kōō-kōō′rōō, *M.*

R.

Ra, rä, *E.*
Raab, räb, *M.*
Raamah, rā′â-mâ, *B.*
Raamses, rā-ăm′sēz, *B.*
Rabbah, răb′bâ; **-bath**, -bŭth, *B.*
Rabelais, rā′be-lā′ *or* răb′lā′, *M.*
Rachab, rā′kăb, *B.*
Rachal, rā′kăl, *B.*
Rachel, rā′chĕl, *B.*; *F.*, rā′-shĕ l′, *M.*
Racine, rā-sēn′, *M.*
Radnor, răd′nŏr, *M.*
Raffaelle, räf-fā-ĕl′lā, = Raphael, *M.*
Ragusa, rā-gōō′sâ, *M.*
Rahab, rā′hăb, *B.*
Raipoor, rī′pōōr′, *M.*
Raipoot, rā-pōōt′, *M.*
Rajpootana, rāj-pōō-tä′nâ, *M.*
Raleigh, rä′lĭ, *M.*
Rama, Ramah, rā′mâ, *B.*
Ramayana, rā-mā-yä′nâ, *H.*
Rambouillet, rôN′bōō′yā′, *M.*
Rameses, rā-mē′sēz, *B.*
Ramgunga, rām-gŭng′â, *M.*
Ramilies, rā′mē′yē′, *M.*
Ramiro, rā-mē′rō, *M.*
Ramses, rā-mē′sēz, *C.*
Ramoth, rā′mŏth, *B.*
Ramsay, rām′zē, *M.*
Rangoon, răn-gōōn′, *M.*
Ranno, răn′nō, *E.*
Raphael, rā′fā-ĕl *or* rā′fĭl, *B.*; rā′fā-ĕl *or* rāf′ā-ĕl, *M.*
Rapidan, răp′ĭ-dăn′, *M.*
Rapides, răp′ĭd′, *M.*
Rapin, răp′ĭn *or* rā′pĂN′, *M.*
Rappahannock, răp-â-hăn′ŏk, *M.*
Raritan, răr′ĭ-tăn, *M.*
Ratisbon, răt′ĭs-bŏn; *G.* Regensburg, rā′gens-bōōrg′, *M.*
Ravaillac, rā′vā′yăk′, *M.*
Ravenna, rā-vĕn′nâ, *C. & M.*
Reading, rĕd′ĭng, *M.*

Réaumur, rā′ō′mụr′ or rō′mẽr, M.
Rebecca or **Rebekah**, rē-bĕk′kȧ, B.
Rechab, rē′kăb, B.
Regaf, rā′gäf, M.
Regensburg = Ratisbon, M.
Reggio, räd′jō, M.
Regilla, rē-jĭl′lȧ; **Regillus**, -l s, C.
Regin, rē′gĭn, N.
Regina, rē-jī′nȧ; **Reginus**, -nus, C.
Regnard, rān′yär′, M.
Regnault, rān′yō′, M.
Regulus, rĕg′ū-lŭs, C.
Rehoboam, rē′hō-bō′ăm, B.
Rehoboth, rē-hō′bŏth, B. & M.
Reichardt, rī′kärt, M.
Reikiavik, rī′kī-ȧ-vĭk, M.
Reims or **Rheims**, rēmz; F. rāɴs, M.
Reimthursen, rīm′thụr-zen, N.
Reinecke, rī′nĕk-ke, M.
Reinhard, rīn′härt, M.
Remaliah, rĕm′ȧ-lī′ȧ, B.
Rembrandt, rĕm′brănt: D. rĕm′brănt, M.
Remus, rē′mŭs, C.
Rémusat, rā′mōō′zä′, M.
Renaix, re-nā′, M.
Renan, re-nōɴ′, M.
Renfrew, rĕn′frụ, M.
Rensselaer, rĕn′se-lẽr, M.
Rephaim, rĕf′ā-ĭm; **-ims**, -ĭmz, B.
Rephidim, rĕf′ĭ-dĭm, B.
Rerir, rē′rẽr, N.
Resaca, rā-sä′kä, M.
Retina, rē-tī′nȧ, C.
Reuben, rụ′bĕn, B.
Reuel, rē-ū′ĕl or rụ′ĕl, B.
Reus, rā′ōōs, M.
Reuss, rois, M.
Reutlingen, roit′lĭng-en, M.
Revel, rev′ĕl, M.
Revilla, rā-vēl′yä, M.
Rey, rā, M.
Reynaud, rā′nō′, M.
Reynolds, rĕn′ŭlz, M.
Rezin, rē′zĭn; **Rezon**, rē′zŏn, B.
Rhadamanthus, răd′ȧ-măn′thŭs, C.
Rhadamas, răd′ȧ-mas, C.
Rhæsena, rĕs′ē-nȧ, C.
Rhæti or **Ræti**, rē′tī, C.
Rhætia, rē′shĭ-ȧ, C.
Rhea, rē′ȧ, C.; rā, M.
Rhegium, rē′jĭ-ŭm, B. & C.
Rheims = Reims, M.
Rheinthal, rīn′täl, M.
Rhine, G. **Rhein**, D. **Rhyn**, rīn, M.
Rhio, rē′ō, M.
Rhoda, rō′dȧ, B.
Rhodanus, rŏd′ȧ-nŭs, C.
Rhode, rō′dē, C.
Rhodes, rōdz, B. & M.
Rhodii, rō′dĭ-ī, C.
Rhodope, rŏd′ō-pē, C.
Rhodopis, rō-dō′pĭs, C.
Rhodus, rō′dŭs, B. & C.
Rhœteum, rē-tē′ŭm, C.
Rhone, rōn, M.
Rhytium, rĭsh′ĭ-ŭm, C.
Riazan, rē-ä-zän′, M.
Riba-Riba, rē′bȧ-rē′bȧ, M.
Ribera, rē-bā′rä, M.
Ricardo, rē-kär′dō, M.
Ricasoli, rē-kä′zō-lē, M.
Riccioli, rēt-chō′lē, M.
Richelieu, rē′she-lōō′ or rĕsh′-le′ē′, M.
Richter, rĭk′tẽr, M.
Rideau, rē′dō′, M.
Rienzi, rē-ĕn′zē, or **Rienzo**, -zō, M.
Riga, rī′gȧ or rē′gȧ, M.
Rigi, rē′gē, M.
Rikwa, rē′kwȧ, M.
Rimini, rē′mē-nē, M.
Rimmon, rĭm′mŏn, B.
Rio Branco, rē′ō brän′kō, M.
Rio Grande, rē′ō grän′dā, M.
Rio de Janeiro, rē′ō dā zhä-nā′ē-rō, M.
Ripon, rĭp′ŭn, M.
Rivoli, rē′vō-lē, M.
Rizpah, rĭz′pȧ, B.
Rizzio, rēt′sē-ō or rĭt′sē-ō, M.
Roanoke, rō′ȧ-nōk′, M.
Robespierre, rō′bes-pēr′ or rōb′ĕs′pē-âr′, M.
Rochefort, rōsh′fōr′, M.
Rochefoucauld, rōsh′fōō′kō′, M.
Rochelle, rō′shĕl′, M.
Rochester, rŏch′es-tẽr, M.
Rodez, rō′dā′, M.
Roer or **Ruhr**, rōōr, M.
Roermond, rōōr-mŏnt′, M.
Roget, rō′zhā or rō′zhā′, M.
Rohan, rō′ōɴ′, M.
Rollin, rŏl′lĭn; F. rōl′lăɴ′, M.
Roma, rō′mȧ, C. & in It. M.
Romagna, rō-män′yä, M.
Romani, rō-mā′nī; **-nus**, -nŭs, C.
Romanov, rō-mä-nŏv′, M.
Romanzov, rō-män′zŏv, M.
Rome, rōm, B. & M.
Romilly, rŏm′ĭl-ĭ; F. rō′mēl′-yē′, M.
Romula, rŏm′ū-lȧ; **Romulus**, -lŭs, C.
Roostchook, rōōs-chōōk′, M.
Roscius, rŏs′shĭ-ŭs, C.
Rosetta, rō-zĕt′ȧ, M.
Rossini, rōs-sē′nē, M.
Rotherham, rŏth′ẽr-ŭm, M.
Rotherhithe, rŏth′ẽr-hīth, M.
Rothesay, rŏth′sā, M.
Rothschild, rŏs′chīld; G. rōt′-shĭlt, M.
Rotterdam, rŏt′ẽr-dăm′, M.
Roubaix, rōō′bā′, M.
Rouen, rōō′ōɴ′, M.
Roumania, rōō-mā′nĭ-ȧ, M.
Roumelia, rōō-mē′lĭ-ȧ, M.
Rousseau, rōō′sō′, M.
Roussillon, rōō′sēl′- or -sē′yōɴ′, M.
Routledge, rŭt′lĭj, M.
Roveredo, rō-vā-rā′dō, M.
Rovigno, rō-vēn′yō, M.
Rovigo, rō-vē′gō, M.
Rowan, rō-ăn′, M.
Roxburgh, rŏks′bŭr-re, M.
Roxbury, rŏks′bẽr-ĭ, M.
Ruanda, rōō-ăn′dȧ, M.
Rubi, rōō′bī, M.
Rubicon, rụ′bĭ-kŏn, C.
Rückert, rụk′kẽrt, M.
Rüdiger, rụ′dĭg-ẽr, M.
Rudolstadt, rōō′dŏl-stät, M.
Ruffini, rōōf-fē′nē, M.
Ruffinus, rŭf-fī′nŭs, C.
Rufus, rōō′fŭs, B., C., & M.
Rugby, rŭg′bĭ, M.
Rügen, rụ′gen, M.
Ruhr, rōōr, M.
Runnymede, rŭn′ĭ-mēd, M.
Runpoor, rŭn-pōōr′, M.
Russia, rŭsh′ȧ, M.
Rustam, rōōs′tŭm, M.
Ruth, rōōth, B.
Rutherglen, rŭth′ẽr-glĕn or rụg′len, M.
Ruvu, rōō′vōō, M.
Ruwenga, rōō-wĕn′gȧ, M.
Ruwenzori, rōō-wen-zō′rī, M.
Ruysch or **Ruisch**, roisk, M.
Ruysdael or **Ruisdael**, rois′dāl, M.
Ryswick, rĭz′wĭk; D. rĭs′vĭk, M.
Rzhev, rzhĕv, M.

S.

Saadani, sä′ä-dä′nī, M.
Saadi = Sadi, M.
Saale, sä′le, M.
Saar, sär; F. **Sarre**, sär, M.
Saarbrück, sär′brụk, M.
Saavedra, sä-vĕd′rȧ, M.
Saba, sā′bȧ, C.; sä′bä, M.
Sabaki, sä-bä′kĭ, M.
Sabaoth, săb′ā-ŏth or sȧ-bā′-ŏth, B.
Sabatus, săb′ȧ-tŭs, B.
Sabbeus, săb-bē′ŭs, B.
Sabeans, sȧ-bē′anz, B.
Sabina, sȧ-bī′nȧ; **Sabinus**, -nŭs, C.
Sabine, sȧ-bēn′, also săb′ĭn, M.
Sac, sąk, M.
Sacheverell, sȧ-chĕv′ẽr-el, M.
Sachsen, säk′sen, = Saxony, M.
Sachsenheim, säk′sen-hīm, M.
Saco, są′kō, M.
Sacramento, săk-rȧ-mĕn′tō, M.
Sacy, sa′sē′, M.
Saddeus, săd-dē′ŭs, B.
Sadducees, săd′dū-sēz, B.
Sado, sä′dō, M.
Sadowa, sä-dō′vä, M.
Saga, sä′gȧ, N.
Saginaw, săg′ĭ-ną, M.
Saguenay, săg′e-nā′, M.
Saguntum, sȧ-gŭn′tŭm, C.
Sahara, sȧ-hä′rȧ, M.
Saigon, sī-gŏn′, M.
Saint Augustine, sānt ą′gŭs-tēn′, M.
Saint Bernard, sānt bẽr′närd, M.
Saint Clair, sānt klâr′, M.
Saint Cloud, sānt kloud; F. săɴ′ klōō′, M.
Saint Cyr, săɴ′ sēr′, M.
Saint Denis, săɴ′ dnē′, M.
Saintes, săɴt, M.
Saint Etienne, săɴt′ ā′tē-ĕn′, M.
Saint Gall, săɴ′ gäl′, M.
Saint Germain, săɴ′ zhĕr′-măɴ′, M.
Saint Gothard, săɴ′ gō′tär′, M.
Saint Helena, sānt he-lē′nȧ, M.
Saint John, sānt′ jŏn′; Eng., sĭn′jŭn, M.
Saint Just, săɴ′ zhōōst′, M.
Saint Leger, sĭl′lĭn-jẽr, M.
Saint Louis, sānt lōō′ĭs or sānt lōō′ĭ, M.
Saintonge, săɴ′tōɴzh′, M.
Saint Petersburg, sānt pē′tẽrz-bẽrg, M.
Saint Pierre, săɴ′ pē-âr′, M.
Saint Simon, săɴ′ sē′mōɴ′, M.
Sais, sā′ĭs, C.
Saiva, sī′vȧ, H.
Sakhalien, săk-hăl′ĭ-ĕn, M.
Sala, sā′lȧ, B. & C.; sä′lä, M.
Saladin, săl′ā-dĭn, M.
Salado, sä-lä′dō, M.
Salamanca, săl-ȧ-măŋ′kȧ, M.
Salamis, săl′ȧ-mĭs, B., C., & M.
Salathiel, sȧ-lā′thĭ-ĕl, B.
Saldanha, säl-dän′yä, M.
Salem, sā′lĕm, B. & M.
Salerno, sä-lĕr′nō, M.
Salernum, sȧ-lẽr′nŭm, C.
Sales, sä′lĕs, M.
Salina, sȧ-lē′nȧ, M.
Salinæ, sȧ-lī′nē, C.
Saline, sȧ-lēn′, M.
Salisbury, sąlz′bẽr-ĭ, M.
Sallustius, săl-lŭs′tĭ-ŭs, C.
Salm, sälm, M.
Salmacis, săl′mȧ-sĭs, C.
Salmanasar, săl′măn-ā′sär, B.
Salmon, săl′mŏn, B.
Salmone, săl-mō′nē, B. & C.
Salom, sā′lŏm, B.
Salome, sȧ-lō′mē, B. & C.
Salomon, săl′ō-mŏn, C.
Salona, sȧ-lō′nȧ, C.; sä-lō′nä, M.
Salonica, sä-lō-nē′kä, M.
Salop, săl′ŭp, = Shropshire, M.
Saltillo, säl-tēl′yō, M.
Saltzburg, sälts′bōōrg, M.
Saluzzo, sä-lōōt′sō, M.
Salvador, säl-vä-dōr′, M.
Samael, săm′ā-ĕl, B.
Samaias, sȧ-mā′yas, B.
Samana, sä′mä′nä′, M.
Samarcand, săm′ăr-kănd′, M.
Samaria, sȧ-mā′rĭ-ȧ, B.; săm′-ȧ-rī′ȧ, C.
Samarita, săm′ȧ-rī′tȧ, C.
Samaritan, sȧ-măr′ĭ-tan, B.
Sambre, sōɴ′br, M.
Same, sā′mē, C.
Samnium, săm′nĭ-ŭm, C.
Samoa, sä-mō′ä, M.
Samoieds, săm′oi-ĕdz′, M.
Samos, sā′mŏs, B., C., & M.
Samothrace, săm′ō-thrā′sē, C.
Samothracia, săm′ō-thrā′shĭ-ȧ, B. & C.
Samothraki, sä′mō-thrä′kē, M.
Samson, săm′sŭn, B.
Samuel, săm′ū-ĕl, B.
Sana, sä′nä, M.
San Antonio, sän än-tō′nĭ-ō, M.
San Augustine, săn ą′gŭs-tēn′, M.
Sanballat, săn-băl′lăt, B.
San Blas, sän bläs′, M.
Sanches, sän′chĕth, M.
Sand, sănd or sōɴ, M.
Sanda, săn′dȧ, M.
San Diego, sän dē-ā′gō, M.
Sandusky, săn-dŭs′kĭ, M.
Sandwich, sănd′wĭch, M.
Sandys, săn′dĭs or săndz, M.
San Felipe, sän fā-lē′pā, M.
San Fernando, sän fĕr-nän′dō, M.
San Francisco, săn frăn-sĭs′kō, M.
Sanga, săn′gȧ, M.
Sangamon, săŋ′gȧ-mŏn, M.
Sangha, săŋ′gȧ, M.
San Joaquin, sän hō-ä-kēn′, M.
San José, sän hō-sā′, M.
San Juan, sän hōō-än′, M.
Sankullu, sän-kōōl′lōō, M.
Sankuru, sän-kōō′rōō, M.
San Luis, sän lōō-ēs′, M.
San Marino, sän mä-rē′nō, M.
Sanmicheli, sän-mē-kā′lē, M.
San Patricio, sän pȧ-trēs′ē-ō, M.
San Salvador, sän säl-vä-dōr′, M.
Santa Barbara, săn′tȧ bär′bȧ-rȧ, M.
Santa Cruz, săn′tȧ krōōs, or **St. Croix**, sānt kroi′, M.
Santa Fé, săn′tȧ fā′, M.
Santander, sän-tän-dăr′, M.
Santarem, sän-tä-rĕɴ′, M.
Santee, săn-tē′, M.
Santiago, sän-tē-ä′gō, M.
Santorini, sän-tō-rē′nē, M.
Santos, sän′tōs, M.
Saone, sōn, M.
Saphir, săf′ĭr, B.
Sapphira, săf-fī′rȧ, B.
Sappho, săf′fō, C.
Sara, sā′rȧ, B.
Sarabat, sä-rä-bät′, M.
Saracene, săr′ȧ-sē′nē; **Saraceni**, săr′ȧ-sē′nī, C.
Saragossa, săr-ȧ-gŏs′ȧ; Sp. **Zaragoza**, thä-rä-gō′thä, M.
Sarah, sā′rȧ, B.
Sarai, sā′rā, B.
Saranac, săr′ȧ-năk, M.
Saraph, sā′răf, B.
Sarapis, sȧ-rā′pĭs, C.
Sarasvati, sär-ȧs-vät′ē, H.
Saratoga, săr-a-tō′gȧ, M.
Saratov, sä-rä-tŏf′, M.
Sarawan, sär-ȧ-wąn′, M.
Sardanapalus, sär′dăn-ȧ-pā′-lŭs, C.
Sardene, sär-dē′nē or sär′dē-nē, C.
Sardeon, sär′dē-ŏn, C.

fẽrn, recent, ôrb, rụde, fụll, ûrn, fōōd, fŏŏt, out, oil, chair, go, sing, iŋk, then, thin, boɴ.
***B*, Biblical; *C*, Classical; *E*, Egyptian; *H*, Hindoo; *M*, Modern; *N*, Norse.** [See p. 646.]

Sardinia, sär-dĭn′ĭ-ä, *C. & M.*; *It.* **Sardegna**, sär-dän′yä, *M.*
Sardis, sär′dĭs, *B.*
Sardones, sär′dō-nēz, *C.*
Sardonicus, sär-dŏn′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Sardonyx, sär′dō-nĭks *or* sär-dŏ′nĭks, *C.*
Sarepta, sä-rĕp′tä, *B.*
Sargasso, sär-găs′ō, *M.*
Sarmatia, sär-mā′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Sarmiento, sär-mē-ĕn′tō, *M.*
Saron, sā′rŏn, *B. & C.*
Sarthe, särt, *M.*
Saskatchewan, săs-kăch′ē-wąn′, *M.*
Sassari, säs′sä-rē, *M.*
Satan, sā′tăn, *B.*
Satanas, sāt′ä-nas, *C.*
Sati, sät′ē, *H.*
Saturnius, sä-tẽr′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Saturnus, sä-tẽr′nŭs, *C.*
Satyri, sāt′ĭ-rī; **Satyrus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Saul, sal, *B.*
Sault Sainte Marie, sōō sānt mā′rĭ, *M.*
Sauterne *or* **Sauternes**, sō-tẽrn′, *M.*
Savannah, sä-văn′nä, *M.*
Savary, sa′vä-rē′, *M.*
Save, sāv; *G.* **San**, sou, *M.*
Savigliano, sä-vēl-yä′nō, *M.*
Savignano, sä-vēn-yä′nō, *M.*
Savile *or* **Saville**, sāv′ĭl, *M.*
Savona, sä-vō′nä, *C.*
Savonarola, sä-vō-nä-rō′lä, *M.*
Savoy, sä-voi′; *F.* **Savoie**, sä′-vwä′, *M.*
Saxe-Altenburg, säks-äl′ten-bẽrg′; *G.* **Sachsen-Altenburg**, zäk′sen-äl′ten-bōōrg′, *M.*
Saxe-Coburg, säks-kō′bẽrg′; *G.* **Sachsen-Coburg**, zäk′sen-kō′bōōrg′, *M.*
Saxe-Meiningen, säks-mī′nĭng-en; *G.* **Sachsen-Meiningen**, zäk′sen-mī′ning-en, *M.*
Saxe-Weimar, säks-wī′mär; *G.* **Sachsen-W.**, zäk′sen-vī′mär, *M.*
Saxones, säks′ō-nēz, *C.*
Saxony, säk′sō-nĭ, *M.*
Scma, sē′ä, *C.*
Scmva, sē′vä, *C.*
Scmvola, sĭv′ō-lä, *C.*
Scoliger, skŏl′ĭ-jẽr, *M.*
Scamander, skä-măn′dẽr, *C.*
Scandinavia, skăn′dĭ-nā′vĭ-ä, *C. & M.*
Scarron, skä′rōn′, *M.*
Scava, sē′vä, *R.*
Schaffhausen, shäf-hou′zen, *M.*
Schaumburg-Lippe, shoum′bōōrg-lĭp′pe, *M.*
Scheldt, skĕlt; *D.* **Schelde**, skĕl′de; *F.* **Escaut**, ĕs′kō′, *M.*
Schelling, shĕl′lĭng, *M.*
Schemnitz, shĕm′nĭts; *Hung.* **Selmecz Bánya**, shĕl-mĕts′ bän′yŏ, *M.*
Schench, skĕngk, *M.*
Schenectady, skē-nĕk′tä-dĭ, *M.*
Schers, shẽrts, *M.*
Sch.edam, skē-dăm′, *M.*
Schiller, shĭl′lẽr, *M.*
Schiozel, shĭl′gel, *M.*
Schleiermacher, slī′ẽr-mäk′ẽr, *M.*
Schleswig, shlās′wĭg, *M.*
Schmidt, shmĭt, *M.*
Schneider, shnī′dẽr, *M.*
Schnorr, shnōr, *M.*
Schoharie, skō-hăr′ĭ, *M.*
Sch.ll *or* **Schoell**, shēl, *M.*
Schomberg, shŏm′bẽrg; *G.* shōm′bẽrg, *M.*
Schön *or* **Schoen**, shēn, *M.*
Sch.nbrunn, shēn′brŏn, *M.*
Schouw, skou, *M.*
Schowen, skou′ven, *M.*
Schreiber, shrī′bẽr, *M.*
Schrevelius, skrĕ-vē′lĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Schubert, shōō′bẽrt, *M.*
Schultz, shōōlts, *M.*
Schuise, shōōlt′se, *M.*
Schumacher, shōō′mä-kẽr, *M.*
Schumann, shōō′man, *M.*
Schuyler, skī′lẽr, *M.*
Schuylkill, skōōl′k l, *M.*
Schwarz, shvärts, *M.*
Schwarzburg, shvärts′bōōrg, *M.*
Schwarzenburg, shvärt′sen-bōōrg, *M.*
Schwarzwald, shvärts′vält, *M.*
Schweidnitz, shvīt′nĭts, *M.*
Schweinfurt, shvīn′fōōrt, *M.*
Schwerin, shvē-rēn′, *M.*
Schwytz, shvīts, *M.*
Scigliano, shēl-yä′nō, *M.*
Scilly, sĭl′ĭ, *M.*
Scio, sī′ō, *M.*
Scione, sī-ō′nē, *C.*
Scioppius, shĭ-ŏp′pĭ-ŭs; *G.* **Schopp**, shŏp, *M.*
Scioto, sī-ō′tō, *M.*
Scipio, sĭp′ĭ-ō, *C.*
Scituate, sĭt′ū-āt, *M.*
Sclavonia, sklä-vō′nĭ-ä, *M.*
Scotland, skŏt′lond, *M.*
Scribe, skrēb, *M.*
Scuderi *or* **Scudéry**, skŭ′dā′rē′, *M.*
Scutari, skōō′tä-rē, *M.*
Scyros, sī′rŏs, *C.*
Scythe, sīth, *C.*
Scythia, sĭth′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Seb, sĕb, *E.*
Sebago, sē-bā′gō, *M.*
Sebastian, sē-băs′tyen, *M.*
Sebastiani, sā-bäs-tē-ä′nē, *M.*
Sebastopol = **Sevastopol**, *M.*
Sebe, sē′bā, *M.*
Sebis, sē′bĭs, *M.*
Se Chuen, sē′chwĕn′, *M.*
Secunderabad, sē-kun′dẽr-ä-bäd′, *M.*
Sedan, se-dŏn′, *M.*
Sedgwick, sĕj′wĭk, *M.*
Seeland, sē′land; *Danish* **Sjælland**, syĕl′länd, *M.*
Seetapoor, sē′tä-pōōr′, *M.*
Sevas *or* **Sivas**, sē′väs′, *M.*
Sewah *or* **Siwah**, sē′wä, *M.*
Segetia, sē-jē′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Segida, sē-jī′dä, *C.*
Segneri, sān′yā-rē, *M.*
Segni, sān′yē, *M.*
Segodunum, sē-gō-dū′nŭm, *C.*
Segorbe, sā-gōr′bā, *M.*
Segovia, sē-gō′vĭ-ä, *C.*; *Sp.* sā-gō′vē-ä, *M.*
Segontium, sē-gŏn′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Segur, sā′gur′, *M.*
Seine, sān, *M.*
Seir, sē′ẽr, *B.*
Seius, sē′yŭs, *C.*
Selanus, sē-lā′nŭs, *C.*
Selene, sē-lē′nē, *C.*
Seleucia, sē-lū′shĭ-ä, *B.*; sē-lū-sĭ′ä, *also* **Seleucea**, sē-lū′sē′ä, *C.*
Seleucus, sē-lū′kŭs, *B. & C.*
Selgovæ, sĕl′gō-vē, *C.*
Selinus, sē-lī′nŭs *or* sĭ-lī′nŭs, *C.*
Semachiah, sĕm′ä-kī′ä, *B.*
Semaiah, s mī′ä, *B.*
Semela, sĕm′ē-lä; **Semele**, -lē, *C.*
Seminoles, sĕm′ĭ-nōlz, *M.*
Semiramis, sē-mĭr′ä-mĭs, *C.*
Semliki, s m-lē′kĭ, *M.*
Sempach, s m′päk, *M.*
Sempronius, sĕm-prō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Senaah, sē-nā′ä *or* s n′ä-ä, *B.*
Senator, sē-nā′tŏr; **Senatus**, -tŭs, *C.*
Seneca, s n′ē-kä, *C. & M.*
Senecio, sē-nē′shĭ-ō, *C.*
Senegal, s n-ē-gäl′, *M.*
Senegambia, s n-ē-găm′bĭ-ä, *M.*
Sennaar *or* **Sennar**, s n-när′, *M.*
Sennacherib, sĭn-năk′ē-rĭb *or* s n′nä-kē′rĭb, *B.*
Senones, *Gaul*, s n′ō-nēz; *It. adv*, sē-nō′nēz, *C.*
Sepharvaim, s f′är-vā′ĭm, *B.*
Septemviri, s p-t m′vĭ-rī, *C.*
Septimius, s p-tĭm′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Septimus, s p′tĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Sepulveda, sā-pōōl′vā-dä, *M.*
Sequana, s-kwä-nä; **-ni**, -nī, *C.*
Serah, sē′rä, *B.*
Seraiah, sē-rī′ä, *B.*
Serampore, sĕr-ăm-pōr′, *M.*
Serapio, sē-rā′pĭ-ō; **-pion**, -pĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Serapis, sē-rā′pĭs, *C. & B.*
Sergius, sẽr′jĭ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Seringapatam, sēr-ĭng′gä-pä-tăm′, *M.*
Seringham, sēr-ĭng′gŭm, *M.*
Seriphus, sē-rī′fŭs, *C.*
Sertorius, sẽr-tō′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Servetus, sẽr-vē′tŭs; *Sp.* **Servedo**, s r-vā′dō, *M.*
Servia, sẽr′vĭ-ä, *M.*
Servius, sẽr′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sesia, sā′sē-ä, *M.*
Sesostris, sē-sŏs′trĭs, *C.*
Sesse, sās′sā, *M.*
Sestius, sĕs′tĭ-ŭs; **Sestius**, -ŭs, *C.*
Seth, sĕth, *B.*
Sethon, sē′thŏn, *C.*
Sethur, sē′thẽr, *B.*
Setubal, sē-tōō′bäl, *or* **Saint Ubes**, *M.*
Severastopol, s v′ä-stō′pōl; *Russ.* sē-vä-stō′pōl, *M.*
Severs, sē-vē′rä; **Severus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Severn, sĕv′ẽrn, *M.*
Sevier, sē-vēr′, *M.*
Sévigné, sā-vēn′yā *or* sā′vēn′-yā′, *M.*
Seville, sĕv′ĭl *or* sē-vĭl′; *Sp.* **Sevilla**, sā-vēl′yä, *M.*
Sevre, sā′vr, *M.*
Seward, sō′ẽrd, *M.*
Sextia, sĕks′tĭ-ä; **Sextius**, -tĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sextilis, sĕks-tī′lĭs, *C.*
Seychelles, sā′shĕl′, *M.*
Seymour, sē′mẽr, *M.*
Sforza, sfôrt′sä, *M.*
Shaddai, shăd′ä-ī, *B.*
Shadrach, shā′drăk, *B.*
Shakespeare, Shakspeare, *or* **Shakspere**, shāk′spēr, *M.*
Shamariah, shăm′ä-rī′ä, *B.*
Shammai, shăm′mā-ī, *B.*
Shammus, **-ah**, shăm-mŭ′ä, *B.*
Shang-Hai, shäng-hī′, *M.*
Shapham, shā′făm; **-fan**, -făn, *B.*
Sharai, shär′ä-ī, *B.*
Sharon, shăr′ŏn, *B. & M.*
Sharuhen, shä-rū′hĕn, *B.*
Shashai, shā-shī′ī, *B.*
Shatt el-Arab, shät-el-ä′răb, *M.*
Shaveh, shā′vē; **Shaveh-Kiriathaim**, shā′ve-kĭr′ĭ-ä-thā′ĭm, *B.*
Shawangunk, shŏng′gŭm, *M.*
Sheba, **Shebah**, shē′bä, *B.*
Sheboygan, shē-boi′gän, *M.*
Shechem, shē′kĕm, *B.*
Sheerness, shēr-nĕs′, *M.*
Shelah, shē′lä, *B.*
Shelumiel, shĕ-lū′mĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Shem, sh m, *B.*
Shemaiah, shĕ-mī′ä, *B.*
Shemariah, shĕ-mā′rĭ-ä, *B.*
Shemiramoth, shĕ-mĭr′ä-mŏth, *B.*
Shemuel, shĕ-mū′ĕl, *B.*
Shenandoah, shĕ-nän-dō′ä, *M.*
Shenazar, shĕ-nā′zär, *B.*
Shephathiah, shĕf′ä-thī′ä, *B.*
Shephatiah, shĕ-fā′shĭ-ä, *B.*
Shephuphan, shĕ-fū′făn, *B.*
Sheshach, shē′shăk, *B.*
Sheshbazzar, shĕsh-băz′zär, *B.*
Sheva, shē′vä, *B.*
Shevenise, shĕ′vĕn′, *M.*
Shibboleth, shĭb′bō-lĕth, *B.*
Shihon, shĭ′hŏn, *B.*
Shikarpoor, shĭk′ar-pōōr′, *M.*
Shilo, shī′lō, *B.*
Shiloah, shĭ-lō′ä, *B.*
Shiloh, shī′lō, *B. & M.*
Shimeath, shĭm′ē-ăth, *B.*
Shimei, shĭm′ē-ī, *B.*
Shimeon, shĭm′ē-ŏn, *B.*
Shimri, shĭm′rī; **-rith**, -rĭth, *B.*
Shimshai, shĭm′shä, *B.*
Shinar, shī′när, *B.*
Shiraz, shē′raz, *M.*
Shisha, shī′shä; **-shak**, -shăk, *B.*
Shittim, shĭt′tĭm, *B.*
Shobai, shō′bä-ī, *B.*
Shobal, shō′bäl, *B.*
Shoomla *or* **Schumla**, shōōm′lä, *M.*
Shoshone, shō-shō′nē, *M.*
Shrewsbury, *U.S.*, shrōōz′bĕr-ĭ; *Eng.*, shrōōz′- *or* shrōz′bĕr-ĭ, *M.*
Shropshire, shrŏp′shẽr, *or* Salop, sā′lŏp, *M.*
Shuham, shōō′hăm, *B.*
Shuhite, shōō′hīt, *B.*
Shunammite, shōō′năm-īt, *B.*
Shunem, shōō′nĕm, *B.*
Shushan, shōō′shăn, *B.*
Siam, sī-ăm′ *or* sē-ăm′, *M.*
Sibbecai *or* **Sibbechai**, sĭb′bē-kī, *B.*
Siberia, sī-bē′rĭ-ä, *M.*
Siberis, sĭb′ē-rĭs, *C.*
Sibylla, sĭ-bĭl′lä, *C.*
Sicani, sī-kā′nī *or* sĭ′kā-nī, *C.*
Sicania, sī-kā′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Sicanus, sī-kā′nŭs, *C.*
Sicard, sē′kär′, *M.*
Sichem, sī′kĕm, *B.*
Sicilia, sī-sĭl′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Sicily, sĭs′ĭ-lĭ, *M.*
Sicoris, sĭk′ō-rĭs; **Sicorus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Siculi, sĭk′ū-lī; **Siculus**, -lŭs, *C.*
Sicyon, sĭsh′ĭ-ŏn, *B. & C.*
Sicyonia, sĭsh′ĭ-ō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Side, sī′dē, *B.*
Sidene, sī-dē′nē; **Sidenus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Sidmouth, sĭd′mŭth, *M.*
Sidon, sī′dŏn, *B. & C.*
Sidones, sĭ-dō′nēz *or* sīd′ō-nēz, *C.*
Sidonis, sīd′ō-nĭs *or* sĭ-dō′nĭs, *C.*
Sidlec, sēd′lĭts, *M.*
Siegfried, sēg′frēd, *N.*
Siena, sē-ā′nä, *M.*
Sierra, sē-ĕr′rä; **S. Leone**, -lē-ō′nē; **S. Madre**, -mä′drā; **S. Nevada**, -nä-vä′dä, *M.*
Sieyès, sē-ā′s′ *or* sē′ē′yās′, *M.*
Sigæum, sĭ-jē′ŭm, *C.*
Sigel, sē′gel, *M.*
Sigeum, sĭ-jē′ŭm, *C.*
Sigismund, sĭj′ĭs-mŭnd, *M.*
Signaringen, sĭg-mär-ing′ĕn, *M.*
Sigmund, sĭg′mŭnd, *N.*
Signy, s g′nĭ, *N.*
Sigurd, sē′gōōrd, *N.*
Silon, sī′lŏn, *B.*
Silas, sī′lăs, *B.*
Sileni, sĭ-lē′nī; **Silenus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Silesia, sī-lē′shĭ-ä; *G.* **Schlesien**, shlā′zĕ-n, *M.*
Silistria, sĭ-lĭs′trĭ-ä, *M.*
Silla, sĭl′lä, *C.*
Siloah, sĭ-lō′ä *or* sĭl′ō-ä, *B.*
Siloam, sĭ-lō′ăm *or* sĭl′ō ăm, *B.*
Siloe, sĭ-lō′ē *or* sĭl′ō-ē, *B.*
Silures, sĭ-lū′rēz *or* sĭl′ū-rēz, *C.*
Silvanus, sĭl-vā′nŭs, *B. & C.*
Silvestre, sĕl′vĕstr′, *M.*

Silvius, sĭl′vĭ-ŭs, C.
Simancas, sē-män′käs, M.
Simbeersk, sĭm-bērsk′, M.
Simeon, sĭm′ē-ŏn, B.
Simferopol, sĭm-fĕr-ō′pŏl, M.
Simiu, sē-mē′ōō, M.
Simla, sĭm′lȧ, M.
Simon, sī′mŏn, B. & C.
Simone, sī-mō′nē, C.
Simonides, sī-mŏn′ĭ-dēz, C.
Simplon, sĭm′plŏn ; F. săɴ′-ploɴ′, M.
Sina, sī′nȧ, B.
Sinai, sī′nā or sī′nā-ī, B.
Sinde or Scinde, sĭnd, M.
Sinera, sī-nē′rȧ, C.
Singapore, sĭŋ′gȧ-pōr′, M.
Singio, sĭn-gē′ō, M.
Sinigaglia, sē-nē-gäl′yä, M.
Sinope, sĭn-ō′pē, C. & M.; Turkish Sinoob, sē-nōōb′, M.
Sion, sī′ŏn, B.
Sioout, sē-ōōt′, M.
Siope, sī-ō′pē, C.
Sioux, sōō, M.
Sirenes, sī-rē′nēz, C.
Sirini, sī-rī′nī, C.
Sirion, sĭr′ĭ-ŏn, B.
Sirius, sĭr′ĭ-ŭs, C.
Sirmio, sēr′mĭ-ō ; -mium, -mĭ-ŭm, C.
Sisara, sĭs′ȧ-rȧ, C.
Sisenna, sī-sĕn′nȧ, C.
Sisera, sĭs′ē-rȧ, B.
Sismondi, sēs-mŏn′dē, M.
Sistova, sēs-tō′vä ; Bulgarian Shtab, shtäb, M.
Sisyphus, sĭs′ĭ-fŭs, C.
Sitheni, sī-thē′nī, C.
Sithonia, sī-thō′nĭ-ȧ ; -nii, -nĭ-ī, C.
Sithonis, sĭth′ō-nĭs, C.
Sitia, sĭsh′ĭ-ȧ ; Sitius, sĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, C.
Siva, sē′vȧ, H.
Sivan, sī′văn, B.
Sjögren, shē′grĕn, M.
Skagger Rack, skăg′gĕr răk, M.
Skaneateles, skăn-ē-ăt′lēs, M.
Skirnir, skēr′nēr, N.
Skrymnir, skrĭm′nēr, N.
Skrzynecki, skzhē-nĕt′skē, M.
Skye, skī, M.
Slavonia, slȧ-vō′nĭ-ȧ, M.
Sleipnir, slēp′nēr, N.
Sleswick, slĕs′wĭk ; G. Schleswig, shlēs′vĭg, M.
Sluis or Sluys, slois, M.
Smolensk, smō-lĕnsk′, M.
Smyrna, smēr′nȧ, B. & M.; Turkish Izmeer, ĭz-mēr′, M.
Sobieski, sō-bē-ĕs′kē, M.
Socinus, sō-sī′nŭs ; It. Sozzini, sŏt-sē′nē, M.
Socotra, sō-kō′trä or sŏk′ō-trä, M.
Socrates, sŏk′rȧ-tēz ; -tis, -tĭs, C.
Sodom, sŏd′ŏm, B.
Sodoma, sŏd′ō-mȧ, B. & C.
Soissons, swäs′sŏɴ′, M.
Soleure, sō′lụr′ ; G. Solothurn, sō-lō-tōōrn′, M.
Soliman, sŏl′ĭ-măn or sō-lĭ-män′, = Suliman, M.
Solomon, sŏl′ō-mŭn, B.
Solon, sō′lŏn, C.
Soma, sō′mȧ, H.
Sombwe, sŏmb′wā, M.
Somers, sŭm′ērz, M.
Somerset, sŭm′ēr-sĕt, M.
Somme, sŏm, M.
Sömmering, zĕm′mĕr-ĭng, M.
Sondershausen, zŏn′dērz-hou′-zen, M.
Sonoma, sō-nō′mȧ, M.
Sonora, sō-nō′rä, M.
Soodan = Soudan.
Sopater, sŏp′ȧ-tĕr, B. & C.
Sophia, sō′fĭ-ȧ or sō-fī′ȧ, C.; sō-fē′ȧ = Traiditza, trē-ü dĕt′sä, M.
Sophocles, sŏf′ō-klēz, C.
Sophrona, sŏf′rō-nȧ, C.
Sophronia, sō-frō′nĭ-ȧ, C.
Sophronicus, sō-frŏn′ĭ-kŭs or sŏf′rō-nī′kŭs, C.
Sophrosyne, sō-frŏs′ĭ-nē, C.
Sorrento, sŏr-rĕn′tō, M.
Sosipater, sō-sĭp′ȧ-tĕr, B.
Sosistratus, sō-sĭs′trȧ-tŭs, C.
Sositheus, sō-sĭth′ē-ŭs, C.
Sosius, sō′shĭ-ŭs, C.
Sostheues, sŏs′thē-nēz, B. & C.
Sostratus, sŏs′trȧ-tŭs, B. & C.
Sotera, sō-tē′rȧ ; Soteres, -rēz, C.
Sotheby, sŭth′ē-bĭ, M.
Soudan, Sudan, or Soodan, sōō-dän′, M.
Soule, sōl, M.
Soulé, sōō′lā′, M.
Soulouque, sōō′lōōk′, M.
Soult, sōōlt, M.
Southampton, sŭth-hămp′tŭn, M.
Southard, sŭth′ērd, M.
Southern, sŭth′ērn, M.
Southey, south′ĭ or sŭth′ĭ, M.
Southwark, sŭth′ērk, M.
Souvestre, sōō′vĕstr′, M.
Soyer, soi′ēr or swä′yā′, M.
Sozomene, sō-zŏm′ē-nē, C.
Spa, spä, M.
Spain, spān, B. & M.; Sp. España, ĕs-pän′yä, M.
Sparta, spär′tȧ, C. & M.
Spartacus, spär′tȧ-kŭs, C.
Speyer or Spires, spīr, M.
Spezzia, spăt′sē-ä, M.
Sphinx, sfĭnks, E.
Spiegel, spē′gel, M.
Spinola, spē′nō-lä, M.
Spinoza, spē-nō′zä, M.
Spitzbergen, spĭts-bĕrg′en, M.
Splügen, splụ′gen, M.
Spoleto, spō-lā′tō, M.
Spoletum, spō-lē′tŭm, C.
Sporades, spŏr′ȧ-dēz, C. & M.
Spottsylvania, spŏt-sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ, M.
Sprague, sprāg, M.
Spurius, spū′rĭ-ŭs, C.
Spurtzheim, spōōrts′hīm, M.
Staël, stäl or stä′ĕl′, M.
Stagira, stȧ-jī′rȧ ; Stagirus, -rŭs, C.
Stahl, stäl, M.
Stamboul, stäm-bōōl′, = Constantinople, M.
Stanhope, stăn′ŭp, M.
Stanislaus, stăn-ĭs-lā′ŭs, stăn-ĭs-lā′ŭs or stăn-ĭs-lou′, M.
Stanton, stăn′tŭn, M.
Statius, stā′shĭ-ŭs, C.
Staunton, stän′tŭn, M.
Stein, stīn, M.
Stentoris, stĕn′tō-rĭs, C.
Stephana, stĕf′ȧ-nȧ ; -nus, -nŭs, C.
Stephanas, stĕf′ȧ-nas, B.
Stephani, stĕ-fä′nē, M.
Stephanieville, stĕf′ăn-ē-vĭl′, M.
Stephen, stē′ven, B.
Stettin, stĕt-tēn′, M.
Steuben, stū′ben or stū-bĕn′, M.
Steyer or Steyr, stī′ēr, M.
Stilicho, stĭl′ĭ-kō, C.
Stockholm, stŏk′hōlm, M.
Stonehenge, stōn′hĕnj, M.
Stonington, stōn′ĭng-tŭn, M.
Strabo, strā′bō, C.
Strahan or Strachan, stran, M.
Stralsund, sträl′sōōnd, M.
Strasburg, străz′bērg ; G Strassburg, sträs′bōōrg, M.
Stratonicus, străt′ō-nī′kŭs, C.
Strauss, strous, M.
Stromboli, strŏm′bō-lē, M.
Stuttgart, stōōt′gärt, M.
Stuyvesant, stī′vĕs-ant, M.
Styra, stī′rȧ, C.
Styria, stĭr′ĭ-ȧ, M.
Suabia, swā′bĭ-ȧ, M.
Subura, sū-bū′rȧ, C.
Suburra, sū-bŭr′rȧ, C.
Succoth, sŭk′kŏth, B.
Sudri, sū′drĭ, N.
Suetonius, swē-tō′nĭ-ŭs, C.
Suevi, swē′vī ; Suevius, -vĭ-ŭs, C.
Suez, sōō-ĕz′, M.
Suffolk, sŭf′ŭk, M.
Suhali, sōō-hä′lĭ, M.
Suidas, sū′ĭ-das, C.
Suir, shōōr, M.
Suliman, sōō-lē-män′, or Suleiman, sōō-lā-män′, M.
Sully, sŭl′lĭ ; F. sụ′yē′, M.
Sulpitia or Sulpicia, sŭl-pĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ, C.
Sumatra, sōō-mä′trä, M.
Sumbawa, sŭm-bạ′wȧ, M.
Sunium, sū′nĭ-ŭm, C.
Surajah Dowla, sēr-ä′jȧ dou′-lȧ, M.
Surat, sōō-rät′, M.
Surinam, sōō-rĭ-näm′, M.
Surium, sū′rĭ-ŭm ; -rius, -rĭ-ŭs, C.
Surtr, sēr′tēr, N.
Surya, sōōr′yȧ, H.
Susa, sū′sȧ, B. & C.; sōō′sä, M.
Susana, sū′sȧ-nȧ, C.
Susanna, Susannah, sū-zăn′nȧ, B.
Susiana, sū′shĭ-ā′nȧ ; -ni, -nī, C.
Susquehanna, sŭs-kwē-hăn′ȧ, M.
Sutlej, sŭt′lĕj, M.
Suvaroff, sōō-vä′rŏf, or Suvoroff, sōō-vō′rŏf, M.
Suwanee, sū-wä′nē, M.
Svendborg, svĕnd′bŏrg, M.
Swabia = Suabia, M.
Swansea, swŏn′sē, M.
Sweden, swē′den, M.
Swedenborg, swē′den-bŏrg′, M.
Switzerland, swĭt′zĕr-lȧnd, M.
Sybaris, sĭb′ȧ-rĭs, C.
Sybaritis, sĭb′ȧ-rī′tĭs, C.
Sycene, sī-sē′nē, B.
Sychar, sī′kär, B.
Sychem, sī′kĕm, B.
Sydenham, sĭd′en-am, M.
Syene, sī-ē′nē, B. & C.
Sylvanus, sĭl-vā′nŭs, C.
Sylvia, sĭl′vĭ-ȧ; Silvius, -vĭ-ŭs, C.
Symmachus, sĭm′mȧ-kŭs, C.
Symplegades, sĭm-plĕg′ȧ-dēz, C.
Synope, sĭ-nō′pē, C.
Syntiche, sĭn′tĭ-kē, B.
Syntyche, sĭn′tĭ-kē, C.
Syphax, sī′făks, C.
Syracusæ, sĭr′ȧ-kū′sē, C.
Syracuse, sĭr′ȧ-kūs, B. & M.; It. Siracusa, sē-rä-kōō′sä, M.
Syria, sĭr′ĭ-ȧ, B., C., & M.
Syrinx, sī′rĭnks, C.
Syrophenicia, sī′rō-fē-nĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, B.
Syrophœnices, sĭr′ō-fē-nī′sēz, C.
Syros, sī′rŏs, C.
Syrtica, sēr′tĭ-kȧ, C.
Syrus, sī′rŭs, C.
Szegedin, sĕg-ĕd-ēn′, M.

T.

Taanach, tā′ȧ-năk, B.
Tabasco, tä-bäs′kō, M.
Tabitha, tăb′ĭ-thȧ, B.
Tabor, tā′bŏr, B., C., & M.
Tabora, tä-bō′rä, M.
Tabreez, tȧ-brēz′, M.
Tacita, tăs′ĭ-tȧ ; Tacitus, -tŭs, C.
Tadmor, tăd′môr, B.
Tænaros, tĕn′ȧ-rŏs ; -rus, -rŭs, C.
Tafilet, tăf-ĭ-lĕt′, M.
Taganrog, täg-än-rŏg′, M.
Tagliamento, täl-yä-mĕn′tō, M.
Tagus, tā′gŭs, C. & M.
Tahiti, tä-hē′tē, = Otaheite, M.
Tahoe, tä-hō′, M.
Taiwan, tī-wŏn′, = Formosa, M.
Tako, tä′kō, M.
Talavera de la Reyna, tä-lä-vä′rä dā lä rā′ē-nȧ, M.
Talbot, tạl′bŏt, M.
Taliaferro, tŏl′ĭ-vēr or tŏl′ĭ-fēr, M.
Tallahassee, tăl-ȧ-hăs′ē, M.
Tallahatchie, tăl-ȧ-hach′ē, M.
Tallapoosa, tăl-ȧ-pōō′sȧ, M.
Talleyrand, tăl′lĭ-rănd ; F. täl′lā′rŏɴ′, M.
Tallien, tä′lē-ăɴ′, M.
Tallmadge, tăl′mĭj, M.
Tamaqua, tȧ-mạ′kwȧ, M.
Tamar, tā′mär, B.
Tamaulipas, tä-mou-lē′päs, M.
Tambira, täm-bē′rä, M.
Tambov, täm-bŏf′, M.
Tamerlane, tăm′ēr-lān, M.
Tampico, täm-pē′kō, M.
Tana, tä′nȧ, M.
Tanager, tăn′ȧ-jēr or tȧ-nā′jēr, C.
Tanagra, tăn′ȧ-grȧ or tȧ-nā′-grȧ, C.
Tanais, tăn′ā-ĭs, C.
Tanganyika, tän′gän-yē′kä, M.
Tangasi, tän-gä′sĭ, M.
Tangier, tăn-jēr′, M.
Tanis, tā′nĭs, B. & C.
Tanjore, tăn-jōr′, M.
Tanna, tăn′nä, M.
Tantalis, tăn′tȧ-lĭs ; -lus, -lŭs, C.
Taos, tä′ŏs or tous, M.
Tapajos, tä-pä′zhŏs, M.
Taranto, tä′rän-tō, M.
Tarascon, tȧ-răs′kŏn, C.; tä′-räs′kŏɴ′, M.
Tarbes, tärb, M.
Tarentum, tȧ-rĕn′tŭm, C. & M.
Tarichea, Egypt, tăr′ĭ-kē′ȧ ; Palestine, tȧ-rĭk′ē-ȧ, C.
Tarifa, tä-rē′fä, M.
Tarpeia, tär-pē′yȧ ; -ius, -yŭs, C.
Tarquinius, tär-kwĭn′ĭ-ŭs, C.
Tarragona, tär-rä-gō′nä, M.
Tarshis, tär′shĭs ; -shish, -shĭsh, B.
Tarsius, tär′shĭ-ŭs, C.
Tarsus, tär′sŭs, B. & M.
Tartarus, tär′tȧ-rŭs, C.
Taschereau, täsh′rō′, M.
Tashkend, täsh-kĕnd′, M.
Tasmania, tăz-mā′nĭ-ȧ, M.
Tasso, tăs′sō ; It. täs′sō, M.
Tauchnitz, touk′nĭts, M.
Taunton, tän′tŭn, M.
Taunus, tạ′nŭs, C.
Taurania, tạ-rā′nĭ-ȧ, C.
Taurica, tạ′rĭ-kȧ, C.
Taurida, tạ′rĭ-dȧ, = Krim, M.
Taurus, tạ′rŭs, C.
Tchad = Chad, M.
Tchama, chä′mȧ, M.
Tchany, Tchani, = Chany, M.
Tchernigov = Chernigov, M.
Tchiloango, chĭl′ō-än′gō, M.
Tchuapa, chōō-ä′pȧ, M.
Tchumbiri, tchōōm-bē′rĭ, M.
Teche, tĕsh, M.
Tecumseh, tē-kŭm′se, M.
Tegnér, tĕg-nār′, M.
Teheran, tĕ-hrän′, M.
Tehuacan, tā-wä-kän′, M.
Tehuantepec, tā-wän-tā-pĕk′, M.
Teia, tē′yȧ ; Teius, tē′yŭs, C.
Teignmouth, tĭn′mŭth, M.

---

fērn, recent, ôrb, rụde, fụll, ûrn, fōōd, fŏŏt, out, oil, chair, go, sing, iŋk, then, thin, boɴ.
B, Biblical ; C, Classical ; E, Egyptian ; H, Hindoo ; M, Modern ; N, Norse. [See p. 646.]

Tejuco, tāz-hōō′kō, *M.*
Telah, tē′lä, *B.*
Telamon, tĕl′ă-mŏn, *C.*
Telemachus, tē-lĕm′ă-kŭs, *C.*
Tellurus, t. l-lū′rŭs, *C.*
Telugus, tĕl′ōō-gōōz′, *M.*
Temes, t. m-ĕsh′, *M.*
Temesvár, tā′mĕsh-vär′, *M.*
Tenasserim, t. n-ăs′ĕr-im, *M.*
Tenedos, tĕn′ĕ-dŏs, *C.* & *M.*
Teneriffe, tĕn-ĕr-if′, *M.*
Teniers, tē′nē-yĕrz ; *F.* tē′nē′ă′ *or* tē′nē-yā′, *M.*
Tennessee, tĕn-n. s-sē′, *M.*
Tenterden, tĕn′tĕr-den, *M.*
Teos, tē′ŏs, *or* **Tejos**, tē′yŏs, *C.*
Tepic, tā-pēk′, *M.*
Tercsira, tĕr-sē′rä, *M.*
Terentius, tē-rĕn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tergeminus, tĕr-jĭm′ĭ-nŭs, *C.*
Tergeste, tĕr-jĕs′tē ; **-tum**, -tŭm, *C.*
Terminal, tĕr′mĭ-năl, *M.*
Terminus, tĕr′mĭ-nŭs, *C.*
Ternate, tĕr-nāt′, *M.*
Terpsichore, tĕrp-sĭk′ō-rē, *C.*
Terracina, tĕr′rä-sē′nä, *C.* ; **terra-che′na**, *M.*
Terrasson, tĕr′ră-sŏn′, *M.*
Terre-Bonne, tĕr′bŏn′, *M.*
Terre-Haute, tĕr′e-hōt, *M.*
Tertius, tĕr′shĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Tertullus, tĕr-tŭl′lŭs, *B.*
Tethys, tē′thĭs, *C.*
Tetrapolis, tē-trăp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Tetricus, t. t′rĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Tetuan, tĕt-wŏ-än′, *M.*
Teucer, tū′sĕr, *C.*
Teuk-Cham, tē′ook-shäm′, *M.*
Teutoni, tū′tō-nī, *or* **-nes**, -nēz, *C.*
Teviot, tĭv′ĭ-ŏt, *M.*
Tewkesbury, Tewksbury, tūks′-bĕr-ĭ, *M.*
Thaddæus, thăd-dē′ŭs, *B.*
Thaddeus, thăd-dē′ŭs *or* thād′-dē-ŭs, *B.*
Thais, thā′ĭs, *C.*
Thalberg, tăl′bĕrg, *M.*
Thales, thā′lēz, *C.*
Thalia, thā-lī′ă, *C.*
Thames, tēmz, *M.*
Thanatos, thăn′ă-tŏs, *C.*
Thanet, thăn′ĕt, *M.*
Thasos, thā′sŏs ; **Thasus**, thā′-sŭs, *C.*
Thaumacus, thą′mă-kŭs, *C.*
Theagoras, thē-ăg′ō-*ras*, *C.*
Thebe, thē′bē, *C.*
Thebais, thē-bā′ĭs *or* **thē-bī′ĭs**, *C.*
Thebe, thē′bē, *C.*
Thebes, thēbz, *M.*
Thebez, thē′bĕz, *B.*
Theiss, tīs, *M.*
Themis, thē′mĭs, *C.*
Themistocles, thē-mĭs′tō-klēz, *C.*
Theobald, thē′ō-bąld *or* tĭb′-bald, *M.*
Theocles, thē′ō-klēz ; **-clus**, -klŭs, *C.*
Theoclidas, thē′ŏ-klĭ′dăs, *C.*
Theoclytus, thē-ŏk′lĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Theocritus, thē-ŏk′rĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Theodamas, thē-ŏd′ă-mŭs, *C.*
Theodamus, thē′ŏ-dā′mŭs, *C.*
Theodatus, thē-ŏd′ă-tŭs, *C.*
Theodemus, thē′ŏ-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Theodora, thē′ŏ-dŏ′rä ; **-rus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Theodosius, thē′ŏ-dŏ′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Theodota, thē-ŏd′ō-tä ; **-tas**, -tas ; **-tes**, -tēz ; **-tus**, -tŭs, *C.*
Theodotus, thē-ŏd′ō-tŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Theodulus, thē′ŏ-dų′lŭs, *C.*
Theogenes, thē-ŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Theognis, thē-ŏg′nĭs, *C.*
Theomenes, thē-ŏm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Theope, thē′ō-pē, *C.*
Theophane, thē-ŏf′ă-nē, *C.*
Theophilus, thē-ŏf′ĭ-lŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Theophrastus, thē′ō-frăs′tŭs, *C.*
Theramenes, thē-răm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Thericles, thĕr′ĭ-klēz, *C.*
Theridamas, thē-rĭd′ă-mas, *C.*
Thermodon, thĕr-mō′dŏn, *C.*
Thermopylæ, thĕr-mŏp′ĭ-lē, *C.*
Thersilochus, thĕr-sĭl′ō-kŭs, *C.*
Thersitæ, thĕr-sī′tē ; **-tes**, -tēz, *C.*
Theseä, thē-sē′ä ; **Theseum**, -ŭm, *C.*
Theseus, thē′sē-ŭs *or* thē′sūs, *C.*
Thealger, thē′ăl-jĕr, *M.*
Thesimenes, thē-sĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Thespea, thĕs-pē′ä ; **-pia**, -pĭ′ă ; **-piæ**, thĕs′pĭ-ē ; **-pius**, -pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Thessalia, thĕs-sā′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Thessalonica, thĕs′sä-lō-nī′kä, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Thessaly, thĕs′ă-lĭ, *or* **Thessalia**, thĕs-sā′lĭ-ä, *M.*
Thetis, thē′tĭs, *C.*
Theudas, thū′dăs, *B.*
Thiassi, thē-ăs′sē, *N.*
Thibaut, tē′bō′, *M.*
Thibet, tĭ′bĕt *or* tĭb-ĕt′, *M.*
Thibodeau, tē′bō′dō′, *M.*
Thierry, tē′ă-rē′, *M.*
Thiers, tē′ăr′, *M.*
Thion, tē′ŏn′, *M.*
Thisbe, thĭz′bē, *B.*
Thoas, thō′ăs ; **Thoe**, thō′ē, *C.*
Tholuck, tō′lōōk, *M.*
Thom, tŏm, *M.*
Thomar, tō-mär′, *M.*
Thomas, tŏm′ăs, *B.*
Thor, thôr, *N.*
Thoresby, thōrz′bĭ, *M.*
Thorn, *Prussia*, tōrn, *M.*
Thorwaldsen, tôr′wąld-sen, *M.*
Thoth, thōth, *E.*
Thouvenel, tōō′vĕ-nĕl′, *M.*
Thrace, thrā′sē, *C.* ; thrās, *M.*
Thracia, thrā′shĭ-ä, *B.* & *C.*
Thrasea, thrā′sē-ä ; *also*, *name or a ship*, **-sea**, -sē′ä, *or* **-sia**, -shĭ′ä, *C.*
Thrasybulus, thrăs′ĭ-bū′lŭs, *C.*
Thrasydamus, thrăs′ĭ-dā′mŭs, *C.*
Thrasymedes, thrăs′ĭ-mē′dēz, *C.*
Thrasymenes, thrā-sĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Thrasymenus, thrăs′ĭ-mē′nŭs, *C.*
Thuaka, thōō-ä′kä, *M.*
Thucydides, thū-sĭd′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Thulden, tōl′den, *M.*
Thule, thū′lē, *C.*
Thummel, tųm′mĕl, *M.*
Thun, tōōn, *M.*
Thurgau, tōōr′gou, *M.*
Thuringia, thū-rĭn′jĭ-ä ; *G.* **Thüringen**, tų′rĭng-en, *M.*
Thurium, thū′rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Thyatira, thī′ă-tī′rä, *B.* & *C.*
Thyene, thī-ē′nē, *C.*
Tiber, tī′bēr ; *It.* **Tevere**, tā′-vā-rā, *M.*
Tiberias, tī-bē′rĭ-ăs, *B.* & *C.*
Tiberius, tī-bē′rĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Tiberinus, tĭb′ĕ-rī′nŭs, *C.*
Tibullus, tī-bŭl′lŭs, *C.*
Tibur, tī′bēr, *C.*
Tichius, tĭk′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ticino, tē-chē′nō, *M.*
Ticinus, *a river*, tĭ-sī′nŭs ; *a town*, tĭ-sē′nŭs ; *a mountain*, tĭt′ă-nŭs, *C.*
Tidia, tĭsh′ĭ-ä ; **-ius**, -ĭ-ŭs ; **-iana**, -ĭ-ā′nä ; **-ianus**, -ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Tifian, tĭsh′an ; *It.* **Tiziano**, tēt-sē-ä′nō, *M.*
Titicaca, tĭt-ē-kä′kä, *M.*
Titinius, tĭ-tĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Titus, tī′tŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Tityrus, tĭt′ĭ-rŭs, *C.*
Tivoli, tĭv′ō-lĭ ; *It.* tē′vō-lē, *M.*
Tlascala, tlăs-kä′lä, *M.*
Tlemcen, tl. m-s. n′, *M.*
Tmarus, mä′rŭs, *C.*
Tmolus, mō′lŭs, *C.*
Tobago, tō-bā′gō, *M.*
Tobiah, tō-bī′ä, *B.*
Tobias, tō-bī′as, *B.*
Tobit, tō′bĭt, *B.*
Tobol, tō-bōl′, *M.*
Tobolsk, tō-bōlsk′, *M.*
Tocqueville, tōk′vĭl′ ; *F.* tōk′-vēl′, *M.*
Todleben, tōt′lā-ben, *M.*
Tokay, tō-kā′, *M.*
Tokyo, tō′kē-ō, *M.*
Toledo, tō-lē′dō ; *Sp.* tō-lā′dō, *M.*
Tolentino, tō-lĕn-tē′nō, *M.*
Tolosa, tō-lō′sä, *C.* & *M.*
Toluca, tō-lōō′kä, *M.*
Tombigbee, tŏm-bĭg′bē, *M.*
Tonawanda, tŏn′ä-wŏn′dä, *M.*
Tongatabu, tŏng′gä-tä′bōō, *M.*
Tonquin, tŏn-kēn′, *M.*
Tooggoort, tōōg′gōrt′, *M.*
Toola = **Tula**, *M.*
Toorkistan = **Turkestan**, *M.*
Topeka, tō-pē′kä, *M.*
Tophet, tō′fĕt ; **Topheth**, -fĕth, *B.*
Töplitz, tœp′lĭts, *M.*
Toretæ, tŏr′ē-tē, *C.*
Torgau, tôr′gou, *M.*
Tornea, tôr′nē-ō, *M.*
Toro, tō′rō, *M.*
Toronto, tō-rŏn′tō, *M.*
Torquata, tôr-kwā′tä ; **-tus**, -tŭs, *C.*
Torquato, tôr-kwä′tō, *M.*
Torquemada, tôr-kä-mä′dä, *M.*
Torres Vedras, tôr′rĕs vā′drăs, *M.*
Torricelli, tŏr-rē-chĕl′lē, *or* tŏr-rĭ-sĕl′lĭ, *M.*
Tortuga, tôr-tōō′gä, *M.*
Tou, tō′ŭ, *B.*
Toulon, tōō′lŏn′, *M.*
Toulouse, tōō′lōōz′, *M.*
Touraine, tōō-rān′, *M.*
Tourcoing, tōōr′kwăn′, *M.*
Tournay, tōōr′nā′, *M.*
Tours, tōōr, *M.*
Towcester, tous′tĕr, *M.*
Toyama, tō-yä′mä, *M.*
Trachonitis, trăk′ō-nī′tĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Trafalgar, trăf′al-gär′ *or* trā-făl′gar, *M.*
Tragus, trā′gŭs, *C.*
Trajanus, trā-jā′nŭs, *C.*
Traise, trā-lē′, *M.*
Transvaal, trăns-väl′, *M.*
Transylvania, trăn′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ä, *M.*
Trapani, trä-pä′nē, *M.*
Tras-os-Montes, trăs-ōs-mōnt′, s, *M.*
Travancore, trăv′an-kōr′, *M.*
Trebizond, trĕ-bĭ′zŏnd′, *M.*
Trebonius, trĕ-bō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tredegar, trĕ-dē′gär, *M.*
Tremont, trĕ-mŏnt′, *M.*
Trent, trĕnt, *M.*
Treves, trēvz, *M.*
Treviglio, trā-vēl′yō, *M.*
Treviso, trĕ-vē′sō, *M.*
Trevor, trē′vĕr, *M.*
Trichinopoly, trĭch′ĭn-ŏp′ō-lĭ, *M.*
Triest, trē-ĕst′, *or* **Trieste**, trē-ĕs′tā, *M.*
Trigemini, trĭ-jĕm′ĭ-nī, *C.*
Trimurti, trē-mōōr′tē, *H.*
Trinacria, trĭ-nā′krĭ-ä, *or* **Trinacris**, trĭn′ă-krĭs, *C.*
Trincomali, trĭng′kō-mä-lē′, *M.*
Trinidad, trĭn′ĭ-dăd′, *M.*
Tripoli, trĭp′ō-lĭ, *M.*
Tripolis, trĭp′ō-lĭs, *B.* & *C.* ; trĕ-pō′lĭs, *M.*
Triptolemus, trĭp-tŏl′ē-mŭs, *C.*
Trismegistus, trĭs′mē-jĭs′tŭs, *C.*
Tristan, trĭs′tan ; *F.* trēs′tăn′, *M.*
Triton, trī′tŏn, *C.*
Tritones, trĭ-tō′nēz ; **-nus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Triumviri, trĭ-ŭm′vĭ-rī, *C.*
Trivia, trĭv′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Troades, trō′ă-dēz, *C.*
Troas, trō′ăs, *B.* & *C.*
Troglodytæ, trŏg-lŏd′ĭ-tē *or* trŏg-lō-dī′tē ; **Troglodytes**, -tēz, *C.*
Trollus, trŏl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Troja, trō′jä, *C.*
Trojani, trō-jā′nī, *C.*
Trollweiber, trĕl′vī′bĕr, *N.*
Tronchin, trōn′shăn′, *M.*
Trondhjem, trŏnd′yĕm, *M.*
Trophimus, trŏf′ĭ-mŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Trophonius, trō-fō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Trosachs, trŏs′ăks, *M.*
Troyes, trwä, *M.*
Trujillo, **Truxillo**, trōō-hēl′yō, *C.*
Tryphon, trī′fŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Tryphosa, trĭ-fō′sä, *B.* & *C.*
Tschudi, tshōō′dē, *M.*
Tubal, tū′bal ; **Tubal-cain**, -kān, *B.*
Tübingen, tų′bing-en, *M.*
Tuk-cham, tŏok-shäm, *M.*
Tucson, tū-sŏn′, *M.*
Tucuman, tōō-kōō-män′, *M.*
Tudela, tōō-dā′lä, *M.*
Tula, Toola, tōō′lä, *M.*
Tule, tōō′lē, *M.*
Tullia, tŭl′lĭ-ä ; **Tullius**, -lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tulliola, tŭl-lĭ′ō-lä, *C.*

Tumbuli, tŭm-bōō′lī, *M.*
Tungurahua, tōōn′gōō-rä′hwä, *M.*
Tunis, tū′nĭs, *C. & M.*
Tuolumne, twōl′ŭm-nē, *M.*
Turanse, tō-rän′; *F.* ty′r. n′, *M.*
Turgot, tŭr′gō′, *M.*
Turin, tū′rĭn) *It.* **Torino**, tō-rē′-no, *M.*
Turkey, tĕr′kĭ, *M.*
Turkestan *or* **Turkistan**, tŏŏr′-kĕs-tän′, *M.*
Turnhout, tŭrn′hout, *M.*
Tuscaloosa, tŭs′ka-lōō′sä, *C.*
Tuscania, tŭs-kā′nĭ-a, *C.*
Tuscany, tŭs′ka-nĭ, *M.*
Tuscarawas, tŭs′ka-ra′wäs, *M.*
Tuscarora, tŭs′ka-rō′ra, *M.*
Tuscola, tŭs′kō-la, *M.*
Tusculani, tŭs-kū-lā′nī, *C.*
Tusculi, tŭs′kū-lī ; **-lum**, -lŭm, *C.*
Tuxtla, tōōkst′lä, *M.*
Tver, tvĕr, *M.*
Tyana, tī′a-na, *C.*
Tybris, tĭ′brĭs, *C.*
Tybur, tī′bĕr, *C.*
Tyche, tī′kē, *C.*
Tychicus, tĭk′ĭ-kŭs, *B. & C.*
Tyndale, tĭn′dal, *M.*
Tynemouth, tīn′mŭth, *M.*
Typhon, tī′fŏn, *C. & E.*
Tyr, tĕr, *N.*
Tyrannus, tĭ-rān′nŭs, *B. & C.*
Tyre, tīr, *B. & M.*
Tyrii, tĭr′ĭ-ī ; **Tirius**, tĭr′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tyrnau, tĕr′nou, *M.*
Tyro, tī′rō, *C.*
Tyrol, tĭr′ŭl, *M.*
Tyrone, tī-rōn′, *M.*
Tyrtæus, tĕr-tē′ŭs, *C.*
Tyrus, tī′rŭs, *B. & C.*
Tyrwhitt, tĕr′ĭt *or* tĕr′wĭt, *M.*
Tyziaz, tĭsh′ĭ-as, *C.*
Tzacones, zäk′ō-nēz, *C.*
Tzombi, tsŏm′bĭ, *M.*
Tzschirner, tshĭr′nĕr, *M.*

U.

Uanapu, wä-nä-pōō′, *M.*
Uando, ōō-än′dō, *M.*
Uargla, wär′glä, *M.*
Uarra, ōō-är′rä, *M.*
Ubeda, ōō-bā′dä, *M.*
Uberti, ōō-bĕr′tē, *M.*
Ucalegon, ū-kăl′ē-gŏn, *C.*
Ucayale, ōō-kī-ä′lē, *M.*
Uccello, ōōt-chĕl′lō, *M.*
Udine, ōō′dē-nā, *M.*
Udvarhely, ōōd′vär′hĕl′ĭ, *M.*
Ugala, ōō′gä-lä′a, *M.*
Ugalla, ōō-gäl′lä, *M.*
Ugarrowa, ōō′gär-rou′wä, *M.*
Ugingo, ōō-gĭng′gō, *M.*
Ugogi, ōō-gō′jē, *M.*
Ugogo, ōō-gō′gō, *M.*
Ugolino, ōō-gō-lē′nō, *M.*
Uhaiyama, ōō′hī-yä′mä, *M.*
Uhland, ōō′länt *or* ū′länd, *M.*
Uist, wĭst, *M.*
Uitenhage, oi′tĕn-hŭ′gē, *M.*
Ujiji, ōō-jē′jē, *M.*
Ukala, ōō-kä′la, *M.*
Ukasso, ōō-käs′sō, *M.*
Ukerewe, ōō′kĕr-ā′wē, *M.*
Ukonongo, ōō′kō-nŏn′gō, *M.*
Ukumi, ōō-kōō′mĭ, *M.*
Ulala, ōō-lä′lä, *M.*
Uleaborg, ōō′lē-ō-bōrg′, *M.*
Ulilas *or* Uiphilas, ūl′ĭf-las, *M.*
Ulmde, ōōl-lēn′dä, *M.*
Ullr *or* Uller, ōōl′ĕr, *M.*
Ulm, ŏŏlm, *M.*
Ulster, ŭl′stĕr, *M.*
Ulysses, ū-lĭs′sēz, *C. & M.*
Umballah, ŭm-bäl′lä, *M.*
Umbria, ŭm′brĭ-a, *C.*
Umbugwe, ŏŏm-bŭg′wā, *M.*
Umea, ōō′mĕ-ō, *M.*
Ungama, ŭn-gä′mä, *M.*
Ungelli, ŭn-gĕl′lĭ, *M.*
Unyampaka, ōōn′yĭ-äm-pä′kä, *M.*
Unyamwesi, ōōn′yĭ-äm-wā′zĭ, *M.*
Upamba, ōō-päm′bä, *M.*
Upoto, ōō-pō′tō, *M.*
Upsal, ŭp′säl, *or* **Upsala**, ŭp-sä′lä, *M.*
Ural, ū′răl, *M.*
Urambo, ōō-räm′bō, *M.*
Urania, ū-rā′nĭ-a, *C.*
Uranus, ū′rā-nŭs, *C.*
Urbane, ŭr′bān ; **Urban**, ĕr′-ban, *M.*
Urbana, ŭr-bā′na ; **-nus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Urbana, ŭr-bā′na, *M.*
Urbino, ŏŏr-bē′nō, *M.*
Urguru, ŏŏr-gōō′rōō, *M.*
Uri, ū′rĭ, *B.* ; ōō′rī, *M.*
Uriah, ū-rī′a ; **Urias**, ū-rī′as, *B.*
Urijah, ū-rī′já, *B.*
Urion, ū-rī′ŏn, *C.*
Urquhart, ŭr′kĕhărt, *M.*
Urua, ōō-rōō′ä, *M.*
Uruguay, ōō-rōō-gwī′ *or* ū′rōō-gwā′, *M.*
Urundi, ōō-rŏn′dĭ, *M.*
Ururi, ōō-rōō′rĭ, *M.*
Usagara, ōō′sä-gä′rä, *M.*
Usambara, ōō′säm-bä′rä, *M.*
Usaramo, ōō′sä-rä′mō, *M.*
Usegua, ōō′sā-gōō′ä, *M.*
Ushant, ush′ant, *M.*
Ushas, ōō′shäs, *H.*
Usongora, ōō′sŏn-gō′rä, *M.*
Uszambi, ōōs-säm′bĭ, *M.*
Usumkua, ōōs′sŏm-kōō′ä, *M.*
Usure, ōōs-sōō′rā, *M.*
Utah, ū′tä, *M.*
Utica, ū′tĭ-kä, *C. & M.*
Utrecht, ū′trĕkt, *M.*
Utrera, ōō-trā′rä, *M.*
Uttoxeter, ŭks′ĭ-tĕr, *M.*
Utungu, ōō-tōōn′gōō, *M.*
Uvinsa, ōō-vĭn′sä, *M.*
Uwayu, ōō-wä′yōō, *M.*
Uwina, ū′ĭnz, *M.*
Uzal, ū′zăl *or* ū′zăl-ī, *B.*
Uzès, ū′zĕs′, *M.*
Uzija, ōō-zē′já, *M.*
Uzziel, ŭz-zī′ĕl *or* ŭz′zĭ-ĕl, *B.*

V.

Vaagen, vä′gen, *M.*
Vaal, väl, *M.*
Vaccai, väk-sä′ī, *C.*
Vacherot, väsh′rō′, *M.*
Vacovia, vä-kō′vĭ-a, *M.*
Vaishnava, vīsh′nä-vä, *H.*
Vaiyas, vīs′yas, *H.*
Vajezatha, vä-jē′zä-thä, *B.*
Valais, vä′lā′, *M.*
Valaskjalf, vä-läs′kyälf, *N.*
Valdivia, väl-dē′vē-ä, *M.*
Valence, vä′lŏns′, *M.*
Valencia, vä-lēn′shĭ-ä ; *Sp.* vä-lān′thē-ä, *M.*
Valenciennes, vä′lĭn′sē-ĕn′, *M.*
Valentia, vä-lēn′shĭ-ä, *M.*
Valentinianus, väl′ĕn-tĭn′ĭ-ā′-nŭs, *C.*
Valentinus, väl′ĕn-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Valeria, va-lē′rĭ-a ; **-rius**, -rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Valerus, väl′ĕ-rŭs, *C.*
Valetium, vä-lē′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Valgius, väl′jĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vali, vä′lē, *N.*
Valkyria, väl-kĭr′ĭ-a, *N.*
Valladolid, väl-yä-dō-lēd′, *M.*
Valle, väl′ĭ, *M.*
Vallière, väl′lē-ār′, *M.*
Valois, väl′wä′, *M.*
Valparaiso, väl-pä-rī′sō, *M.*
Vanbrugh, văn′brōō, *M.*
Vancouver, văn-kōō′vĕr, *M.*
Vandalia, văn-dā′lĭ-ä, *M.*
Van Diemen, văn dē′mn, *M.*
Vandyke, văn′dīk′, *M.*
Vannes, vän, *M.*
Vannucci, vän-nōōt′chē, = PERUGINO, *M.*
Van Rensselaer, văn rĕns′e-lēr, *M.*
Vaperau, väp-ĕr-ō′ *or* väp′rō′, *M.*
Varna, vär′nä, *M.*
Varnhagen, färn′hä-gen, *M.*
Varuna, vä′rōō-nä, *H.*
Vásárhely, vä′shär′hĕl′, *M.*
Vashti, văsh′tī, *B.*
Vata, vä′tä, *H.*
Vaticanus, văt′ĭ-kā′nŭs, *C.*
Vatienus, vā′shĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Vattel, vät-t l′ *or* vät′tĕl′, *M.*
Vauban, vō′bŏn′, *M.*
Vaucluse, vō′klyz′, *M.*
Vaud, vō, *M.*
Vaugelas, vōzh′lä′, *M.*
Vaughan, vạn *or* vạ′ạn, *M.*
Vauquelin, vō′klăn′, *M.*
Vaux, vaks, *M.*
Vayu, vā′yōō, *H.*
Ve, vā, *N.*
Vecchi, vĕk′kē, *M.*
Vecchio, vĕk′kē-ō, *M.*
Veda, vā′dä, *H.*
Vega, vā′gä, *M.*
Veglia, vĕl′yä, *M.*
Veia, vē′ya, *C.*
Veii, vē′yī, *C.*
Velasquez, vā-läs′kĭth *or* -kēs, *M.*
Velpeau, vĕl′pō′, *M.*
Venafrum, vē-nā′frŭm, *C.*
Venango, vē-năng′gō, *M.*
Vendee, la, lä vŏn′dā′, *M.*
Vendôme, vŏn′dōm′, *M.*
Venetia, vē-nē′shĭ-ä, *C. & M.*
Venezuela, vĕn′e-zwē′lä, *M.*
Venice, vĕn′ĭs; *It.* **Venezia**, vā-nĕ′zē-ä, *M.*
Venus, vē′nŭs, *C.*
Vera Cruz, vā′rä krōōs, *M.*
Vercelli, vĕr-chĕl′lē, *M.*
Vercingetorix, vĕr-sĭn-jĭt′ō-rĭks, *C.*
Verde, vĕrd, *M.*
Verdun, vĕr′dŭn′, *M.*
Vergennes, vĕr-jĕnz′ ; *F.* vĕr′-zhĕn′, *M.*
Vergilia, vĕr-jĭl′ĭ-ä ; **-ius**, -ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Verginius, vĕr-jĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vergniaud *or* **-aux**, vĕrn′yō′, *M.*
Vermont, vĕr-mŏnt′, *M.*
Vernet, vĕr′nā′, *M.*
Vernon, vĕr′nŭn, *M.*
Verona, vē-rō′na, *C.* ; vā-rō′-nä, *M.*
Verones, vē-rō′nēz, *C.*
Veronica, vĕr-ŏn′ĭ-ka, *C.*
Versailles, vĕr-sālz′ ; *F.* vĕr-sā′e *or* vĕr-sa′ē, *M.*
Verulam, vĕr′ōō-lăm, *M.*
Verviers, vĕr′vē′ā′, *M.*
Vesoul, vē′sōōl′, *M.*
Vespucci, vĕs-pōōt′chē, *M.*
Vestales, vĕs-tā′lēz ; **-lis**, -lĭs, *C.*
Vestri, vĕs′trē, *N.*
Vesuvius, vē-sū′vĭ-ŭs, *C. & M.*; *It.* **Vesuvio**, vā-sōō′vē-ō, *M.*
Vevay, vē-vā′, *M.*
Viatka *or* **Wjatka**, vē-ät′kä, *M.*
Viborg, vē′bŏrg; *Finnish* **Wuburi**, vu-pōō′rē, *M.*
Vicentia, vĭ-sĕn′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Vicenza, vē-chēn′tsä, *M.*
Vicksburg, vĭks′bĕrg, *M.*
Victoria, vĭk-tō′rĭ-ä ; **Victorina**, vĭk-tō′rī-nä, *C. & M.*
Vida, vē′dä, *M.*
Vidar, vē′dăr, *N.*
Vidocq, vē′dŏk′, *M.*
Vienna, vĭ-ĕn′nä, *C.*; vē-ĕn′-nä, *M.*; *G.* **Wien**, vēn, *M.*
Vienne, vē′ĕn′, *M.*
Vignoles, vēn′yōl′, *M.*
Vigo, vē′gō *or* vĭ′gō, *M.*
Vili, vē′lē, *N.*
Villa, vēl′yä *or* vĭl′lä, *M.*
Villach, vĭl′läk′, *M.*
Villafranca, vēl′yä-frän′kä, *M.*
Villanova, vēl-lä-nō′vä, *M.*
Villanueva, vēl-yä-nwā′vä, *M.*
Villars, vĭl′ərz *or* vē′yär′, *M.*
Villefranche, vēl′frŏnsh′, *M.*
Villeneuve, vēl′nē′v′, *M.*
Villers, vē′yĕ′, *M.*
Villiers, vĭl′yĕrs, *M.*
Vilna *or* Wilna, vĭl′nä, *M.*
Vinaroz, vē-nä-rōth′, *M.*
Vincennes, vĭn-sĕnz′ ; *F.* văn′-s n′, *M.*
Vinci, vĭn′chē *or* vēn′chē, *M.*
Vindobona, vĭn-dŏb′ō-nä *or* vĭn′dō-bō′nä, *C.*
Vinet, vē′nā′, *M.*
Vingolf, vĭn′gŏlf, *N.*
Vique, Vich, vēk *or* vĭk, *M.*
Virgilius, vĕr-jĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Virginia, vĕr-jĭn′ĭ-ä, *C. & M.*
Virginius, vĕr-jĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Virodunum, vĭr′ō-dū′nŭm, *C.*
Vishnu, vĭsh′nōō, *H.*
Vistula, vĭs′tŭ-lä, *C. & M.*
Vitebsk *or* **Witebsk**, vē-tĕbsk′, *M.*
Vitellia, vĭ-tĕl′lĭ-ä ; **-lius**, -ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Viterbo, vē-tĕr′bō, *M.*
Vittoria *or* **Victoria**, vē-tō′rē-ä, *M.*
Vitruvius, vĭ-trụ′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vizagapatam, vē-zä′ga-pa-tăm′, *M.*
Vladimeer, vlăd′e-mēr *or* vlä-dē′mĕr, *M.*
Volaterra, vŏl′ä-tĕr′ra, *C.*
Volga, vŏl′gä, *M.*
Volhynia, vŏl-hĭn′ĭ-ä ; *Polish* **Wolynsk**, vō-lēnsk′, *M.*
Volney, vŏl′nĭ ; *F.* vōl′nā′, *M.*
Vologda *or* **Wologda**, vō-lŏg′-da, *M.*
Volsius, vŏl′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Volsinii, vŏl-sĭn′ĭ-ī, *C.*
Volsung, vŏl′sŏŏng, *N.*
Voltaire, vōl′tăr′, *M.*
Vophsi, vŏf′sī, *B.*
Vorarlberg, fōr-ärl′bĕrg, *M.*
Voronezh, vō-rō-nezh′, *M.*
Vortigern, vŏr′tĭ-gĕrn, *M.*
Vosges, vōzh, *M.*
Vouet, vōō′ā′, *M.*
Voyer, vwä′yā′, *M.*
Vries, vrēs, *M.*
Vritra, vrē′trä, *H.*
Vulcanus, vŭl-kā′nŭs, *C.*
Vuna, vōō′na, *M.*

W.

Waal *or* **Wahal**, väl, *M.*
Wabash, wä′bäsh, *M.*
Wachusett, wą-chō′sĕt, *M.*
Waday, wä′dī, *M.*
Wadelai, wä-dā′lī′, *M.*
Wagram, vä′grăm, *M.*
Wahl, väl, *M.*
Walcheren, väl′kĕr-en, *M.*
Waldeck, väl′dĕk, *M.*
Waldemar, väl′de-mär, *M.*
Waldenses, wŏl-dĕn′sēz, *M.*
Waldo, wŏl′dō, *M.*
Wales, wālz, *M.*
Walewski, wä-lĕv′skē *or* wä-lĭf′skē, *M.*
Walhalla, väl-hăl′lä, *N.*
Wallachia, wŏl-lā′kĭ-ä, *M.*
Wallenstein, väl′len-stīn′, *M.*
Walmesley, wŏmz′lĭ, *M.*

Walsingham, wôl'sĭng-ăm, *M.*
Waltham, wôl'thăm, *M.*
Wambu, wäm'bōō, *M.*
Wambutti, wäm-bōōt'tĭ, *M.*
Wami, wä'mĭ, *M.*
Wandi, wän'dĭ, *M.*
Warsaw, wär'sô; *Polish* **Warszawa**, vär-shä'vä, *M.*
Warwick, *Eng.*, wŏr'ĭk; *U. S.*, wŏr'wĭk, *M.*
Washington, wŏsh'ĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Washita, wŏsh'ĭ-tô, *M.*
Washoe, wŏsh'ō, *M.*
Waterloo, wô'tẽr-lōō', *D.* wä'-ter-lō', *M.*
Watombo, wä-tŏm'bä, *M.*
Watteau, vät'tō', *M.*
Weber, wā'bẽr; *G.* vā'bẽr; *river*, wĕ'bẽr, *M.*
Wednesbury, wĕnz'bẽr-ĭ, *M.*
Weimar, vī'mär, *M.*
Weiss, wīs, *M.*
Weisse, vī'sĕ, *M.*
Weissenburg, vī'sĕn-bōōrg, *M.*
Welle, w ĭ'lĕ, *M.*
Wellesley, wĕlz'lĭ, *M.*
Wellington, wĕl'ĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Wemyss, wĕmz, *M.*
Wener, vā'nẽr, *or* **Wenner**, vĕn'nẽr, *M.*
Wenzel, vĕnt'sĕl; *Latin* **Wenceslaus**, wĕn'sĕs-lā'ŭs, *M.*
Werner, wĕr'nẽr *or* vĕr'nẽr, *M.*
Wernigerode, vẽr'nĭ-gē-rō'dĕ, *M.*
Werra, vĕr'rä, *M.*
Werre, wĕr'rĕ, *M.*
Weser, wā'zẽr, *M.*
Westminster, wĕst'mĭn-stẽr, *M.*
Westmoreland, wĕst'mōōr-lănd *or* west-mōō'lănd, *M.*
Westphalia, wĕst-fā'lĭ-ä; *G.* **Westphalen**, vĕst-fä'lĕn, *M.*
Whalley, hwôl'ĭ, *M.*
Whydah, hwī'dä, *M.*
Wichita, wĭch'ĭ-tä, *M.*
Wiclif, Wickliffe, = WYCLIFFE, *M.*
Widin, vĭd'ĭn, *M.*
Wieland, vē'länt, *M.*
Wien, vēn, = VIENNA, *M.*
Wiesbaden, vēs-bä'dĕn, *M.*
Wilkesbarre, wĭlks'bär-ĭ, *M.*
Willaert, wĭl'lärt, *M.*
Willamette, wĭl-lăm'ĭt, *M.*
Willoughby, wĭl'ō-bĭ, *M.*
Windsor, wĭn'zẽr, *M.*
Winnebago, wĭn'ē-bā'gō, *M.*
Winnepesaukee *or* **Winipisiogee**, wĭn'ē-pĕ-sô'kē, *M.*
Wisconsin, wĭs-kŏn'sĭn, *M.*
Wissembourg, vĭs'sōN'bōōr', *M.*
Wito, wē'tō, *M.*
Wittenberg, wĭt'tĕn-bẽrg; *G.* vĭt'tĕn-bĕrg, *M.*
Wittgenstein, vĭt'gĕn-stīn, *M.*
Wolcott, wōl'kŏt *or* wōōl'kŏt, *M.*
Wolgalaiwotua, wōl'gē-lī-wō'tŭ-ä, *M.*
Wolsey, wōōl'zĭ, *M.*
Wolverhampton, wōōl'vẽr-hămp'tŭn, *M.*
Woolwich, wōōl'ĭj, *M.*
Worcester, wōōs'tẽr, *M.*
Wodan, wō'dĕn, *N.*
Wordsworth, wẽrdz'wẽrth, *M.*
Worms, vōrms, *M.*
Wrangel, räng'gĕl, *M.*
Wrazall, răk'ăl, *M.*
Wrottesley, rŏts'lĭ, *M.*
Wualabe, wōō-lä'bä, *M.*
Würtemberg, vụr'tem-bẽrg', *M.*
Wyandot, *also* **Wyandotte**, wī'-an-dŏt', *M.*
Wycliffe, Wyclif, Wiclif, *or* **Wickliffe**, wĭk'lĭf, *M.*
Wyndham, wĭnd'ăm, *M.*
Wyoming, wī-ō'mĭng (*not* wī'-ō-mĭng), *M.*
Wythe, with (*not* wīth), *M.*

X.

Xagua, hä'gwä, *M.*
Xalapa *or* **Jalapa**, hä-lä'pä, *M.*
Xanthia, zăn'thĭ-ä, *C.*
Xanthicus, zăn'thĭ-kŭs, *B. & C.*
Xanthippe, zăn-tĭp'pē, *C.*
Xavier, zăv'ĭ-ẽr; *Sp.* hä-vĕ-är', *M.*
Xenagoras, zē-năg'ō-rŏs, *C.*
Xenea, zē'nĭ-ä, *C.*
Xenia, zē'nĭ-ä, *M.*
Xenocles, zĕn'ō-klēz, *C.*
Xenocrates, zē-nŏk'rä-tēz, *C.*
Xenodamus, zē-nŏd'ä-mŭs; *or* zĕn'ō-dā'mŭs; **Xenodemus**, -dē'mŭs, *C.*
Xenodotus, zē-nŏd'ō-tŭs, *C.*
Xenophanes, zē-nŏf'ä-nēz, *C.*
Xenophon, zĕn'ō-fŏn, *C.*
Xenotimus, zĕn'ō-tī'mŭs, *C.*
Xeres = JEREZ, *M.*
Ximene, zĭ-mē'nē, *C.*
Ximenes, zĭ-mē'nēz; *Sp.* hē-mā'n s, *M.*
Xingu, shĕn-gōō', *M.*
Xulla, zōōl'lä, *M.*
Xypete, zĭp'ĕ-tē, *C.*
Xystiani, zĭs'tĭ-ā'nĭ, *C.*

Y.

Yakootak, yä-kōōtsk', *M.*
Yaku, yä'kōō, *M.*
Yalabusha, yăl'ä-bŏōsh'ä, *M.*
Yalafa, yä'lä-fä, *M.*
Yalunga, yä-lōōn'gä, *M.*
Yambua, yäm-bōō'ä, *M.*
Yambuga, yäm-bōō'gä, *M.*
Yang-tse-Kiang, yäng'tsē-kĭ-äng', *M.*
Yanina, yä'nē-nä, *M.*
Yarkand, yär'känd', *M.*
Yaroslav, yä-rō-slăv', *M.*
Yasoo, yä-zōō', *M.*
Yekaterinoslav, yĕ-kä-tĕ-rē-nō-slăv', *M.*
Yelizavetgrad, yĕ-lē-zä-vĕt-grăd', *M.*
Yemen, y m'ĕn, *M.*
Yenikale, yĕ-nē-kä'lē, *M.*
Yenisei, yĕn'ĕ-sā'ĭ, *M.*
Yesso *or* **Yeso**, yä'zō, *M.*
Yggdrasil, ĭg'drä-sĭl, *N.*
Ymir, ē'mẽr, *N.*
Yonge, yŏng, *M.*
Yonkers, yŏngk'ẽrz, *M.*
Yonne, yŏn, *M.*
Yosemite, yō-sĕm'ĭ-tē, *M.*
Youghal, yal, *M.*
Youghiogheny, yō-hū-gā'nĭ, *M.*
Ypres, ē'pr, *M.*
Ypsilanti, ĭp'sĭ-lăn'tĭ, *M.*
Yriarte *or* **Iriarte**, ē-rĭ-är'tē, *M.*
Yucatan, yōō'kä-tän', *M.*
Yverdun, ē'vẽr-dŭn', *M.*
Yvetot, ēv'tō', *M.*

Z.

Zaab, zäb, *M.*
Zaanaim, zā'a-nā'ĭm, *B.*
Zaandam, zän-dăm', *M.*
Zabdiel, zăb'dĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Zabulon, zăb'ŭ-lŏn, *B.*
Zacatecas, zăk'ä-tā'kas, *M.*
Zacchæus, Zaccheus, zăk-kē'-ŭs, *B.*
Zacharia, tsäk-ä-rē'ä, *M.*
Zachariah, zăk ä-rī'ä; **Zacharias**, zăk'ä-rī'ăs, *B.*
Zachary, zăk'ä-rĭ, *B.*
Zacynthus, zā-sĭn'thŭs, *C. & M.*
Zama, zā'mä, *C.*
Zamberi, zäm-bā'zē, *M.*
Zamora, thä-mō'rä, *M.*
Zante, zän'tē, *M.*, = ZACYNTHUS, *C.*
Zanzibar, zän'zĭ-bär', *M.*
Zapata, sä-pä'tä, *M.*
Zapp, zäp, *M.*
Zappu, zäp'pōō, *M.*
Zara, zä'rä, *B.*; zä'rä, *M.*
Zarah, zā'rä, *B.*
Zarephath, zăr'ĕ-făth, *B.*
Zaria, zä'rē'ä, *M.*
Zawa Bonga, zä'wä bŏn'gä, *M.*
Zealand, zē'lənd; *Dutch* **Zeeland**, zā'länt, *M.*
Zebadiah, zĕb'ä-dī'ä, *B.*
Zebah, zē'bä, *B.*
Zebedee, zĕb'ĕ-dē, *B.*
Zeboiim, zē-boi'ĭm; **Zeboim**, -bō'ĭm, *B.*
Zebu, zē-bōō', *M.*
Zebulun, zĕb'ŭ-lŭn, *B.*
Zechariah, zĕk'ä-rī'ä, *B.*
Zedechias, zē'dē-kī'as; **Zedekiah**, zĕd'ē-kī'ä, *B.*
Zeeb, zē'ĕb *or* zēb', *B.*
Zelotes, zē-lō'tēz, *B.*
Zend-Avesta, zĕnd'ä-vĕs'tä, *M.*
Zeno, zē'nō, *C.*
Zenobia, zē-nō'bĭ-ä, *C.*
Zenodotus, zē-nŏd'ō-tŭs, *C.*
Zenogenes, zē-nŏj'ē-nēz, *C.*
Zenophanes, zē-nŏf'ä-nēz, *C.*
Zephaniah, zĕf'ä-nī'ä, *B.*
Zephatha, zĕf'ä-thä, *B.*
Zephyre, zĕf'ĭ-rē; **Zephyrus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Zephyrus, zĕf'ĭ-rŭs, *C.*
Zerah, zē'rä, *B.*
Zeraiah, zē'rā-ī'ä, *B.*
Zerbst, tsĕrpst, *M.*
Zered, zē'rĕd, *B.*
Zeredathah, zē-rĕd'ä-thä, *B.*
Zererath, zē'rĕ-răth, *B.*
Zerer, zē'rẽr, *B.*
Zerubbabel, zĕ-rŭb'bä-bĕl, *B.*
Zeruiah, zē'rŭ-ī'ä, *B.*
Zetham, zē'thăm; **Zethar**, zē'thär, *B.*
Zeugitana, zū'jĭ-tā'nä, *C.*
Zeuxis, zūk'sĭs; **Zeuxo**, zūk'sō, *C.*
Zhitomeer, zhĭt-ō-mēr', *M.*
Zichri, zĭk'rĭ, *B.*
Zidkijah, zĭd-kī'jä, *B.*
Zidon, zī'dŏn, *B.*
Zilthai, zĭl'thī, *B.*
Zinzendorf, tsĭnt'sen-dōrf, *M.*
Zion, zī'ŭn, *B.*
Zior, zī'ŏr, *B.*
Ziph, zĭf, *B.*
Ziphah, zī'fä, *B.*
Ziphron, zĭf'rŏn, *B.*
Zippor, zĭp'pŏr, *B.*
Zipporah, zĭp-pō'rä, *B.*
Zittau, tsĭt'tou, *B.*
Zlatoosk, zlä-tōōsk', *M.*
Zloczow, zhlō'chŏv, *M.*
Znaim, znīm, *M.*
Zoar, zō'ăr, *B.*
Zoba, Zobah, zō'bä, *B.*
Zobebah, zō-bē'bä, *B.*
Zodiacus, zō-dĭ'ä-kŭs, *C.*
Zoëteus, zō'ĕ-tūs *or* zō'ĕ-tŭs, *C.*
Zoilus, zō'ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Zombe, zŏm'bē, *M.*
Zongo, zĕn'gō, *M.*
Zophar, zō'fär, *B.*
Zophim, zō'fĭm, *B.*
Zopyrus, zō-pī'rŭs, *C.*
Zoreah, zō'rĭ-ä, *B.*
Zorilla, thōr-rēl'yä, *M.*
Zoroaster, zō'rō-ăs'tẽr *or* zŏr'-ō-ăs'tẽr, *C.*
Zorobabel, zō'rŏb'ä-bĕl, *B.*
Zosimus, zŏs'ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Zschokke, tshŏk'kē, *M.*
Zucchi, dzōōk'kē, *M.*
Zug, zōōg *or* zŏŏg, *M.*
Zulilichau, tsụl'lĭ-kou', *M.*
Zululand, zōō'lōō-länd, *M.*
Zuñi, zōōn'yĭ, *M.*
Zuñiga, thōōn-yē'gä, *M.*
Zunz, tsōōnts, *M.*
Zürich, *G.* tsụ'rĭk, *M.*
Zuriel, zū'rĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Zuyder Zee, zoi'dẽr zā, *M.*
Zvernik, zvŏr'nĭk, *M.*
Zwellendam, zwĭ'lĕn-dăm, *M.*
Zwickau, tsvĭk'kou, *M.*
Zwingli, tsvĭng'lē, *M.*
Zwirner, tsvĭrn'ẽr, *M.*
Zwolle, zwŏl'lĕ, *M.*
Zygena, zĭj'ĕ-nä, *C.*

CLASSIFICATION OF LANGUAGES.

NOTE. — The names of *dead languages* are printed in *Italic*.

No. I.

LANGUAGES.	SUB-BRANCHES.	BRANCHES.	
Sanskrit (divided into *Vedic Sanskrit* and the *Classical*, or more modern, *Sanskrit*), *Prakrit*, *Pali*; Bengali, Marathi, Guzerathi, etc.; Hindi, Hindustani (or Urdu); Gypsy		Indian, or Indic [2]	Indo-European or Aryan Family [1]
Zend (or *Avestan*, or *Old Bactrian*), *Old Persian* (cuneiform inscriptions), *Pehlevi* (or *Huzvaresh*), *Parsi* (or *Pazend*), *Old Armenian*; Modern Persian, Kurdish, Afghan (or Pushto), Ossetic, Armenian, etc.		Iranian,[2] or Iranic, or Persian	
Old Ionic (or *Epic*), *New Ionic*, *Attic*, *Æolic*, *Doric*; Romaic (or Modern Greek)		Greek, or Hellenic[3]	
Oscan (or *Opican*), *Umbrian*, *Latin*; the Romance (or Romanic) languages (descendants of the Latin), *viz.*, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Provençal, French, Rhæto-Romanic, Roumanian		Latin,[3] or Italic	
Irish, Erse (or Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands, called also Highland Scotch), Manx	Gaelic	Celtic	
Cornish, Welsh, Armorican (or Breton)	Cymric		
Old Bulgarian (or *Old Slavonic*, or *Church Slavic*), Bulgarian, Russian (or Russ; — including the Russian proper, and the Little-Russian, or Ruthenian), Illyrian (including three idioms, the Servian, Croatian, and Slovenic)	Eastern and Southern	Slavonic,[4] or Slavic	
Polabian, Poliah, Bohemian, Moravian, Slovak (or Slovakian), Upper and Lower Sorbian, Lusatian (or Wendish)	Western		
Old Prussian, Lettish (or Livonian), Lithuanian		Lettish[4]	
Gothic (or *Mœso-Gothic*)	East Teutonic	Teutonic, or Germanic	
Old Norse (or *Old Icelandic*), Modern Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian	Scandinavian		
Old High German (with its dialects, *Frankish* — except *Low Frankish* — *Alemannic* and *Bavarian*), *Middle High German*, German.	High German (West-Teutonic)		
Old Saxon, *Old Low Frankish*, *Anglo-Saxon* (or *Saxon*), Low German (or Plattdeutsch), Dutch, Flemish, Friesic (or Frisian), English [5]	Low German (West-Teutonic)		

No. II.

LANGUAGES.	BRANCHES.	
Himyaritic, *Ethiopic* (or Geëz); Arabic; Maltese; Amharic, and other Abyssinian dialects	Arabic, or Southern	Semitic Family [6]
Hebrew, *Samaritan*, *Phenician*, *Punic*	Hebraic, or Middle[7]	
Aramaic (or *Aramæan*, or *Chaldaic*, or *Chaldee*), Assyrian (or Babylonian), *Syriac*, Neo-Syriac	Aramaic, or Northern	

1 Sometimes called Indo-Germanic or Japhetic.

2 The Indian and Iranian branches are often classed together as forming the Indo-Persian or Aryan branch of the family.

3 The Greek and Latin are often joined together as the Græco-Latin, or classical branch.

4 The Slavonic and Lettish branches are often classed together as the Letto-Slavic or Balto-Slavic languages.

5 Variously divided into periods, — frequently four, viz., Semi-Saxon (A. D. 1150-1250), Old English (A. D. 1250-1350), Middle English (A. D. 1350-1550), Modern English (A. D. 1550 to the present day).

6 Called also Shemitic and Syro-Arabian.

7 Called also Canaanitic.

Besides the Indo-European and Semitic families, philologists distinguish several others, which may be classed as follows: —

Tartaric (or Tataric) **Family** (called also Turanian, Scythian, Altaic, Ural-Altaic, and Mongolian), including the numerous and widely different languages of the Manchus, the Mongols, the Turks (in Asia and Europe), the Magyars (in Hungary), the Finns, the Laplanders, the Samoyeds, and a multitude of other tribes. Whether the Tamil and its sister idioms in Ceylon and southern India belong to this family is uncertain; they are grouped together under the name of the Dravidian Family. The Japanese, the Corean, and other tongues spoken in the peninsulas and islands of the extreme north-eastern part of Asia are claimed by some as belonging to the Tartaric Family; but this is very doubtful.

South-eastern Asiatic or **Monosyllabic Family** in China, and Farther India, and countries adjacent to these (including the Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, Annamese, &c.).

Malay-Polynesian or **Oceanic Family**, including the languages and dialects spoken in nearly all the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans; but the Australian in Australia and Tasmania, and the Papuan or Negrito in New Guinea, part of Borneo and some other islands, have not been shown to belong to this family.

Hamitic Family, composed of the *Egyptian*, and its congeners, the *Coptic*, Galla, Berber, Hottentot (?), etc.

South-African (sometimes called Zingian) **Family**, filling Africa about the equator and southward to the Cape of Good Hope.

American Family, occupying with its many and greatly varying dialects the whole continent of North and South America, if they all do belong to the same family.

Besides these great families, there are several isolated languages, or groups of languages, which have hitherto resisted all attempts at classification. Such are the Caucasian group (including the Georgian, Circassian, Lesghian, and Mitsjeghian idioms) in the mountain-range of the Caucasus; the *Etruscan* in Northern Italy; and the ancient *Iberian*, which was once the prevailing language of the Spanish peninsula, and which still lives on both sides of the Pyrenees in the strange language called Basque (Biscayan or Euscarra). The Albanian (or Skipetar) in north-western Greece probably belongs to the Indo-European family, representing a separate branch.

QUOTATIONS,

WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, AND COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS,

FROM

THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, IN PERIODICALS, AND IN CONVERSATION,

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

NOTE. — Some very common words and phrases from foreign languages will be found in the Vocabulary. The abbreviations used here are L. Latin; F. French; G. German; It. Italian; Sp. Spanish; Gr. Greek.

A.

À bas. [F.] Down; at the foot; down with.
Ab extra. [L.] From without.
Ab hoc et ab hâc. [L.] From this and from that; indiscriminately from all sources.
Ab inconvenienti. [L.] From the inconvenience.
Ab initio. [L.] From the beginning.
Ab intra. [L.] From within.
Abnormis sapiens. [L.] Wise without instruction.
À bon chat, bon rat. [F.] To a good cat, a good rat; i. e., Greek meet Greek.
À bon marché. [F.] At a good bargain; cheap.
Ab origine. [L.] From the origin.
Ab ovo usque ad mala. [L.] From the egg to the apples (the beginning and end of a meal).
Absente reo. [L.] The defendant being absent.
Absit invidia. [L.] Let there be no ill will.
Absque hoc. [L.] Without this.
Ab uno disce omnes. [L.] From one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole.
Ab urbe conditâ. [L.] From the founding of the City (of Rome; 753 B. C.).
Abusus non tollit usum. [L.] Abuse is no argument against proper use.
A capite ad calcem. [L.] From head to heel; cap-a-pie.
Accessit. [L.] He came near.
À cheval. [F.] On horseback.
À compte. [F.] On account.
À corps perdu. [F.] To the loss of the body; headlong.
A cuspide corona. [L.] A crown from the spear.
Ad arbitrium. [L.] At discretion.
Ad astra. [L.] To the stars, or to an exalted state.
Ad Calendas Græcas. [L.] At the Greek Calends; i. e., never, as the Greeks had no Calends.
Ad captandum vulgus. [L.] To catch the rabble.
Ad eundem (sc. *gradum*). [L.] To the same degree.
Ad finem. [L.] To the end.
Ad hominem. [L.] To the man; i. e. to his interests and passions.
Adhuc sub judice lis est. [L.] The case is still in the hands of the judge.
Ad infinitum. [L.] To infinity.
Ad interim. [L.] In the meanwhile.
Ad libitum. [L.] At pleasure.
Ad nauseam. [L.] To disgust.
Ad patres. [L.] To his fathers; dead.
Ad rem. [L.] To the point; to the purpose.
À droite. [F.] To the right.
Ad unguem. [L.] To the touch of the nail; to a fine finish; exactly.
Ad utrumque paratus. [L.] Prepared for either event.
Ad valorem. [L.] According to the value.
Ad vivum. [L.] To the life.
Ægrescit medendo. [L.] The remedy is worse than the disease.
Ægri somnia vana. [L.] A sick man's idle dreams.
Æquam servare mentem. [L.] To preserve an equable mind.
Æquo animo. [L.] With an equable mind; with equanimity.
Ære perennius. [L.] More enduring than brass.
Ætatis suæ. [L.] Of his, *or* her, age.
Affaire d'amour. [F.] A love affair.
Affaire d'honneur. [F.] An affair of honor.
Affaire du cœur. [F.] An affair of the heart.
À fin de. [F.] To the end that.
A fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason.
À gauche. [F.] To the left.
Agenda. [L.] Things to be done.
Age quod agis. [L.] Attend to what you do.
Agnus Dei. [L.] Lamb of God.
À grands frais. [F.] At great expense.
À haute voix. [F.] Aloud.
À huis clos. [F.] With closed doors.
À l'abandon. [F.] At random.
À la bonne heure. [F.] In good time; timely.
À la dérobée. [F.] By stealth.
À la Française. [F.] After the French mode or fashion.
À la mode. [F.] In fashion.
À l'Anglaise. [F.] After the English fashion.
À la Tartuffe. [F.] Like Tartuffe; hypocritically.
Alere flammam. [L.] To feed the flame.
Alia tentanda via est. [L.] Another way must be tried.
Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus. [L.] Even the good Homer sometimes nods (i. e., gets prosy); even the best sometimes fall short.
Alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings; — the motto of Oregon.
Alium quercum excute. [L.] Shake some other oak.
Allez vous en. [F.] Away with you.
Allons. [F.] Let us go; come.
Alma mater. [L.] Fostering mother.
Alter ego. [L.] Another self.
Alter idem. [L.] Another precisely similar.
Alter ipse amicus. [L.] A friend is a second self.
À méchant chien, court lien. [F.] To a vicious dog, a short chain.
Ame de boue. [F.] A soul of mud; a low fellow.

Amende honorable. [F.] Satisfactory apology; reparation.
A mensâ et thoro. [L.] From bed and board.
Amicus curiæ. [L.] A friend of the court; a disinterested person who advises the court; one who applies to the court in favor of an infant.
Amicus humani generis. [L.] A friend of the human race.
Ami de cour. [F.] A friend of the court; hence, an uncertain friend.
Ami de mouvement. [F.] A friend of progress.
Amor patriæ. [F.] Love of one's own country; patriotism.
Amour fait beaucoup, mais argent fait tout. [F.] Love is potent, but money is omnipotent. [ity.
Amour propre. [F.] Self-love; van-
Ancien régime. [F.] Ancient order of things.
Anguis in herbâ. [L.] A snake in the grass.
Animis opibusque parati. [L.] Prepared in mind and resources; ready to give life and property; — a motto of South Carolina. [steal.
Animus furandi. [L.] Intent to
Anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his (or her) age. [Christ.
Anno Christi. [L.] In the year of
Anno Domini. [L.] In the year of our Lord. [the world.
Anno mundi. [L.] In the year of
Anno urbis conditæ. [L.] In the year the city (Rome) was built (B. C. 753). [wonders.
Annus mirabilis. [L.] The year of
Ante bellum. [L.] Before the war.
Ante meridiem. [L.] Before noon.
Ante tubam trepidat. [L.] He trembles before the trumpet (sounds).
Antiquâ homo virtute et fide. [L.] A man of ancient virtue and fidelity.
À outrance. [F.] To the utmost.
A parte ante. [L.] From the preceding part. [stride.
À pas de géant. [F.] With a giant's
À peu près. [F.] Nearly.
À plomb. [F.] Perpendicularly.
A posteriori. [L.] From the effect to the cause. [war.
Apparatus belli. [L.] Supplies of
Appui. [F.] Point of support; rallying point. [the effect.
A priori. [L.] From the cause to
À propos de bottes. [F.] Apropos to boots; without reason.
À propos de rien. [F.] Apropos to nothing.
Aquâ et igne interdictus. [L.] Interdicted from fire and water.
Aqua vitæ. [L.] Brandy; spirit; alcohol.
Aquila non capit muscas. [L.] An eagle does not catch flies.
Arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] An umpire in matter of taste. [heaven.
Arcana cælestia. [L.] Secrets of
Argent comptant. [F.] Ready money.
Argumentum ad crumenam. [L.] An argument appealing to the purse; i. e., to pecuniary interest.
Argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.
Argumentum ad ignorantiam. [L.] An argument founded on an adversary's ignorance of facts.
Argumentum ad verecundiam. [L.] An argument to modesty.
Arrectis auribus. [L.] With attentive ears. [ervation.
Arrière pensée. [F.] A mental res-
Ars est celare artem. [L.] True art is to conceal art.
Ars longa vita brevis. [L.] Art is long and life short.
Asinus ad lyram. [L.] An ass to a lyre; an absurd union.
Au bon droit. [F.] To the just right.
Au contraire. [F.] On the contrary.
Au courant. [F.] To the present time.
Auctor pretiosa facit. [L.] The giver makes the gift valued. [pert.
Au fait. [F.] Well instructed; ex-
Au fond. [F.] At the bottom; in the main.
Au reste. [F.] As for the rest.
Au pis aller. [F.] At the worst.
Au plaisir de vous revoir. [F.] Till I have the pleasure of seeing you again.
Au revoir. [F.] Adieu until we meet again; auf wiedersehen.
Aude sapere. [L.] Dare to be wise.
Audi alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.
Auf wiedersehen. [G.] Till we meet again; au revoir.
Aura popularis. [L.] The popular breeze. [mean.
Aurea mediocritas. [L.] The golden
Auri sacra fames. [L.] The accursed thirst for gold.
Auris teneo lupum. [L.] I have a wolf by the ears.
Aurum potabile. [L.] Potable gold.
Auspicium melioris ævi. [L.] A pledge of better times.
Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait. [F.] No sooner said than done.
Autant de têtes, autant d'avis. [F.] Many men, many minds.
Aut Cæsar, aut nullus. [L.] Either Cæsar, or nobody.
Autrefois acquit. [F.] Formerly acquitted. [convicted.
Autrefois convict. [F.] Formerly
Aut vincere aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die.
Aux armes. [F.] To arms.
Avant-coureur. [F.] Forerunner.
Avant propos. [F.] Preliminary matter; preface. [mission.
Avec permission. [F.] With per-
A vinculo matrimonii. [L.] From the bond of matrimony. [end.
Avise la fin. [F.] Consider the
À votre santé. [F.] To your health.

B.

Bas bleu. [F.] A blue-stocking.
Battre la campagne. [F.] To beat the bush; to scour the country.
Beatæ memoriæ. [L.] Of blessed memory.
Beau monde. [F.] The fashionable world. [men of wit.
Beaux esprits. [F.] Gay spirits;
Beaux yeux. [F.] Handsome eyes; that is, attractive looks. [wit.
Bel esprit. [F.] A brilliant mind; a
Benigno numine. [L.] By the favor of Providence.
Ben trovato. [It.] Well found; a happy invention.
Bête noir. [F.] A black beast; a bugbear. [rum.
Bienséance. [F.] Civility; deco-
Bienvenue. [F.] Welcome.
Billet d'amour. [F.] A love-letter.
Bis dat qui cito dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives promptly.
Bis peccare in bello non licet. [L.] To blunder twice in war is not permitted.
Bonâ fide. [L.] In good faith.
Bon gré, mal gré. [F.] Willing or unwilling.
Bonhomie. [F.] Good-nature; simplicity. [omens.
Bonis avibus. [L.] With good
Bon jour. [F.] Good day; good morning. [morsel.
Bonne bouche. [F.] A delicate
Bonne et belle. [F.] Good and handsome. [fides.
Bonne foi. [F.] Good faith; bona
Bon soir. [F.] Good evening.
Bouleversement. [F.] Overturning; subversion. [ward.
Boutez en avant. [F.] Push for-
Brevet d'invention. [F.] A patent.
Brevi manu. [L.] With a short hand; forthwith.
Brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.
Buona mano. [It.] A small present.

C.

Cacoëthes. [L.] An evil habit.
Cacoëthes loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking. [for scribbling.
Cacoëthes scribendi. [L.] An itch
Cadit quæstio. [L.] The question falls; discussion is at an end.
Cæca invidia est. [L.] Envy is blind. [wanting.
Cætera desunt. [L.] The rest is
Cæteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
Calèche. [F.] A calash.
Calembour. [F.] A pun.
Candida pax. [L.] White-robed Peace. [sional singer.
Cantatrice. [It.] A female profes-
Capax. [L.] Capable (in law).
Captatio benevolentiæ. [L.] A currying favor.
Caput mortuum. [L.] The worthless remains.
Caret initio et fine. [L.] It lacks a beginning and an end.
Carpe diem. [L.] Enjoy the present day.
Cassis tutissima virtus. [L.] Virtue is the safest shield.

Casus belli. [L.] That which involves or justifies war.
Catalogue raisonné. [F.] A catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
Causa sine quâ non. [L.] An indispensable cause.
Caveat emptor. [L.] Let the buyer beware.
Cave canem. [L.] Beware of the dog; — often worked in mosaic at the outer entrance of Roman houses.
Cedant arma togæ. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown, i. e., the military authority to the civil.
Certiorari. [L.] To be certified, — a writ calling up the records of an inferior court.
C'est-à-dire. [F.] That is to say.
C'est fait de lui. [F.] It is all over with him.
C'est une autre chose. [F.] That is a different thing.
Chacun à son goût. [F.] Every-one to his taste. [Fields.
Champs Élysées. [F.] Elysian
Chanson. [F.] A song.
Chapeau bas. [F.] Hats off.
Chapeau bras. [F.] A military cocked hat.
Châteaux en Espagne. [F.] Castles in Spain, the land of romance; castles in the air.
Chef de cuisine. [F.] Head cook.
Chemin de fer. [F.] Iron road; i. e., railroad.
Chère amie. [F.] A dear friend; a mistress. [will be.
Che sarà, sarà. [It.] What will be,
Cheval de bataille. [F.] War-horse; chief dependence.
Chevalier d'industrie. [F.] A knight of industry; one who lives by persevering fraud.
Chronique scandaleuse. [F.] A chronicle of vices and crimes.
Ci gît. [F.] Here lies; hic jacet.
Circa, or *Circiter.* [L.] About.
Cito maturum, cito putridum. [L.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.
Citoyen. [F.] A citizen; a burgher.
Civilitas successit barbarum. [L.] Civilization succeeds barbarism; — the motto of Minnesota when a territory.
Clarior e tenebris. [L.] Brighter from obscurity.
Clarum et venerabile nomen. [L.] A renowned and venerable name.
Classes aisées. [F.] The leisure classes. [be.
Comme il faut. [F.] As it should
Comme je fus. [F.] As I was.
Commune bonum. [L.] The common good.
Compagnon de voyage. [F.] Traveling companion. [mind.
Compos mentis. [L.] Of a sound
Compte rendu. [F.] Account rendered; report. [nestly.
Con amore. [It.] With love; ear-
Concio ad clerum. [L.] A discourse to the clergy.
Concours. [F.] Competition.
Con dolore. [It.] With grief; sadly. [state.
Conseil d'état. [F.] Council of
Contra bonos mores. [L.] Against good morals or manners.
Contretemps. [F.] An awkward mishap or accident.
Conversazione. [It.] A meeting of company for conversation.
Coram nobis. [L.] Before us.
Coram non judice. [L.] Before one who is not the proper judge.
Cordon sanitaire. [F.] A line of troops to prevent the spreading of pestilence.
Corps de garde. [F.] A body of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself.
Corps diplomatique. [F.] A diplomatic body.
Corpus delicti. [L.] The substance or foundation of the offense.
Corpus juris civilis. [L.] The body of the Roman or civil law, as contained in the Justinian code, digest, etc.
Corrigenda. [L.] Typographical errors to be corrected.
Cor unum, via una. [L.] One heart, one way.
Couleur de rose. [F.] Rose color; an aspect of attractiveness.
Coup d'essai. [F.] A first attempt.
Coup d'état. [F.] Stroke of policy; decisive action in public affairs.
Coup de grâce. [F.] A stroke of mercy; finishing stroke.
Coup de main. [F.] A sudden enterprise or effort.
Coup de plume. [F.] A literary attack.
Coup de soleil. [F.] Sunstroke.
Coup d'œil. [F.] Glance of the eye. [it may.
Coûte qu'il coûte. [F.] Cost what
Craignez honte. [F.] Fear disgrace.
Credat Judæus Apella. [L.] Let Apella, the [superstitious] Jew, believe it.
Crede quod habes, et habes. [L.] Believe that you have it, and you have it. [credulous.
Credula res amor est. [L.] Love is
Crescit eundo. [L.] It increases by going; — the territorial motto of New Mexico.
Crescite, et multiplicamini. [L.] Grow, or increase, and multiply; — the motto of Maryland.
Crimen falsi. [L.] Falsehood; perjury. [treason.
Crimen læsæ majestatis. [L.] High
Cruci, dum spiro, fido. [L.] While I breathe I trust in the cross.
Crux criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics.
Cucullus non facit monachum. [L.] The cowl does not make the monk.
Cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit? colloquially, of what use?
Cuisine. [F.] A kitchen; cookery.
Culpam pœna premit comes. [L.] Punishment is a close attendant upon crime.
Cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
Cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege.
Curiosa felicitas. [L.] A felicitous tact.
Currente calamo. [L.] With a running, or rapid, pen.
Custos morum. [L.] The guardian of morals. [the rolls.
Custos rotulorum. [L.] Keeper of

D.

D'accord. [F.] Agreed; in tune.
Dal segno. [It.] Repeat from the sign.
Dame d'honneur. [F.] A maid of honor. [women.
Dames de la halle. [F.] Market
Dare pondus fumo. [L.] To give weight to smoke, i. e., importance to trifles. [received.
Data et accepta. [L.] Given out and
De auctoritate mihi commissâ. [L.] By the authority given to me.
De bonis non. [L.] Of [a decedent's] goods not yet administered.
De bonne grâce. [F.] Gracefully; willingly.
Deceptio visûs. [L.] Optical illusion.
Decreri. [L.] I have decreed.
De die in diem. [L.] From day to day.
De facto. [L.] From the fact; actually; really.
De gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
Dehors. [F.] Without; out of; foreign; irrelevant. [God.
Dei gratiâ. [L.] By the grace of
Déjeuner à la fourchette. [F.] Breakfast with a fork; i. e., a meat breakfast. [right.
De jure. [L.] By virtue of law; by
Delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be destroyed; i. e., there must be no halfway measures.
De mal en pis. [F.] From bad to worse.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Say nothing but good of the dead.
De nihilo nihil fit. [L.] From nothing, nothing comes.
De novo. [L.] Anew.
Deo favente. [F.] God favoring.
Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God.
Deo jurante. [L.] With God's help.
Deo volente. [L.] God willing.
De profundis. [L.] Out of the depths. [source.
Dernier ressort. [Fr.] A last re-
Desipere in loco. [L.] To jest at the proper time. [wanting.
Desunt cætera. [L.] The rest is
De trop. [F.] Too much, or too many; not wanted.
Detur digniori. [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.
Deus ex machinâ. [L.] A god from the machine, i. e., from a theatrical contrivance for making gods appear in the air; hence, an unexpected and fortunate occurrence.
Dextro tempore. [L.] At a favorable time.
Dies faustus. [L.] Lucky day.
Dies infaustus. [L.] Unlucky day.
Dies iræ. [L.] Day of wrath.

Dies non. [L.] A day on which court is not held.
Dieu avec nous. [F.] God with us.
Dieu défend le droit. [F.] God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit. [F.] God and my right.
Dieu vous garde. [F.] God protect you.
Dignus vindice nodus. [L.] A difficulty worthy of such a protector, or deliverer.
Dii penates. [L.] Household gods.
Dirigo. [L.] I direct, or guide; — the motto of Maine.
Di salto. [It.] By leaps.
Diseur de bon mots. [F.] A sayer of good things; a wit.
Disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered limbs, or remains.
Distingué. [F.] Distinguished; eminent.
Distrait. [F.] Absent in thought.
Divide et impera. [L.] Divide and rule.
Docendo discimus. [L.] We learn by teaching.
Dolce. [It.] Soft, — used in music.
Dolce far niente. [It.] Sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.
Doli capax. [L.] Capable of criminal intent.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
Dorer la pilule. [F.] To gild the pill.
Double entente. [F.] Double meaning; a play on words; — often incorrectly written *Double entendre.*
Douceur. [F.] Sweetness; a bribe.
Dramatis personæ. [L.] Characters represented in a drama.
Droit au travail. [F.] The right to live by labor.
Droit de gens. [F.] The law of nations.
Du fort au faible. [F.] From the strong to the weak.
Dulce est desipere in loco. [L.] It is pleasant to jest opportunely.
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.
Dum spiro, spero. [L.] While I breathe, I hope; — a motto of South Carolina.
Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.
Durante beneplacito. [L.] During good pleasure.
Durante vitâ. [L.] During life.

E.

Eau de Cologne. [F.] Cologne.
Eau de vie. [F.] Water of life; brandy.
Ecce homo. [L.] Behold the man; — applied specifically to any picture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns.
Ecce signum. [L.] Behold the sign.
Ecole de droit. [F.] Law school.
E contrario. [L.] On the contrary.
Édition de luxe. [F.] A splendid edition.
Editio princeps. [L.] The first edition.
Égalité. [F.] Equality.
Eheu! [L.] Alas!
Élève. [F.] A pupil; a foster child.
Emunctæ naris homo. [L.] A man of nice perception.
Éloge. [F.] A funeral oration.
Éloignement. [F.] Estrangement.
En ami. [F.] As a friend.
En attendant. [F.] In the meantime.
En arrière. [F.] In the rear.
En avant! [F.] Forward!
En cueros, or *En cueros vivos.* [Sp.] Stark naked.
Ende gut, Alles gut. [G.] All's well that ends well.
En déshabillé. [F.] In undress.
En Dieu est ma fiance. [F.] In God is my trust.
En Dieu est tout. [F.] In God is everything.
En famille. [F.] With the family; at home.
Enfans perdus. [F.] Lost children; forlorn hope.
Enfant gâté. [F.] A spoiled child.
Enfant terrible. [F.] Terrible child; one that annoys by ill-timed remarks.
Enfant trouvé. [F.] A foundling.
En fin. [F.] At last; finally.
En flûte. [F.] With guns on the upper deck only.
En foule. [F.] In a crowd.
En grande tenue. [F.] In full dress.
En masse. [F.] In a body.
En passant. [F.] In passing; by the way.
En plein jour. [F.] In broad day.
En queue. [F.] Immediately following; in line.
En rapport. [F.] In a condition or relation of sympathy.
En règle. [F.] In order; according to rules.
En revanche. [F.] In return; in requital.
En route. [F.] On the way.
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L.] With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty; — the motto of Massachusetts.
En suite. [F.] In company.
Entente cordiale. [F.] An understanding of good will and justice towards each other, between the chief persons of two states.
Entourage. [F.] Surroundings; adjuncts.
Entre deux vins. [F.] Between two wines; i. e., half drunk.
Entremets. [F.] Side dishes at table.
Entre nous. [F.] Between ourselves; confidentially.
Eo nomine. [L.] By that name.
E pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many; one composed of many; — the motto of the United States.
Errare humanum est. [L.] To err is human.
Espièglerie. [F.] Sportive tricks.
Esprit de corps. [F.] The animating spirit of a collective body.
Esprit des lois. [F.] The spirit of the laws.
Esse quam videri. [L.] To be rather than to seem.
Est modus in rebus. [L.] There is a medium in all things.
Esto perpetua. [L.] Let it be perpetual or everlasting; — the motto of Idaho.
Esto quod esse videris. [L.] Be what you seem.
Et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with thy spirit.
Et id genus omne. [L.] And everything of the sort.
Et sic de similibus. [L.] And so of the like.
Et tu, Brute! [L.] And thou also, Brutus; — implying betrayal by a friend.
Eureka. [Gr. εὕρηκα.] I have found it; — the motto of California.
Evigkeit. [G.] Eternity.
Ex abrupto. [L.] Abruptly; suddenly.
Ex bene placito. [L.] At pleasure.
Ex animo. [L.] Heartily.
Ex cathedrâ. [L.] From the official chair (originally of the pope); hence, with high authority.
Excelsior. [L.] Higher; more elevated; — the motto of New York.
Exceptio probat regulam. [L.] The exception proves the rule.
Exceptis excipiendis. [L.] The necessary exceptions being made.
Excerpta. [L.] Extracts.
Ex concesso. [L.] From what has been conceded.
Excudit. [L.] He fashioned or made it.
Ex curiâ. [L.] Out of court.
Ex delicto. [L.] From an offense; from a wrong not involving a breach of contract.
Exempla sunt odiosa. [L.] Examples are offensive.
Exempli gratiâ. [L.] By way of example.
Exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out.
Ex fumo dare lucem. [L.] To bring light from smoke; to make things clear.
Ex mero motu. [L.] Of his own motion or accord.
Ex nihilo nihil fit. [L.] From nothing, nothing comes.
Ex officio. [L.] By virtue of his office.
Ex parte. [L.] On one side only.
Ex pede Herculem. [L.] We recognize a Hercules from the foot; that is, we judge of the whole from a part.
Experimentum crucis. [L.] The experiment of the cross; a decisive test.
Experto crede. [L.] Trust one who has tried, or had experience.
Exposé. [F.] An exposition.
Ex post facto. [L.] After the deed is done.
Ex tempore. [L.] Without premeditation.
Ex uno disce omnes. [L.] From one judge of all.
Ex vi termini. [L.] By the meaning, or force, of the expression.

F.

Faber suæ fortunæ. [L.] The architect of his own fortune.
Facies non omnibus una. [L.] All do not have the same face.

Facile princeps. [L.] Evidently preëminent; the admitted chief.
Facilis est descensus Averni. [L.] Easy is the descent to Avernus [Hades]; i. e., it is easy to get into difficulty. [speaking.
Façon de parler. [F.] Manner of
Faire bonne mine. [F.] To put on a good face.
Faire l'homme d'importance. [F.] To assume an air of importance.
Faire sans dire. [F.] Act and say nothing. [duty.
Faire son devoir. [F.] To do his
Fait accompli. [F.] A thing already done.
Fas est et ab hoste doceri. [L.] It is right to learn even from an enemy.
Fasti et nefasti dies. [L.] Lucky and unlucky days. [pose.
Fata obstant. [L.] The Fates op-
Fatti maschii; parole femine. [It.] Lit., deeds are males; words, females; i. e., when deeds are needed words will not suffice; — a motto of Maryland.
Faubourg. [F.] A suburb.
Fauteuil. [F.] An easy chair.
Faux pas. [F.] A false step; mistake.
Femme couverte. [F.] A married woman; a woman having a husband.
Femme de chambre. [F.] A chambermaid.
Femme galante. [F.] A prostitute.
Feræ naturæ. [L.] Of a wild nature.
Festina lente. [L.] Hasten slowly.
Fête champêtre. [F.] A rural festival.
Feu de joie. [F.] A firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.
Feuilleton. [F.] Bottom part of a French newspaper, separated by a line from the rest, and devoted to light literature, criticism, etc.
Fiacre. [F.] A kind of hackney coach.
Fiat justitia, ruat cælum. [L.] Let justice be done though the heavens fall.
Fiat lux. [L.] Let there be light.
Fidei coticula crux. [L.] The cross is the touchstone of faith.
Fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
Fide, sed cui vide. [L.] Trust, but see whom. [treachery.
Fides Punica. [L.] Punic faith;
Fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates; i. e., a true friend.
Filius nullius. [L.] A son of nobody; — a legal term for a bastard.
Filius terræ. [L.] One of low birth.
Fille de chambre. [F.] A chambermaid.
Fille de joie. [F.] A prostitute.
Fille d'honneur. [F.] A maid of honor. [end.
Finem respice. [L.] Look to the
Finis coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
Fit fabricando faber. [L.] Practice makes a skilled workman.
Flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities.
Flagrante delicto. [L.] In the commission of the offense.
Flux de bouche. [F.] Garrulity.
Fortiter in re. [L.] Brave in deed.
Fortes fortuna juvat. [L.] Fortune favors the brave.
Franco. [It.] Post free.
Frangas non flectas. [L.] You may break me, but not bend me.
Froides mains, chaude amour. [F.] Cold hands, warm heart.
Fronti nulla fides. [L.] Put no faith in good looks.
Fuit Ilium. [L.] Ilium *has* been.
Fruges consumere nati. [L.] Born [merely] to consume the fruits of the earth.
Fugit hora. [L.] The hour passes.
Functus officio. [L.] Out of office.

G.

Gallice. [L.] In French.
Garçon. [F.] A boy, or a waiter.
Garde à cheval. [F.] A mounted guard.
Garde du corps. [F.] A body guard.
Garde mobile. [F.] A guard liable to general service.
Gardez bien. [F.] Take good care.
Genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place.
Gens d'armes. [F.] Armed police.
Gens de condition. [F.] People of rank (or quality).
Gens de guerre. [F.] Military men.
Gens de peu. [F.] The lower classes.
Genus irritabile vatum. [L.] The irritable race of poets.
Germanice. [L.] In German.
Gibier de potence. [F.] A gallows bird.
Gitano. [It.] A gipsy.
Gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest. [Father.
Gloria Patri. [L.] Glory be to the
Γνῶθι σεαυτόν (*Gnothi seauton*). [Gr.] Know thyself.
Grâce à Dieu. Thanks be to God.
Grande chère et beau feu. [F.] Good cheer (living) and a bright fire.
Grande merci. [F.] Many thanks.
Grande parure. [F.] Full dress.
Gratis dictum. [L.] Mere assertion.
Gravamen. [L.] The ground or essence of a complaint or action.
Guerre à outrance. [F.] War to the uttermost.

H.

Haec olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] It will be pleasant to remember these things some day.
Haud passibus æquis. [L.] Not with equal steps. [elty.
Haute nouveauté. [F.] A great nov-
Haut goût. [F.] High flavor; fine or elegant taste.
Helluo librorum. [L.] A devourer of books; a bookworm.
Hiatus valde deflendus. [L.] A deficiency much to be regretted.
Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere.
Hic jacet. [L.] Here lies.
Hic labor hoc opus est. [L.] This is labor, this is work.
Hinc illæ lacrymæ. [L.] Hence these tears. [tion.
Hoc age. [L.] Do this; pay atten-
Hoc tempore. [L.] At this time.
Hoi polloi. [Gr. οἱ πολλοί.] The many; the rabble.
Homme d'affaires. [F.] A man of affairs; a business man.
Homme d'esprit. [F.] A man of talent.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. [F.] May he be shamed who thinks evil of it, — the motto of the Order of the Garter. [time.
Hora è sempre. [It.] It is always
Hora fugit. [L.] The hour passes.
Hors de combat. [F.] Out of condition to fight.
Hors d'œuvre. [F.] Out of course.
Hortus siccus. [L.] A collection of dried plants.
Hôtel de ville. [F.] Town hall.
Humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

I.

Ich dien. [G.] I serve.
Id est. [L.] That is.
Id genus omne. [L.] All of that sort.
Ignorantia legis neminem excusat. [L.] Ignorance of the law excuses no one.
Ignotum per ignotius. [L.] That which is unknown by something still more unknown.
Il n'a ni bouche ni éperon. [F.] He has neither speech nor spur; i. e. neither wit nor courage.
Il ne faut jamais défier un fou. [F.] One should never defy a fool.
Imperium in imperio. [L.] A government within a government.
Imprimatur. [L.] Let it be printed; — a license to print a book, etc.
Improvisatore. [It.] An impromptu poet.
Improvvisatrice. [It.] An impromptu poetess.
In æternum. [L.] Forever.
In articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death; in the last struggle.
In capite. [L.] In chief; i. e., immediately from the king.
In cælo quies. [L.] There is rest in heaven.
In commendam. [L.] In trust.
Incredulus odi. [L.] Being incredulous I cannot bear it.
In curiâ. [L.] In the court.
Inde iræ. [L.] Hence these resentments.
Index expurgatorius. [L.] A list of prohibited books.
In dubiis. [L.] In doubtful matters.
In equilibrio. [L.] In equilibrium.
In esse. [L.] In being.
Inest clementia forti. [L.] Clemency belongs to the brave.

In extenso. [L.] At full length.
In extremis. [L.] At the point of death.
In flagrante delicto. [L.] Taken in the commission of the offense.
In formâ pauperis. [L.] As a poor man.
In foro conscientiæ. [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.
Infra dignitatem. [L.] Below one's dignity. [forth.
In futuro. [L.] In future; hence-
In hoc signo vinces. [L.] In this sign, or under this standard, thou shalt conquer.
In limine. [L.] At the threshold.
In loco. [L.] In the proper place or circumstances; opportunely.
In loco parentis. [L.] In the place of a parent.
In medias res. [L.] In the midst of things or affairs.
In medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] You will go most safely in the middle.
In memoriam. [L.] In memory.
In nubibus. [L.] In the clouds.
In omnia paratus. [L.] Prepared for everything.
Inopem copia fecit. [L.] Plenty made him poor.
In perpetuum. [L.] Forever.
In petto. [It.] In the breast.
In posse. [L.] In possible existence.
In præsenti. [L.] At present.
In propriâ personâ. [L.] In person; himself or herself. [naked.
In puris naturalibus. [L.] Quite
In re. [L.] In the matter of.
In rem. [L.] Against the thing.
In rerum naturâ. [L.] In the nature of things. [on ages.
In sæcula sæculorum. [L.] For ages
Insculpsit. [L.] He engraved it.
In situ. [L.] In its original situation.
Insouciance. [F.] Carelessness; indifference.
Instar omnium. [L.] Like all; an example to others. [state.
In statu quo. [L.] In the former
Inter alia. [L.] Among other things.
Inter nos. [L.] Between ourselves.
Inter pocula. [L.] In his cups.
In terrorem. [L.] As a warning.
In totidem verbis. [L.] In so many words.
In toto. [L.] In the whole; entirely.
In transitu. [L.] On the passage.
In usum Delphini. [L.] For the use of the Dauphin.
In utramque fortunam paratus. [L.] Prepared for either event.
In utroque fidelis. [L.] Faithful in both.
In vacuo. [L.] In empty space.
In verba magistri jurare. [L.] To swear to, or by, the words of another; to adopt opinions on the authority of another.
In vino veritas. [L.] There is truth in wine; i. e., a drunken person speaks the truth.
Invitâ Minervâ. [L.] Without genius.
Ipse dixit. [L.] He himself said it.
Ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.
Ipso facto. [L.] In the fact itself.
Ipso jure. [L.] By the law itself.

J.

Jacta est alea. [L.] The die is cast.
Januis clausis. [L.] With closed doors.
Je me fie en Dieu. [F.] I put my trust in God. [what.
Je ne sais quoi. [F.] I know not
Je n'oublierai jamais. [F.] I shall never forget. [a pun.
Jeu de mots. [F.] A play on words;
Jeu d'esprit. [F.] A witticism.
Jeu de théâtre. [F.] A stage trick.
Je vis en espoir. [F.] I live in hope.
Jubilate Deo. [L.] Rejoice in the Lord. [of God.
Judicium Dei. [L.] The judgment
Jupiter tonans. [L.] Jupiter the thunderer.
Jure divino. [L.] By divine law.
Jus civile. [L.] Civil law.
Jus divinum. [L.] Divine law.
Jus et norma loquendi. [L.] The law and rule of speech.
Jus gentium. [L.] Law of nations.
Juste milieu. [F.] The golden mean.

L.

Labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labor itself is pleasure.
Labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labor conquers every thing.
Lade nicht alles in ein Schiff. [G.] Do not put all in one ship; do not risk all on one venture.
La fortune passe partoute. [F.] Fortune (good or evil) passes everywhere.
Laissez faire. [F.] Let alone.
La maladie sans maladie. [F.] Hypochondria. [pen.
Lapsus calami. [L.] A slip of the
Lapsus linguæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue. [gods.
Lares et penates. [L.] Household
Latet anguis in herbâ. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.
Laudator temporis acti. [L.] A praiser of time past.
Laus Deo. [L.] Praise to God.
Laus propria sordet. [L.] Self-praise debases.
La vertu est la seule noblesse. [F.] Virtue is the only nobility.
Le beau monde. [F.] The fashionable world.
Le bon temps viendra. [F.] The good time will come.
Lector benevole. [L.] Kind reader; gentle reader. [devil.
Le diable boiteux. [F.] The lame
Le grand œuvre. [F.] The great work; i. e., finding the philosopher's stone.
Le mot d'énigme. [F.] The key to the mystery. [or rank.
Le pas. [F.] Precedence in place
Le roi et l'état. [L.] King and state.
Le roi le veut. [L.] The king wills it; — signifying the royal assent to a bill.
Le roi s'avisera. [L.] The king will consider or deliberate; — signifying the withholding of the royal assent to a bill.
Le savoir-faire. [F.] See *Savoir-faire.*
Lèse majesté. [F.] High treason.
Les plus sage ne le sont pas toujours. [F.] The wisest are not always so.
L'étoile du nord. [F.] The star of the north; — motto of Minnesota.
Lettre de cachet. [F.] A sealed letter; a royal warrant.
Lettre de change. [F.] Bill of exchange. credit.
Lettre de créance. [F.] Letter of
Lettre de marque. [F.] A letter of marque or of reprisal.
Lex loci. [L.] The law of the place.
Lex non scripta. [L.] The unwritten, or common, law.
Lex scripta. [L.] Statute law.
Lex talionis. [L.] Law of retaliation.
Lex terræ. [L.] The law of the land.
L'homme propose et Dieu dispose. [F.] Man proposes, and God disposes. [poets.
Licentia vatum. [L.] License of
Limæ labor et mora. [L.] Labor and delay of the file, i. e., finishing off.
L'inconnu. [F.] The unknown.
Lis pendens. [L.] A pending or continuing action or suit; notice of such an action. [undecided.
Lis sub judice. [L.] A case still
Lite pendente. [L.] While the action is pending.
Litera scripta manet. [L.] The written letter remains.
Loci communes. [L.] Common places.
Loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.
Locum tenens. [L.] A deputy or substitute; a proxy. [which.
Locus in quo. [L.] The place in
Locus penitentiæ. [L.] Opportunity for repentance.
Locus sigilli. [L.] Place of the seal.
Longo intervallo. [L.] By or with long interval. [rangement.
Lucidus ordo. [L.] A clear ar-
Lucus a non lucendo. [L.] A phrase expressing a fanciful derivation of the word *lucus*, a dark wood or grove, from the verb *lucere*, to shine, *a non lucendo*, from its not being light; and hence used in ridicule to characterize anything as plainly illogical or absurd.
Ludere cum sacris. [L.] To trifle with sacred things.
Lusus naturæ. [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

M.

Ma chère. [F.] My dear. [tue.
Macte virtute. [L.] Proceed in vir-
Ma foi. [Fr.] Upon my faith.
Magna civitas, magna solitudo. [L.] A great city is a great solitude.
Magna est veritas, et prevalebit. [L.] Truth is mighty, and it will prevail.
Magnum opus. [L.] A great work.
Magnus Apollo. [L.] Great Apollo; one of high authority.

Maison de santé. [F.] A private hospital or asylum's sanitarium.
Maison de ville. [F.] The town-hall.
Maître d'hôtel. [F.] A house-steward.
Maladie du pays. [F.] Home-sickness.
Mala fide. [L.] In bad faith.
Mal à propos. [F.] Ill-timed.
Mal de mer. [F.] Seasickness.
Mal de tête. [F.] Headache.
Mal entendre. [F.] Mistake; misunderstanding.
Malgré nous. [F.] In spite of us.
Malum in se. [L.] Bad or wrong in itself.
Mania a potu. [L.] Madness from drink.
Mare clausum. [L.] A closed sea; i. e., a sea or bay, within the jurisdiction of a nation, and not a part of the high seas.
Mariage de convenance. [F.] A marriage of convenience.
Matériel. [F.] Materials or instruments employed.
Mauvais goût. [F.] Bad taste.
Mauvais honte. [F.] False modesty.
Maximus in minimis. [L.] Very great in the littlest things.
Μέγα βιβλίον, μέγα κακόν (*mega biblion, mega kakon*). [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.
Me judice. [L.] I being judge.
Memento mori. [L.] Remember death.
Mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
Mens sibi conscia recti. [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude. [risk.
Meo periculo. [L.] At my own
Merum sal. [L.] Pure salt; Attic wit. [thine.
Meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and
Mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to relate. [see.
Mirabile visu. [L.] Wonderful to
Mise en scène. [F.] The putting in preparation for the stage.
Modo et formâ. [L.] In manner and form. [operation.
Modus operandi. [L.] Manner of
Mon ami. [F.] My friend.
Mon cher. [F.] My dear (fellow).
Montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen; — the motto of West Virginia.
Monumentum ære perennius. [L.] A monument more durable than brass.
More majorum. [L.] After the manner of our ancestors.
Mot de guet. [F.] Watchword.
Motu proprio. [L.] Of his own accord. [little.
Multum in parvo. [L.] Much in
Munus Apolline dignum. [L.] A gift worthy of Apollo.
Mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes being made.
Mutato nomine. [L.] The name being changed.

N.

Ne cede malis. [L.] Yield not to misfortune.
Nec quærere nec spernere honorem. [L.] Neither to seek nor despise honor.
Nec scire fas est omnia. [L.] It is not permitted to know every thing.
Ne plus ultra. [L.] Nothing further.
Ne quid nimis. [L.] Not any thing too much, or too far.
Ne sutor ultra crepidam. [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
Née. [F.] Born; as, Madame de Staël, *née* (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker.
Nefasti dies. [L.] Unlucky days.
Ne fronti credere. [L.] Trust not to appearance.
Nemine contradicente. [L.] No one speaking in opposition.
Nemine dissentiente. [L.] No one dissenting.
Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one wounds me with impunity; — the motto of Scotland.
Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. [L.] No one ever became a villain at once.
Nemo solus sapit. [L.] No one is the only wise one. [nothing.
Nil admirari. [L.] To wonder at
Nil conscire sibi. [L.] To be conscious of no fault. [spair.
Nil desperandum. [L.] Never de-
Nil sine numine. [L.] Nothing without God; — the motto of Colorado.
Nimium ne crede colori. [L.] Trust not too much to looks.
N'importe. [F.] It matters not.
Nitor in adversum. [L.] I strive against opposition.
Noblesse oblige. [F.] Rank imposes obligation; much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.
Nolens volens. [L.] Whether he will or not. [me.
Noli me tangere. [L.] Don't touch
Nolle prosequi. [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.
Nom de plume. [F.] A pen name; an assumed title.
Nom de guerre. [F.] A war name; a traveling title; a pseudonym.
Nomen et omen. [L.] A name ominous, or significant, of the thing.
Non assumpsit. [L.] He did not undertake; — defendant's plea to assumpsit.
Non compos mentis. [L.] Not in sound mind. [pear.
Non constat. [L.] It does not ap-
Non datur tertium. [L.] There is no third (choice). [been found.
Non est inventus. [L.] He has not
Non liquet. [L.] It is not clear.
Non mi ricordo. [It.] I do not remember.
Non obstante. [L.] Notwithstanding.
Non omnia possumus omnes. [L.] We can not, all of us, do all things.
Non omnis moriar. [L.] I shall not wholly die.
Non passibus æquis. [L.] Not with equal steps. [but what.
Non quis, sed quid. [L.] Not who,
Non quo, sed quomodo. [L.] Not by whom, but how.
Non sequitur. [L.] It does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.
Non sibi, sed patriæ. [L.] Not for himself, but for his country.
Nosce te ipsum. [L.] Know thyself.
Noscitur ex sociis. [L.] A man is known by his companions.
Nota bene. [L.] Mark well.
N'oubliez pas. [F.] Do not forget.
Nous verrons. [F.] We shall see.
Novus homo. [L.] A new man.
Nuance. [F.] Shade; gradation; tint.
Nudum pactum. [L.] A naked contract; i. e., one made without any consideration, and hence void.
Nugæ canoræ. [L.] Melodious trifles; mere jingling.
Nulla dies sine lineâ. [L.] No day without a line; i. e., no day without something done.
Nullius filius. [L.] Nobody's son; i. e., a bastard. [never.
Nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now or
Nunquam non paratus. [L.] Never unprepared.

O.

Obit. [L.] He [or she] died.
Obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said [by a judge], by the way, or in passing, i. e., on a point not material to the case. [first beginnings.
Obsta principiis. [L.] Resist the
Odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians.
Œil de bœuf. [F.] A bull's eye.
Officina gentium. [L.] The workshop of the nations.
Oh! jam satis. [L.] Oh! now there is enough. [no rest.
Ohne Hast, ohne Rast. [G.] No haste,
Οἱ πολλοί. See *Hoi polloi.*
Omne bonum desuper. [L.] Every good is from above.
Omnia bona bonis. [L.] To the good all things are good.
Omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things.
Omnia vincit labor. [L.] Labor overcomes all things.
Omnis amans, amens. [L.] Every lover is demented.
On connaît l'ami au besoin. [F.] A friend is known in time of need.
On dit. [F.] They say; hence, a flying rumor.
Onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proving. [while.
Operæ pretium est. [L.] It is worth
Ora e sempre. [It.] Now and always.
Ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
Orator fit, poeta nascitur. [L.] The orator is made, but the poet is born.
Ore rotundo. [L.] With round, full voice.
Ore tenus. [L.] So far as the mouth.
O! si sic omnia. [L.] O that he had always done or spoken thus.
O tempora! O mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners!

Otia dant vitia. [L.] Idleness produces vice.
Otiosa sedulitas. [L.] Idle industry; trifling laboriousness.
Otium cum dignitate. [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.
Oublier je ne puis. [F.] I can never forget.
Oubliette. [F.] Dungeon of a castle.
Oui dire. [F.] Hearsay.
Ouvrage de longue haleine. [F.] A work for a long breath; a tedious business. [tisan.
Ouvrier. [F.] A workman; an ar-

P.

Pacta conventa. [L.] The conditions agreed upon.
Pallida mors. [L.] Pale death.
Palmam qui meruit ferat. [L.] Let him who has won it bear the palm.
Par ci, par là. [F.] Here and there.
Parem non fert. [L.] He does not endure an equal. [eminence.
Par excellence. [F.] By way of
Par exemple. [F.] For example.
Pari passu. [L.] With equal pace.
Par nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike.
Parole d'honneur. [F.] Word of honor. [plice.
Particeps criminis. [L.] An accom-
Parturiunt montes; nascetur ridiculus mus. [L.] The mountains are in labor; a ridiculous mouse will be brought forth.
Parva componere magnis. [L.] To compare small things with great.
Pas à pas. [F.] Step by step.
Pâté de foie gras. [F.] Goose-liver pie. [a family.
Paterfamilias. [L.] The father of
Pater noster. [L.] Our Father; the Lord's prayer.
Pater patriæ. [L.] Father of his country.
Patres conscripti. [L.] Conscript fathers; the Roman senators.
Patriis virtutibus. [L.] By ancestral virtue.
Peccavi. [L.] I have sinned.
Pendente lite. [L.] Pending the suit.
Penetralia. [L.] Inmost parts; privacy; sanctuary.
Pensée. [F.] Thought.
Per angusta ad augusta. [L.] Through straits to exalted condition.
Per annum. [L.] By the year.
Per aspera ad astra. [L.] Through trials to the stars, i. e., glory.
Per capita. [L.] By the head.
Per centum. [L.] By the hundred.
Per contante. [It.] For cash.
Per contra. [L.] Contrariwise.
Per curiam. [L.] By the court.
Per diem. [L.] By the day.
Perdu. [F.] Lost.
Per fas et nefas. [L.] Through right and wrong.
Per mese. [It.] By the month.
Per se. [L.] By itself considered.
Petit coup. [F.] A small mask.
Petitio principii. [L.] A begging of the question. [coub.
Petit maître. [F.] A dandy; a cox-
Peu-à-peu. [F.] Little by little.
Peu de chose. [F.] A trifle.
Pièce de résistance. [F.] A solid joint. [temporary lodging.
Pied à terre. [F.] A resting place;
Pinxit. [L.] He [or she] painted it.
Pirouette. [F.] A whirl on the toes, as in dancing.
Pis aller. [F.] The last shift.
Più. [It.] More.
Pleno jure. [L.] With full authority.
Poco à poco. [It.] Little by little.
Poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born, not made.
Point d'appui. [F.] Point of support; prop.
Poisson d'avril. [F.] April fool, lit., fish.
Pons asinorum. [L.] Asses' bridge; — a phrase applied: (*a*) To a certain problem in geometry. (*b*) To a key to, or translation of, a Latin or Greek book.
Populus vult decipi. [L.] People like to be deceived.
Possunt quia posse videntur. [L.] They can because they think they can.
Postea. [L.] Hereafter; thereafter.
Post nubila, Phœbus. [L.] After clouds, sunshine.
Post obitum. [L.] After death.
Pot-pourri. [F.] A hotch-potch; a medley.
Pour acquit. [F.] Paid. [visit.
Pour faire visite. [F.] To pay a
Pour prendre congé. [F.] To take leave.
Præmonitus, præmunitus. [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.
Preux chevalier. [F.] A brave knight.
Prendre la lune avec les dents. [F.] To seize the moon with one's teeth. [view.
Primâ facie. [L.] On the first
Primus inter pares. [L.] Chief among equals.
Principia, non homines. [L.] Principles, not men.
Principiis obsta. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
Prior tempore, prior jure. [L.] First in time, first by right; or, first come, first served.
Pro aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and firesides.
Probatum est. [L.] It is proved.
Pro bono publico. [L.] For the public good. [ment.
Procès verbal. [F.] A written state-
Pro confesso. [L.] As if conceded.
Procul, O procul este, profani! [L.] Far, far hence, O ye profane!
Pro et con. [L.] For and against.
Profanum vulgus. [L.] The unholy or uninitiated rabble.
Pro formâ. [L.] For the sake of form. [or occasion.
Pro hâc vice. [L.] For this turn
Proh pudor! [L.] O, for shame!
Projet de loi. [F.] A legislative bill.
Propria quæ maribus. [L.] Those things which are appropriate or peculiar to males or men, or to husbands. [emergency.
Pro re natâ. [L.] For a special
Pro tanto. [L.] For so much.
Pro tempore. [L.] For the time being. [treachery.
Punica fides. [L.] Punic faith;

Q.

Quære. [L.] Query; inquiry.
Qualis rex, talis grex. [L.] Like king, like people. [you please.
Quantum libet. [L.] As much as
Quantum meruit. [L.] As much as he has deserved.
Quantum mutatus ab illo! [L.] How changed from what he was!
Quantum sufficit. [L.] As much as suffices. [will.
Quantum vis. [L.] As much as you
Quare impedit. [L.] Why he hinders; — applied to a real possessory action. [thing; anything.
Quelque chose. [F.] A trifle; some-
Qui a bu boira. [F.] He who has tippled will still tipple.
Qui capit, ille facit. [L.] He who takes it makes it.
Quid nunc? [L.] What now?
Quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another; an equivalent. [laugh?
Quid rides? [L.] Why do you
Quien sabe? [Sp.] Who knows?
Qui facit per alium, facit per se. [L.] He who does a thing by the agency of another does it himself.
Qui n'a santé n'a rien. [F.] He who has not health has nothing.
Qui nimium probat, nihil probat. [L.] He who proves too much proves nothing.
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Who shall guard the guards themselves?
Qui transtulit, sustinet. [L.] He who transplanted still sustains; — the motto of Connecticut.
Qui va là? [F.] Who goes there?
Qui vive? [F.] Who goes there? — hence, On the *qui vive*, on the alert.
Quoad hoc. [L.] To this extent.
Quo animo? [L.] With what mind or intent? [may God avert!
Quod avertat Deus! [L.] Which
Quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demonstrated.
Quod vide. [L.] Which see.
Quo Fata vocant. [L.] Whither the Fates call.
Quo jure? [L.] By what right?
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.

R.

Raison d'état. [F.] A reason of state.

Raison d'être. [F.] A reason for being.
Rara avis. [L.] A rare bird.
Recueil. [F.] Collection.
Redolet lucernâ. [L.] It smells of the lamp.
Reductio ad absurdum. [L.] A reducing a position to an absurdity.
Regina. [L.] Queen.
Regnant populi. [L.] The people rule; — the motto of Arkansas. [Properly, *Regnat populus.*]
Re infectâ. [L.] The business being unfinished.
Religio loci. [L.] The religious spirit of the place.
Renommée. [F.] Renown; fame.
Requiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.
Res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances at home; poverty.
Res gestæ. [L.] Things done; transaction; subject matter. [end.
Respice finem. [L.] Look to the
Répondre en Normand. [F.] To answer in Norman French; to answer evasively.
Respublica. [L.] The commonwealth.
Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
Revenons à nos moutons. [F.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
Rifacimento. [It.] Renewal; re-establishment.
Rire entre cuir et chair, or *Rire sous cape.* [F.] To laugh secretly; to laugh in one's sleeve.
Robe de chambre. [F.] A dressing-gown or morning-gown.
Rouleau. [F.] A little roll.
Ruat cælum. [L.] Let the heavens fall.
Rudis indigestaque moles. [L.] A rude and undigested mass.
Ruit mole suâ. [L.] It falls of its own weight.
Ruse de guerre. [F.] A stratagem of war. [town.
Rus in urbe. [L.] The country in

S.

Salle. [F.] A hall.
Salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law; — motto of Missouri.
Salve! [L.] Hail! — the motto of Idaho when a territory.
Sanctum sanctorum. [L.] Holy of holies. [mony.
Sans cérémonie. [F.] Without cere-
Sans peur et sans reproche. [F.] Without fear and without reproach.
Sans souci. [F.] Free from care.
Sapere aude. [L.] Dare to be wise.
Sartor resartus. [L.] The tailor mended. [words.
Satis verbōrum. [L.] Enough of
Sauve qui peut. [F.] Save himself who can.
Savoir faire, or *Le savoir faire.* [F.] The knowing how to do; ability.
Savoir vivre. [F.] Good breeding.
Scandalum magnatum. [L.] Defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity.
Scire facias. [L.] Cause it to be known.
Scripsit. [L.] He [or she] wrote it.
Sculpsit. [L.] He [or she] sculptured it.
Scuto bonæ voluntatis tuæ coronasti nos. [L.] With the shield of thy good-will thou hast encompassed us; — a motto of Maryland.
Secundum artem. [L.] According to rule.
Secundum naturam. [L.] According to the course of nature.
Secundum ordinem. [L.] In order.
Sed hæc hactenus. [L.] So far, so much. [rule.
Selon les règles. [F.] According to
Semel et simul. [L.] Once and together.
Semper avarus eget. [L.] The avaricious man is always needy. [nate.
Semper felix. [L.] Always fortu-
Semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful.
Semper idem. [L.] Always the same.
Semper paratus. [L.] Always ready.
Senatûs consultum. [L.] A decree of the Senate.
Senex, bis puer. [L.] An old man is twice a boy.
Se non è vero, è ben trovato. [It.] If not true, it is well feigned.
Serus in cælum redeas. [L.] Late may you return to heaven.
Sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.
Sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to immortality.
Sic passim. [L.] So everywhere.
Sic semper tyrannis. [L.] Ever so to tyrants; — motto of Virginia.
Sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] So passes away earthly glory.
Sicut ante. [L.] As before.
Sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis. [L.] As God was with our fathers, so may he be with us.
Sic vos, non vobis. [L.] Thus do ye, but not for yourselves.
Silent leges inter arma. [L.] The laws are silent in time of war.
Similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like things are cured by like.
Similis simili gaudet. [L.] Like loves like.
Si monumentum requiris, circumspice. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around; — the epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren.
Simplex munditiis. [L.] Of simple elegance. [care.
Sine curâ. [L.] Without charge or
Sine die. [L.] Without a day appointed.
Sine odio. [L.] Without hatred.
Sine qua non. [L.] An indispensable condition.
Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, look about you; — the motto of Michigan.
Siste, viator. [L.] Stop, traveler.
Sit tibi terra levis. [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.
Stans pede in uno. [L.] Standing on one foot.
Stat magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
Statu quo ante bellum. [L.] In the state which was before the war.
Status quo. [L.] The state in which.
Stet. [L.] Let it stand. [stress.
Sturm und Drang. [G.] Storm and
Sua cuique voluptas. [L.] Every man has his own pleasures.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manners, resolute in deed.
Sub judice. [L.] Under consideration. [privately.
Sub rosa. [L.] Under the rose;
Suggestio falsi. [L.] Suggestion of falsehood.
Sui generis. [L.] Of its own kind.
Sui juris. [L.] Of one's own right; i. e., not under the power of another, as are slaves, minors, etc.
Summum bonum. [L.] The chief good.
Suo Marte. [L.] By his own strength.
Suppressio veri. [L.] Suppression of the truth. [his own.
Suum cuique. [L.] Let each have
Suus cuique mos. [L.] Everyone has his own habit.

T.

Tabula rasa. [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.
Tâche sans tache. [F.] A work without stain. [life.
Tædium vitæ. [L.] Weariness of
Tam Marte quam Minervâ. [L.] As much by Mars as by Minerva.
Tangere vulnus. [L.] To touch a sore spot.
Tant mieux. [F.] So much the better.
Tanto buon, che val niente. [It.] So good that he is good for nothing.
Tant pis. [F.] So much the worse.
Tantum vidit Virgilium. [L.] He merely saw Virgil, i. e., the great man.
Tapis. [F.] A carpet; also, the cover of a council-table; hence, To be on the *tapis*, to be under consideration.
Tel maître, tel valet. [F.] Like master, like man.
Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with them.
Tempus edax rerum. [L.] Time the devourer of all things.
Tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.
Tenax propositi. [L.] Tenacious of his purpose.
Terræ filius. [L.] A son of the earth; i. e., a human being.
Terra firma. [L.] Solid earth; a safe footing. [country.
Terra incognita. [L.] An unknown
Tertium quid. [L.] A third something, a nondescript.
Tiens ta foi. [F.] Keep thy faith.
Tiers-état. [F.] The third estate; commons or commonalty.

Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. [L.] I fear the Greeks even when bringing gifts. [by men.]
Toga virilis. [L.] The toga worn
Τὸ καλόν (*To kalon*). [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.
Τὸ πρέπον (*To prepon*). [Gr.] The proper or becoming.
Tot homines, quot sententiæ. [L.] So many men, so many minds.
Totidem verbis. [L.] In just so many words.
Toties quoties. [L.] As often as.
Toto cœlo. [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.
Toujours perdrix. [F.] Always partridges; i. e., always the same thing.
Tour de force. [F.] A feat of might or skill.
Tourner casaque. [F.] To turn one's coat. [defrayed.]
Tous frais faites. [F.] All expense
Tout-à-fait. [F.] Entirely.
Tout au contraire. [F.] On the contrary. [taken together.]
Tout ensemble. [F.] The whole
Tout le monde est sage après coup. [F.] Everybody is wise after the event; hindsight is better than foresight.
Troja fuit. [L.] Troy *has* been.
Tu quoque, Brute. [L.] And thou too, Brutus; — implying betrayal by a friend.
Tuum est. [L.] It is your own.

U.

Uberrima fides. [L.] Superabounding faith.
Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum. [L.] Where the law is uncertain, there is no law. [tioned.]
Ubi supra. [L.] Where above men-
Ultima ratio regum. [L.] The last argument of kings; i. e., war.
Ultima Thule. [L.] Utmost limit.
Unâ voce. [L.] With one voice.
Un bienfait n'est jamais perdu. [F.] A kindness is never lost.
Un fait accompli. [F.] An accomplished fact.
Uno animo. [L.] With one mind; unanimously.
Un sot à triple étage. [F.] An egregious blockhead.
Usque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars.
Usque ad nauseam. [L.] To disgust.
Usus loquendi. [L.] Usage in speaking. [the pleasant.]
Utile dulci. [L.] The useful with
Ut infra. [L.] As below.
Ut supra. [L.] As above stated.
Uti possidetis. [L.] As you possess; state of present possession.
Ut pignus amicitiæ. [L.] As a pledge of friendship.

V.

Vade in pace. [L.] Go in peace.
Vade mecum. [L.] Go with me; a constant companion. [quished.]
Væ victis. [L.] Woe to the van-
Vale. [L.] Farewell.
Valet de chambre. [F.] An attendant; a footman. [inga.]
Variæ lectiones. [L.] Various read-
Variorum notæ. [L.] The notes of various authors. [oars.]
Velis et remis. [L.] With sails and
Veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered. [able winds.]
Ventis secundis. [L.] With favor-
Verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
Verbum sat sapienti. [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.
Veritas prævalebit. [L.] Truth will prevail. [out fear.]
Vérité sans peur. [F.] Truth with-
Vestigia nulla retrorsum. [L.] No footsteps backward.
Vetturino. [It.] A hackman.
Vetturo. [It.] A hack. [question.]
Vexata quæstio. [L.] A disputed
Viâ. [L.] By the way of.
Via media. [L.] A middle course.
Via trita, via tuta. [L.] The beaten path is the safe path.
Vice. [L.] In the place of.
Vice versâ. [L.] The terms being exchanged.
Vide ut supra. [L.] See what is stated above.
Vi et armis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force.
Vigueur de dessus. [F.] Strength from on high.
Vincit amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country prevails.
Vincit omnia veritas. [L.] Truth conquers all things.
Vinculum matrimonii. [L.] The bond of marriage.
Vires acquirit eundo. [L.] She [Rumor] acquires strength in her progress.
Virtute, non verbis. [L.] By virtue, not by words. [virtue.]
Virtute securus. [L.] Secure through
Vis a tergo. [L.] A propelling force from behind.
Vis à vis. [F.] Opposite; facing.
Vis inertiæ. [L.] The power of inertia; resistance of a body at rest.
Vis vitæ. [L.] The vigor of life.
Vis viva. [L.] Living force; the force of a moving body.
Vitam impendere vero. [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.
Vivat regina. [L.] Long live the queen.
Vivat rex. [L.] Long live the king.
Virâ voce. [L.] By the living voice; by oral testimony. [trifling.]
Vive la bagatelle. [F.] Success to
Vive la république. [F.] Long live the republic. [king.]
Vive le roi. [F.] Long live the
Vivere sat vincere. [L.] To conquer is to live enough. [there are.]
Voilà. [F.] Behold; there is, *or*
Voir le dessous des cartes. [F.] To see the underside of the cards.
Vous y perdrez vos pas. [F.] You will lose your labor.
Vox, et præterea nihil. [L.] A voice, and nothing more.
Vox populi, vox Dei. [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vraisemblance. [F.] Appearance of truth.
Vulgo. [L.] Commonly.
Vultus est index animi. [L.] The face is the index of the mind.

Z.

Zeitgeist. [G.] The spirit of the times.
Zonam solvere. [L.] To loose the [virgin] zone or girdle; — a part of the Roman marriage ceremony.
Zollverein. [G.] A union among the German states for the collection of custom-house duties.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

Note.—The capitalisation of abbreviations is frequently a matter of choice. In some important cases the alternative forms are given in this list.

A.

A. America; American.
A., or *a.* Adjective; Afternoon; Acre; Answer; Alto; Accepted (*in commerce*); Are (*in the metric system*).
a., or *@.* (*Ad.*) To *or* at.
ā., or *āā.* (*Ana.*, Gr. *ἀνά.*) Of each the same quantity (*in medicine*).
A. A. Associate of Arts.
A. A. A. G. Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
A. A. C. (*Anno ante Christum.*) In the year before Christ.
A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant General.
A. A. Q. M. Acting Assistant Quartermaster.
A. A. S. (*Academiæ Americanæ Socius.*) Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. (*Artium Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Arts; Able-bodied (*seaman*).
Ab. Abyssinian.
Abbr., or *abbrev.* Abbreviated; Abbreviation.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Abd. Abdicated.
ab. init. (*Ab initio.*) From the beginning.
Abl. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
Abr. Abridged; Abridgment.
A. B. S. American Bible Society.
Abs. re. (*Absente reo.*) The defendant being absent.
A. C. (*Ante Christum.*) Before Christ; Archchancellor.
Acc. Accusative.
Acc., or *Acct.* Account.
Act., or *act.* Active.
A. D. (*Anno Domini.*) In the year of our Lord; Archduke.
Ad., or *adv.* Adverb.
A. D. C. Aid-de-camp.
Ad. capt. (*Ad captandum.*) For the purpose of catching.
Ad fin. (*Ad finem.*) At the end.
Ad inf. (*Ad infinitum.*) To infinity.
Ad. int. (*Ad interim.*) In the interim *or* meantime.
Adj., or *adj.* Adjective.
Adjt. Adjutant.
Ad lib. (*Ad libitum.*) At pleasure.
Adm. Admiral; Admiralty.
Admr. Administrator.
Admx. Administratrix.
Adv. Advocate; Advertisement; Adverb; Advent.—(*Ad valorem.*) At, *or* on, the value.—(*Adversus.*) Against.
Æ., *Æt.*, or *Ætat.* (*Ætatis.*) Of age; aged.
A. F. A. Associate of the Faculty of Arts.
A. G. Adjutant General; Accountant General.
Ag. (*Argentum.*) Silver.
Agr., or *Agric.* Agriculture; Agricultural.
Agt. Agent.
A. H. (*Anno Hegiræ.*) In the year of the Hegira (622 A. D.)

☞ There is a difference of 10 days, 21 hours, 48 minutes, between the Christian year and the Mussulman year, so that 33 Christian years nearly equal 34 Mussulman years.

A. I. American Institute.
Al. Aluminium.
Al., or *Ala.* Alabama.
Alas. Alaska.
Ald. Alderman.
Alex. Alexander.
Alg. Algebra.
Alt. Altitude; Alternate; Alto.
A. M. (*Artium Magister.*) Master of Arts.—(*Ante Meridiem.*) Before noon.—(*Anno Mundi.*) In the year of the world.—(*Ave Maria.*) Hail Mary.—(*Annus Mirabilis.*) The wonderful year (1666).
Am. Amoe; American.
Amer. American.
Amt. Amount.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ans., or *ans.* Answer.
Ant., or *Antiq.* Antiquities; Antonym.
A. O. F. Ancient Order of Foresters.
A. O. H. Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Aor., or *aor.* Aorist.
A. O. S. S. (*Americanæ Orientalis Societatis Socius.*) Member of the American Oriental Society.
A. O. U. W. Ancient Order of United Workmen.
A. P. Associate Presbyterian.
Apo. Apogee.
App. Apostles; Appendix; Appointed.
Apr. April.
A. R. A. Associate of the Royal Academy (*London*).
A. Q. M. Assistant Quartermaster.
A. R. (*Anno Regni.*) Year of the reign.
Aram. Aramaic.
Arch. Architecture.
Archd. Archdeacon.
Arith. Arithmetic.
Ari., or *Ariz.* Arizona.
Ark. Arkansas.
Arm. Armenian.
Armor. Armorican.
Arr. Arrived; Arrivals.
A. R. R. (*Anno Regni Regis*, or *Reginæ.*) In the year of the king's, *or* queen's, reign.
As. Arsenic; Arkansas; Astronomy.
Asst. Assistant.
A. S. S. U. American Sunday School Union.
Att., or *Atty.* Attorney.
Atty. Gen. Attorney General.
Au. (*Aunes.*) French ells.
A. U. C. (*Ab Urbe Conditâ.*) From the building of the city (i. e., *Rome*, 753 B. C., *as a period from which a reckoning is made*).
Aug. August.
Au., or *Aur.* (*Aurum.*) Gold.
Av. Avenue.
A. V. Authorized Version; Artillery Volunteers.—(*Annos virit.*) He, *or* She, lived (so many) years.
Avdp. Avoirdupois.
Ave. Avenue.
Avoir. Avoirdupois.
A. Y. M. Ancient York Masonry.

B.

B. Boron; Baron; British.
B., or *b.* Bass (*in music*); Bay; Book; Base; Born.
B. A. British America; Bachelor of Arts.
Ba. Barium.
Bal. Balance.
Bar. Barleycorn; Barrel; Barrister.
Barb. Barbadoes.
Bart., or *Bt.* Baronet.
Bat., or *Batt.* Battery; Battalion.
Bbl. Barrel.—*bbls.* Barrels.
B. C. Before Christ; British Columbia.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bond; Bound.
Bdl. Bundle.
Bds. (*Bound in*) boards.
B. E. Bill of Exchange.
Be. (*Beryllium.*) Glucinum.
Belg. Belgium; Belgic.
Benj. Benjamin.
B. ès L. (*Bachelier ès Lettres.*) Bachelor of Letters.
B. F., or *B. fir.* Firkin of beer.
B. I. British India.
Bi. Bismuth.
Bib. Bible; Biblical.
Biog. Biography.
Biol. Biology; Biological.
Bisc. Biscayan.
Bk. Bank; Book.

Bkg. Banking.
B. L. Bachelor of Laws; Bill of Lading.
Bl. Barrel; Bale.
B. L. E. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
Bls. Bales.
B. M. (*Baccalaureus Medicinæ.*) Bachelor of Medicine.
B. M., or *B. Mus.* (*Baccalaureus Musicæ.*) Bachelor of Music.
B. O. Branch office; Buyer's option.
Bor. Boron; Borough.
B. P. Bill of Parcels; Bills payable.
Bp. Bishop.
Br. Brother; Bromine.
B. Rec. Bills receivable.
Brig. Brigade; Brigadier.
Brig. Gen. Brigadier General.
Brit. Britain; British.
Bro. Brother. — *Bros.* Brothers.
B. S. Bachelor of Surgery; Bill of sale.
B. S., or *B. Sc.* Bachelor of Science.
Bus., or *Bush.* Bushel.
B. V. (*Beata Virgo.*) Blessed Virgin. — (*Bene Vale.*) Farewell.
B. V. M. Blessed Virgin Mary.

C.

C. Carbon; Chancellor; Chancery; Consul.
C., or *c.* Central; Cubic; Chief; Court. — (*Congius.*) A gallon. — (*Centum.*) A hundred; Cent; Centime; Centigrade; Centimeter. — (*Caput.*) Chapter.
C. A. Chartered Accountant; Chief Accountant; Controller of Accounts; Confederate Army.
Ca. Calcium. — (*Circa.*) About.
Cæt. par. See *Cet. par.*
Cal. California; Calendar. — (*Calendæ.*) Calends.
Cam., or *Camb.* Cambridge.
Cant. Canticles.
Cantab. (*Cantabrigiensis.*) Of Cambridge.
Cap. Capital. — (*Caput.*) Chapter.
Capt. Captain.
Car. Carat; Carpentry.
Card. Cardinal.
C. A. S. (*Connecticuttensis Academiæ Sociæ.*) Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.
Cash. Cashier.
Cat. Catalogue.
Cath. Catholic; Cathedral; Catherine.
C. B. Companion of the Bath; Cape Breton.
Cb. Columbium.
C. B. S. Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament.
C. C. Caius College; County Commissioner; County Court; Contra Credit; Crown Clerk; cubic centimeter. — (*Compte Courante.*) Account Current.
CC. [L.] Carissimus; Clarissimus; Circum.
C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas; Code of Civil Procedure.
C. Cr. P. Code of Criminal Procedure.
Cd. Cadmium.
C. D. V. Carte de visite.
C. E. Civil Engineer.
Ce. Cerium.
Cel. Celsius.
Cent. Centigrade. — (*Centum.*) A hundred.
Cf., or *cf.* (*Confer.*) Compare.
C. F. I. Cost, freight, and insurance.
cg. Centigrams.
C. G. Consul General.
C. G. H. Cape of Good Hope.
C. G. S. Centimeter-gramme-second (*applied to a system of units*); Commissary General of Subsistence.
C. H. Courthouse; Customhouse; Captain of the Host.
Ch. Church; Chapter; Charles; Chaldean; Chancellor; Child.
Chal. Chaldron.
Chap. Chapter.
Chem. Chemistry.
Ch. J. Chief Justice.
Chr. Christopher; Christian; Christ.
Chron. Chronicles; Chronology.
cir., or *circ.* (*circum, circa.*) About.
Cit. Citation; Citizen.
Civ. Civil.
C. J. Chief Justice.
Cl. Chlorine.
Cl., or *cl.* Clergyman; Clerk; Clause; Cloth (*binding*).
cl. Centiliter.
Cld., or *cld.* Cleared.
C. L. S. C. Chatauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.
Coll., or *Colloq.* Colloquial.
Clk. Clerk.
cm. Centimeter.
C. M. Common Meter; Certificated Master; Corresponding Member. — (*Chirurgiæ Magister.*) Master in Surgery.
cml. Commercial.
C. O. Crown Office; Colonial Office; Commanding officer; Care of.
Co. Cobalt; Company; County.
Coch., or *Cochl.* (*Cochleare.*) A spoonful.
C. O. D. Cash, *or* Collect, on Delivery.
Cog. Cognate; Cognate with.
Col. Colonel; Colossians; Colorado.
Col. Corp. Color Corporal.
Coll. College; Collector; Colleague.
Colo. Colorado.
Com. Commissioner; Commander; Commodore; Committee; Commerce; Commentary; Common.
Comdt. Commandant.
Com. off. Commissioned officer.
Comp. Compare; Comparative; Compound.
Com. Ver. Common Version.
Con. (*Contra.*) Against; In opposition.
Con. Cr. Contra Credit.
Cong. Congress; Congressional; Congregational. — (*Congius.*) A gallon.
Conj. Conjunction.
Conn., *Con.*, or *Ct.* Connecticut.
Con. Sect. Conic Sections.
Const. Constable; Constitution.
Contr. Contracted; Contraction.
Cor. Corinthians; Coroner; Correspondent; Correlative.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
Cos., or *cos.* Cosine.
Cosec., or *cosec.* Cosecant.
Coss. (*Consules* or *Consulibus.*) Consuls (*of Rome*).
Cot., or *cot.* Cotangent.
C. P. Court of Probate; Common Pleas; Chief Patriarch.
cp. Compare.
C. P. S. Congregational Publishing Society. — (*Custos Privati Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Privy Seal.
C. P. M. Common Particular Meter.
Cr. Credit; Creditor; Chromium.
C. R. (*Carolus Rex.*) King Charles. — (*Civis Romanus.*) Roman Citizen. — (*Custos Rotulorum.*) Keeper of the Rolls.
Cres. Crescendo.
Crim. Con. Criminal Conversation, *or* Adultery.
C. S. Court of Sessions; Civil Service; Clerk to the Signet. — (*Custos Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Seal.
Cs. Cæsium; Cases; Consul.
C. S. A. Confederate States of America; Confederate States Army.
C. S. I. Companion Star of India.
C. S. N. Confederate States Navy.
C. T. Certificated Teacher.
Ct. Connecticut.
Ct., or *ct.* (*Centum.*) Cent; A hundred. — County; Court.
C. T. A. U. Catholic Total Abstinence Union.
ctl. Cental.
Cts., or *cts.* Cents.
Cu. (*Cuprum.*) Copper.
Cum Div., or *cum. d.* With dividend.
Cur., or *Curt.* Current.
C. V. Common Version.
C. W. Canada West.
C. W. O. Cash with Order.
Cwt., or *cwt.* (Lat. *centum*, a hundred, and E. *weight.*) Hundredweight; Hundredweights.
Cyc., or *Cyclo.* Cyclopædia.

D.

D. (*Deus.*) God. — Dominus; Dux; David; Duke; Duchess; Dowager; Dutch; Didymium.
D., or *d.* Day; Died; Dollar; Dime; Daughter; Deputy; Degree; Dose. — (*Denarius*, or *denarii.*) A penny, *or* Pence.
Da. Davyum.
D. A. G. Deputy Adjutant General.
Dak. Dakota.
Dan. Danish; Daniel.
Dat., or *dat.* Dative.
dbk. Drawback.
D. C. District of Columbia; District Court; Deputy Consul. — (*Da Capo.*) Again, *or* From the beginning.
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil (*or* Canon) Law.
D. D. (*Divinitatis Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
d. d. Days after date.
D. D. S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December; Declination; Declension.
Def., or *def.* Definition; Defendant.
Defl., or *defl.* Defendant.
Deg., or *deg.* Degree, Degrees.
dekag. Dekagram.
dekal. Dekaliter.

dekam. Dekameter.
Del. Delaware; Delegate.
Del., or *del.* (*Delineavit.*) He, *or* She, drew it; — prefixed to the draughtsman's name.
Dem. Democrat; Democratic.
Dep. Deputy; Department; Deponent.
Dept. Department; Deponent.
Der., or *Deriv.* Derived; Derivative; Derivation.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
D. F. (*Fidei defensor.*) Defender of the faith. — Dean of the Faculty.
Dft., or *dft.* Defendant; Draft.
D. G. (*Dei grâtia.*) By the grace of God. — Dragoon Guards.
dg. Decigram.
D. H. Deadhead.
Di. Didymium.
Dial. Dialectic.
Diam., or *diam.* Diameter.
Dict. Dictionary.
Dim., or *Dimin.* Diminutive; Diminuendo.
Dis., or *Dist.* Discount.
Disp. Dispensatory.
Dist. District; Distant.
Dist. Atty. District Attorney.
Div. Dividend; Division; Divide; Divided; Divisor.
D. L. Deputy Lieutenant.
dl. Deciliter.
D. L. O. Dead Letter Office.
D. M. Doctor of Music.
dm. Decimeter.
D. M. D. (*Doctor Medicinæ Dentalis.*) Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Do., or *do.* (*Ditto.*) The same.
Dols., or *dols.* Dollars.
D. O. M. (*Deo Optimo Maximo.*) To God, the Best, the Greatest.
Dom. Dominion.
Dom. Econ. Domestic Economy.
Doz., or *doz.* Dozen.
D. P. Doctor of Philosophy.
D. P. O. Distributing Post Office.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor; Dram.
D. S. (*Dal Segno.*) From the Sign. — Days' sight.
d. s. p. (*Decessit sine prole.*) Died without issue.
D. T. Dakota Territory. — (*Doctor Theologiæ.*) Doctor of Divinity.
D. V. (*Deo Volente.*) God willing.
D. V. M. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
d. v. p. (*Decessit vita patris.*) Died during his father's life.
Dwt. (Lat. *denarius* and English *weight.*) Pennyweight.
dwtf. Daily [and] weekly till forbidden.
Dyn. Dynamics.

E.

E. East; Earl; English; Eastern (*Postal District, London*); Erbium.
E., or *e* Eagle; Eagles.
ea. Each.
E. & O. E. Errors and omissions excepted.
Eb. Erbium.
Eben. Ebenezer.
Ebor. (*Eboracum.*) York.
E. C. Eastern Central (*Postal District, London*); Established Church.
Eccl., or *Eccles.* Ecclesiastes; Ecclesiastical.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
Eclec. Eclectic.
E. C. U. English Church Union.
Ecua. Ecuador.
Ed. Editor; Edition.
E. D. S. English Dialect Society.
E. E. Errors excepted; Ells English; Electrical Engineer.
E. E. & M. P. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
E. E. D. S. Early English Dialect Society.
E. E. T. S. Early English Text Society.
E. Fl. Flemish ells.
E. Fr. French ells.
e. g. (*exempli gratiâ.*) For example.
E. I. East Indies, *or* East India.
E. I. C. East India Company.
Elec. Electricity.
E. Lon. East Longitude.
Els. Elzevir.
E. M. Mining Engineer.
E. M. F. Electromotive Force.
Emp. Emperor; Empress.
Encyc. Encyclopædia.
E. N. E. East-northeast.
Eng. England; English; Engineers; Engraving.
Engin. Engineering.
Ent., or *Entom.* Entomology.
Env. Ext. Envoy Extraordinary.
eod. Every other day.
Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.
Epis. Episcopal.
Eq., or *eq.* Equal; Equivalent.
Er. Erbium.
E. S. Scotch ells.
Esd. Esdras.
E. S. E. East-southeast.
Esp., *esp.*, or *especc.* Especially.
Esq., or *Esqr.* Esquire.
Est. Esther.
E. T. English Translation.
et al. (*et alibi.*) And elsewhere.—(*et alii*, or *aliæ.*) And others.
Etc., *etc.*, or *&c.* (*Et cæteri, cæteræ*, or *cætera.*) And others; and so forth.
et seq., or *et seqq.* (*et sequentes*, or *et sequentia.*) And the following.
E. U. Evangelical Union.
Ex. Example; Exodus.
Exc. Excellency; Exception.
Exch. Exchange; Exchequer.
Ex. Com. Executive Committee.
Ex. cp. Without (*extra*) coupon.
Exd., or *ex div.* (*ex dividendo.*) Without the dividend.
Exec., or *Exr.* Executor.
Execx. Executrix.
ex. g., *ex. gr.* See *e. g.*
Exod., or *Exx.* Exodus.
Exon. (*Exonia.*) Exeter.
Exr. Executor.
Ext. Extra; Extract.
Ez., or *Ezr.* Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F.

F. France; French; Fahrenheit; Fellow; Friday; Fluorine.
F., or *f.* Feminine; Franc; Florin; Farthing; Foot; Folio; Forte.
F., or *Fahr.* Fahrenheit.
F. A. A. Free of all Average.
F. A. I. A. Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.
F. A. M. Free and Accepted Masons.
Far. Farriery; Farthing.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
F. B. S. Fellow of the Botanical Society.
F. C. Free Church (*of Scotland*).
Fcp., or *fcp.* Foolscap.
F. D. (*Fidei defensor.*) Defender of the faith.
Fe. (*Ferrum.*) Iron.
Feb. February.
Fec. (*Fecit.*) He, *or* She, made it.
Fem., or *fem.* Feminine.
ff. Folios; Following; Fortissimo.
F. F. V. First families of Virginia.
F. G. S. Fellow of the Geographical Society.
Fig., or *fig.* Figure, Figures; Figuratively.
Fir., or *fir.* Firkin.
Fl., or *fl.* Florin, Florins; Flourished.
Fl. Flamen; Flanders; Flemish.
Fl., *Fla.*, or *Flor.* Florida.
F. L. S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F. M. Field Marshal.
Fo., or *Fol.* Folio.
F. O. B. Free on board.
F. P. A. Free of particular average.
Fr. France; Francis; French.—(*G. Frau.*) Mrs.
fr. From; Franc.
F. R. A. S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F. R. C. P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F. R. C. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
Fri. Friday.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F. S. I. Free Sons of Israel.
F. S. S. Fellow of the Statistical Society.
Ft., or *ft.* Foot, Feet; Fort; Fortified.
Fth. Fathom.
Fur., or *fur.* Furlong.
Fut., or *fut.* Future.
F. W. B. Free Will Baptist.
F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoölogical Society.

G.

G. Gaius; Gellius; German; Glucinum.
G., or *g.* Guinea, Guineas; Guilde; Genitive; Gulf; Gram.
G. A. General Assembly.
Ga. Georgia; Gallium.
Gal. Galatians
Gal., or *gal.* Gallon, Gallons.
Galv. Galvanism; Galvanic.
G. A. R. Grand Army of the Republic.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. C. Grand Chapter.

G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
g. c. d. Greatest common divisor.
g. c. m. Greatest common measure.
G. C. M. G. Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G. C. S. I. Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G. D. Grand Duke; Grand Duchess.
Gen. Genesis; General; Genitive; Generally; Genus.
Gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George.
Geog. Geography.
Geol. Geology.
Geom. Geometry.
Ger. Gerund.
Ger., or *Germ.* German.
Gi., or *gi.* Gills.
G. L. Grand Lodge.
Gl. Glucinum.
G. M. Grand Master.
gm. Grain.
G. O. General Order.
Gov. Governor.
G. P. (*Gloria Patri.*) Glory to the Father.
G. P. O. General Post-Office.
Gr. Great; Greek.
Gr., or *gr.* Grain, Grains; Grammar; Great; Gross.
gs. Guineas.
G. S. Grand Secretary; Grand Scribe.
G. T. Good Templars; Grand Tiler.
Gtt. (*Guttæ.*) Drops.

H.

H. Hydrogen.
H., or *h.* High; Height; Harbor; Husband; Hour, Hours; Height.
ha. Hectare.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai.
H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.
H. B. M. His, *or* Her, Britannic Majesty.
H. C. House of Commons; Herald's College.
H. C. M. His, *or* Her, Catholic Majesty.
Hdkf. Handkerchief.
H. E. His Eminence; His Excellency.
h. e. (*Hic est*, or *hoc est.*) That is, *or* This is.
Heb., or *Hebr.* Hebrew; Hebrews.
H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.
Hf.-bd., or *hf.-bd.* Half-bound.
H. G. Horse Guards.
hg. Hektogram.
Hg. (*Hydrargyrum.*) Mercury.
H. H. His, *or* Her, Highness; His Holiness (*the Pope*).
Hhd., or *hhd.* Hogshead.
Hier. (*Hierosolyma.*) Jerusalem.
H. I. H. His, *or* Her, Imperial Highness.
Hil. Hilary.
Hind. Hindoo; Hindostan; Hindostanee.
Hipp. Hippocrates.
Hist. History.
h. j. (*Hic jacet.*) Here lies.
H. L. House of Lords.
hl. Hektoliter.
H. M. His, *or* Her, Majesty; Hallelujah Meter.
hm. Hektometer.
H. M. S. His, *or* Her, Majesty's Steamer, Ship, *or* Service.
Hon. Honorable.
Hor. Horizon; Horology.
Hort. Horticulture.
Hos. Hosea.
H. P. Horse power; Half pay; High Priest.
H. R. House of Representatives.
Hr., or *hr.* Hour.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Empire, *or* Emperor.
H. R. H. His, *or* Her, Royal Highness.
h. s. (*Hic situs.*) Here lies.
H. S. S. (*Historiæ Societatis Socius.*) Fellow of the Historical Society.
ht. Height.
Hund. Hundred.
Hyd. Hydrostatics.

I.

I. Iodine; Island. — (*Imperator.*) Emperor. — Idaho.
Ia. Iowa.
Ib., *Ibid.* (*Ibidem.*) In the same place.
I. C. (*Jesus Christus.*) Jesus Christ.
Id. Idaho. — (*Idem.*) The same.
I. e., or *i. e.* (*Id est.*) That is.
I. H. S. (*Jesus* [or *Jesus*] *Hominum Salvator.*) Jesus the Savior of Men.
☞ This was originally written IHΣ, and intended as an abbreviation of 'IHΣOYΣ, the Greek form of the word *Jesus*. The Greek H (*eta*) having been mistaken for the Latin H (*aitch*), and a Latin S substituted for the Greek Σ, the three letters were supposed to be the initials of three separate words.
Ill. Illinois.
Imp. Imperial. — (*Imperator.*) Emperor.
Imp., or *imp.* Imperfect; Imperative; Imparted. — (*Imprimatur.*) Let it be printed.
In. Indium.
In., or *in.* Inch, Inches.
Inch., or *Incho.* Inchoative.
incog. (*incognito.*) Unknown.
Ind. Indiana.
Ind., or *ind.* Indicative.
Ind. T., or *Ind. Ter.* Indian Territory.
Inf., or *inf.* Infinitive; Infantry.
In lim. (*In limine.*) At the outset.
In loc. (*In loco.*) In its place.
In loc. cit. (*In loco citato.*) In the place cited.
I. N. R. I. (*Jesus* [or *Jesus*] *Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum* [or *Judæorum*].) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Ins., or *Insur.* Insurance.
inst. Instant; Institute.
Int., or *int.* Interest.
Interj., or *int.* Interjection.
in trans. (*in transitu.*) On the passage.
Inv. Invoice.
Io. Iowa.
Ion. Ionic.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I. O. G. T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
I. O. R. M. Improved Order of Red Men.
I. O. S. M. Independent Order of the Sons of Malta.
I O U. I owe you; — an acknowledgment for money.
i. q. (*idem quod.*) The same as.
I. R. O. Internal Revenue Office.
Ir. Iridium; Irish; Ireland.
Is., or *Isa.* Isaiah.
Isl., or *isl.* Island.
I. T. Indian Territory.
It., or *Ital.* Italian; Italic.
Itin. Itinerary.
I. W. Isle of Wight.

J.

J. Judge; Justice; Julius; Junius; Jupiter.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
Jan. January.
Jas. James.
J. C. Jesus Christ; Justice Clerk; Julius Cæsar; Jurisconsult.
J. C. D. (*Juris Civilis Doctor.*) Doctor of Civil Law.
J. D. (*Jurum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws; Junior Deacon.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J. G. W. Junior Grand Warden.
J. H. S. See *I. H. S.*
Jno. John.
Jo. Joel.
Jon., or *Jona.* Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
Jour. Journeyman; Journal.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
Jr., *jr.*, or *Jun.* Junior.
J. U. D., or *J. V. D.* (*Juris Utriusque Doctor.*) Doctor of Both Laws (i. e., *the Canon and the Civil Law*).
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judges.
Jul. July; Julius.
Jul. Per. Julian Period.
Jun., or *Junr.* Junior.
Jus. P. Justice of the Peace.
Just. Justice; Justinian.
J. W. Junior Warden.

K.

K. King, Kings; Knight. — (*Kalium.*) Potassium. — (*Kalendæ.*) Calends.
K. A. Knight of St. Andrew (in Russia).
Kal. Calends.
Kan., *Kans.*, or *Kas.* Kansas.
K. B. Knight of the Bath; King's Bench.
K. C. King's Counsel; Knight of the Crescent (*in Turkey*).
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. S. I. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
Ken., or *Ky.* Kentucky.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
kg. Kilogram.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross; Knight of the Golden Circle.
K. G. C. B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
Ki., or *Kin.* Kings.
Kilo., or *km.* Kilometer.
kl. Kiloliter.
Kilog. Kilogram.
K. M. Knight of Malta.
km. Kilometer.
Knt., or *Kt.* Knight.
K. P. Knight of Pythias; Knight of St. Patrick.
kr. Kreutzer.
Ks. Kansas.
K. T. Knight Templar; Knight of the Thistle.
Kt. Knight.
Ky. Kentucky.

L.

L. Lady; Latin; Lord; Low; Lithium; Law.
L., or *l.* Lake; Latitude; League; Line; Link; Liter; Long. — (*Libra.*) A pound (*in weight*).
L. l., or £. A pound sterling.
La. Lanthanum; Louisiana.
Lam. Lamentations.
L. A. S. Lord Advocate of Scotland.
Lat. Latin.
Lat., or *lat.* Latitude.
Lb., *lb.*, or ℔. (*Libra.*) A pound (*in weight*).
L. C. Lower Canada; Lord Chancellor; Lord Chamberlain.
l. c. Lower case; Letter of credit. — (*loco citato.*) In the place before cited.
L. C. B. Lord Chief Baron.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
l. c. m. Least common multiple.
L. D. Lady Day; Light Dragoons.
Ld. Lord.
Ldp., or *Lp.* Lordship.
Lea., or *lea.* League.
Leg., or *Legis.* Legislature.
Lev. Leviticus.
L. G. Life Guards.
l. h. Left hand.
L. H. D. (*Literarum Humanorum Doctor.*) Doctor of Humanities; — a degree conferred by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.
L. I. Long Island; Light Infantry.
Li., or *L.* Lithium.
Lib., or *lib.* (*Liber.*) Book. — (*Libra.*) Pound; Library.
Lieut., or *Lt.* Lieutenant.
Linn. Linnæus; Linnean.
Liq. Liquor.
Lit., or *lit.* Liter; Literally.
Lith. Lithuanian.
Liv., or *liv.* Livre.
l. l. (*loco laudato.*) In the place quoted.
LL. B. (*Legum Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Laws.

☞ The initial letter of a word is sometimes doubled, as in the present instance, to signify the plural.

LL. D. (*Legum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws. See *LL. B.*
L. M. Long Meter.
L. M. D. Long Meter Double.
loc. cit. (*loco citato.*) In the place cited.
Log. Logarithm.
Lon., *Long.* Longitude.
Loq. (*Loquitur.*) Speaks.
Lou., or *La.* Louisiana.
Lp., or *Ldp.* Lordship.
L. P. Lord Provost.
L. P. M. Long Particular Meter.
L. R. C. P. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L. R. C. S. Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
L. S. Left Side; Linnean Society. — (*Locus Sigilli.*) Place of the Seal.
L. S. D., £ *s. d.*, or *l. s. d.* (*Libra, Solidi, Denarii.*) Pounds, Shillings, Pence.
l. t. Long ton.
Lt., or *Lieut.* Lieutenant.
Lv., or *lv.* Livres.

M.

M. Marquis; Monday; Monsieur. — (*Meridies.*) Meridian, Noon. — (*Mille.*) Thousand.
M., or *m.* Masculine; Married; Moon; Month, Months; Minute, Minutes; Minim; Morning; Mile, Miles; Meter. — (*Mille.*) Thousand; Mill, Mills. — (*Misce.*) Mix. — (*Mistura.*) Mixture. — (*Mensura.*) Measure; By measure.
M. A. Military Academy; Master of Arts.
Mac., or *Macc.* Maccabees.
Maced. Macedonia.
Mach. Machinery.
Mad., or *Madm.* Madam.
Mag. Magazine.
Maj. Major.
Maj. Gen. Major General.
Mal. Malachi.
Man. Manège; Manual.
Manuf. Manufacturing.
Mar. March; Maritime.
March. Marchioness.
Marg. Trans. Marginal translation.
Marq. Marquis.
Mas., *Masc.* Masculine.
Mass., or *Ms.* Massachusetts.
Matt. Matthew.
M. B. (*Medicinæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Medicine. — (*Musicæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Music.
M. C. Member of Congress; Master of Ceremonies; Master Commandant.
Mch. March.
m. d. Months after date.
M. D. (*Medicinæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
Mdm. Madam.
M. E. Methodist Episcopal; Military, Mining, *or* Mechanical Engineer; Most Excellent.
Me. Maine.
Med. Medical; Mediæval.
Mem. Memorandum.
M. E. S. Methodist Episcopal South.
Messrs., or *MM.* (*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen; Sirs. See *LL. B.*
Meth. Methodist.
mf. (*Messa forte.*) Moderately loud.
Mfg. Manufacturing.
M. ft. (*Mistura fiat.*) Let a mixture be made.
mg. Milligram.
Mg. Magnesium.
Mgr. Monsignor.
M. H. S. Massachusetts Historical Society; Member of the Historical Society.
Mi. Mississippi; Mile.
Mic. Micah.
Mich. Michigan; Michaelmas.
Mid. Midshipman.
Mil. Military.
Min., or *min.* Minute, Minutes.
Minn. Minnesota.
Min. Plen. Minister Plenipotentiary.
Miss. Mississippi.
ml. Milliliter.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
mm. Millimeter.
MM. Their Majesties. — (*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen. See *LL. B.*
Mme. Madame.
Mn. Manganese.
M. N. A. S. Member of the National Academy of Sciences.
Mo. Missouri; Monday; Molybdenum.
Mo., or *mo.* (*Moderato.*) Moderately. — Month.
Mod. Modern.
mol. wt. Molecular weight.
Mon., or *Mond.* Monday.
Mons. Monsieur, or Sir.
Monsig. Monsignor.
Mont. Montana.
Mos., or *mos.* Months.
M. P. Member of Parliament; Member of Police; MunicipalPolice. — (*Milia passuum.*) A thousand paces; — a Roman mile.
M. P. C. Member of Parliament in Canada.
M. P. P. Member of the Provincial Parliament.
M. R. Master of the Rolls.
Mr. Master; Mister.
M. R. A. S. Member Royal Academy of Sciences; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M. R. C. S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M. R. I. Member of the Royal Institution.
M. R. I. A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Mistress; Missis.
MS. Manuscript.
m. s. Months after sight.
M. S. Master of Science; Master of Surgery. — (*Memoriæ sacrum.*) Sacred to the memory.
m. s. l. Mean sea level.
MSS. Manuscripts. See *LL. B.*
Mt. Mount, *or* Mountain.
M. T. C. Marcus Tullius Cicero.
Mus. B. Bachelor of Music.
Mus. D., *Mus. Doc.*, or *Mus. Doct.* Doctor of Music.
mv. (*Mezza voce.*) With half the voice.
M. W. Most Worthy.
M. W. G. M. Most Worshipful Grand Master.
M. W. P. Most Worthy Patriarchy.
myg. Myriagram.
myl. Myrialiter.
mym. Myriameter.
Myth. Mythology.

N.

N. Noon; North; Neptune; Nitrogen.
N., or *n.* Noun; Note; Name; New; Number; Neuter; Nominative; Nail, Nails.
N. A. North America; North American.
Na. (*Natrium.*) Sodium.
Na., or *na.* Nail, Nails.
N. A. D. National Academy of Design.
Nah. Nahum.
N. A. S. National Academy of Sciences.
Nat. Natural; National.
Nath. Nathaniel.
Naut. Nautical.
Nav. Naval.
N. B. North British; North Britain; New Brunswick. — (*Nota bene.*) Note well; Take notice.
Nb. Niobium.
N. C. North Carolina; New Church.
N. D., or *n. d.* No date.
N. Dak., or *N. D.* North Dakota.
N. E. Northeast; Northern Eastern (*Postal District, London*); New England.
Neb. Nebraska.
Neh. Nehemiah.
Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente.*) No one contradicting; Unanimously.

Nem. diss. (*Nemine dissentiente.*) No one dissenting.
Neth. Netherlands.
Neut., or *neut.* Neuter.
Nev. Nevada.
N. F. Newfoundland.
N. G. New Granada; North German; Noble Grand; No good.
Ng. Norwegium.
NGr. New Greek.
N. H. New Hampshire.
Ni. Nickel.
N. J. New Jersey.
NL. New Latin.
N. l., or *n. l.* (*Non liquet.*) It appears not; The case is not clear.—(*Non licet.*) It is not permitted.
N. Lat. North Latitude.
N. M. New Mexico.
N. N. E. North-north-east.
N. N. W. North-north-west.
N. O. New Orleans.
No. Norium.
No., or *no.* (*Numero.*) Number.
Nol. pros. (*Nolle prosequi.*) To be unwilling to prosecute.
Nom., or *nom.* Nominative.
Non-com. Noncommissioned.
Non Con., or *non con.* Noncontent; *i. e.* dissentient (*House of Lords*).
Non obst., or *non obst.* (*Non obstante.*) Notwithstanding.
Non Pros., or *Non pros.* (*Non prosequitur.*) He does not prosecute; — a judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute.
Non seq., or *non seq.* (*Non sequitur.*) It does not follow.
Norw. Norway.
Nos., or *nos.* Numbers.
Nov. November.
N. P. New Providence; Notary Public; Nisi prius.
N. P. D. North Polar Distance.
N. R. North River.
N. S. Nova Scotia; New Style (*since* 1752). — (*Noire Seigneur.*) Our Lord.
N. T. New Testament.
N. u., or *n. u.* Name unknown.
Num., or *Numb.* Numbers.
Nux vom. Nux vomica.
N. W. Northwest; Northern Western (*Postal District, London*).
N. W. P. Northwest Province.
N. W. T. Northwest Territory.
N. Y. New York.
N. Z. New Zealand.

O.

O. Ohio; Oxygen; Old. — (*Octavius.*) Pint.
Ob., or *ob.* (*Obiit.*) Died; Obiter.
Obad. Obadiah.
Obdt. Obedient.
Obj., or *obj.* Objective; Objection.
Obs. Observatory; Obsolete.
Obt., or *Obdt.* Obedient.
Oct. October.
Off. Official; Officinal.
O. H. M. S. On Her Majesty's Service.
Okla. Oklahoma.
Ol. (*Oleum.*) Oil.
Ol., or *Olym.* Olympiad.
O. M. Old measurement.
Op. Opposite; Opus; Opera.
Opt., or *opt.* Optics; Optative.
Or. Oregon; Oriental.
Ord. Ordinance; Ordinary.
Orig. Originally.
O. S. Old Style (*previously to* 1752); Ordinary Seaman; Old School; Old Series.
Os. Osmium.
O. T. Old Testament.
Oxon. (*Oxoniensis.*) Oxonian, *or* of Oxford.
Oz., or *oz.* Ounce, or ounces.

☞ The *z* is here used to represent the character 3, anciently an abbreviation for terminations.

P.

P. Phosphorus.
P., or *p.* Page; Part; Pipe; Participle; Penny; Pint. — (*Pondere.*) By weight. — (*Pater.*) Father. — (*piano.*) Soft.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
pa. Participial adjective.
pam., or *pamph.* Pamphlet.
Parl. Parliament.
Part., or *part.* Participle.
Pass., or *pass.* Passive.
Pb. (*Plumbum.*) Lead.
P. B. (*Philosophiæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Philosophy.
P. C. Privy Councilor. — (*Patres Conscripti.*) Conscript Fathers. — Past Commander.
Pd. Paid; Palladium.
P. E. Protestant Episcopal; Presiding Elder.
Pe. Pelopium.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Pent. Pentecost.
Per an., or *per an.* (*Per annum.*) By the year.
Per cent., *per cent.*, *Per ct.*, or *per ct.* (*Per centum.*) By the hundred.
Perf., or *perf.* Perfect.
Perh. Perhaps.
Per pro. (*Per procurationem.*) By procuration; On behalf of.
Pert. Pertaining.
Pet. Peter.
pf. Perfect; Preferred.
P. G. Past Grand.
Pg. Portuguese.
Ph. B. (*Philosophiæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph. D. (*Philosophiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philip; Philippians; Philosophy; Philemon.
Phila. Philadelphia.
Philem. Philemon.
Philom. (*Philomathes.*) Lover of learning.
Phil. Trans. Philosophical Transactions.
Pinx., *pinx.*, or *Pxt.*, *pxt.* (*Pinxit.*) He, *or* She, painted it.
P. J. Police Justice; Presiding Justice; Probate Judge.
Pk., or *pk.* Peck.
Pkg. Package.
Pl., or *pl.* Plural.
Plff. Plaintiff.
Plupf. Pluperfect.
Plu., *Plur.*, or *plu.*, *plur.* Plural.
P. M. Postmaster; Past Master; Past Midshipman. — (*Post Meridiem.*) Afternoon.
pm. Premium.
P. M. G. Postmaster General.
P. O. Post-Office.
P. O. O. Post-Office Order.
P. of H. Patron of Husbandry.
Pop. Population.
Port. Portuguese.
Pos., *pos.*, *Poss.*, or *poss.* Possessive.
P. P. Parish Priest.
p. p. Past Participle.
PP. (*Patres.*) Fathers.
pp. Pages (see *LL. B.*).
P. P. C. (*Pour prendre congé.*) To take leave.
Pph., or *pph.* Pamphlet.
p. p. i. Policy proof of interest.
p. pr. Present Participle.
P. Q. Province of Quebec.
P. R. Prize Ring; Porto Rico. — (*Populus Romanus.*) Roman People.
Pr., *pr.*, or ℔. (*Per.*) By the.
Pref. Prefix.
Prep., or *prep.* Preposition.
Pres. President.
Pret., or *pret.* Preterit.
Priv. Private; Privative.
P. R. N. (*Pro re nata.*) According to the occasion.
Prob. Problem.
Prof. Professor.
Prom. Promontory.
Pron., or *pron.* Pronoun.
Prot. Protestant.
Pro tem., or *pro tem.* (*Pro tempore.*) For the time being.
Prov. Proverbs; Provost; Province.
Prox. (*Proximo.*) Next.
prs. Pairs.
P. S. (*Post scriptum.*) Postscript. — Privy Seal.
Ps., Psalm, *or* Psalms.
Pt. Pint; Part; Payment; Platinum; Point; Port.
P. t., or *p. t.* Post town.
P. T. O. Please turn over.
Pub. Public; Publisher.
Pub. Doc. Public Documents.
P. v., or *p. v.* Post village.
Pwt., or *pwt.* Pennyweight.
Pxt., or *pxt.* (*pinxit.*) He, *or* She, painted it.

Q.

Q. Quintus; Quebec.
Q., or *q.* Question. — (*Quadrans.*) A farthing.
Q., or *Qu.* Query; Question; Queen.
Q. B. Queen's Bench.
Q. C. Queen's Counsel.
Q. d., or *q. d.* (*Quasi dicat.*) As if he should say.
Q. E. D. (*Quod erat demonstrandum.*) Which was to be demonstrated.
Ql. Quintal.
Q. l. (*Quantum libet.*) As much as you please.
Q. M. Quartermaster.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster General.
Q. p. (*Quantum placet.*) As much as seems good.
Qr., or *qr.* Quarter (28 *pounds*); Quire. — (*Quadrans.*) Farthing.
Q. s., or *q. s.* (*Quantum sufficit.*) A sufficient quantity.
Qt., or *qt.* Quart; Quantity.
Qu. Queen; Question; Quarter.
Qu., or *Qy.* (*Quære.*) Query.
Ques. Question.
Q. v., or *q. v.* (*Quod vide.*) Which see; pl. *qq. v.* — (*Quantum vis.*) As much as you will.
Qy. Query.

R.

R. (*Rex.*) King. — (*Regina.*) Queen. — Réaumur; Republican; Rome; Radical; Rhodium.

R., or *r.* Railway; Recipe; Rector; River; Response; Rare; Resides; Rod; Rood; Rupee.
R. A. Royal Academy, *or* Academician; Rear Admiral; Right Ascension; Royal Artillery; Royal Arch.
Rad., or *rad.* (*Radix.*) Root; Radical.
Rb. Rubidium.
r. c. Right center.
R. C. Roman Catholic.
R. C. A. Reformed Church in America.
R. D. Royal Dragoons.
R. E. Royal Engineers; Right Excellent.
Réaum. Réaumur.
Rec. or *R.* Recipe.
Rec't. Received.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Rect. Receipt.
Ref. Reformed; Reformer; Reformation; Reference.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
Reg. Register; Regular.
Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
Regt. Regiment.
Rep. Representative; Republic; Reporter.
Rev. Revelation; Revolution; Review; Revenue; Reverend; Revise.
Rev. Ver. Revised Version.
Rh. Rhodium.
R. H. G. Royal Horse Guards.
R. H. S. Royal Historical Society; Royal Horticultural Society; Royal Humane Society.
R. I. Rhode Island.
R. M. Royal Marines.
rm. Ream.
R. M. S. Royal Mail Steamer.
R. N. Royal Navy.
R. N. R. Royal Navy Reserve.
ro. Rood.
Ro., or *Robt.* Robert.
Rom. Roman; Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R. P. Reformed Presbyterian; Regius Professor.
R. P. D. Royal Purple Degree.
Rpt. Report.
R. R. Railroad.
Rs. Rupees.
R. S. Recording Secretary.
R. S. D. Royal Society of Dublin.
R. S. E. Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R. S. V. P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît.*) Reply, if you please.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
Ru. Ruthenium.
R. V. Revised Version.
R. W. Right Worshipful; Right Worthy.
Rw., or *Ry.* Railway.

S.

S. Sunday; Sabbath; Saturday; Servius; Sextus; Signor; Saint; Saxon; Sulphur.
S., or *s.* Sign; South; Shilling; Sun; Scribe; Segno; Son; Solar; Soprano; Second; Section. — (*Semis.*) Half.
S. A. South America; South Africa.
Sab. Sabbath.
Sam. Samuel.
Sans. Sanskrit.
S. A. S. (*Societas Antiquariorum Socius.*) Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
Sat. Saturday.
Sb. (*Stibium.*) Antimony.
S. C. South Carolina; Supreme Court.
Sc. See *Scil.*
Sc., or *sculp.* (*Sculpsit.*) He, *or* She, engraved it.
S. caps, or *s. c.* Small capitals.
S. Dak., or *S. D.* South Dakota.
Sch., or *Schr.* Schooner.
Scil., or *Sc.* (*Scilicet.*) To wit; namely.
Scr., or *scr.* Scruple.
Script. Scripture.
Sculp., or *sculp.* (*Sculpsit.*) He, *or* She, engraved it.
s. d. Sine die.
S. E. Southeast; Southeastern (*Postal District, London*).
Se. Selenium.
Sec. Secretary.
Sec., or *sec.* Second; Section; Secant.
Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.
Sect., or *sect.* Section.
sem. (*Semble.*) It seems.
Sen. Senate; Senator; Senior.
Sep., or *Sept.* September; Septuagint.
Seq., or *seq.* (*Sequentes* or *sequentia.*) The following.
Serg., or *Serj.* Sergeant, *or* Serjeant.
Serv., or *Servt.* Servant.
s. g. Specific gravity.
S. G. Solicitor General.
Sh., or *sh.* Shilling.
S. H. S. (*Societatis Historiæ Socius.*) Fellow of the Historical Society.
Si. Silicium.
Sin. Sine.
Sing., or *sing.* Singular.
S. J. Society of Jesus.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
Skr. Sanskrit.
S. L. Solicitor at Law.
S. Lat. South Latitude.
Sld., or *sld.* Sailed.
S. M. State Militia; Short Meter; Sergeant Major; Sons of Malta. — (*Sa majesté.*) His, *or* Her, Majesty.
Sm. Samarium.
sm. c. Small caps.
S. M. E. (*Sancta Mater Ecclesia.*) Holy Mother Church.
S. M. I. (*Sa Majesté Impériale.*) His, *or* Her, Imperial Majesty.
S. N., or *s. n.* (*Secundum Naturum.*) According to nature.
Sn. (*Stannum.*) Tin.
S. O., or *s. o.* Seller's option.
Soc. Society.
S. of T. Sons of Temperance.
Sol. Solomon; Solution.
Sov. Sovereign.
s. p. (*Sine prole.*) Without issue.
Sp., or *Span.* Spanish.
Sp. gr. Specific gravity.
S. P. Q. R. (*Senatus Populusque Romani.*) Senate and people of Rome.
Sq. See *Smo.*
Sq., or *sq.* Square.
Sq. ft., or *sq. ft.* Square feet.
Sq. in., or *sq. in.* Square inches.
Sq. m., or *sq. m.* Square miles.
Sr. Sir; Senior; Strontium.
SS., or *ss.* (*Scilicet.*) Namely. — (*Semis.*) Half.
S. S. Sunday School; Saint Simplicius; — the mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England.
S. S. C. Solicitor before the Supreme Courts (*of Scotland*).
SS. D. (*Sanctissimus Dominus.*) Most Holy Lord; — title of Pope.
S. S. E. South-southeast.
S. S. W. South-southwest.
St. Saint; Street; Strait. — (*Stet.*) Let it stand.
Stat. Statute; Statuary.
S. T. D. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
ster., or *stg.* Sterling.
S. T. P. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Professor.*) Professor of Theology.
Subj., or *subj.* Subjunctive.
Subst. Substantive; Substitute.
Suff. Suffix.
Sun., or *Sund.* Sunday.
Sup. Superior; Supplement.
Sup. C. Superior Court.
Supp. Supplement.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon; Surgery.
S. V. (*Sanctitas Vestra.*) Your Holiness. — (*Sancta Virgo.*) Holy Virgin.
S. v., or *s. v.* (*Sub voce*, or *Sub verbo.*) Under the word or title.
S. W. Southwest; Southwestern (*Postal District, London*); Senior Warden.
Syn., or *syn.* Synonym.
Syr. Syriac.

T.

T. Territory; Tuesday; Titus; Tullius; Testament.
T., or *t.* Tenor; Town; Township; Ton. — (*Tutti.*) All together. — (*Tempore.*) In time. — Tome; Transitive.
Ta. Tantalum.
Tan., or *tan.* Tangent.
Tb. Terbium.
T. E. Topographical Engineer.
Te. Tellurium.
Ten., or *Tenn.* Tennessee.
Ter. Territory.
Tex. Texas.
Text. Rec. (*Textus receptus.*) Received text.
Th. Thursday; Thomas; Thorium.
Theo. Theodore; Theodosia.
Theoph. Theophilus.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho., or *Thos.* Thomas.
Thurs. Thursday.
Ti. Titanium.
Tier., or *tier.* Tierce.
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus.
Tl. Thallium.
T. O. Turn over.
Tob. Tobit.
Tom. Tome, *or* Volume.
Topog. Topography; Topographical.
tp. Township.
Tr. Translation; Transpose; Treasurer; Trustee; Terbium.
Trb. (*Tribunus.*) Tribune.
T. T. L. To take leave.
Tu. Thulium.
Tu., or *Tues.* Tuesday.
Typ., or *Typo.* Typographer.

U.

U. Uranium.
U. C. Upper Canada. — (*Urbe Condita.*) The city

(*of Rome*) being built (753 B. C.)
U. K. United Kingdom.
Ult., or *ult.* (*Ultimo.*) Last, *or* Of the last month.
Univ. University.
U. P. United Presbyterian.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States of America; United States Army.
U. S. M. United States Mail; United States Marine.
U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. N. A. United States Naval Academy.
U. S. P. United States Pharmacopœia.
U. S. R. Usher of the Scarlet Rod.
U. S. S. United States Ship *or* Steamer.
U. S. V. United States Volunteers.
u. s. w. (G. *und so weiter.*) And so forth; etc.
U. T. Utah Territory.
Ut. Utah.
ut dict. (*ut dictum.*) As directed.
Ux. (*Uxor.*) Wife.

V.

V. Victoria; Viscount; Vanadium. — (*Venerabilis.*) Venerable.
V., or *v.* Verb; Verse; Vocative; Volume; Volt, *or* Volta. — (*Vide.*) See. — (*Versus.*) Against. — Vector.
V. a., or *v. a.* Verb active.
V. A. Vicar Apostolic.
Va. Virginia.
var. lect. (*varia lectio.*) Different reading.
Vat. Vatican.
vb. n. Verbal noun.
V. C. Vice Chancellor; Victoria Cross.
V. D. L. Van Diemen's Land.
V. D. M. (*Verbi Dei Minister.*) Minister of the Word of God.
Ven. Venerable.
V. G. Vicar General; Vice Grand.
V. G., or *v. g.* (*Verbi gratiâ.*) For example.
v. i. Verb intransitive.
Vice Pres. Vice President.
Vid., or *vid.* (*Vide.*) See.
Vis., or *Visc.* Viscount.
Vitr. Vitruvius.
Viz., or *viz.* (*Videlicet.*) Namely; To wit. See *Note* under *Oz.*
V. n., or *v. n.* Verb neuter.
Voc., or *voc.* Vocative.
Vol., or *vol.* Volume.
V. P. Vice President.
V. R. (*Victoria Regina.*) Queen Victoria.
v. r. Verb reflexive.
V. Rev. Very Reverend.
V. R. P. (*Vestra Reverendissima Paternitas.*) Your Very Reverend Paternity.
V. S. Veterinary Surgeon.
Vs., or *vs.* (*Versus.*) Against, *or* In opposition.
V. t., or *v. t.* Verb transitive.
Vt. Vermont.
Vul. Vulgate.
vv. ll. (*Variæ lectiones.*) Various readings.

W.

W. William; Wednesday; Welsh; Western (*Postal District, London*); William. — (*Wolframium.*) Tungsten.
W., or *w.* Week; Warden; Watt, *or* Watts; Wife.
W. A. West Australia; West Africa.
Wash. Washington.
W. C. Western Central (*Postal District, London*).
W. C. T. U. Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Wed. Wednesday.
wf., or *w. f.* Wrong font.
W. G. C. Worthy Grand Chaplain.
W. G. M. Worthy Grand Master.
Whf., or *wkf.* Wharf.
W. I. West India; West Indies.
Wis. Wisconsin.
Wk., or *wk.* Week.
W. Lon. West Longitude.
W. M. Worshipful Master.
Wm. William.
W. N. W. West-northwest.
Wp. Worship.
W. R. William (*Rex*) King; West Riding.
W. S. Writer to the Signet.
W. S. W. West-southwest.
Wt., or *wt.* Weight.
W. Va. West Virginia.
Wy., or *Wyo.* Wyoming.

X.

X. (Gr. Χριστός.) Christ.
xcp. See *ex. cp.*
Xm., or *X'mas.* Christmas.
Xn., or *Xtian.* Christian.
Xnty., or *Xty.* Christianity.
Xper., or *Xr.* Christopher.
Xt. Christ.

Y.

Y. Yttrium.
Y., or *y.* Yard.
Y., or *Yr.* Year.
Y. B., or *Yr. B.* Yearbook.
Yb. Ytterbium.
Yd., or *yd.* Yard.
Ye, or *y*^{e}. The.
☞ See Y^{e} in the Dictionary.
Ym, or *y*^{m}. Them.
Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association.
Y. M. C. U. Young Men's Christian Union.
Yn, or *y*^{n}. Then.
Y. P. S. C. E. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
Yr, or *y*^{r}. Their.
Yr. Your; Year.
Yrs. Yours; Years.
Ys, or *y*^{s}. This.
Yt, or *y*^{t}. That.
Y. W. C. A. Young Women's Christian Association.

Z.

Z., or *Zr.* Zirconium.
Zach. Zachary.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Z. G. Zoölogical Garden.
Zn. Zinc.
Zoöl. Zoölogy.
Zr. Zirconium.

A CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF THE CHIEF DEITIES, HEROES, ETC.,

IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY.

NOTE. — Most of the Roman or Italic deities became sooner or later identified with Greek deities, so that the Roman and Greek names became interchanged. The larger part of the myths related of the gods by the later Roman poets are derived from the Greek mythology.

Ab'a-ris (Ăb'ȧ-rĭs). A Scythian priest of Apollo, said to have ridden through the air on an arrow.

A-ces'tes (ȧ-sĕs'tēz). A king of Sicily, who entertained Æneas and Anchises.

A-chæ'us (ȧ-kē'ŭs). Son of Xuthus, and ancestor of the Achæans.

A-cha'tes (ȧ-kā'tēz). A trusty (L. *fidus*) companion of Æneas.

Ach'e-ron (Ăk'ē-rŏn). The bitter river of the infernal regions, over which Charon ferried the souls of the dead.

A-chil'les (ȧ-kĭl'lēz). The hero of Homer's Iliad, and leader of the Myrmidons. He slew Hector of Troy in battle, and was (according to a later tradition) himself slain by Paris by a wound in the heel, his only vulnerable part. He was the son of Peleus and Thetis.

Ac'i-da'li-a (Ăs'ĭ-dā'lĭ-ȧ). A surname of Aphrodite (Venus).

A'cis (Ā'sĭs). A Sicilian shepherd, son of Faunus, killed by Polyphemus, because he was beloved by Galatæa.

Ac-tæ'on (Ăk-tē'ŭn). A celebrated Greek hunter, who, having seen Artemis (Diana) bathing, was changed into a stag and hunted down by his own hounds. According to another myth he angered the goddess by boasting that he excelled her in hunting.

A-do'nis (ȧ-dō'nĭs). A Cyprian youth famed for his beauty and beloved by Venus (Aphrodite), but torn in pieces by a wild boar.

A-dras'tus (ȧ-drȧs'tŭs). A king of Argos, father-in-law of Polynices. He commanded the forces in the war of the Seven against Thebes.

Æ'a-cus (ē'ȧ-kŭs). Son of Zeus and Ægina, who became after death one of the judges in Hades.

Æ-ge'us (ē-jē'ŭs). King of Athens; father of Theseus; fabled to have drowned himself in the Ægean sea.

Æ-gi'a-le. See EGIALIA.

Æ-gis'thus (ē-jĭs'thŭs). The seducer of Clytæmnestra, killed by Orestes.

Æ'gle (ē'glē). 1. One of the Hesperides. 2. The fairest of the Naiads.

Æ-gyp'tus (ē-jĭp'tŭs). A king of Egypt, whose fifty sons, except Lynceus, were slain on their wedding night by their brides, the daughters of Danaus.

Æ-ne'as (ē-nē'ȧs). A valiant Trojan warrior (son of Aphrodite (Venus) and Anchises), distinguished for his pious care of his father at the capture of Troy. His adventures form the subject of Virgil's Æneid.

Æ'o-lus (ē'ō-lŭs). The god or ruler of the winds; the son of Hippotas, and ruler of the Æolian islands.

Æs'cu-la'pi-us (ĕs'kū-lā'pĭ-ŭs), *or* **As-cle'pi-as** (ăs-klē'pĭ-ȧs). Son of Apollo, and god of medicine. For raising the dead he was slain by Zeus, and afterwards worshiped as a god.

Æ'thon (ē'thŏn). One of the horses to the chariot of Phœbus, or Pallas, or Aurora, etc.

Ag'a-mem'non (Ăg'ȧ-mĕm'nŏn). Brother of Menelaus, and commander of the Grecian forces against Troy. He was murdered by his faithless wife Clytæmnestra.

Ag'a-nip'pe (Ăg'ȧ-nĭp'pē). A nymph of a well or spring of the same name at the foot of Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses.

A'jax (ā'jăks). 1. A son of Telamon, and the strongest and greatest in stature of the Greeks in the Trojan war. 2. Son of Oïleus, and king of the Locri. He was the swiftest of the Greeks in the Trojan war, except Achilles.

Al-ces'tis (Ăl-sĕs'tĭs). Wife of Admetus, whose life she preserved by dying in his stead. She was brought back from Hades by Hercules.

Al-ci'des (Ăl-sī'dēz). 1. A name of Amphitryon, son of Alcæus. 2. A name esp. of Hercules, whose stepfather was Amphitryon.

Al-cin'o-us (Ăl-sĭn'ō-ŭs). The king of Phæacia who entertained Ulysses when shipwrecked.

Alc-me'ne (Ălk-mē'nē). Wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules by Zeus.

Al-cy'o-ne (Ăl-sī'ō-nē), *or* **Hal-cy'o-ne** (hăl-). A daughter of Æolus, who drowned herself in grief for the loss of her husband, and was turned into a kingfisher.

A-lec'to (ȧ-lĕk'tō). A Fury.

Al-phe'us (Ăl-fē'ŭs). See ARETHUSA.

Am'mon (Ăm'mŏn). The Egyptian deity whose chief seat of worship was Thebes. By the Greeks and Romans he was called Zeus, or Jupiter, Ammon. He was sometimes represented in the form of a ram.

Am-phi'on (Ăm-fĭ'ŏn). Son of Zeus and Antiope, whose skill in music was such that, at the sound of his lyre, stones came together and formed the walls of Thebes.

Am'phi-tri'te (Ăm'fĭ-trī'tē). Wife of Poseidon, and mother of Triton.

Am-phit'ry-on (Ăm-fĭt'rĭ-ŏn). Son of Alcæus (son of Perseus). To win the hand of Alcmene he avenged the death of her brothers on the Taphians.

An-ce'us (Ăn-sē'ŭs). A king of the Samians, who, leaving a cup of wine untasted to pursue a boar by which he was killed, gave rise to the proverb, "There 's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

An-chi'ses (Ăn-kī'sēz). Father of Æneas.

An-drom'a-che (Ăn-drŏm'ȧ-kē). Wife of Hector, distinguished for her domestic virtues.

An-drom'e-da (Ăn-drŏm'ē-dȧ). Daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and Cassiopeia. She was exposed to a sea monster, but was rescued and married by Perseus.

An-te'us (Ăn-tē'ŭs). A monarch of Libya, of gigantic size and strength,

and invincible so long as he remained in contact with his mother Earth (Gæa). He was slain by Hercules, who held him in his arms.

An-tig'o-ne (ăn-tĭg'ō-nē). Daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta; famous for filial piety.

A-nu'bis (ā-nū'bĭs). The Egyptian god of funeral rites, and the escort of souls to the inferior world, confounded by the Greeks with Hermes. He was represented as a jackal, a dog, or a man with a jackal's head.

Aph'ro-dī'te (ăf'rō-dī'tē). The Greek goddess of love and wedlock, who (according to one myth) rose from the foam of the sea at Cyprus; — identified with Venus.

A'pis (ā'pĭs). The bull of Memphis, worshiped by the Egyptians.

A-pol'lo (ā-pŏl'lō). A deity of the Greeks and Romans, worshiped as the sun-god. He was also god of medicine, divination, archery, and poetry, and leader of the Muses.

A-rach'ne (ā-răk'nē). A Lydian maiden, who was changed into a spider for presuming to challenge Athene to a trial of skill in weaving.

A'res (ā'rēz). The Greek god of bloody war, son of Zeus and Hera, delighting in the tumult and horrors of battle. He was fierce and gigantic, but handsome, and was beloved by Aphrodite. The Romans identified him with Mars.

Ar'e-thu'sa (ăr'ē-thū'sā). A beautiful Nereid who changed into a fountain on the island of Ortygia when pursued by the river-god Alpheus, who, in the form of the river Alpheus, was fabled to have pursued her thither under the sea and there mingled with her waters.

Ar'go-nauts (ăr'gō-nąts). Companions of Jason, who went to Colchis, in the ship Argo, to fetch the golden fleece.

Ar'gus (ăr'gŭs). A mythical person with a hundred eyes, set by Hera to watch Io. He was killed by Hermes, whereupon Hera placed his eyes in the tail of a peacock.

A'ri-ad'ne (ā'rĭ-ăd'nē). Daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who loved Theseus, and gave him a clew of thread which guided him out of the labyrinth of Crete.

A-rī'on (ā-rī'ŏn). A famous musician and lyric poet of Methymna (about 625 B. C.), in Lesbos, fabled to have been rescued from drowning by a dolphin charmed with his music.

Ar'is-tæ'us (ăr'ĭs-tē'ŭs). A son of Apollo and Cyrene; the protector of flocks and herds, and of vine and olive plantations. He taught men the management of bees.

Ar'to-mis (ăr'tē-mĭs). The Greek virgin goddess of light, daughter of Zeus and Leto, who punished evil with her keen arrows and with deadly sickness, and also protected mortals from pestilence and danger. The Romans identified her with Diana.

As-cal'a-phus (ăs-kăl'ā-fŭs). A son of Acheron, who, having revealed that Proserpine had eaten part of a pomegranate in the kingdom of Pluto, was turned into an owl.

As-ca'ni-us (ăs-kā'nĭ-ŭs). The son of Æneas and Creusa, and founder of the city of Alba in Italy.

As-træ'a (ăs-trē'ā). The goddess of justice. She was the last god to dwell on earth, but left the earth on the termination of the Golden Age.

At'a-lan'ta (ăt'ā-lăn'tā). In Arcadian myth, a daughter of Zeus and Clemene, who became a swift huntress and took part in the Calydonian boar hunt, being the first to strike the boar. She married Meilanion. In Bœotian myth, a beautiful swift-footed maiden who would marry only the one who should outrun her in a race. See HIPPOMENES.

A'te (ā'tē). The goddess believed to incite revenge and to stir up mischief.

A-the'ne (ā-thē'nē). The Greek goddess of wisdom, science, and just war, and tutelary deity of Athens. The Roman Minerva became identified with Athene.

At'las (ăt'las). A Titan, who fought against Zeus, and was condemned to support the world. Later myths make Atlas a man who was metamorphosed into a mountain supporting the vault of heaven.

At'ro-pos (ăt'rō-pŏs). The one of the Parcæ whose duty it was to cut the thread of life.

Au'ge-as (ą'jē-as). Mythical king of Elis. Hercules, for the fifth labor, in one day cleansed his stables of the accumulated filth of thirty years by turning a river through them.

Au-ro'ra (ą-rō'rā). The Latin goddess of morning. She became identified with the Greek Eos.

Bac-chan'tes (băk-kăn'tēz). Priestesses of Bacchus.

Bac'chus (băk'kŭs). A name of Dionysus, god of wine.

Bel-ler'o-phon (bĕl-lĕr'ō-fŏn), *or* **Hip-pon'o-us** (hĭp-pŏn'ō-ŭs). Son of Glaucus. Being falsely accused by the wife of Prœtus, king of the Argives, he was sent with a sealed letter from Prœtus to his father-in-law, commanding him to put the bearer to death. Bellerophon was then sent on three perilous missions, one being to slay the Chimæra, which he did.

Bel-lo'na (bĕl-lō'nā). The Roman goddess of war, and sister of Mars.

Be'lus (bē'lŭs). A mythical king of Phœnicia, son of Poseidon, and brother of Agenor.

Ber'e-ni'ce (bĕr'ē-nī'sē). Sister and wife of Ptolemy Euergetes. Her beautiful hair, which she had sacrificed to the gods, was fabled to have been transformed into the constellation Coma Berenices.

Bo'na De'a (bō'nā dē'ā). A Roman goddess of fruitfulness, worshiped only by women.

Bo're-as (bō'rē-as). The personification of the north wind.

Bri-a're-us (brī-ā'rē-ŭs), *or* **Bri'a-reus** (brī'ā-rŭs). A fabulous giant, son of Uranus and Gæa, with a hundred hands and fifty heads.

Bri-se'is (brī-sē'ĭs). A beautiful slave over whom Achilles and Agamemnon quarreled.

Bron'tes (brŏn'tēz). A Cyclops who forged the thunderbolts of Zeus.

Bu-si'ris (bū-sī'rĭs). A mythical king of Egypt, who sacrificed all foreigners that visited Egypt. He was slain by Hercules.

Byb'lis (bĭb'lĭs). The daughter of Miletus, who wept herself into a fountain for love of her brother Caunus.

Ca-bi'ri (kā-bī'rī). Mystic deities anciently worshiped in Samothrace, Greece, and other countries.

Ca'cus (kā'kŭs). A noted giant and robber, slain by Hercules for stealing from him the oxen of Geryon.

Cad'mus (kăd'mŭs). Son of the Phenician king Agenor; the mythical inventor of alphabetic writing, and founder of Thebes in Bœotia.

Cal'chas (kăl'kas). A famous soothsayer of the Greeks before Troy.

Cal-lī'o-pe (kăl-lī'ō-pē). Mother of Orpheus, and chief of the Muses, — presiding over epic poetry.

Cal-lis'to (kăl-lĭs'tō). Daughter of Lycaon, attendant of Artemis, beloved by Zeus, who changed her into a bear to conceal her from the jealous Hera. She was slain by Artemis in the chase, and became the constellation Arctos.

Cal'y-do'ni-an hunt' (kăl'ĭ-dō'nĭ-an hŭnt'). A famous hunt, of Grecian mythology, to slay a wild boar sent by Artemis to ravage the territory of Œneus, king of Calydon.

Ca-lyp'so (kā-lĭp'sō). A nymph who reigned in the island of Ogygia, where she entertained Ulysses.

Ca-mil'la (kā-mĭl'lā). A swift-footed Italian virgin who fought and was slain in the war with Æneas.

Ca-pa'ne-us (kā-pā'nē-ŭs), *or* **Cap'a-neus** (kăp'ā-nūs). One of seven heroes who led an expedition from Argos against Thebes. He was slain with lightning by Zeus.

Cas-san'dra (kăs-săn'drā). A daughter of Priam and Hecuba, whose prophecies the Trojans disbelieved.

Cas-ta'li-a (kăs-tā'lĭ-ā). A celebrated fountain at the base of Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Cas'tor (kăs'tŏr). Son of Zeus or Tyndareus and Leda, twin brother of Pollux; noted for his skill in managing horses.

Ce'crops (sē'krŏps). The founder

and first king of Athens, said to have instituted marriage and instructed the Athenians in agriculture, navigation, religion, etc.

Cen'taurs (sĕn'tȧrz). A fabulous Thessalian race, half man and half horse.

Ce'phe-us (sē'fē-ŭs), *or* **Ce'pheus** (sē'fūs). A king of Ethiopia, father of Andromeda.

Cer'be-rus (sĕr'bē-rŭs). The three-headed dog of Pluto, which guarded the gate of Hades against any who should attempt to go out.

Ce'res (sē'rēz). The old Italic goddess of grain, fruits, and agriculture, sister of Jupiter. She early became identified with the Greek Demeter, as the mother of Proserpine or Persephone, etc.

Cha'ron (kā'rŏn). The son of Erebus and Nyx, who ferried the souls of the dead over the rivers Acheron and Styx to Hades.

Cha-ryb'dis (kȧ-rĭb'dĭs). A voracious daughter of Poseidon, fabled to have been hurled by a thunderbolt of Zeus into the sea on the coast of Sicily, where she drew in the waters of the sea, and spewed them out again.

Chi-mæ'ra (kī-mē'rȧ). A fabulous monster in Lycia, which vomited fire, and was slain by Bellerophon.

Chry-se'is (krī-sē'ĭs). A daughter of Chryses, a Trojan priest of Apollo, captured by the Greeks, and given to Agamemnon. Apollo sent a pestilence upon the Grecian hosts, till she was restored to her father.

Cir'ce (sēr'sē). A sea-nymph and sorceress, who, by means of an enchanted cup, turned men into animals. Ulysses tarried a year with her on his return from Troy.

Cli'o (klī'ō). Muse of history; — represented with a half-opened roll.

Clo'a-ci'na (klō'ȧ-sī'nȧ). A Roman goddess, who presided over the sewers; — sometimes called Venus Cloacina.

Clo'tho (klō'thō). Youngest of the Fates. She spins the thread of life.

Clyt'em-nes'tra } (klĭt'ĕm-nĕs'trȧ).
Clyt'em-næ'tra } The faithless wife of Agamemnon, whom she, with her paramour Ægisthus, murdered on his return from Troy, for which they were killed by Orestes.

Co-cy'tus (kō-sī'tŭs). A river of Hades, a tributary of Acheron.

Co'lus (sē'lŭs). One of the earlier Roman deities, the father of Saturn.

Co'mus (kŏ'mŭs). A god of festivals and merriment.

Cre'on (krē'ŏn). A king of Thebes, whose daughter, Jocasta, Œdipus married.

Cro'sus (krē'sŭs). A king of Lydia, celebrated for his great riches.

Cron'os (krŏn'ŏs), *or* **Cron'us** (-ŭs). One of the Titans, son of Uranus and Gæa, husband of his sister Rhea, and father of Zeus, Poseidon, Hades, Hestia, and Hera.

Cu'pid (kū'pĭd). The Roman god of love, son of Mars and Venus. Cf. Eros.

Cyb'e-le (sĭb'ē-lē). The wife of Cronos (Saturn), and mother of the Olympian gods. Her festival was celebrated with wild orgies. She is sometimes confounded with Hera.

Cy'clops (sī'klŏps), *sing. & pl.; Lat. pl.* Cy-clo'rum (sī-klō'pĕz). Savage one-eyed giants represented in Homeric myth as Sicilian shepherds. According to later tradition they were the assistants of Hephæstus. See Polyphemus and Brontes.

Cyn'thi-a (sĭn'thĭ-ȧ). A surname of Artemis or Diana, from Mount Cynthus, in Delos, where she was born.

Cyn'thi-us (sĭn'thĭ-ŭs). A surname of Apollo.

Cyp'a-ris'sus (sĭp'ȧ-rĭs'ŭs). A youth beloved by Apollo. Having by accident slain a favorite stag, he was changed, through grief, into a cypress.

Dæd'a-lus (dĕd'ȧ-lŭs). A famous mythical Athenian artificer, and the builder of the Cretan labyrinth. He and his son, Icarus, having been confined therein, flew away on wings made by Dædalus. See Icarus.

Da'mon (dā'mŏn). A Pythagorean of Syracuse, celebrated for his friendship for Pythias, or Phintias.

Dan'a-e (dăn'ȧ-ē). Daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her, when shut up in a tower by her father, in the form of a shower of gold.

Dan-a'i-des (dăn-ā'ĭ-dēz). The mythical fifty daughters of Danaus, all of whom, except Hypermnestra, slew their husbands, the sons of Ægyptus, on their wedding night. They were condemned in Hades to forever pour water into sieves.

Daph'ne (dăf'nē). A nymph beloved by Apollo, but who chose rather to be changed into a laurel than yield to his solicitations.

Dar'da-nus (där'dȧ-nŭs). Son of Zeus and Electra, and mythical founder of the city of Troy.

De-ĭd'a-mi'a (dē-ĭd'ȧ-mĭ'ȧ). Daughter of Lycomedes, and mother of Neoptolemus by Achilles.

De-ĭ'a-ni'ra (dē-ĭ'ȧ-nī'rȧ), *or* **Dej'a-ni'ra** (dĕj'ȧ-nī'rȧ). The wife of Hercules, who sent to her husband a shirt steeped in the poisoned blood of the centaur Nessus. In his agony he burnt himself on Mount Œta, and Delanira hung herself for grief. See Nessus.

De'li-a (dē'lĭ-ȧ), **De'li-us** (dē'lĭ-ŭs). Names of Artemis (Diana) and Apollo, from Delos, their birthplace.

Del'phi (dĕl'fī). A town of Phocis at the base of Mount Parnassus, where was a celebrated oracle of Apollo.

De-me'ter (dē-mē'tẽr). A Greek goddess, daughter of Cronos and Rhea, and the mother of Persephone by Zeus. The Roman Ceres became identified with her.

Deu-ca'li-on (dū-kā'lĭ-ŏn). Son of Prometheus; with his wife Pyrrha, preserved in a wooden chest from a flood which drowned the rest of mankind. Landing on Mount Parnassus, they repeopled the country by throwing stones behind them, which became men and women.

Di-an'a (dī-ăn'ȧ *or* dī-ȧn'ȧ). An ancient Italic goddess, regarded as the virgin moon-goddess, the protector of virginity, and of women in childbirth. She became identified with the Greek Artemis.

Di'do (dī'dō). A surname of the Phœnician moon-goddess, Astarte, who was worshiped as the protectress of Carthage. Later, the name was given to the Tyrian Elissa, the mythical foundress and queen of Carthage, who (as related by Virgil) killed herself because Æneas alighted her.

Di'o-med (dī'ō-mĕd), *or* **Di'o-me'des** (-mē'dēz). 1. A mythical king of Thrace, whose horses fed on human flesh. 2. A famous Grecian hero, who assisted Ulysses to carry off the Palladium from Troy.

Di-o'ne (dī-ō'nē). A sea-nymph, and mother (according to one myth) of Aphrodite.

Di'o-ny'sus (dī'ō-nī'sŭs). The Greek god of wine, son of Zeus and Semele. He was prematurely born by Semele, who at her own request (prompted by the jealous Hera) was visited by Zeus in thunder and lightning, and consumed. He was brought up by Ino, and spent many years wandering about the earth, and introduced the cultivation of the vine. He was also called Bacchus, originally a surname.

Dir'ce (dĭr'sē). Wife of Lycus (king of Thebes). She was dragged to death by a bull.

Dis-cor'di-a (dĭs-kôr'dĭ-ȧ). The goddess of discord, banished from heaven for exciting dissensions among the gods.

Dry'ads. See Hamadryads.

Echo (ĕk'ō). A nymph who fell in love with Narcissus, but being slighted by him, pined away until nothing was left but her voice.

E-ge'ri-a (ē-jē'rĭ-ȧ). A nymph fabled to have taught Numa in religion, and bestowed her love upon him.

E-lec'tra (ē-lĕk'trȧ). 1. One of the Pleiades, and mother of Dardanus by Zeus. 2. A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra, and sister of Orestes.

E-lys'i-um (ē-lĭzh'ĭ-ŭm). The blissful abode of the souls of good men, and of heroes exempt from death.

En-ce'la-dus (ĕn-sĕl'ȧ-dŭs). One of the hundred-armed giants who made war upon the gods. According to one myth, Zeus buried him under Mount Etna.

En-dym'i-on (ĕn-dĭm'ĭ-ŏn). A beautiful youth, whom Selene (the moon) kissed as he lay in eternal sleep on Mount Latmos, in Caria.

E'os (ē'ŏs). The Greek goddess of the morning, wife of Tithonus, with whom she lived at the end of the earth on the banks of the Oceanus; — identified with Aurora.

E-pe'us (ē-pē'ŭs). Son of Panopeus, and fabricator of the wooden horse, by means of which Troy was taken.

Eph'i-al'tes (ĕf'ĭ-ăl'tēz). A giant, son of Poseidon, who, with his brother Otus, waged war upon the Olympian gods; — killed by Apollo.

Er'a-to (ĕr'ā-tō). The Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.

Er'e-bus (ĕr'ē-bŭs). **1.** An infernal deity, son of Chaos, and brother of Nyx. **2.** A dark and gloomy cavern through which the shades pass on their way from Earth to Hades.

E-rin'nys (ē-rĭn'nĭs); *pl.* **Erinnyes** (-nĭ-ēz). Either of the Greek goddesses who were the avengers of wickedness; — represented with snakes and lighted torches. The Romans called them **Furiæ** or **Diræ**.

E'ris (ē'rĭs). The Greek goddess of discord, sister of Ares.

E'ros (ē'rŏs). The Greek god of love and devoted friendship; — identified by the Romans with Cupid.

Eu-men'i-des (ū-mĕn'ĭ-dēz). [Lit., gracious ones.] A euphemistic name of the Furies, whose true name of *Erinnyes* was ill-omened.

Eu-phros'y-ne (ū-frŏs'ĭ-nē). One of the three Graces.

Eu-ro'pa (ū-rō'pā). Daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor, or of Phœnix; mother of Minos, Rhadamanthus and Sarpedon by Zeus, who, as a white bull, carried her into Crete.

Eu-ry'a-le (ū-rī'ā-lē). **1.** Daughter of Minos, and mother of Orion. **2.** See **Gorgon**.

Eu-ry'a-lus (-lŭs). A Trojan, famed for his friendship for Nisus.

Eu-ryd'i-ce (ū-rĭd'ĭ-sē). Wife of Orpheus, who, on her death, by the charm of his music, persuaded Pluto to allow her to return with him to the upper world, the condition being imposed that he should not look back at her until they reached the light. Orpheus looked around and she was caught back.

Eu-ryn'o-me (ū-rĭn'ō-mē). Daughter of Oceanus; mother of the Graces.

Eu-rys'the-us (ū-rĭs'thē-ŭs), *or* **Eu-rys'theus** (-thūs). A king of Mycenæ, for whom Hercules performed his twelve labors.

Eu-ter'pe (ū-tĕr'pē). Muse of joy; patroness of flute-players.

Fates (fāts). Goddesses who presided over human destiny; Parcæ; Mœræ.

Fau'nus (fa'nŭs). A mythical king of Latium, worshiped, after death, as the god of agriculture and of shepherds, and identified with Pan. In the poets, Faunus becomes one of many wood deities represented with the legs of a goat; and these were identified with the Satyrs.

Fe-ro'ni-a (fē-rō'nĭ-ā). An Italian deity, the patroness of freedmen, and (later) the goddess of flowers.

Flo'ra (flō'rā). The goddess of flowers and spring.

For-tu'na (fôr-tū'nā). The goddess of good luck, usually represented holding a rudder in one hand and the horn of plenty in the other.

Fu'ries (fūr'ĭz). See **Erinnys**.

Ga'a (jē'ā), **Gai'a** (gī'ā), *or* **Ge** (jē). A Greek goddess, daughter of Chaos, who of herself begat Uranus. He became her husband, and to him she bore the Titans. She assisted Cronos to slay Uranus.

Gal'a-te'a (găl'ā-tē'ā). A sea-nymph, sister of Thetis, passionately loved by Polyphemus.

Gan'y-me'de (găn'ĭ-mē'dē; *Eng. pron.* gan'ĭ-mēd), *Lat.* **Gan'y-me'des** (-dēz). The son of Tros. Because he was "the most beautiful of mortal men" he was carried off by Zeus, or the eagle of Zeus, to become cup-bearer to the god, in place of Hebe.

Ge'ry-on (jē'rĭ-ŏn). A three-headed, three-bodied giant, king of the island of Erythea, on the coast of Spain, whose herd of cattle Hercules carried off to Greece, after he had killed Geryon.

Gor'di-us (gŏr'dĭ-ŭs). A peasant who, by direction of an oracle, was proclaimed king of Phrygia by certain messengers who met him riding in a wagon. The oracle declared that whoever should succeed in untying the knot (Gordian knot) by which the yoke was tied to the tongue of the wagon should be master of all Asia. Alexander the Great, in 333 B. C., being unable to untie it, cut it with his sword.

Gor'gon (gôr'gŏn). A daughter (Medusa) of Phorcys and Ceto, having serpents instead of hair. Her aspect was so frightful that mortals who gazed upon her face were turned to stone. She was beheaded by Perseus. She had two like sisters, Euryale and Stheno, also sometimes called Gorgons.

Gra'ces (grā'sĕz). The female personifications of beauty and grace. According to Hesiod they are three in number, Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia, the virgin daughters of Zeus and Eurynome.

Gy'ges (jī'jēz). **1.** An officer of Candaules, king of Lydia, who, having unwillingly seen the queen disrobe, was compelled to kill the king or be put to death himself. He murdered the king and became king of Lydia about 716 B. C. According to a tradition he came into possession of the throne by means of an enchanted ring with which he could make himself invisible. **2.** A giant with a hundred arms.

Ha'des (hā'dēz). **1.** In Greek mythology, a son of Cronos and Rhea. He shared the universe with Zeus and Poseidon, receiving the empire of the lower world, with the sovereignty of the dead. He became identified with the Roman Pluto. **2.** The "house of Hades;" the place of departed spirits, comprehending, according to a common myth, both Elysium and Tartarus.

Ham'a-dry'ads (hăm'ā-drī'ădz), *or* **Dry'ads** (drī'ădz). In Greek mythology, the nymphs who came into existence and died with particular trees. They lived in the deep forests, whence their name Oreades.

Har'pies (här'pĭz), *L.* **Har-py'i-æ** (här-pĭ'ĭ-ē). In Greek mythology, the daughters of Thaumas; the demons of the storm, and hence of death. In early art they appear in human form with wings; later they have the body, legs, and claws of a bird with the head, arms, and breasts of a woman.

Har-poc'ra-tes (lär-pŏk'rā-tēz). An Egyptian divinity worshiped in Greece and Rome as the god of silence, but regarded by the Egyptians as symbolizing the weak winter sun, — represented as a child with his finger on his mouth.

He'be (hē'bē). The goddess of youth, and cup-bearer to the Olympian gods until superseded by Ganymede, under which name she was also known and worshiped.

Hec'a-te (hĕk'ā-tē). One of the Titans, a moon-goddess of the Greeks, presiding over roads, doors, and gates. She is the most powerful goddess, and confers riches, power, and honor upon men. She is the goddess of marriage, and can cure madness, and presides over rites of magic and exorcism. She was often confounded with Artemis and Persephone.

Hec'tor (-tẽr). Son of Priam and Hecuba, and bravest of the Trojans; slain by Achilles, who dragged his body thrice round the walls of Troy.

Hec'u-ba (hĕc'ū-bā). The wife of Priam. After the fall of Troy she became the slave of Ulysses. She killed the two children of Polymestor, and put out his eyes; and was then turned into a dog, which sprang into the sea and perished.

Hel'e-na (hĕl'ē-nā), *Eng.* **Hel'en.** Daughter of Tyndarus and Leda (or, according to other traditions, Zeus and Leda), and wife of Menelaus; the most beautiful woman in all Greece. By running away with Paris, she occasioned the Trojan war. After the fall of Troy she returned with Menelaus to Greece.

Hel'e-nus (hĕl'ē-nŭs). The son of Priam, spared by the Greeks on account of his skill in divination.

Hel'i-con (hĕl'ĭ-kŏn). A mountain of Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

He'li-os (hē'lĭ-ŏs), *or* **He'li-us** (hē'lĭ-ŭs). The charioteer of the sun, and the god of light, of life, and growth in the vegetable world, and the originator of the seasons. He became identified with Apollo.

Hel'le (hĕl'lē). Daughter of Athamus and Nephele. She fled from her stepmother Ino, and was drowned in the Dardanelles, thence called the Hellespont.

He-phæs'tus (hē-fēs'tŭs). The Greek god of fire and lightning. He was the smith of the gods, and one myth located his workshop under Mount Etna, where he was assisted by the Cyclops. He was (according to Homer) son of Zeus and Hera, and was identified by the Romans with Vulcan.

He'ra (hē'rȧ). A Greek goddess, daughter of Cronos and Rhea. She was wife of Zeus, and queen of heaven, and was the goddess of women, marriage, and childbirth.

Her'cu-les (hĕr'kŭ-lēz), *or* **Her'a-cles** (hĕr'ȧk-lēz). The most famous hero of Greek mythology, son of Zeus and Alcmene. He was celebrated for his great strength, and especially for his *twelve labors*. See DEJANIRA and AUGEAS.

Her'mes (hĕr'mēz). Son of Zeus and Maia. He was the messenger of the gods; was the god of commerce, lying, stealing, oratory, gymnastics, and chance. He is representated with the caduceus, petasus, and winged feet.

Her-mi'o-ne (hĕr-mī'ō-nē). Daughter of Menelaus and Helena; wife first of Neoptolemus, afterwards of Orestes, who slew Neoptolemus.

He'ro (hē'rō). A beautiful priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, in Thrace, beloved by Leander of Abydos, who used to swim over the Hellespont to see her. Leander was finally drowned and Hero threw herself, in despair, into the sea.

He-si'o-ne (hē-sī'ō-nē). Daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, rescued from a sea monster by Hercules.

Hes-per'i-des (hĕs-pĕr'ĭ-dēz). The nymphs who were set in the garden of the gods to watch the golden apples produced from those given to Hera on her marriage to Zeus. One tradition makes them the three daughters of Atlas and Hesperis.

Hes'pe-rus (hĕs'pē-rŭs), *or* **Ves'per** (vĕs'pĕr). Son of Iapetus and Asia, and brother to Atlas; changed into the evening star.

Hes'ti-a (hĕs'tĭ-ȧ). The Greek goddess of sacrificial fire, and of the hearth; firstborn daughter of Cronos and Rhea. She was identified by the Romans with Vesta.

Hip-pol'y-tus (hĭp-pŏl'ĭ-tŭs). Son of Theseus and the amazon Antiope; he was killed at the instigation of his stepmother, whose advances he rejected. In a Roman myth he is restored to life by Æsculapius, at the request of Diana.

Hip-pom'e-nes (hĭp-pŏm'ē-nēz). A Greek prince, who beat Atalanta in a race by throwing golden apples before her, and thus obtained her as his wife. They were both changed into lions.

Hy'a-cin'thus (hī'ȧ-sĭn'thŭs). A beautiful Spartan youth from whose blood, when slain, Apollo caused the hyacinth to spring, or (according to another myth) marked the petals with the letters *ai* for woe, or Υα *Υάκινθος*.

Hy'a-des (hī'ȧ-dēz). Nymphs whose parentage, names, and number are differently stated; but the number commonly given is seven. They were placed among the stars, and were thought to bode rain when they rose with the sun.

Hy'dra (hī'drȧ). In Greek mythology, a water serpent with nine (the number commonly given) heads, of which the middle one was immortal. It infested Lake Lerna; but was slain by Hercules, as one of his seven labors.

Hy-gi-ei'a (hī-jĭ-ī'yȧ) *or* **Hy-ge'ia** (-jē'yȧ). Daughter of Æsculapius; goddess of health.

Hy'las (hī'lȧs). A beautiful son of Theodamus, passionately loved by Hercules, by whom he was kidnaped and taken on the Argonautic expedition. Hylas was lost on the coast of Mysia.

Hym'e-næ'us (hĭm'ē-nē'ŭs), *or* **Hy'men** (hī'mĕn). The Greek god of marriage; son of Apollo and Calliope, or, according to others, of Dionysus and Aphrodite.

I-ac'chus (ĭ-ăk'kŭs). In Greek mythology, chief of the gods of the Eleusinian mysteries; sometimes identified with Bacchus or Dionysus.

I-ap'e-tus (ĭ-ăp'ē-tŭs). A son of Uranus and Gæa, and father of Atlas, Prometheus, Epimetheus, etc.

Ic'a-rus (ĭk'ȧ-rŭs). A son of Dædalus, who, in their flight from Crete, flew so high that the sun melted the wax with which his wings were fastened on. He fell into the Icarian, or Ægean, Sea.

I-dom'e-neus (ĭ-dŏm'ē-nūs). A king of Crete, and the leader of the Cretans against Troy. He sacrificed his son to Poseidon to keep a vow made for delivery from peril.

I'lus (ī'lŭs). Son of Tros; founder of Troy, which he named Ilium.

I'o (ī'ō). Daughter of Inachus and Ismene, beloved by Zeus, who, through fear of Hera, turned her into a heifer. She was pursued by a gadfly across the sea (Ionian Sea) into Egypt, recovered her original shape, bore Epaphus, was worshiped as Isis, and married king Telegonus, becoming the ancestress of the royal families of Egypt, Phœnicia, Crete, Argos, and Thebes.

Iph'i-ge-ni'a (ĭf'ĭ-jē-nī'ȧ). Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra. Her father sought to sacrifice her to Artemis, whose resentment he had incurred, but the goddess put a doe in her place, and carried her to the Tauric Chersonese, where she became a priestess in the temple of Artemis.

I'ris (ī'rĭs). Daughter of Thaumas and Electra; personification of the rainbow, and messenger of the gods.

I'sis (ī'sĭs). An Egyptian goddess worshiped with Osiris, — represented as a woman with a throne on her head, or with the horns of a cow, an animal sacred to her. Her emblems are the life sign and the lotus, and she had power to open the gates of the nether world and give the deceased landed possessions there.

Ix-ī'on (Ĭks-ī'ŏn). A king of the Lapithæ, in Thessaly. He was entertained by Zeus at the table of the gods, and became the father of the Centaurs by a phantom which he supposed to be Hera, whom he attempted to seduce. He was punished for his treachery by being chained to a four-spoked, fiery wheel perpetually revolving.

Ja'nus (jā'nŭs). An ancient Italian deity, the god of entrances, beginnings, war, and springs. He is more commonly represented with two bearded faces, looking in opposite directions, and making but one head. His temple, as god of war, at Rome, was closed only in time of peace.

Ja'son (jā'sŭn). A prince of Thessaly, who, with the aid of Medea, brought away from Colchis the golden fleece, guarded by a sleepless dragon.

Jo-cas'ta (jō-kăs'tȧ). Wife of Œdipus.

Ju'no (jū'nō). In Roman mythology, daughter of Saturn and Ops, and sister and wife of Jupiter, — identified at a later time with the Greek goddess Hera. She was the queen of heaven; the patroness of women, and the goddess of marriage, wedlock, and childbirth; and the ideal of female modesty and prudence.

Ju'pi-ter (jū'pĭ-tẽr), *or* **Di-es'pi-ter** (dī-ĕs'pĭ-tẽr). In Roman mythology, the supreme god of heaven, later identified with the Greek god Zeus; son of Saturn, brother of Neptune and Pluto, and brother and husband of Juno; god of the sky, of hospitality and good faith, and, above all, the supreme protector and guardian of the state.

Lach'e-sis (lăk'ē-sĭs). One of the three Fates.

La'ĕ-tus (lā'ĭ-tŭs). Father of Œdipus.

La'mi-a (lā'mĭ-ȧ). 1. A daughter of Poseidon who bore to Zeus the

first Delphic sibyl. **2.** A beautiful queen of Libya whom Zeus loved, and Hera through jealousy changed to an ugly witch who went about strangling children. The name was also given to various hobgoblins who, vampire-like, sucked the blood of young men.

La-oc'o-on (lā-ŏk'ō-ŏn). A Trojan priest, who, having offended Pallas, was destroyed by serpents, together with his two sons.

La-om'e-don (lā-ŏm'ē-dŏn). A king of Troy, and father of Priam and Hesione; killed by Hercules for refusing to give his promised reward for delivering Hesione.

La'res (lā'rēz). Roman tutelar deities, including those worshiped as household deities (*Lares familiares*), and those whose worship was a matter of public concern (*Lares compitales*).

La-ti'nus (lā-tī'nŭs). A king of Latium, who gave Æneas his daughter Lavinia in marriage.

La-to'na (-tō'nā). Latin name of Leto.

La-vin'i-a (lā-vĭn'ĭ-ā). See LATINUS.

Le-an'der (lē-ăn'dẽr). See HERO.

Le'da (lē'dā). Daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndareus, beloved by Zeus, who visited her in the form of a swan. To Zeus she bore (according to one myth) Pollux and Helena, and to Tyndareus Castor and Clytæmnestra. Homer makes Castor and Pollux the sons of Tyndareus, and Helena the daughter of Zeus; other myths reverse this.

Ler'na (lẽr'nā). The swamp south of Argos, where Hercules slew the Hydra.

Le'the (lē'thē). **1.** A daughter of Eris, and the personification of forgetfulness. **2.** A river of the lower world, of which the departed souls drank before entering the Elysian fields, and at once forgot the past.

Le'to (lē'tō). A Titan who was the wife of Zeus before he married Hera, and bore to him Apollo and Artemis. According to an Homeric hymn Leto was the mistress of Zeus, and pursued by the jealous Hera gave birth to her offspring on the floating island of Delos.

Li-ge'i-a (lī-jē'ĭ-ā). One of the Sirens.

Lu'ci-fer (lū'sĭ-fẽr). The planet Venus as the morning star. By an error of commentators the name has often been applied to Satan.

Lu-ci'na (lū-sī'nā). The goddess of light; — usually an epithet of Juno as the goddess of childbirth.

Lu'na (lū'nā). Roman moon goddess.

Ly-ca'on (lī-kā'ŏn). A king of Arcadia, who, having set human flesh before Zeus at a repast, was destroyed by lightning, or (another myth) turned into a wolf.

Lyc'o-me'des (lĭc'ō-mē'dēz). A king of the island of Scyros, among whose daughters Achilles was for a time concealed, disguised as a girl, to avoid going to the Trojan war.

Ma-cha'on (mā-kā'ŏn). Son of Æsculapius; a surgeon of the Greeks before Troy.

Ma'i-a (mā'ĭ-ā). Daughter of Atlas, and mother of Hermes by Zeus.

Mars (märz). The Roman god of war, and, next to Jupiter, the principal national god of the Italic peoples. He became identified with Ares. See QUIRINUS.

Mar'sy-as (mär'sĭ-*as*). Originally, a Phrygian god; later, made a Satyr or Silenus who contested on his flute against Apollo on his lyre. The Muses decided against Apollo, who flayed Marsyas alive.

Mau-so'lus (mą-sō'lŭs). A king of Caria, and husband of Artemisia his sister, who, in 353 B. C., erected to his memory a magnificent monument, the Mausoleum, which was one of the "seven wonders."

Me-de'a (mē-dē'ā). A celebrated sorceress, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis. Through her assistance, Jason secured the golden fleece.

Me-du'sa (mē-dū'sā). See GORGON.

Me-le'a-ger (mē-lē'ā-jẽr). Son of Œneus (king of Calydon) and Althæa. His life depended on the preservation of an extinguished brand, and this his mother burned to revenge the death of her brothers, slain by him.

Mel-pom'e-ne (mĕl-pŏm'ē-nē). The Muse of tragedy.

Mem'non (mĕm'nŏn). A king of Æthiopia, son of Tithonus and Eos. He went to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles. His name became connected at the period of the Roman Empire with a seated colossal statue near Thebes, which gave forth a sound like that of a harp-string when the beams of the rising sun first fell upon it.

Men'e-la'us (mĕn'ē-lā'ŭs). King of Sparta and husband of Helen.

Men'tor (mĕn'tŏr). A faithful and discreet friend left by Ulysses in charge of his household, and particularly of his son Telemachus.

Mer'cu-ry (mẽr'kū-rȳ). The Roman god of commerce and gain; he became identified with Hermes.

Mi'das (mī'*das*). A king of Phrygia, who entreated Dionysus that everything he touched might be turned to gold, and would have starved had not the god taken away the power. Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass for deciding a musical contest in favor of Pan.

Mi'lo (mī'lō). A celebrated athlete of Crotona in southern Italy (flourished about 510 B. C.). According to the fable he attempted to rend a partially split tree in the forest, but the wood closed on his fingers and held him fast while he was devoured by wolves.

Mi-ner'va (mĭ-nẽr'vā). The Roman goddess of reason, of invention, and of the arts and sciences. She became identified with the Greek Athene, and was given warlike attributes.

Mi'nos (mī'nŏs). A king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa, and brother of Rhadamanthus. After death he was made a judge in Hades.

Min'o-taur (mĭn'ō-tạr). A monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, the offspring of Pasiphaë (wife of Minos) and Poseidon's bull. He was kept in the Cretan labyrinth, and fed on human victims till killed by Theseus.

Mne-mos'y-ne (nē-mŏs'ĭ-nē). Mother of the Muses; goddess of memory.

Mo'mus (mō'mŭs). The god of mockery and censure; a son of Nox.

Mor'phe-us (mŏr'fē-ŭs), *or* **Mor'pheus** (mŏr'fūs). The god of dreams: son of Somnus.

Mors (mŏrz). A deified personification of death.

Mu'ses (mū'zēz). Nine goddesses (originally three) who presided over poetry, music, and the liberal arts and sciences. They were commonly said to be daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne. Their names were Calliope, Clio, Krato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania.

Na'iads (nā'yădz). Nymphs of fountains, streams, and lakes.

Nar-cis'sus (när-sĭs'sŭs). A beautiful mythical Greek youth, who was unaffected by love, till to punish him for his unfeeling heart Nemesis caused him to fall in love with the reflection of himself in the water. He pined away, and when the Naiads came to bury him they found only a flower.

Nem'e-sis (nĕm'ē-sĭs). The goddess of retributive justice.

Ne'op-tol'e-mus (nē'ŏp-tŏl'ē-mŭs), *or* **Pyr'rhus** (pĭr'rŭs). Son of Achilles and Deidamia. He was brave, but cruel, and slew Priam at the sacred hearth of Zeus. He was slain by Orestes, who then married Hermione his wife.

Nep'tune (nĕp'tūn). The Italic god of the sea and of other waters; son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter, and husband of Salacia. Neptune early became completely identified with the Greek Poseidon.

Ne're-ids (nē'rē-ĭdz). Nymphs of the sea, daughters of Nereus.

Ne're-us (nē'rē-ŭs), *or* **Ne'reus** (nē'rūs). A sea-god, son of Pontus and Gaia, husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids.

Nes'sus (nĕs'sŭs). Centaur slain by Hercules with a poisoned arrow for offering violence to Deianira.

Nes'tor (nĕs'tŏr). Son of Neleus and Chloris; king of Pylos. Having outlived three generations, he was reverenced among the Greek heroes before Troy for his wisdom, justice, and knowledge of war.

Ni'o-be (nī'ō-bē). A daughter of

Tantalus, and wife of Amphion. In her pride in her numerous children she made a slighting comparison between herself and Leto, whose two only children, Apollo and Artemis, then slew all her offspring. Zeus changed her into stone.

Nox (nŏx), *Greek* **Nyx** (nĭx). Goddess of night.

Nym'phæ (nĭm'fē). Maiden divinities inferior to other gods, including Naiads, Nereids, Hamadryads, etc. They were beneficent genii of dwelling-places.

O'ce-an'i-des (ō'sē-ăn'ĭ-dēz). Sea-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus.

O-ce'a-nus (ō-sē'ā-nŭs). **1.** The swift river encircling all known lands and seas. **2.** Son of Ouranos and Gaia, personifying this river. He was father of the Oceanides and river gods by Thetis.

O-dys'seus (ō-dĭs'sūs). See ULYSSES.

Œd'i-pus (ĕd'ĭ-pŭs). A king of Thebes who solved the riddle of the Sphinx; unwittingly killed his father, Laius; and married his mother, Jocasta, on discovering which he went mad and put out his own eyes.

Om'pha-le (ŏm'fā-lē). A queen of Lydia, whom Hercules in obedience to a Delphian oracle served as a slave. He became enamored of her, and to please her wore the dress of a woman and spun wool, while she wore his lion's skin.

Ops (ŏps). An ancient Italic goddess of plenty and fertility; — sometimes identified with Cybele.

O're-ads (ō'rē-ădz). Nymphs of the mountains who accompanied Artemis in hunting.

O-res'tes (ō-rĕs'tēz). Son of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra, brother of Electra and Iphigenia. He slew his mother and her paramour Ægisthus, and was in consequence tormented by the Erinnyes.

O-ri'on (ō-rī'ŏn). A giant hunter who was made a constellation.

Or'phe-us (ôr'fē-ŭs), *or* **Or'pheus** (ôr'fūs). A poet, and musician, who with his sweet lyre charmed the very rocks and trees to follow him. See EURYDICE.

O-si'ris (ō-sī'rĭs). An Egyptian deity, brother and husband of Isis; the creator, the foe of evil, and the god of the Nile.

Oe'sa (ōe'sā). A lofty mountain of Thessaly, which the giants, in their war against the gods, piled upon Mount Pelion, to scale Olympus.

Pac-to'lus (păk-tō'lŭs). A river of Lydia long celebrated for its auriferous sands. Midas was fabled to have washed himself in it.

Pal'a-mo'des (păl'ā-mē'dēz). A king of Eubœa, and one of the Greeks before Troy, where he lost his life (according to one myth) through the machinations of Ulysses, whose feigned madness (feigned to avoid going to war) he had discovered.

Pa'les (pā'lēz). An Italic goddess of shepherds and flocks.

Pal'i-nu'rus (păl'ĭ-nū'rŭs). The pilot of Æneas, who fell asleep at the helm, and tumbled into the sea.

Pal-la'di-um (păl-lā'dĭ-ŭm). A wooden image of Pallas, on the possession of which the security of Troy was supposed to depend. It was stolen from Troy by Ulysses and Diomedes.

Pal'las (păl'ăs). A name of Athene.

Pan (păn). The Greek god of pastures, flocks, and forests, represented, usually, with the head and body of a man and the legs of a goat.

Pan-do'ra (păn-dō'rā). The first woman, made by Hephæstus at the command of Zeus, and endowed by Aphrodite with great beauty. Zeus (according to one myth) gave her a box containing all kinds of misfortunes; curiosity tempted her to open it, and they all flew out, but Hope remained at the bottom.

Par'cæ (pär'sē). The Latin name of the Fates.

Par'is (păr'ĭs). Son of Priam (king of Troy) and of Hecuba. He decided a contest of beauty between Hera (Juno), Pallas, and Aphrodite (Venus), in favor of the last, who, in return, promised him Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and the most beautiful of women. By carrying her off to Troy, he brought on the Trojan war.

Par-then'o-pe (pär-thĕn'ō-pē). One of the three Sirens. Failing to win the love of Ulysses, she cast herself into the sea, and was cast up drowned on the shore.

Pa-tro'clus (pā-trō'klŭs). One of the Greeks before Troy, the friend of Achilles, slain in single combat by Hector.

Peg'a-sus (pĕg'ā-sŭs). A winged steed, belonging to Apollo and the Muses. He sprang from the body of Medusa, when she was slain.

Pe'lops (pē'lŏps). A king of Phrygia, and son of Tantalus. When a child he was served up to the gods by his father; but was restored to life, and given an ivory shoulder in place of one eaten by Demeter.

Pe-na'tes (pē-nā'tēz). Latin tutelary deities of the household, and of the state, including the Lares.

Pe-nel'o-pe (pē-nĕl'ō-pē). The wife of Ulysses, who, being pressed by suitors during his absence, made them promise to delay until she finished a web, of which she unraveled at night what she wove by day.

Per'dix (pĕr'dĭx). A skillful artisan, nephew of Dædalus, thrown from a tower by his jealous uncle, and changed by Athene into a partridge.

Per-seph'o-ne (pĕr-sĕf'ō-nē), *or* **Pro-ser'pi-na** (prō-sĕr'pĭ-nā), *or* (*Anglicized form*) **Pros'er-pine** (prŏs'ĕr-pēn). The daughter of Demeter (Ceres), and wife of Hades (Pluto), by whom she was carried off while gathering flowers in Nysia. To appease Demeter, Zeus decreed that she should be permitted to pass a part of the time each year upon earth; but since she had tasted a pomegranate (the symbol of marriage) in the lower world, she was not wholly released. She is essentially a personification of the changes in the seasons.

Per'se-us (pĕr'sē-ŭs), *or* **Per'seus** (pĕr'sūs). Son of Zeus and Danaë; he who slew the Gorgon, and rescued Andromache.

Pha'e-thon (fā'ē-thŏn), *or* **Pha'e-ton** (-tŏn). **1.** A name or surname of Helios. **2.** A son of Helios and Prote, who obtained permission from his father to drive his chariot (the sun) for a single day; but, being unable to manage the fiery steeds, was slain by Zeus with a thunderbolt to prevent the earth being set on fire.

Phœ'nix, *or* **Phœ'nix** (fē'nĭx). A fabulous bird, which, according to Herodotus, visited Heliopolis, in Egypt, once in every five hundred years. It had no mate, but when about to die made a nest and burned itself to ashes, from which a young phenix arose.

Phil'oc-te'tes (fĭl'ŏk-tē'tēz). A celebrated archer in the Trojan war. Hercules, when dying, gave him some poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken.

Phil'o-me'la (fĭl'ō-mē'lā). Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. She became a nightingale or a swallow.

Phin'e-us (fĭn'ē-ŭs), *or* **Phi'neus** (fī'nūs). A soothsaying king of Thrace, who, having blinded and imprisoned his children on a false accusation, was himself struck blind and tormented by the Harpies.

Phin'ti-as (fĭn'tĭ-as). See DAMON.

Phleg'e-thon (flĕg'ē-thŏn). A river of fire in Hades which flowed into Acheron.

Phle'gy-as (flē'jĭ-as). A king of the Lapithæ, who, having burnt the temple of Apollo, was placed in Hades under a great stone, apparently about to fall at every moment.

Phœ'be (fē'bē). A surname of Artemis (Diana), as moon goddess.

Phœ'bus (fē'bŭs). An epithet of Apollo, as god of the sun.

Phœ'nix. See PHENIX.

Pi-er'i-des (pī-ĕr'ĭ-dēz). **1.** A name given to the Muses from their birthplace Pieria. **2.** The daughters of Pierius, who were changed into magpies for contesting with the Muses in singing.

Pi-rith'o-us (pī-rĭth'ō-ŭs). Son of Ixion; husband of Hippodamia, and intimate friend of Theseus.

Ple'ia-des (plē'yā-dēz). The seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, transformed into the constellation of the same name.

Plu'to (plū'tō). The Roman name, derived from the Greek, of Hades, god of the lower world; son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and husband of Persephone. He was called Πλούτων by the Greeks as being the god of the wealth of the earth.

Plu'tus (plū'tŭs). The personification of wealth, represented as blind and lame in his approach, but winged in his departure.

Pol'lux (pŏl'lŭks). A famous pugilist, son of Zeus or Tyndarus and Leda, and twin brother of Castor.

Po-lyd'a-mas (pō-lĭd'ā-măs). A famous athlete (lived about 400 B. C.) who was fabled to have killed unarmed a huge lion, stopped a chariot at full gallop, etc.

Pol'y-dore (pŏl'ĭ-dōr), *or* **Pol'y-do'rus** (pŏl'ĭ-dō'rŭs). A son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Achilles, or for his riches by the Thracian king Polymestor.

Pol'y-hym'ni-a (pŏl'ĭ-hĭm'nĭ-ā), *or* **Po-lym'ni-a** (pō-lĭm'nĭ-ā). Muse presiding over singing and rhetoric.

Pol'y-pho'mus (pŏl'ĭ-fō'mŭs). One of the Cyclops whose single eye Ulysses burnt out with a firebrand, having first made him drunk.

Po-mo'na (pō-mō'nā). The Roman goddess of fruit trees.

Po-sei'don (pō-sī'dŏn). The Greek god of the sea, son of Cronos and Rhea, and brother of Zeus. He was supreme over the sea, raised or quelled storms, and was the creator of the horse. With his trident he shattered rocks, called forth or subdued storms, shook the earth, etc. The Romans identified him with Neptune.

Pri'am (prī'ăm). Son of Laomedon; husband of Hecuba; and father of Hector, Paris, &c. He was the last king of Troy.

Pri-a'pus (prī-ā'pŭs). Son of Dionysus and Aphrodite, the protector of farmers, shepherds, and fishermen, and the god of fertility.

Proc'ne (prŏk'nē). Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens: wife of Tereus; and sister of Philomela. She was changed into a swallow.

Pro-crus'tes (prō-krŭs'tēz). A savage highwayman of Attica, who placed his captives on a couch, to which he fitted them by stretching them if too short, or by cutting off their legs if too long.

Pro-me'the-us (prō-mē'thē-ŭs), *or* **Pro-me'theus** (-thūs). Son of Iapetus and Clymene; cousin to Epimetheus; and father of Deucalion. Having stolen fire from heaven, he was bound fast on Mount Caucasus and tormented by a vulture, which fed continually upon his liver.

Pro-ser'pi-na, *or* **Pros'er-pine.** See PERSEPHONE.

Pro'te-us (prō'tē-ŭs), *or* **Pro'teus** (-tūs). A sea god who foretold future events, and possessed the power of transforming himself into various shapes.

Psy'che (sī'kē). A beautiful nymph beloved by Eros (Cupid), — the deified and personified soul.

Pyg-ma'li-on (pĭg-mā'lĭ-ŏn). **1.** Son of Belus, and king of Tyre, and brother of Dido, whose husband, Sichæus, he slew for his money. **2.** Great-grandson of Belus, and king of Cyprus, who made a statue of which he became so enamored that Aphrodite (Venus) on his entreaty gave it life.

Pyl'a-des (pĭl'ā-dēz). Friend of Orestes, and husband of Electra.

Pyr'a-mus (pĭr'ā-mŭs). A Babylonian, the lover of Thisbe. On account of her supposed death he stabbed himself under a mulberry tree; and she, finding his corpse, put an end to her life on the same spot and with the same weapon.

Pyr'rha (pĭr'rā). See DEUCALION.

Pyr'rhus (pĭr'rŭs). See NEOPTOLEMUS.

Pyth'i-as (pĭth'ĭ-as), *or* **Phin'ti-as** (fĭn'tĭ-as). See DAMON.

Py'thon (pī'thŏn). A soothsaying serpent, or demon, killed near Delphi by Apollo, who instituted there the Pythian games.

Qui-ri'nus (kwĭ-rī'nŭs). A Roman civic deity who became identified with Romulus, and with Mars. He was the father of Romulus, who was also called Quirinus.

Re'mus (rē'mŭs). The twin brother of Romulus, slain by him for leaping in scorn over the walls of Rome when they were building.

Rhad'a-man'thus (răd'ā-măn'thŭs). A just lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus, and brother of Minos. He became, after death, one of the judges in Hades.

Rhe'a (rē'ā). **1.** In Roman mythology, the mother, by Mars, of Romulus and Remus. **2.** Daughter of Uranus and Gæa, wife of Cronos, and mother of Zeus, Poseidon, etc. She was often identified with Cybele, and sometimes with Ops.

Rom'u-lus (rŏm'ū-lŭs). A son of Rhea who finally became the founder and first king of Rome. His uncle threw him as soon as born into the Tiber, but he was saved and reared by a shepherd.

Sal-mo'ne-us (săl-mō'nē-ŭs), *or* **Sal-mo'neus** (-nūs). A king of Elis, struck by lightning for imitating the thunderbolts of Zeus.

Sar-pe'don (sär-pē'dŏn). **1.** A son of Zeus and Europa, and king of Lycia. **2.** A Lycian prince, a brave ally of the Trojans, killed by Patroclus.

Sat'urn (săt'ŭrn). An ancient Italic god, who at a very early date became identified with the Greek Cronos, with whom, however, he originally had little in common. The later myths make him son of Cœlus and Terra, and father of Jupiter. Having been banished from the throne of heaven by his son, he fled for safety into Italy and taught the people agriculture and the useful arts. The time in which he did this is called the Golden Age.

Sa'tyrs (să'tẽrz). In Greek mythology, a class of beings connected with the worship of Dionysus, represented as human beings with pointed ears, horns on the forehead, and the tail of a horse or goat. They became identified with the Roman Fauni, and represented the luxurious forces in Nature.

Scyl'la (sĭl'lā). **1.** A sea nymph, daughter of Phorcys, changed by Circe into a sea-monster, with dogs about the haunches, and represented as dwelling in a rock cave on the Italian coast, opposite Charybdis on the coast of Sicily. **2.** A daughter of Nisus of Megara, beloved by Minos, for love of whom she took from her father's head a lock on which his life depended. She was changed into a lark.

Sem'e-le (sĕm'ē-lē). Daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Dionysus.

Si-le'nus (sī-lē'nŭs). The foster-father of Bacchus; lascivious and addicted to drunkenness, but regarded as the god of abstruse mysteries and knowledge. He is represented as a full-bearded old man, with pointed ears, short horns and a flat nose, and often as riding on an ass.

Sil-va'nus (sĭl-vā'nŭs). A Roman god of agriculture, the protector of herds from wolves, trees from lightning, and the defender of boundaries, represented with a sickle in his right hand and a bough in his left.

Si'rens (sī'rŭnz). Three sea nymphs usually represented with the head, the arms, and the bust of a young woman, and the lower part of the body of a bird, who with their sweet voices enticed ashore those sailing by, and then killed them.

Sis'y-phus (sĭs'ĭ-fŭs). Son of Æolus; king of Corinth, and a noted robber, killed by Theseus. He was condemned in Hades to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which always rolled back to the bottom.

Sol (sŏl). The sun god of the Romans.

Som'nus (sŏm'nŭs). The Roman god of sleep, a son of Nox.

Sphinx (sfĭnks). A fabulous monster near Thebes (represented with the head, and often the breasts, of a woman, the body of a lion or dog, and the wings of a bird), which put forth riddles to passers by, and devoured all who were unable to solve them. Œdipus solved one, whereupon she destroyed herself.

Sten'tor (stĕn'tôr). A Greek herald before Troy, whose voice was said to have been as loud as the voices of fifty men together.

Styx (stĭks). In Greek mythology, a river of the infernal regions, by which the gods swore their most solemn oaths.

Syl-va'nus (sĭl-vā'nŭs). See SILVANUS.

Tan'ta-lus (tăn'tȧ-lŭs). A king of Phrygia, son of Zeus, and father of Niobe and Pelops. For revealing the secrets of the gods, or (another myth) for serving his son as food to the gods, he was condemned to stand in Tartarus in water up to his chin, and under a tree laden with delicious fruits, the water and fruit always receding when he tried to partake of them.

Tar'ta-rus (tär'tȧ-rŭs). A sunless abyss, far below Hades, described among the later poets as the place of punishment for the souls of the wicked. Sometimes used as a synonym of Hades.

Tel'a-mon (tĕl'ȧ-mŏn). One of the Argonauts, son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer. He was king of Salamis, and first scaled the walls, when Hercules took the city of Troy in the reign of Laomedon.

Te-lem'a-chus (tē-lĕm'ȧ-kŭs). The only son of Ulysses and Penelope. He went in search of his father after the siege of Troy.

Tel'lus (tĕl'lŭs). The Roman goddess personifying the earth, and represented as a woman with many breasts distended with milk.

Tem'pe (tĕm'pē). A valley of Thessaly through which ran the river Peneus, between Ossa and Pelion; described by the poets as the most delightful spot on the earth.

Ter'mi-nus (tĕr'mĭ-nŭs). The Roman god who presided over limits and boundaries.

Ter-pich'o-re (tẽrp-ĭk'ō-rē). The Muse who presided over the choral dances and the dramatic chorus.

Ter'ra (tĕr'rȧ). The Roman goddess personifying the earth, and answering to the Greek Gæa.

Te'thys (tē'thĭs). Wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea nymphs and river gods.

Tha-lī'a (thȧ-lī'ȧ). **1.** The Muse of joy, and of feasting with song and dance; later, the Muse of comedy. **2.** One of the three Graces.

The'mis (thē'mĭs). The daughter of Uranus and Gaia, and goddess of law, order, and abstract right.

The'se-us (thē'sē-ŭs), *or* **The'seus** (-sūs). One of the most famous of the heroes of Greek legend; son of Ægeus (king of Athens) and Æthra. He captured the bull of Marathon; slew the Minotaur with the help of Ariadne, who loved him; fought the Amazons, by one of whom he was father of Hippolytus; went on the Calydonian boar-hunt; was one of the Argonauts; cut off the head of Medusa; defeated the Centaurs, etc.

This'be (thĭz'bē). See PYRAMUS.

Ti-siph'o-ne (tĭ-sĭf'ō-nē). One of the Erinnyes.

Ti'tan (tī'tȧn). **1.** The name of the sons of Uranus and Gæa (Heaven and Earth), who after a terrible war with Zeus and his brothers and sisters were cast into Tartarus by Zeus (Jupiter), son of Cronos (one of the Titans), with his thunderbolts, under guard of the hundred-armed giants. Later legends make the Titans the sons of a god named Titan. **2.** A name of Helios, the sun god.

Ti-tho'nus (tĭ-thō'nŭs). Son (or brother) of Laomedon, and father of Memnon by Eos (Aurora). The gods endowed him with immortality but not with eternal youth, and when he became very withered with age Eos turned him into a grasshopper.

Tit'y-us (tĭt'ĭ-ŭs). A huge giant, son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Gæa, slain for an attempt on the chastity of Artemis or Leto, and condemned in Tartarus to have a vulture forever feeding on his liver, which was perpetually renewed.

Trip-tol'e-mus (trĭp-tŏl'ē-mŭs). A king of Eleusis, who was the inventor of the plow, and patron of agriculture. He became a judge in the lower world.

Tri'ton (trī'tŏn). Son of Poseidon and Amphitrite (or Celæno); a sea god commonly represented blowing a shell-trumpet.

Tro'i-lus (trō'ĭ-lŭs). Son of Priam and Hecuba, slain by Achilles.

Tro-pho'ni-us (trō-fō'nĭ-ŭs). The legendary builder of Apollo's temple at Delphi. He was worshiped as a hero after his death.

Tur'nus (tŭr'nŭs). A king of the Rutuli, in Italy, killed by Æneas.

Tyd'e-us (tĭd'ē-ŭs), *or* **Ty'deus** (tī'dūs). A king of Calydon, father of Diomedes; celebrated for his victory over Eteocles, king of Thebes.

Ty-pho'e-us (tĭ-fō'ē-ŭs), *or* **Ty-pho'eus** (-ūs). A famous giant, who was struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Etna.

Ty'phon (tī'fŏn). A son of Typhoeus, and father of the winds; later confused with Typhoeus.

U-lys'ses (ū-lĭs'sēz). Son of Laërtes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus, and king of Ithaca, famous for his wanderings on his return from the Trojan war. He was courageous and full of resources in difficulties. He was also called Odysseus.

U-ra'ni-a (ū-rā'nĭ-ȧ). The Muse of astronomy, and the celestial forces.

U'ra-nus (ū'rȧ-nŭs). In Greek mythology, the son of Gæa (Tellus), and, by her, father of the Titans, Cyclopes, etc. Cronos (Saturn), the youngest of the Titans, dethroned him. The Latin Cœlus was identified with him.

Ve'nus (vē'nŭs). Roman goddess of love and beauty; wife of Vulcan, mother of Cupid, Æneas, etc.; later identified with Aphrodite.

Ver-tum'nus (vẽr-tŭm'nŭs). A Roman god of the seasons (particularly Spring) and of gardens and orchards; the lover of Pomona.

Ves'ta (vĕs'tȧ). The Roman goddess who presided over the family altar and the chief altar of the city, tribe, or people; daughter of Saturn and sister of Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Juno, and Ceres; — identified with Hestia. Her temple contained a sacred fire, tended by virgins, and never permitted to go out.

Vul'can (vŭl'kȧn). Son of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno alone, and husband of Venus; lame from his birth, or (in late myths) made so by injuries received in being hurled down from heaven by Jupiter; the god of fire, and of working in metal, and the patron of handicraftsmen. His workshops on earth were supposed to be under volcanoes, as Mount Etna, where, assisted by the Cyclops, he forged the thunderbolts of Jove. He became identified with Hephæstus.

Zeph'y-rus (zĕf'ĭ-rŭs). The west wind, son of Æolus and Aurora, and the ardent lover of Flora.

Ze'tes (zē'tēz). One of the Argonauts, son of Boreas. He and his brother, Calais, drove the Harpies from Thrace.

Ze'thus (zē'thŭs). Son of Zeus and Antiope; twin-brother of Amphion; skilled in hunting and herding.

Zeus (zūs). The supreme deity of the Greeks, husband of Hera, and generally regarded as son of Cronos and Rhea. He was god of the heavens, of snow, rain, thunder, lightning, heat, and cold. The Romans identified him with Jupiter.

ARBITRARY SIGNS

USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

I. ASTRONOMICAL.

1. SUN, LARGER PLANETS, ETC.

☉, *or* ☽ The Sun.
◐, ☽, *or* ☾ The Moon; Monday.
● New Moon.
◐, *or* ☽ First Quarter.
○, *or* ◉ Full Moon.
◑, *or* ☾ Last Quarter.
☿ Mercury; Wednesday.
♀ Venus.
⊕, ⊖, *or* ♁ The Earth.
♂ Mars; Tuesday.
♃ Jupiter; Thursday.
♄ Saturn; Saturday.
♅, *or* ♅ Uranus.
♆ Neptune.
☄ Comet.
✱, *or* ✱ Fixed Star.

☞ The asteroids are now designated by numbers (indicating the order of their discovery) inclosed in a small circle; as, ①, Ceres; ②, Pallas; ③, Juno; ④, Vesta; etc.

2. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs.	1. ♈	Aries, *the Ram.*
	2. ♉	Taurus, *the Bull.*
	3. ♊	Gemini, *the Twins.*
Summer Signs.	4. ♋	Cancer, *the Crab.*
	5. ♌	Leo, *the Lion.*
	6. ♍	Virgo, *the Virgin.*
Autumn Signs.	7. ♎	Libra, *the Balance.*
	8. ♏	Scorpio, *the Scorpion.*
	9. ♐	Sagittarius, *the Archer.*
Winter Signs.	10. ♑	Capricornus, *the Goat.*
	11. ♒	Aquarius, *the Waterman.*
	12. ♓	Pisces, *the Fishes.*

3. ASPECTS AND NODES.

☌ Conjunction; — indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension.
✱ Sextile; — indicating a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.
□ Quadrature; — indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.
△ Trine; — indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension.
☍ Opposition; — indicating a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension.
☊ Ascending Node; — called also *Dragon's Head.*
☋ Descending Node; — called also *Dragon's Tail.*

4. SIGNS OF NOTATION.

+ North.
— South.
a Mean distance.
δ Declination.
λ Longitude.
μ, *or* n. Mean daily motion.
ϕ { Angle of eccentricity. Geographical latitude.

II. BOTANICAL.

① An annual plant.
② A biennial plant.
♃ A perennial herb.
△ An evergreen plant.
♄ A plant having a woody stem.
♄ An undershrub.
♄ A shrub.
♄ A large shrub.
♄ A tree.
♂, *or* ♂ A staminate, or male, flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
♀ A pistillate, or female, flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
☿ A perfect or hermaphrodite flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
♂ ♀ Unisexual, *i. e.*, having the male and female flowers separate.
⌒ A climbing plant.
) Turning or winding to the left.
(Turning or winding to the right.
° Feet. ′ Inches. ″ Lines; or (the usual signs with European writers) ′ Feet. ″ Inches. ‴ Lines.

III. CHEMICAL.

☞ Every elementary substance is represented, in chemical notation, by a symbol consisting of the initial or abbreviation of its Latin name; as H for hydrogen, O for oxygen, Ag (from *Argentum*) for silver, and the like, each symbol, when used singly, always indicating a single atom or equivalent of the substance represented by it. A compound body is represented by the symbols of the respective constituents written side by side, the number of atoms or equivalents of each, when more than one, being expressed by numbers written after the symbols, below the line; as, H_2O, a compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of oxygen, forming water.

In the case of secondary compounds, as a salt, the original compounds from which the secondary compounds are supposed to be derived are sometimes indicated by separating the symbols of the constituent compounds by commas or periods; as, CaO,CO_2, calcium carbonate.

A number written before the symbol of an element or of a compound designates a corresponding number of equivalents of that element or compound; as, $3SO_3$, three equivalents of sulphuric acid.

IV. MATHEMATICAL.

RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES.

+ Plus; and; more; — indicating addition; as, $a + b = c$; — used also to indicate that figures have been omitted from the end of a number, or that the latter is approximately exact; as, the square root of 2 is 1.4142136 +.
— Minus; less; — indicating subtraction; as, $a - b = c$; — used also in a manner similar to + to indicate approximate exactness.
±, *or* ∓ Plus or minus; ambiguous; indicating that the number or quantity following it may have either of the signs + or —; as, $a \pm b$.
× Multiplied by; times; into; as, $a \times = ab$; $6 \times 4 = 24$.

☞ Multiplication is also often indicated by placing a dot between the factors (as, 4.5.6. = 120), or by writing the factors, when not numerals, one after another without any sign.

÷, *or* : Divided by: as, $a \div b$; that is, a divided by b; $6 \div 3 = 2$.

☞ Division is also very often indicated by writing the divisor under the dividend, with a line between them; as, $\frac{a}{b}$: that is, a divided by b; $\frac{6}{3} = 2$.

= Is equal to; equals; as, $(a + b) \times c = ac + bc$: $6 + 2 = 8$.
> Is greater than; as, $a > b$: that is, a is greater than b: $6 > 5$.
< Is less than; as, $a < b$: that is, a is less than b: $3 < 4$.
☼ Denoting equivalence in area or volume (in geometry).
∼ The difference between; — denoting a difference between two quantities without designating the greater one; as, $a \sim b$.
∝ Varies as; is proportional to; as, $a \propto b$.

: Is to; the ratio of; } — indicating
:: As; equals; } geometrical proportion; as, $a:b::c:d$; that is, a is to b as c is to d.

∴ Hence; therefore; on this account.

∵ Because.

∞ Indefinitely great; infinite; infinity.

0 Indefinitely small; infinitesimal; also, as a numeral, naught; zero.

∠ Angle; the angle; as, ∠ A B C.

└ Right angle; as, └ A B C; that is, the right angle, A B C.

⊥ The perpendicular; perpendicular to; as, draw A B ⊥ C D.

∥ Parallel; parallel to; is parallel to; as, A B ∥ C D.

○ Circle; circumference; 360°.

⌒ Arc of a circle; arc.

△ Triangle; as, △ A B C; that is, the triangle A B C.

□ Square; as, □ A B C D; that is, the square A B C D.

▭ Rectangle; as, ▭ A B C D; that is, the rectangle A B C D.

$\surd$, or $\surd\overline{\ }$ Root; — indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root; as, $\surd 4 = 2$; $\surd 4a^2 = 2a$. This symbol is called the *radical sign*. To denote any other than the square root, a figure (the *index*), expressing the degree of the required root, is placed above the sign; as $\sqrt[3]{a}$, $\sqrt[4]{a}$, $\sqrt[5]{a}$, &c.

☞ The root of a quantity is also denoted by a fractional index at the right hand side of the quantity and above it, the denominator of the index expressing the degree of the root; as, $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{4}}$; that is, the square, cube, and fifth roots of a, respectively.

——— Vinculum,	indicate that
( ) Parentheses,	the quantities
[ ] Brackets,	to which they
{ } Braces,	are applied, or
| Bar,	which are inclosed by them,

are to be taken altogether; as, $x+y^2$; $2(a+b)$; $a\times(b+c[e+d])$; $+\frac{x}{y}\,|\,z$.

f, *or* F Function; function of; as, $y=f(x)$; that is, y is, or equals, a function of x.

☞ Other letters or signs are frequently used to indicate functions; as, f, ϕ, ϕ', ψ, π, and the like.

d Differential; as, dx; that is, the differential of x.

δ Variation; as δx; that is, the variation of x.

Δ Finite difference.

D Differential coefficient; derivative.

☞ The letters *d*, δ, Δ, D, and sometimes others, are variously employed by different mathematicians, prefixed to quantities, to denote that the differentials, variations, finite differences, or differential coefficients of these quantities are to be taken; but the ordinary significations are those given above.

∫ Integral; integral of; — indicating that the expression before which it is placed is to be integrated; as, $\int 2x\,dx = x^2$; that is, the integral of $2x\,dx$ is x^2.

☞ If integration is to be performed more than once, the sign is repeated once for each time; for a number of times greater than three, an index is commonly written at the right hand above; as, $\int^m x\,dx^m$; that is, the *m*th integral, or the result of *m* integrations, of $x\,dx^m$.

$\int_b^a$ denotes that the integral is to be taken between the value b of the variable and its value a. $\int^a$ denotes that the integral ends at the value a of the variable, and $\int_b$ that it begins at the value b. These forms must not be confounded with the similar one indicating repeated integration, or with that indicating the integral with respect to a particular variable.

Σ Sum; algebraic sum; — commonly used to indicate the sum or summation of finite differences, and nearly like the symbol *f*.

M The modulus of any system of logarithms.

e Residual.

g The acceleration of gravity, or (for ordinary practical purposes) 32.2 feet per second.

π The number 3.14159265+; the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, of a semicircle to its radius, and of the area of a circle to the square of its radius. In a circle whose radius is unity, it is equal to the semi-circumference, and hence is used to designate an arc of 180°.

° Degrees; as, 60° sixty degrees.

′ Minutes; as, 30′, thirty minutes.

″ Seconds; as, 20″, twenty seconds.

‴, ⁗, &c. Accents used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished; as, a', a'', a''', &c., which are usually read *a* prime, *a* second, *a* third, etc.; $a\,b'\,c'' + a'\,b''\,c + a''\,b\,c'$.

^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, &c. Indices placed above and at the right hand of quantities to denote that they are raised to powers whose degree is indicated by the figure; as, a^1; that is, the first power of a; a^2, the square or second power of a; and the like.

V. MEDICAL.

ȧȧ (Gr. ἀνά.) Of each.

℞ Take.

☞ This character is reputed to have been originally the sign of Jupiter, ♃, placed at the top of a formula to propitiate the king of the gods, that the compound might work favorably.

S (L. *Signa.*) Mark; used to call attention to directions to be put on the medicine package.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS.

℔ Pound.

ʒ Ounce; as, ʒ i, one ounce; ʒ ss, half an ounce; ʒ iss, one ounce and a half; ʒ ij, two ounces, etc.

ʒ Drachm; as, ʒ i, one drachm; ʒ ss, half a drachm; ʒ iss, one drachm and a half; ʒ ij, two drachms, etc.

℈ Scruple; as, ℈ i, one scruple; ℈ ss, half a scruple; ℈ iss, one scruple and a half; ℈ ij, two scruples, etc.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.

C (L. *Congius.*) Gallon.

O, *or* 0 (Lat. *Octarius.*) Pint.

ʒ Ounce, or ƒ ʒ fluid ounce.

ʒ Drachm, or ƒ ʒ fluid drachm.

♏ Minim, or drop.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

&, &c, &ᵉ And. — &c. (*Et cætera.*) And the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.

✠, *or* + A sign of the cross used by the pope, and by Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops, immediately before the subscription of their names. In Roman Catholic and some other service-books, it is used in those places of the prayers and benediction where the priest is to make the sign of the cross.

×, *or* + A character customarily made by persons unable to write, when they are required to execute instruments of any kind, as deeds, affidavits, etc. The name of the party is added by some one who can write; as, his John × Smith mark.

4to, *or* 4°. Quarto; four leaves, or eight pages, to a sheet.

8vo, *or* 8°. Octavo; eight leaves to a sheet.

12mo, *or* 12°. Duodecimo; twelve leaves to a sheet.

16mo, *or* 16°. 8exto-decimo; sixteen leaves to a sheet.

18mo, *or* 18° Octavo-decimo; eighteen leaves to a sheet.

☞ Other sizes are 24mo *or* 24°, 32mo *or* 32°, 36mo *or* 36°, 48mo *or* 48°, 64mo *or* 64°, 72mo *or* 72°, 96mo *or* 96°, 128mo *or* 128°. These sizes are of rare occurrence, and are not commonly known by their Latin names, but are commonly called twenty-four-mo, thirty-two-mo, etc., or twenty-fours, thirty-twos, etc.

7ber, September; 8ber, October; 9ber, November; 10ber, December.

VII. MONETARY, ETC.

$ Dollar, *or* Dollars; as, $1; $200.

¢ Cent, *or* cents; as, 12¢; 33¢.

£ Pound, *or* pounds (sterling); as, £1; £45.

℔ Pound, *or* pounds (in weight); as, 1℔; 24℔.

@ At, *or* to; as, silk @ $2 per yd.
℣ Per; as, sheep $4 ℣ head.
% Per cent; as, discount 6%.
℅ Account; as, J. Smith in ℅ with J. Jones.
/ Shilling, *or* Shillings; as, ⅙=1s. 6d.; ⅗=2s. 3d.
A 1 Designation of a first-class vessel, in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping; the letter denoting that the hull is well built and seaworthy, and the figure the efficient state of her rigging, anchors, cables, etc. The figure 2 (A 2) would imply insufficiency or inferiority in the latter.
XX Ale of double strength.
XXX Ale of triple strength.

VIII. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

1. MARKS OF PUNCTUATION.

, Comma.
; Semicolon.
— Dash.
? Interrogation.
! Exclamation.
( ) Parenthesis.
[ ] Brackets, *or* Crotchets.
' Apostrophe.
- Hyphen.
: Colon.
. Period.
Caret.
" " Quotation Marks.
} Brace.
* * * Ellipsis.
. . . Ellipsis; *also*, Leaders.
´ Acute Accent.
` Grave Accent.
^ Broad *or* Circumflex Accent.
~ *or* ^ The Circumflex, *or* Tilde.
- The Long, *or* Macron.
˘ The Short, *or* Breve.
¨ Diæresis.
ˌ (ç) Cedilla.
—— Ellipsis.
* Asterisk.
† Dagger, *or* Obelisk.
‡ Double Dagger.
§ Section.
‖ Parallels.
¶ Paragraph.
☞ Index.
***, *or* *** Asterism.

2. CORRECTION OF THE PRESS.

ꝺ, *or* ꝺ (*dele*). Take out, or expunge.
Turn a reversed letter.
※ A space, or more space between words, letters, or lines.
⌒ *or* ⌒ Less space, or no space, between words or letters.
⌊, *or* ⌋ Carry a word further to the left or to the right.
□ Indent.
⌐ Elevate a letter, word, or character that is sunk below the proper level.
⌊ Sink a letter, word, or character that is raised above the proper level.
| shows that a portion of a paragraph projects laterally beyond the rest.
⌣ directs attention to a quadrat or space which improperly appears.
×, *or* + directs attention to a broken or imperfect type.
[Bring word or words to beginning of line; also, make new paragraph.
≡, *or* ///, *or* \\\ Straighten (a crooked line or lines).
⌒ Print as diphthong, ligature, or single character; as, ae, fi (*i. e.*, print æ, fi).
¶ Make a new paragraph.
— Put in Italic; also, change from Italic to Roman or from Roman to Italic, as the case may be.
= Put in small capitals.
≡ Put in capitals.
☞ The following *abbreviations*, used in correcting proof-sheets, require explanation:—
wf. Wrong font; — used when a character is of a wrong size or style.
tr. Transpose.
l. c. Lower-case; *i. e.*, put in small or common letters a word or a letter that has been printed in capitals or small capitals.
s. caps.; or *sm. c.* Put in small capitals.
Qu., *Qy.*, or ? Query.
out, *s. c.* Words wanting, see copy.

SPECIMEN OF A CORRECTED PROOF-SHEET.

THE CROWNING OF PETRARCH.

Caps.

□ s. caps. Nothing can be conceived more affecting or noble than that ceremony. The
ꝺ superb palaces and and porticos had which by rolled the ivory chariots of Marius tr. Rom.
ae and Caesar had long mouldered into dust. The laureled fasces, the golden eagles, Dy.
l. c. the shouting Legions, the captives, and the pictured cities were indeed want -/
[[ing to his victorious procession. The sceptre had passed away from Rome. ?
tr. But she still retained the mightier influence of an empire intellectual, and was < lead.
× now to confer the proudes reward of an intellectual triumph. To the men who stet. a/
had extended the dominion of her ancient language — who had erected the space better
trophies of philosophy and imagination in the haunts of ignorance and
captives ferocity, whose captions were the hearts of admiring nations enchained by the ,/
influence of his song — whose spoils were the *treasures* of ancient genius — the Rom.
Eternal City offered the glorious and just tribute of her gratitude. tr. wf.
No ¶ st Amid the ruined monuments of ancient, and the infant erections of modern o/
ꝺ art, he who had restored the broken link between the two ages of human civiliza- #
tion was crowned with the wreath which he had deserved from the moderns who < ꝺ lead
× owed to him their refinement, — from the ancients who owed to him their fame tr. ⊙
□ ⌊ # Never was a coronation so august witnessed by westminster or Rheims. Cap.
⌣ ≡ MACAULAY. Ital. ?

rescued from obscurity and decay

LIBRARY, SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
To avoid fine, this book should be returned on
or before the date last stamped below

DEC 18 1939

JUL 2 1949

V ... aries

Web ... ords and ... $0.48

Web ... ords and ... .72

Web ... and defi- ... Biblical, ... mes, with ... .98

Web ... rnational ... tions and ... with an ... tions, . 1.50

The S ... 1.80

V ... litions

Web: ... $1.44

Web: ... 1.75

Web: ... 2.40

Web: ... .15

Webster's Pocket Dictionary, Cloth, ...57

Webster's Pocket Dictionary, Roan-flexible, ...69

Webster's Pocket Dictionary, Roan-tucks, ...78

Webster's People's Dictionary and Manual, ...48

Webster's Practical Dictionary, ...80

Webster's Countinghouse Dictionary, Sheep, Indexed, . 2.40

Copies of Webster's Dictionaries, School or Special Editions, will be sent, prepaid, to any address on receipt of the price by the Publishers:

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

NEW YORK • CINCINNATI • CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

A GRAND INVESTMENT.

For the Family, the School, t… Profess… r Private Li…

BALCONY COLLECTION
CURRICULUM LIBRARY

WHAT THE PAPERS S…

New York Tribune.—A triumph of practical and sci… its entire adequacy for the uses to which it has been so careful…

Cincinnati Times-Star.—English-speaking people the w… and publishers for this edition of the most indispensable book…

New York Herald.—It is easy to test the quantity and … at random and noting the changes and amplification of defi…

Philadelphia Press.—If the "Unabridged" no lon… iceable, trustworthy, and convenient of dictionaries.

Boston Herald.—It is the book destined to go in… American literature is received and where the English lan…

Chicago Herald.—It embodies the ripest results of … is a noble work, trustworthy and convenient, serving eve…

Denver Republican.—It is a book which a… well considered, and thoroughly comprehensive.

New York American Agriculturist.—Mee… it surpasses its predecessor, a book regarded as the …

Boston Journal of Education.—Unquestio… more than half a century has been given to the gre…

Ohio Educational Monthly.—English … to Webster's International Dictionary as one…

Chicago Advance.—For popular …

Boston Pilot.—Those to whose … it they have a friend for a lifetime.

Cincinnati Herald and P… a copy.

New York America… uable book.

…as to …litors …most …serv- …where …. It …larly, …which …h for …tions. …pride …hat in …ithout …inval-

G. … J. S. A.

[* …vings.

LIBRARY, SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, STANFORD
594359